



*ARCS distributes household items to the households affected by floods in Herat province.  
Photo Credit: Meer Abdullah – IFRC*

<p><b>Emergency appeal No:</b> MDRAF015  <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 15/05/2024.  <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 12/06/2024</p>	<p><b>Glide No:</b> <a href="#">FF-2024-000049-AFG</a></p>
<p><b>Operation update #1</b>  <b>Date of issue:</b> 01/07/2024</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b>  04/05/2024– 21/06/2024</p>
<p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 04/05/2024 –31/05/2025</p>	<p><b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 140,000 people from 20,000 households</p>
<p><b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b>  CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal  CHF 7.5 million Federation-wide</p>	<p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 750,000</p>

As of 31 May 2024, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 5 million, is approximately seven per cent (7%) 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.

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to express our gratitude to the Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Taiwan Red Cross Organization, for their timely and generous support.

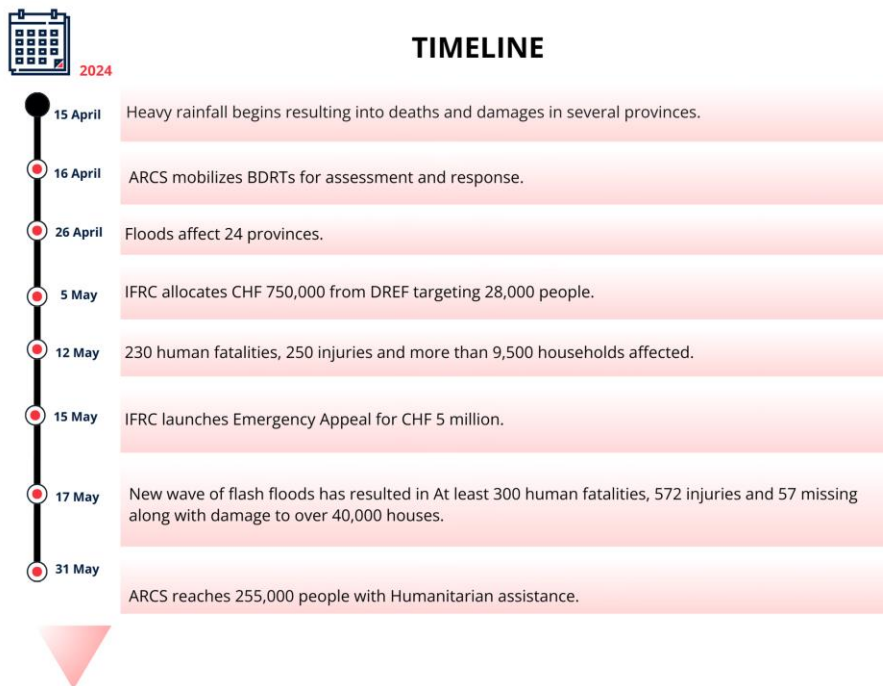
## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

#### Disaster impact



Note: The reported number of deaths in Afghanistan due to floods in April and May 2024 comes from an ARCS assessment and has been cross-checked with multiple sources, including the ANDMA and international humanitarian organizations. The figures may be updated as new information becomes available.



Heavy rains since April 2024 have caused a series of devastating flash floods across 33 out of 34 provinces in Afghanistan, continuing until mid-May 2024. The floods directly affected more than 280,000 people and put 1 million people at risk across 33 provinces, resulting in at least 300 fatalities<sup>1</sup>. The disaster has caused widespread damage, destroying 40,500 homes—14,200 destroyed and 26,300 partially damaged.

Additionally, critical infrastructure and agricultural lands have been devastated, with approximately 184,200 hectares of farmland impacted. Thousands of livestock also perished,

<sup>1</sup> Source: ARCS field report

exacerbating the economic strain on affected communities<sup>2</sup>.

Although floodwaters have receded, the devastating impact of the disaster persists. Many displaced families have sought shelter with relatives or are living in tents after their homes were swept away. The situation is further worsened by an increase in waterborne illnesses, notably diarrhoea and skin infections, in the regions affected by the floods. Health authorities are actively monitoring the situation and implementing preventive measures to curb the spread of these diseases<sup>3</sup>.

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, first aid, psychosocial support, dignity kits, multipurpose cash, food, and health services.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) allocated CHF 750,000 from its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the ARCS in carrying out immediate life-saving activities and also launched an Emergency Appeal to support ARCS in delivering 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 repositioned stock, with additional support provided by other Movement partners.

## Summary of response

### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

ARCS maintains a presence in all provinces of Afghanistan. In its auxiliary capacity, the National Society sits on a committee established by the authorities and chaired by the local authority to coordinate the overall response. In response to these emergency events across the country, the ARCS augmented by staff from the IFRC network in-country, carried out rapid need assessment and provided emergency relief to the affected populations.

ARCS first responders assisted authorities in conducting search and rescue efforts and reuniting families who had lost contact while seeking safe ground amidst the ravaging floods. As the number of lives lost mounted amid widespread destruction, ARCS supported authorities and communities in recovering bodies and helping communities perform last rites and dignified burials for their departed loved ones.

The ARCS's rapid deployment of assessment teams and provision of critical relief items demonstrate its commitment to supporting the people affected by the disasters.

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-



*ARCS provides multi-purpose cash to households affected by floods in Farah province. (Photo: Meer Abdullah Rasikh – IFRC)*

<sup>2</sup> ARCS field report

<sup>3</sup>WHO Afghanistan Flooding Situation Report No. 1 (12 May 2024)

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 accomplished the following actions, reaching **5,240 households** or approximately **44,761 people** (male- 23,530 and female- 21,231) under this Emergency Appeal with the support of the IFRC Secretariat:

- Distributed emergency shelter and household item kits to 2,570 households, comprising 19,641 people (male- 10,370, and female -9,271). Each kit contains blankets -7, tarpaulin -2, kitchen set- 1, Jerry can -2.
- Distributed 170 tents, 34 rolls of tarpaulins, 1,190 sleeping mats, 170 Jerry cans, 1,190 blankets, and 3 water purifiers to 170 households comprising 1,190 people (male-607 and female-583) in Baglan province. The items were received in-kind donations from the Government of Japan/Japan International Cooperation Agency.
- Distributed multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for 2,500 households comprising 23,930 people (male-12,553 and female-11,377). Each household received AFN 11,000 (equivalent to CHF 140), through financial service providers (FSP) contracted by IFRC.

Furthermore, the planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) department of ARCS supported by IFRC conducted an exit survey during the distribution of cash and in-kind assistance. This survey aimed to gather feedback from the target population and identify areas for improvement in ongoing and future distributions.

Likewise, ARCS supported by IFRC, has demonstrated a strong commitment to integrating gender, protection, and community engagement approaches into the relief efforts by conducting assessments, and providing training to staff and volunteers on topics like gender-based violence and safeguarding. Additionally, dignity kits have been distributed to 2,570 households who received emergency shelter and household items. The dignity kit contains hygiene and sanitary items required for adolescent girls and women. Details of the items in the dignity kit have been provided under the 'Protection Gender Inclusion-PGI' section of this report.

Efforts are underway to obtain approval on a gender policy and integrate Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and other codes of conduct, showcasing the dedication to mainstreaming these issues throughout the response.

### Federation wide response

Apart from the aid facilitated through the resources mobilized via the IFRC Emergency Appeal, Movement and non-Movement partners have contributed to the ARCS response. As of 15 June 2024, the ARCS has reached over **255,000 people** through the provision of emergency shelter, household items, MPCA, food, primary health services,

ARCS Response (# People reached)					
 Emergency Shelter and Household items	 Food items	 Health and Care	 WASH	 Multi-purpose cash	 Protection
<b>40,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>2,570</b>
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, jerry can, 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.

health, and hygiene awareness sessions, drinking water, and dignity kits with the resources from IFRC network and other partners and local donors.

Since the start of the operation, ARCS has actively engaged the IFRC network 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.
- 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 widespread nature of these floods across much of Afghanistan, affecting 33 of the country's 34 provinces, underscores the massive scale of this disaster and the substantial humanitarian needs that have arisen as a result. Since the beginning of April, preliminary data consolidated by the ARCS indicates that 40,500 houses were affected and significant loss of life and injuries across various provinces. Despite the scale of the disaster, there are notable gaps in the response efforts.

Provinces like Baghlan, Ghor, and Helmand have reported high numbers of fatalities and injuries from recent floods, with the total number of deaths across the region reaching at least 300. While Ghor and Hilmand experienced significant injuries, several provinces such as Panjsher, Kapisa, Bamyán, Nimroz, Paktya, and Kunduz reported no casualties. The widespread devastation, particularly in Uruzgan, Baghlan, and Ghor, underscores the urgent need for a more coordinated and comprehensive humanitarian response to address the immediate needs of the affected populations and mitigate 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, cash assistance to meet emergency needs, emergency shelter, household items, emergency health, mental health and psychosocial support including psychosocial first aid, restoring family links, emergency WASH support, including hygiene kit, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kit, dignity kits, and addressing protection needs of women at risk, girls and boys.

**Intermediate needs:** Support in transitional shelter and restoring livelihoods, provision of clean water and sanitation, and primary health and care as well as rehabilitation and/or equipment support to health facilities.

**Long-term needs:** Durable shelter, health and WASH facilities and awareness activities, restoring livelihoods and income generating initiatives, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities, and National Society Development, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and preparedness for effective response.

## **Needs per sector**

### **Multipurpose Cash**

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

### **Livelihood**

Some households have lost food stocks and agricultural inputs, some have lost livestock, and traders have lost stocks that they would have sold to earn an income. People who were already in debt will struggle to repay due to a reduced means of income. Protection concerns for women and girls are on the rise with many women at risk of not obtaining information on earthquake preparedness and missing out on much-needed assistance. There is, therefore, a need to support the re-establishment of livelihoods utilising in-kind or CVA.

More than 80 per cent of Afghans rely on agriculture as a means of livelihood, with floods having swept away crops and fruit trees, there is a need to not only assist the affected population with food to meet their dietary needs but also support their recovery effort in having saplings provided to restart their orchards.

### **Household Items and Shelter**

Basic household relief items, shelter and other basic needs are still a challenge to provide/access by the affected population because of disruption in road communication due to floods. They continue to be a priority for the over million people displaced who are living in temporary settlements without any basic facilities. The major needs of the affected populations include immediate shelter and housing solutions, as many families have lost their homes or are living in severely damaged structures. There is an urgent need for essential household items such as blankets, jerrycans, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and dignity kits tailored for men's and women's different needs, to help restore a sense of normalcy and dignity. In addition, there is a need for comprehensive community training on safer building practices and disaster resilience, particularly focusing on flood and earthquake-resistant construction techniques. The training and engagement of local masons in constructing disaster-resilient transitional shelters are crucial for sustainable recovery. Efficient debris clearance is essential to facilitate reconstruction efforts and ensure safety and accessibility in the affected areas.

People lost all their valuables in the houses, besides lost life. Affected communities are now without homes and are being sheltered in temporary camps. They need assistance in rebuilding their homes on safer grounds. The families need to be settled in safe sites away from the areas susceptible to flash floods. Therefore, it is important to make people aware of the mitigation measures so they can take necessary precautions if they are in areas prone to flash floods. Furthermore, they can be sensitized to some good practices to build their houses back safer.

### **WASH and Health**

The recent flash floods in Afghanistan have resulted in a significant health crisis, affecting the well-being of thousands of individuals. The affected population requires urgent and comprehensive healthcare services to address the immediate health needs arising from the disaster. The primary healthcare needs of the affected population include medical attention for injuries, treatment of communicable diseases, as well as longer-term support to ensure the continuity of essential health services. Additionally, the population requires ongoing support for primary health care services, including routine vaccinations, antenatal care, and management of chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension, to prevent further complications and ensure a smooth recovery from the disaster.

The traumatic experience of the floods has also led to a significant psychological impact on the affected population. The psychological impact of the disaster, including stress, anxiety, and depression, requires immediate attention and

support to prevent long-term effects on mental health. The provision of mental health and psychological support services, including counselling and psychotherapy, is essential to mitigate the psychological impact caused by the disaster.

The floods have also created an environment conducive to the spread of infectious diseases, including waterborne diseases such as Acute Watery Diarrhoea and other infectious diseases such as Acute Respiratory Infection. The need for timely and effective management of infectious diseases is critical to prevent outbreaks and reduce morbidity and mortality. Additionally, the trauma cases resulting from the floods require immediate medical attention and treatment to prevent long-term sequelae. The provision of comprehensive trauma care services, including emergency surgery and rehabilitation, is essential to address the trauma needs of the affected population.

Poor access to safe drinking water remains a major cause for concern in the flood-affected regions in Afghanistan. Poor disposal of human wastes because of poor sanitation remains the main cause of hygiene-related infections. The shortage of safe drinking water in health facilities and across affected areas is a major concern as it is exacerbating the spread of waterborne diseases, placing additional strain on the already overwhelmed healthcare infrastructure. There is a need for coordination of water quality monitoring in affected areas, including joint assessments with WASH, to check for waterborne and infectious diseases.

### **Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness**

Afghanistan is extremely vulnerable to floods, and this is amplified by climate change and the existing humanitarian situation created by decades of conflict and recurring disasters which has effectively eroded the coping capacity of much of the population. Additionally, the instability over the years coupled with slow economic growth has reduced the capacity of successive governments to invest the required resources for resilience building and the strengthening of the country's institutional capacity to reduce the exposure of the population to the existing threats.

The most recent flood events have once again brought into focus the need for long-term investments to be made at the local and national levels in disaster risk reduction and preparedness to include the development of the required institutional framework to facilitate and enforce its implementation. This must be complemented by educational campaigns to raise the population's awareness about the potential risks posed by the threats and the implications of their negative practices.

### **Protection**

People whose homes were swept away are in dire need of clothing and household items. Women and girls require culturally appropriate dignity kits. Lack of awareness activities about ARCS services for women and female humanitarian workers at distribution points has limited women's access to information and services. The lack of functioning WASH facilities raises concerns for protection and health, and efforts should be made to register and assist women whose husbands are working abroad.

Inadequate systematic feedback mechanisms have caused questions and concerns to go unanswered, potentially increasing misinformation and depriving communities of crucial information. It is crucial to establish a systematic feedback mechanism using multiple channels (minimum two) to ensure prompt responses to community members and tailor information and engagement according to their needs. Communication channels to affected villages will include face-to-face interactions and local radio stations.

Protection support, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, is paramount in ensuring the well-being and safety of the affected population.

## 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.

The unit also provides safeguarding training support to ARCS, and key safeguarding messages, reporting channels, and referral pathways are communicated to ensure communities understand their rights and can confidentially report concerns. IFRC is coordinating with the Gender-Based Violence sub-cluster and others concerned in the country to identify acceptable and practical pathways in ARCS programmes and operations.

IFRC/ARCS outlined potential risks in the [Afghanistan Floods Operation Strategy](#), page# 25-27 and have been closely monitoring and mitigating those risks across the operation. The outlined risks and proposed mitigation measures remain still valid for the operation.

- The affected districts remained accessible by road. ARCS/IFRC provided MPCA, emergency shelter, household items, and dignity kits to affected households.
- IFRC security plans were applied throughout the operation. Measures included:
  - Updating security plans
  - Engaging local volunteers and community leaders
  - Providing security briefings to staff and volunteers
  - Restricting movement during dark hours
  - Equipping staff and volunteers with identification and visibility items
  - Disseminating the Red Cross/Red Crescent Fundamental Principles
  - Identifying and implementing risk mitigation measures
  - IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses are mandatory for staff.
- Other measures include:
  - Engaging financial service providers
  - Regularly analyzing context to inform assistance modalities
  - Screening vendors and socializing anti-fraud policies
  - Establishing community engagement and accountability mechanisms
  - Ensuring culturally appropriate practices for female staff
  - Monitoring flight options and maintaining liquidity
  - Disseminating operational details to communities

## 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.


Specifically, the operation is contributing to meeting the urgent basic needs of the affected population, including food, shelter, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and essential household items, through a combination of in-kind and cash assistance. The operation is also focused on delivering quality health assistance by enhancing the capacities of the ARCS, including the provision of treatment and follow-up care for children with congenital heart disease.

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 is also investing in strengthening the local response capacity of the ARCS and state entities to enhance the delivery of humanitarian services. The key focus areas include integrated assistance, cash-based assistance, National Society development, localized action, protection, and prevention.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 <b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Total people reached: <b>20,831</b>		
	Female > 18: <b>3,480</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,374</b>	
	Male > 18: <b>3,541</b>	Male < 18: <b>7,436</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of households affected by floods provided with emergency shelter and essential household items.</i>	2,740 <sup>4</sup>	3,500

<sup>4</sup> 2,570 households from the items released by the IFRC and 170 households from the in-kind donation from Government of Japan/JICA through IFRC

<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
<i># of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter.</i>	0	60

### Assessment and household selection

In response to the disaster’s impact, the recognized urgent needs, and the capacity of its branches in the affected areas, ARCS has targeted the most vulnerable and poor households severely impacted. The primary criteria for selecting people for assistance were loss of livelihood and/or severely damaged homes. ARCS has also used the RedRose system for registering selected households. This system enhances the targeting of households and provides more accurate information about the affected households, ensuring assistance reaches those who need it the 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 the 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.

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.

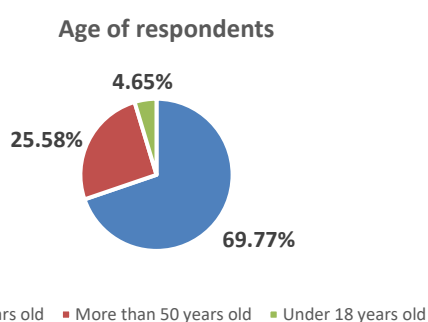
Out of the 170 households, 160 received seven blankets and seven sleeping pads each, along with the other items. The remaining 10 households, identified as more vulnerable with larger family sizes, were given an additional blanket, and sleeping pad, totalling 8 blankets and 8 sleeping pads each.

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
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,570</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>9,271</b>	<b>19,641</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,730</b>

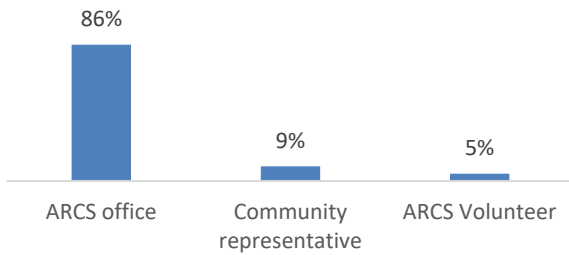
**Note:** People with disability data has been calculated as 13.9% based on the report published by The Asia Foundation- [Model Disability Survey of Afghanistan 2019](#).

### Exit survey and site observation.



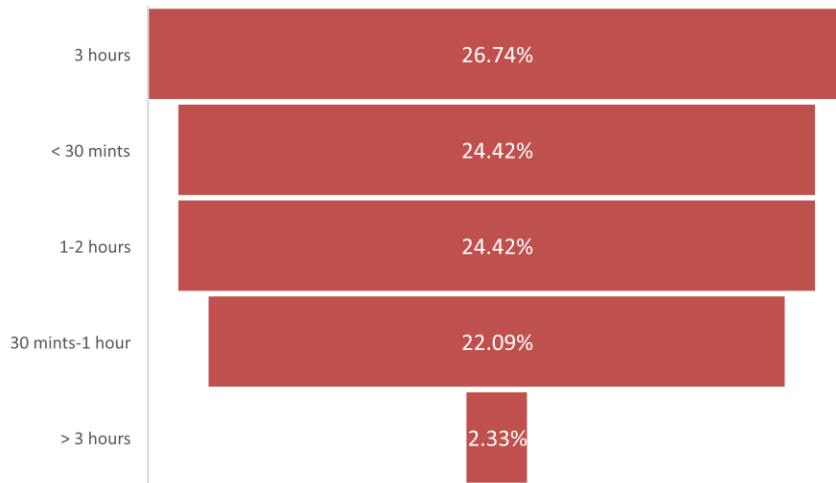
ARCS's planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) department has been carrying out exit surveys at distribution points to get feedback from the recipients so that immediate improvements can be made in the ongoing distribution. During May 2024, a total of 86 recipients were interviewed (all male) in 2 provinces (Kunar and Laghman). Out of them, 70 per cent of respondents were from 18-50 years old, 26 per cent were more than 50 years old and 4 per cent were under 18 years old.

### Source of Information about the distribution



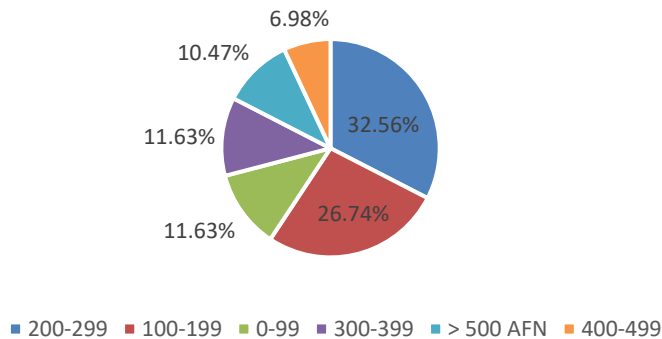
When it was asked how the information about the distribution was accessed, majority of the respondent's 86 percent said that they accessed the information about distribution from ARCS office, 9 per cent from community representatives and 5 percent from ARCS volunteers.

### Waiting time undergo for verification process



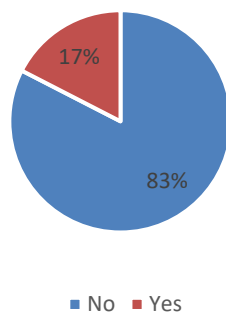
Similarly, in response to the question how long the verification process took, majority of the respondents' 27 per cent said that they waited for almost 3 hours to receive the cash, followed by 24 per cent saying less than 30 mints, 24 per cent of the respondents waited for 1-2 hours, 22 per cent waited for 30 mints-1 hour, the minimum waiting time was 2 per cent respondents who waited for more than 3 hours.

### Two way transportation cost



Precisely, at a maximum level, respondents spend AFN 700 (2 respondent out of 86 from Kunar Province), at minimum level AFN 0 (1 out of 86 respondents, as he was living in the walking distance), and at average level, AFN 226 has been spent by respondents to come and collect the cash. For further information please refer to the chart.

Understanding on how to register a complaint



Nearly all the respondents were satisfied with the information provided by the ARCS about the date and time of distribution, when it comes to understanding on how to register a complaint, 83 per cent of the respondents say that they do not understand how to register a complaint, while 17 per cent respondents say that they understand how to register a complaint.

**100 per cent of respondents said that:**

- They did not pay money or any other benefit to be included in the distribution list.
- ARCS staff and volunteers behaved with respondents respectfully.
- They were satisfied with the distribution process and information provided by the ARCS about the date and time of distribution.
- The distribution was safe and respectful to them.

**Key Recommendations:**

- Operation/disaster management team should increase the number of sensitization or awareness sessions before each distribution at the community level to provide all the information related to distribution to the communities.
- Operation/disaster management team should find a way to decrease the waiting time for the people to receive their Household items or other assistance like they can invite the people to different time periods.

ARCS PMER department shared the findings to the operation team for their needful action.

**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.



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 the 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.

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	750 grams

	<h3>Multi-purpose cash</h3>	Total people reached: <b>23,930</b>	
		Female > 18: <b>4,464</b>	Female < 18: <b>6,913</b>
		Male > 18: <b>4,403</b>	Male < 18: <b>8,150</b>

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs.	2,500	3,000

### Coordination, community sensitization and household selection

The ARCS coordinated with the Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) and other relevant stakeholders to ensure a collaborative and well-informed approach to their cash-based intervention. This was followed by community mobilization and sensitization activities to engage the target population and raise awareness about the assistance.

For each selected village, the ARCS gathered the community members and provided information about the RCRC Movement, the objective of MPCA, household selection criteria and the amount of cash. This was followed by household selection and registration in the RedRose system. The criteria used in selecting the households are similar

to those mentioned earlier in the “Shelter, Housing and Settlements” section. Community leaders provided valuable assistance and input to help identify the eligible households.

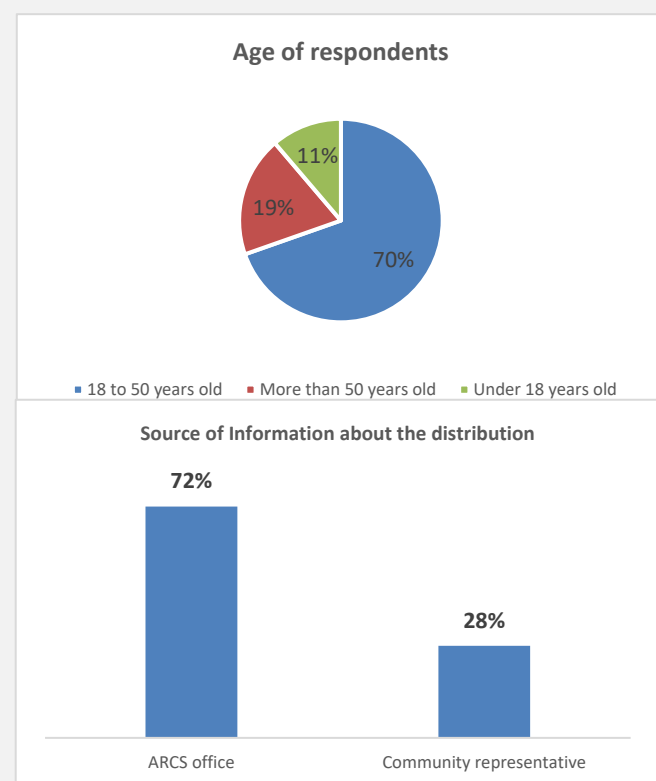
### Distribution of multipurpose cash

ARCS distributed multipurpose cash to 2,500 households in Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Parwan and Uruzgan provinces. Each household received for 2,500 households AFN 11,000 equivalent to CHF 140 through FSP contracted by IFRC.

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			
Farah	Bakwa	400	394	1,665	1,293	2,958	1	2	411
Ghor	Murghab	400	396	2,048	1,796	3,844	14	8	534
Helmand	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
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>12,553</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>23,930</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3,326</b>

**Note:** People with disability data has been calculated as 13.9% based on the report published by The Asia Foundation- [Model Disability Survey of Afghanistan 2019](#).

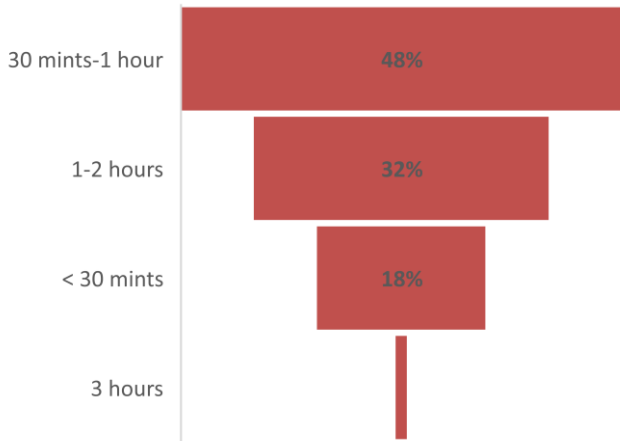
### Exit survey and site observation



ARCS’s PMER department carried out exit surveys at the distribution point to get feedback from the recipients so that immediate improvements can be made in the ongoing distribution. A total of 239 recipients were interviewed, 233 male (97 per cent) and 6 female (3 per cent) recipients in 2 provinces (Kandahar and Parwan). Out of them, 70 per cent of respondents were from 18-50 years old, 19 per cent were more than 50 years old and 11 per cent were under 18 years old.

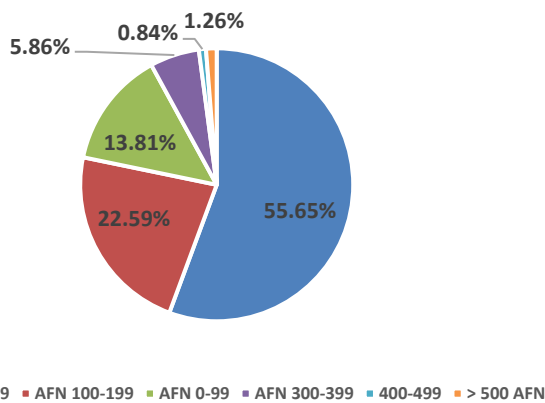
When it was asked how the information about the distribution was accessed, the majority of the respondents or 72 per cent said that they accessed the information about distribution from the ARCS office and 28 per cent from community representatives.

### Waiting time undergo for verification process



Similarly, in response to the question how long the verification process took, majority of the respondents' 48 per cent said that they waited 30 mints-1 hours for to receive the cash, followed by 32 per cent saying 1-2 hours, 18 per cent of the respondents waited for less than 30 mints, the minimum waiting time was 1 per cent respondents who waited for 3 hours.

### Two way transportation cost



Precisely, at a maximum level, respondents spend AFN 700 (1 respondent out of 239 from Parwan Province), at minimum level AFN 0 (15 out of 239 respondents, as their living in the walking distance), and at average level, AFN 239 has been spent by respondents to come and collect the cash.

Nearly all the respondents were satisfied with the information provided by the ARCS about the date and time of distribution, when it comes to understanding on how to register a complaint, 93 percent of the respondents say that they understand how to register a complaint, while only 7 percent respondents say that they do not understand how to register a complaint.

### 100 per cent of respondents said that:

- They did not pay money or any other benefit to be included in the distribution list.
- ARCS staff and volunteers behaved with respondents respectfully.
- They were satisfied with the distribution process and information provided by the ARCS about the date and time of distribution.
- The distribution was safe and respectful to them.

### Key Recommendations:

- Operation/disaster management team should find a way to decrease the waiting time for the people to receive their cash or any other assistance, like they can invite the people on different time periods.

ARCS PMER department shared the findings to operation team for their needful action.

### Lessons learned workshop

ARCS/IFRC PMER teams organized a lesson learned workshop on 11 -12 June 2024, focusing on multi-purpose cash assistance in Kabul, Afghanistan. Main objectives of the workshop were to discuss challenges/constraints and capture learnings and good practices from the MPCA programme.

The event took place at the ARCCS Marastoon meeting Hall in Kabul and was participated by 40 people including ARCS representatives, IFRC delegates, IFRC/ARCS quality and accountability team, financial services providers, disaster management team (headquarters regional), IFRC operation team, volunteers, and CEA and PGI staff from ARCS.

## Key findings of the workshop


Constraints/challenges:

- Budget limitations restricted the project's ability to cover the full scope of need, underscoring the challenge of providing support to all vulnerable populations within resource constraints.

Good Practices:

- Adequate time was allocated for the registration process of MPCA aid recipients, ensuring an effective implementation of the project.
- ARCS staff participating in MPCA were provided orientation and training, and all household registrations were done via the RedRose system, promoting standardized and efficient processes through proper database management.
- The registration and distribution of MPCA assistance was conducted in a timely manner, facilitating prompt delivery of support to the target population.
- Project staff engaged with the community to provide information about the project criteria before implementation, promoting transparency and understanding.
- Exit surveys were conducted to capture real-time feedback from recipients, which proved valuable input in identifying areas for improvement in the distribution process.

These findings highlight the importance of proper planning, resource allocation, capacity building, community engagement, and feedback mechanisms for the successful implementation of MPCA programmes.

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>		Total people reached: <b>12,340</b>	
		Female > 18: <b>tbc</b>	Female < 18: <b>tbc</b>
		Male > 18: <b>tbc</b>	Male < 18: <b>tbc</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of health facilities (mobile/fixed) supported with staff, equipment and/or running costs for the provision of primary health services.</i>	10	10
	<i># of people reached with primary health services.</i>	9,482	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

# of people reached with CBHFA activities

9,482

16,489

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 5,674 females and 3,808 males receiving primary health care services. The deployment of MHTs addressed the critical need for healthcare services in the affected communities.

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, 12,340 people received health education sessions on prevention of water borne diseases and other communicable diseases.



ARCS medical staff provides first aid to the people injured by flood in Baglan province. (Photo: Meer Abdullah Rasikh, IFRC)

A significant number of trauma cases were also managed by the MHTs, with 735 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.

The MHTs treated a significant number of infectious disease cases, including 1,563 cases of Acute Respiratory Infection and 1,172 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea. These findings underscore the importance of targeted disease management in disaster response efforts, particularly in contexts where water borne diseases are prevalent.

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**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



**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Total people reached: **47,695**

Female > 18: **tbc**

Female < 18: **tbc**

Male > 18: **tbc**

Male < 18: **tbc**

**Objective:**

*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*

**Key indicators:**

**Indicator**

**Actual**

**Target**

# of beneficiaries sensitized on key WASH messages

47,695

78,830


# of water sources constructed or rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration).

0

10

# of constructed household/communal sanitation facilities (this is more than excreta disposal).	0	10
# of people reached with safe water	0	78,830
# of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities	47,695	78,830

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 a 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.

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Total people reached: <b>2,570</b>	
		Female > 18: 1,000	Female < 18: 1,570
		Male > 18: <b>NA</b>	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*

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming.</i>	2,570	20,000
	<i># of people (and households) reached by dignity kits.</i>	2,570	3,000

The ARCS integrated gender, protection, and community engagement approaches into the flood operation. Several coordination meetings were conducted among ARCS and IFRC to prepare a PGI and CEA community assessment tools to collect information on communities' concerns, needs, culture, communication, structure, inclusivity, and feedback. The IFRC CEA and PGI teams designed a training needs assessment tool with ARCS to evaluate topics like GBV, CEA, and safeguarding. The assessment will be conducted and shared findings with operation team and leadership to inform decision making process.

The IFRC PGI focal point, with the support of the IFRC Secretariat safeguarding advisor, is planning to apply a child safeguarding risk analysis tool and conduct an orientation session for IFRC technical staff. Coordination is ongoing with ARCS management, including the HR and gender departments, to ensure the effective implementation of this tool.

The IFRC is working with ARCS gender department to obtain approval on a gender policy however the same time by support of PGI technical team from HQ try to prepare PGI operation guideline, and regarding w integration of PSEA in code of conducts policy is on progress.

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 gender 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 of this training to ARCS staff and IFRC, it will remove the confusion of what ARCS has regarding gender.

### Dignity kit distribution

ARCS distributed dignity kit to the same 2,570 households who received emergency shelter and household items in Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kunar, Laghman, Nimroz and Zabul provinces.

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: **tbc**

Female > 18:  
**tbc**

Female < 18: **tbc**

Male > 18: **tbc**

Male < 18: **tbc**

#### Objective:

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

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability</i>	0	tbc
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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 in the affected provinces to staff and volunteers. 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.

Note: 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

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To strengthen National Society capacity to prepare and effectively respond to emergencies in accordance with its mandate.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of ARCS staff and volunteers trained in different sector(s) (disaggregated by sector and gender)</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 resource capacity through national/provincial level training for the staff and volunteers and strengthening logistics and warehousing capacity such as prepositioning relief

items. 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.

### **Strengthening PMER-IM capacity of National Society**

- IFRC supported ARCS PMER manager participation in the Global PMER meeting held in Geneva in the first week of June 2024

### **National Society Development Initiative**

- IFRC has mobilised experts from the Asia Pacific regional office in National Society Development, Disaster Preparedness and Finance Development to support ARCS to support the ARCS in developing the National Society Development planning process including the preparation of proposals on financial sustainability.
- A Volunteer Management System (VMS) has been developed using local capacity, and now ARCS is planning to train people on VMS to implement. The next stage in the process determining the most suitable data hosting solution for the National Society.



## **Coordination and Partnerships**

### **Objective:**

*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*

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, NorCross, 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:**

*The IFRC Secretariat ensures high quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies.*

**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 programs included, but not limited to, capacity building of ARCS regional and provincial security focal points on safety and security procedures development and implementation.

**Action taken:**

- Provided remote advice and support to the team in flood effected areas
- Provided security briefing to staff travelling to the field and conducting post visit interviews
- Established coordination groups both internally and with national society, on dedicated platforms, for tracking of movement to flood effected areas.
- Provided volunteers and staff with equipment, identification, and visibility items when they visit the field for distribution or other programme activities.
- Identified and implemented risk mitigation measures with ARCS for programme activities in flood effected provinces.

**PMER – IM and learning**

- Exit survey for Household items conducted in Kunar and Lagman Provinces.
- Exit survey for MPC assistance conducted in Kandahar and Parwan provinces.
- PDM will be conducted in the next weeks for Household items and MPC assistance.
- Well-structured data collection tools have been deployed in collaboration with ARCS DM department to collect floods impact and response relevant figures.
- Several visual analytics, maps and infographics have been prepared for situation reports and Operation strategies.
- Flash flood impacts and response related data has been monitored and refined regularly.
- Information related to flash floods has been updated on the Go platform.

**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 2,570 emergency shelter and household item kits from preposition stock which will be replenished through this Emergency Appeal. IFRC/ARCS outsourced transportation company to transport relief items from Kabul to the ARCS provincial offices.

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 labours 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.

### **Finance**

IFRC conducted two-day budget holder training to all IFRC programme/project/operation managers in IFRC Afghanistan Delegation. The training aimed to enhance the understanding of budget management, improve financial planning, and control, and ensure compliance with organizational policies and regulations.

## **D. FUNDING**

As of 31 May 2024, the Emergency Appeal coverage is approximately 7 per cent against a funding requirement of CHF 5 million.

In addition, JICA has contributed in-kind donations for the flood-affected population, including 1,200 sleeping pads, 1,200 blankets, 200 portable jerry cans, 3 water purifiers, 34 rolls of tarpaulin, and 170 tents, to provide immediate assistance people in Baghlan province.

## **Contact information**

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

### **At the Afghan Red Crescent Society:**

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

### **At the IFRC Country Delegation, Afghanistan:**

- Necephor Mghendi, Head of Delegation; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Manik Saha, Interim Deputy Head of Delegation; email: [manik.saha@ifrc.org](mailto:manik.saha@ifrc.org)
- Vinko Lazarevski, Acting Programmes and Operations Manager; email: [vinko.lazarevski@ifrc.org](mailto:vinko.lazarevski@ifrc.org)
- Farukh Keter, Coordinator-Field; email: [farukh.keter@ifrc.org](mailto:farukh.keter@ifrc.org)
- Tara Devi Gurung, Acting Quality and Accountability Coordinator; email: [tara.gurung@ifrc.org](mailto:tara.gurung@ifrc.org)

### **At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:**

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate, and Crisis unit; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- Olof Collin, Operations Coordinator; email: [opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org)
- Rishi Ramrakha, Regional Head, Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)
- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager; email: [afrhill.rances@ifrc.org](mailto:afrhill.rances@ifrc.org)

### At IFRC Geneva:

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

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Homa Nader, Manager of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; email: [homa.nader@ifrc.org](mailto:homa.nader@ifrc.org)
- Maz Afiqah Mohammad, Partnership-in-Emergencies, Asia Pacific Regional Office; email: [PartnershipsEA,AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA,AP@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support

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

#### Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

## How we work

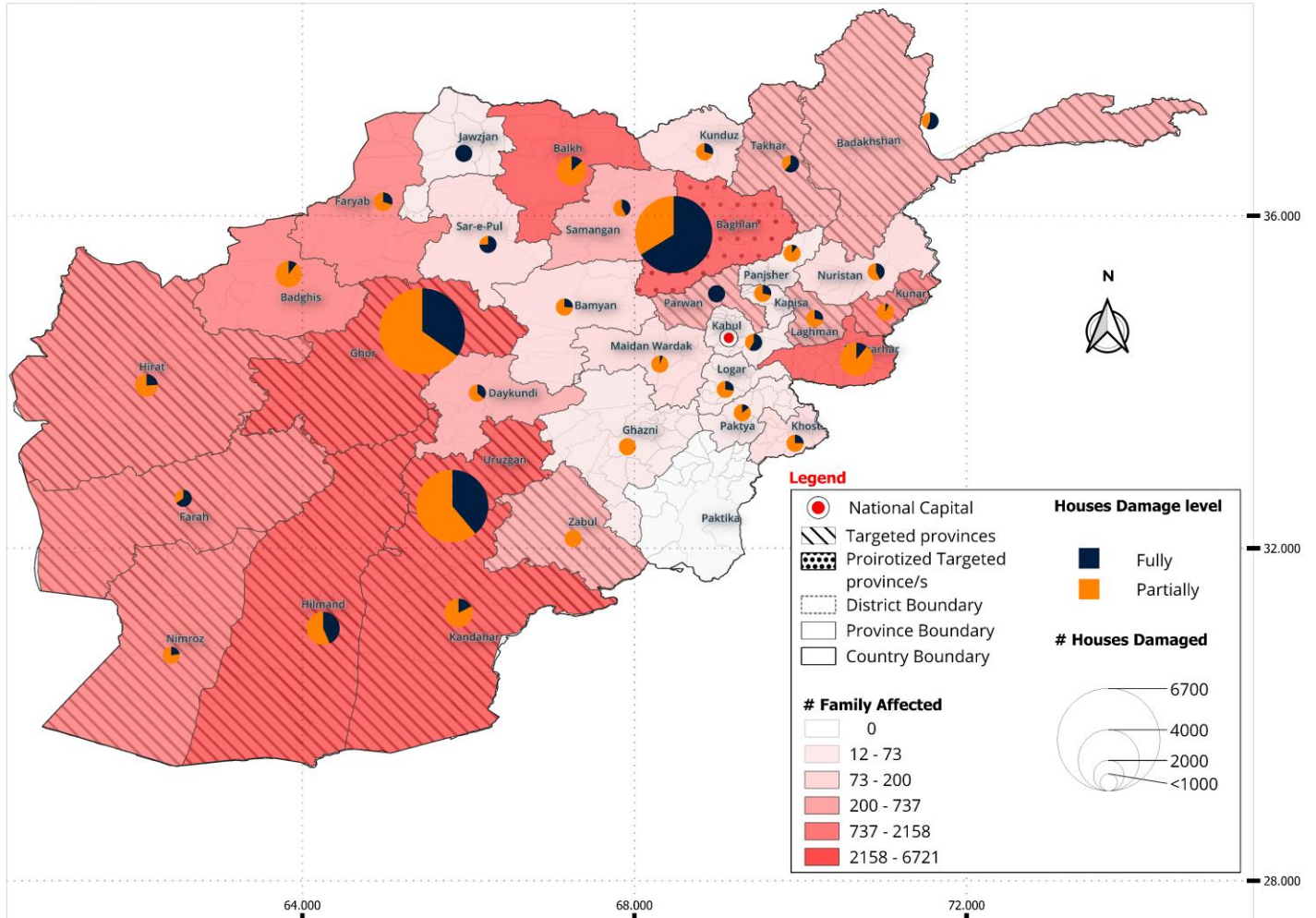
All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most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



**+ IFRIC**

### Afghanistan: Spring Flash Floods Affected and Targeted Areas

As of 31 May 2024



**Disclaimer:**  
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities.

**Map Data Source:**  
OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRIC