

Emergency appeal No: MDRAF015 Emergency appeal launched: 15/05/2024. Operational Strategy published: 12/06/2024	Glide No: FF-2024-000049-AFG
Operation update #2 Date of issue: 29/10/2024	Timeframe covered by this update: 04/05/2024– 30/09/2024
Operation timeframe: 04/05/2024 –31/05/2025	Number of people being assisted: 140,000 people from 20,000 households
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 7.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000

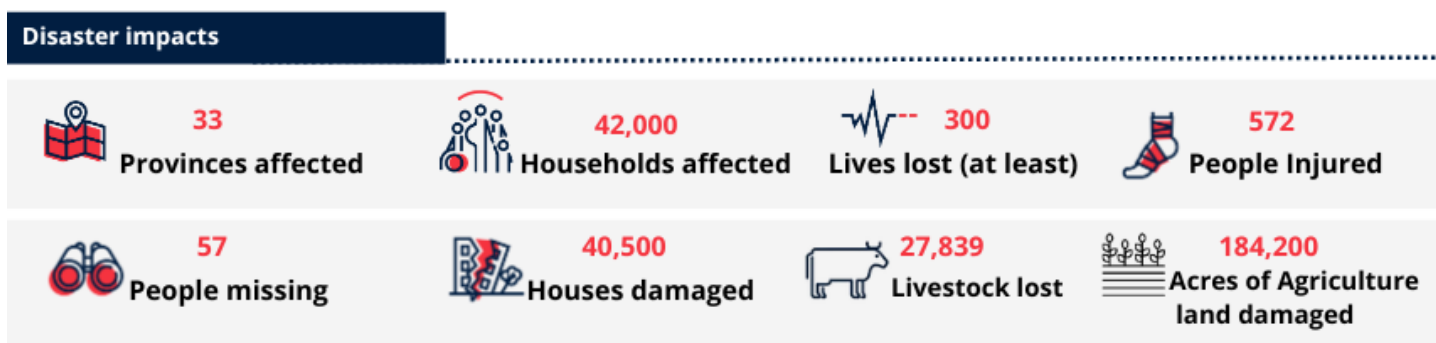
To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 5 million, is 39.6 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Afghan Red Crescent Societies (ARCS), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), to continue providing immediate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



ARCS representative explaining about the multi-purpose cash intervention prior to cash distribution in Nangarhar province (Photo: IFRC)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

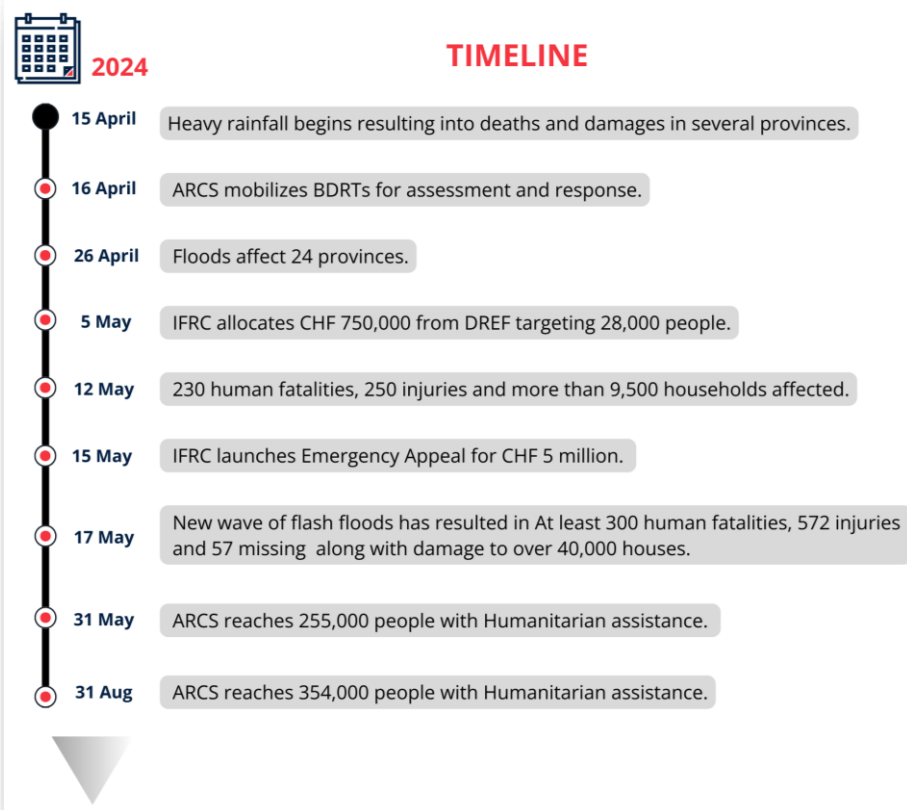
Description of the crisis



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.

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

The ARCS maintains a presence in all provinces of Afghanistan. In its auxiliary role, the National Society participates in a committee established by local authorities to coordinate the overall response to emergencies. In light of the recent flood events across the country, ARCS, supported by staff from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) network, conducted rapid needs assessments and provided emergency relief to affected populations.

ARCS first responders collaborated with local authorities to conduct search and rescue operations, reuniting families who had lost contact while seeking safety amidst the devastating floods. As the toll of lives lost increased amid widespread destruction, ARCS assisted authorities and communities in recovering bodies and facilitating last rites and dignified burials for the deceased. The rapid deployment of assessment teams and the provision of critical relief items by ARCS underscore its commitment to supporting those affected by the disasters.

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

During the reporting period, ARCS accomplished the following actions, reaching **6,813 households** or approximately **47,695 people** (male- 25,072 and female- 22,622) under this Emergency Appeal with the support of the IFRC Secretariat:

- Distributed emergency shelter and household item kits to 2,400 households, comprising 18,067 people (male- 9,469, and female -8,598). 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 emergency shelter and household items to 200 households in Nangarhar, benefiting 2,181 people (male 1,121, and female 1,060). Each kit included blankets -7, tarpaulin -2, kitchen set- 1, Jerry can -5.
- Distributed dignity kits to 2,200 households benefiting 8,287 women.
- Distributed multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for 2,490 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.

The ARCS, supported by IFRC, has demonstrated a strong commitment to integrating gender, protection, and community engagement approaches into its relief efforts. This commitment is reflected in the assessments conducted and the training provided to staff and volunteers on critical topics such as gender-based violence and safeguarding. As part of these efforts, dignity kits have been distributed to 2,200 households that received emergency shelter and essential household items. These dignity kits include hygiene and sanitary products specifically designed for adolescent girls and women. *Further details regarding the contents of the dignity kits can be found in the 'Protection Gender Inclusion-PGI' section of this report.*

ARCS is currently working to obtain approval for a comprehensive gender policy that will integrate measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) along with other relevant codes of conduct. This initiative underscores the organization's dedication to mainstreaming these important issues throughout its response efforts.

Additionally, this report outlines the approval process for the annual plan of the ARCS Gender Department, which includes a review of the existing gender policy. This plan has received endorsement from the new leadership of ARCS. Recognizing the sensitive nature of these topics, ARCS has proposed to first develop a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) policy. Once finalized, this policy will incorporate minimum standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). Subsequently, operational guidelines for PGI will be developed to further enhance the organization's response framework.

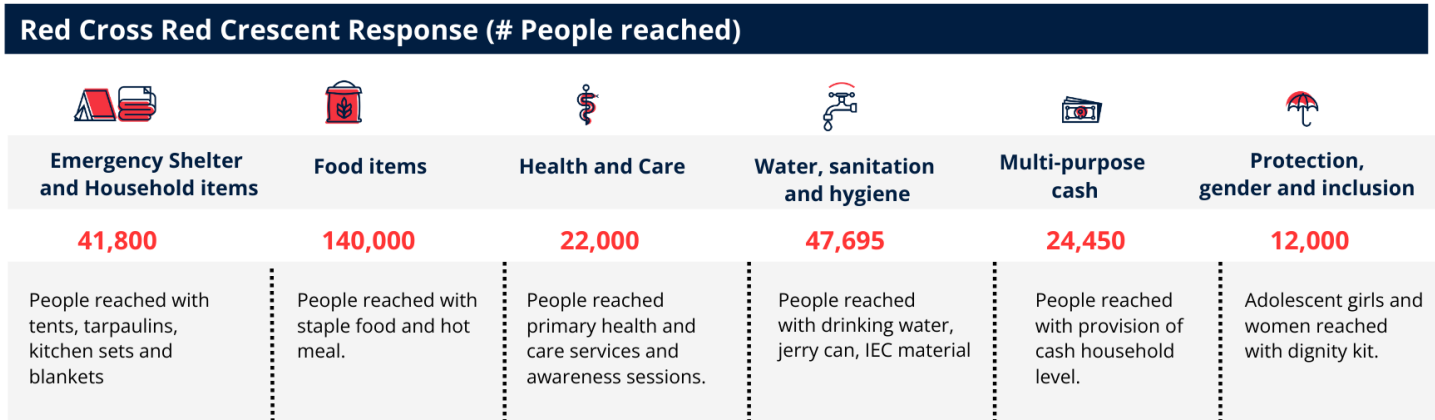
Assessment Findings:

The assessment focused on understanding the community's needs regarding information sharing, access to assistance, social inclusion, participation, non-discrimination, staff behavior, and the provision of dignity kits. Key findings:

1. **Information Sources:** The community predominantly relies on leaders, religious scholars, and representatives for information dissemination.
2. **Awareness of ARCS:** Awareness of the Afghanistan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) is limited; some community members perceive it as a governmental body, while others associate it mainly with shelter support.
3. **Assistance Knowledge:** A significant portion of the community is unaware of the available assistance, including dignity kits, and lacks knowledge on how to utilize them.
4. **Health Services Information:** There is a notable deficiency in information regarding health services.
5. **Shelter Needs:** Many vulnerable families continue to require shelter, with ARCS/IFRC having supported only 300 families to date.
6. **Preferences for Assistance:** Female beneficiaries express a preference for food packages over cash assistance during emergencies.
7. **Targeted Outreach for Women:** There is a need for targeted outreach to enhance women's awareness and access to available assistance.
8. **Gender Disparity in Information Access:** Men generally have better access to information, while women often depend on male relatives as their primary source.
9. **Exclusion of Women in Discussions:** Women have been excluded from community discussions, leading to unaddressed needs for dignity kits, clothing, and scarves during recovery efforts.
10. **Concerns About Fairness:** There are concerns regarding fairness and transparency in the distribution of assistance.
11. **Need for Consultation:** The lack of consultation with women underscores significant gaps in addressing their specific needs.
12. **Recommendations for ARCS/IFRC:** It is recommended that ARCS/IFRC review its community engagement and distribution processes to foster a more equitable and inclusive environment for all community members.

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 reporting period, the ARCS has reached over **255,000 people** through the provision of emergency shelter, household items, MPCA, food, primary health services, health, and hygiene awareness sessions, drinking water, and dignity kits with the resources from IFRC network and other partners and local donors.



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

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 also 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 extensive flooding across 33 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces highlights the magnitude of this disaster and the significant humanitarian needs that have emerged as a result. Since early April, preliminary data compiled by the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) indicates that approximately 40,500 homes have been affected, along with substantial loss of life and injuries reported in various provinces. Despite the severity of the situation, there are notable gaps in the response efforts.

Provinces such as Baghlan, Ghor, and Helmand have experienced particularly high numbers of fatalities and injuries, with the total death toll in the region reaching at least 300. While Ghor and Helmand reported significant injuries, other provinces, including Panjsher, Kapisa, Bamyan, Nimroz, Paktya, and Kunduz, reported no casualties. The widespread devastation, especially in Uruzgan, Baghlan, and Ghor, underscores the urgent need for a more coordinated and comprehensive humanitarian response to address the immediate needs of affected populations and to mitigate further suffering.

Immediate, intermediate, and longer-term needs

Assessments conducted by the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), in collaboration with in-country Movement partners and the broader humanitarian community, have identified various needs classified into three categories:

Immediate Needs:

- Food assistance
- Cash assistance to address emergency requirements
- Emergency shelter and household items
- Emergency health services, including mental health and psychosocial support, such as psychosocial first aid
- Restoration of family links
- Emergency WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) support, including hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, and dignity kits
- Protection measures for women at risk, as well as support for girls and boys

Intermediate Needs:

- Transitional shelter support
- Restoration of livelihoods
- Provision of clean water and sanitation services
- Primary health care and rehabilitation or equipment support for health facilities

Long-term Needs:

- Durable shelter solutions for those in urgent need, which are critical for ensuring safe accommodation, protection from harsh weather, and overall safety
- Development of health and WASH facilities, along with awareness-raising activities
- Initiatives to restore livelihoods and generate income
- Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities
- National Society development and preparedness measures for effective disaster response.

Needs per sector

Multipurpose Cash Assistance: Most affected households lack both food and the financial means to purchase essential household items. The extensive destruction of homes, buildings, and infrastructure has severely hindered access to livelihoods for these populations.

Livelihood Support: Many households have lost food stocks and agricultural inputs, while some have lost livestock. Traders have also suffered losses in stock that would have generated income. Those already in debt will find it increasingly difficult to repay due to diminished income sources. Additionally, protection concerns for women and girls are escalating, with many at risk of lacking information on earthquake preparedness and missing out on essential assistance. Therefore, there is a pressing need to support the re-establishment of livelihoods through in-kind assistance or cash and voucher assistance (CVA).

Over 80 per cent of Afghans depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The recent floods have devastated crops and fruit trees, highlighting the necessity not only to provide food assistance to meet immediate dietary needs but also to support recovery efforts by supplying saplings to help restart orchards.

Household Items and Shelter: The devastating impact of the recent floods continues to be felt throughout the community, leaving residents in urgent need of basic household relief items, shelter, and other essential resources. The situation is worsened by difficult road conditions, which impede access to the affected areas and hinder the delivery of aid.

Over one million people displaced by the floods are currently living in temporary settlements with inadequate facilities. The primary needs of these populations include immediate shelter and housing solutions. Many families have either lost their homes entirely or are residing in severely damaged structures. They urgently require support to rebuild their homes and ensure they have safe and dignified living conditions.

Additionally, there is a pressing need for transitional shelters for families who have lost their homes due to the floods, as well as for those returning from neighbouring countries. Flash floods have caused widespread destruction, affecting thousands of households across the nation. The damage is extensive, with 14,203 houses completely destroyed and approximately 26,305 houses partially damaged in 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 impacted by this disaster.

Furthermore, there is an urgent need 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 are currently living in temporary camps and require help to rebuild their homes on safer grounds. Families must be relocated to areas less susceptible to flash floods. Raising awareness about mitigation measures and safe building practices is crucial to help residents take necessary precautions and construct safer homes.

WASH and Health: The recent flash floods in Afghanistan have precipitated a significant health crisis, impacting the well-being of thousands. The affected population urgently requires comprehensive healthcare services to address the immediate health needs resulting from this disaster. Key healthcare priorities include medical treatment for injuries, management of communicable diseases, and sustained support to ensure the continuity of essential health services. Ongoing primary healthcare services are also crucial, encompassing routine vaccinations, antenatal care, and the management of chronic conditions such as diabetes and hypertension to prevent complications and facilitate recovery.

The traumatic experience of the floods has led to considerable psychological distress among the affected individuals. Issues such as stress, anxiety, and depression necessitate immediate attention to mitigate long-term mental health effects. Providing mental health and psychological support services, including counseling and psychotherapy, is vital to address these challenges.

Furthermore, the floods have created conditions conducive to the spread of infectious diseases, particularly waterborne illnesses like Acute Watery Diarrhea and other infections such as Acute Respiratory Infections. Timely and effective management of these diseases is crucial to prevent outbreaks and reduce morbidity and mortality. Additionally, trauma cases resulting from the floods require prompt medical intervention to avoid 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 practices and inadequate disposal of human waste are contributing to hygiene-related infections. The scarcity of safe drinking water in health facilities and surrounding areas exacerbates the spread of waterborne diseases, further straining an already overwhelmed healthcare system.

There is an urgent need for coordinated water quality monitoring in the affected areas, including collaborative assessments with WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) partners to evaluate the risks of waterborne and infectious diseases.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness: Afghanistan remains highly vulnerable to flooding, a situation exacerbated by climate change and the ongoing humanitarian crisis stemming from decades of conflict and recurrent disasters. This prolonged instability has significantly diminished the coping capacity of much of the population. Furthermore, the slow pace of economic growth has hindered successive governments from allocating the necessary resources for resilience building and strengthening institutional capacities to mitigate the risks faced by the population.

While the humanitarian community and other stakeholders have made investments in disaster response, more substantial efforts are needed at both local and national levels in disaster risk reduction and preparedness. This includes developing the necessary institutional frameworks to achieve lasting positive impacts. Additionally, educational campaigns are essential to raise awareness among the population regarding potential risks and the consequences of harmful practices.

Operational risk assessment

The IFRC 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.

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 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: 20,831	
		Female > 18: 3,480	Female < 18: 6,374
		Male > 18: 3,541	Male < 18: 7,436

Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions
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	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of households affected by floods provided with emergency shelter and essential household items.</i>	2,740 ¹	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
	<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 Red Rose 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.

¹ 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

- 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

In each mapped village, the team convened community members to raise awareness about the project's scope and the objectives of the Red Cross movement. This sensitization process ensured that local residents understood the goals and purpose of the initiative. Following this awareness campaign, the team initiated the household verification procedure, which was based on a set of established criteria. The community head played a crucial role, providing valuable assistance and input to identify eligible households.

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Household Items

In May 2024, the ARCS distributed emergency shelter and household items to 2,570 households across Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kunar, Laghman, Nimruz, and Zabul provinces. Each household received the following items: 7 blankets, 2 jerricans, 1 kitchen set, and 2 tarpaulins. Additionally, each household received a dignity kit; please refer to Table 4 for the list of items and quantities included in the dignity kit.

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

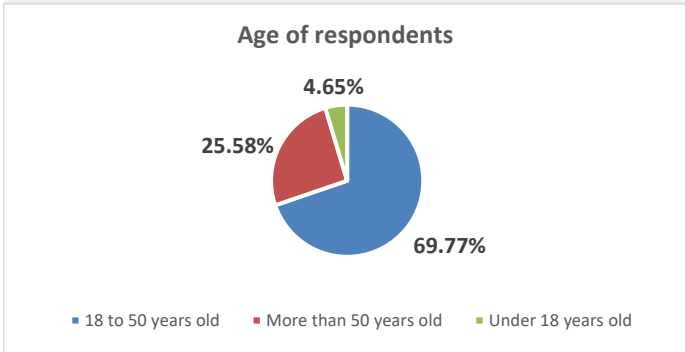
Of the 170 households, 160 received seven blankets and seven sleeping pads each, along with the other items. The remaining 10 households, identified as particularly vulnerable due to larger family sizes, were provided with an additional blanket and sleeping pad, bringing their total to 8 blankets and 8 sleeping pads each. The remaining 30 jerry cans and three water purifiers were retained for use at the ARCS base camp established 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
Total		2,570	2,570	10,370	9,271	19,641	218	20	2,730

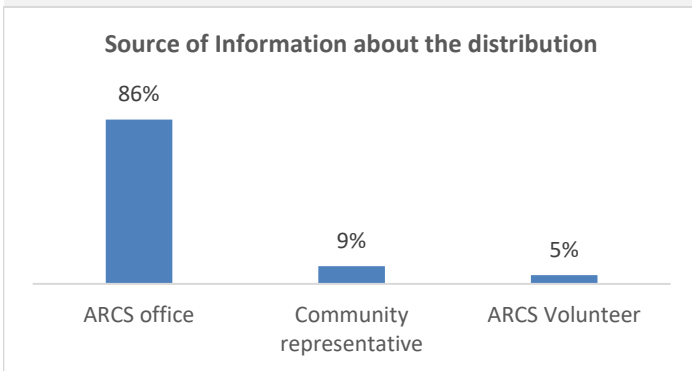
Note: People with disability data has been calculated as 13.9% based on the report published by The Asia Foundation- [Model Disability Survey of Afghanistan 2019](#).

Exit survey and site observation

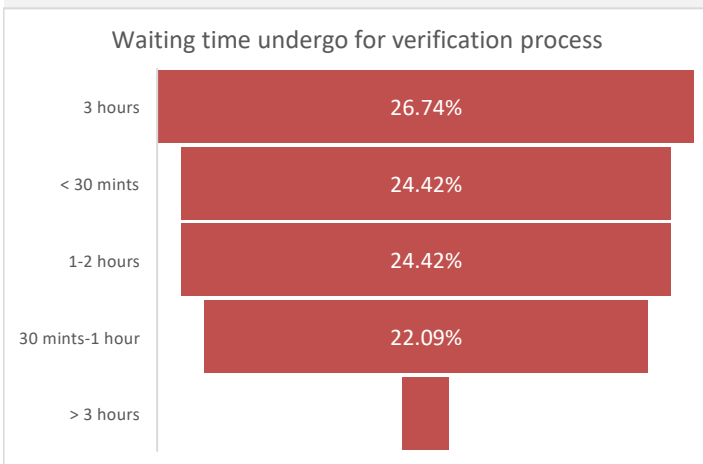


18 years old.

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

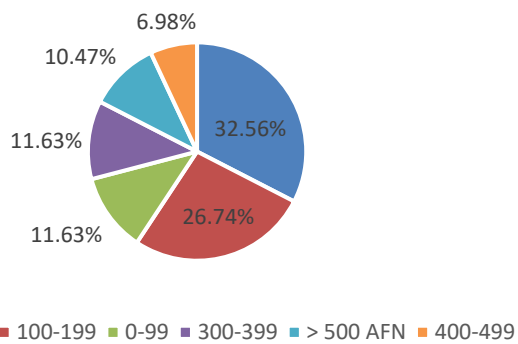


When it was asked how the information about the distribution was accessed, majority of the respondent’s (86 per cent) said that they accessed the information about distribution from ARCS office, 9 per cent from community representatives and 5 per cent from ARCS volunteers.



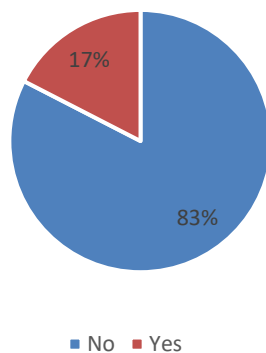
Similarly, in response to the question how long the verification process took, majority of the respondents’ 27 per cent said that they waited for almost 3 hours to receive the cash, followed by 24 per cent saying less than 30 mints, 24 per cent of the respondents waited for 1-2 hours, 22 per cent waited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



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

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of flood-affected households assisted through emergency food security and livelihood restoration activities</i>	0	480
	<i># of people provided with vocational training</i>	0	200
	<i># of tools kits provided to trained people</i>	0	200
	<i># of people engaged on cash for work in floods affected area</i>	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: **23,930**

Female > 18: **4,464**

Female < 18: **6,913**

Male > 18: **4,403**

Male < 18: **8,150**

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.		2,490

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 Red Rose 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.



Cash is being distributed to one of the targeted households in Shirzad Nangarhar Province (Photo: IFRC)

Distribution of multipurpose cash

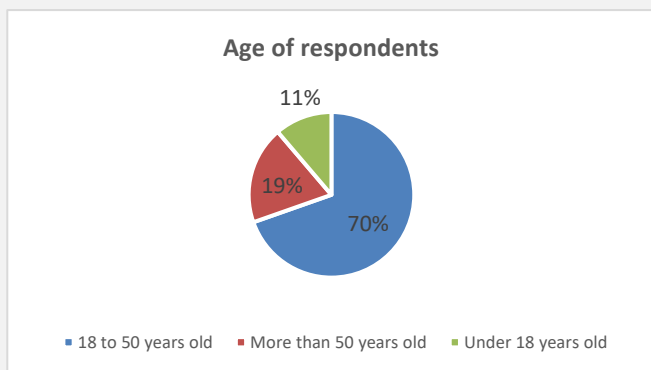
ARCS distributed multipurpose cash to 2,490 households in Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Parwan and Urugan provinces. Each household received for 2,500 households AFN 11,000 equivalent to CHF 140 through FSP framework agreement by IFRC.

Table 3: Multipurpose cash distribution per province

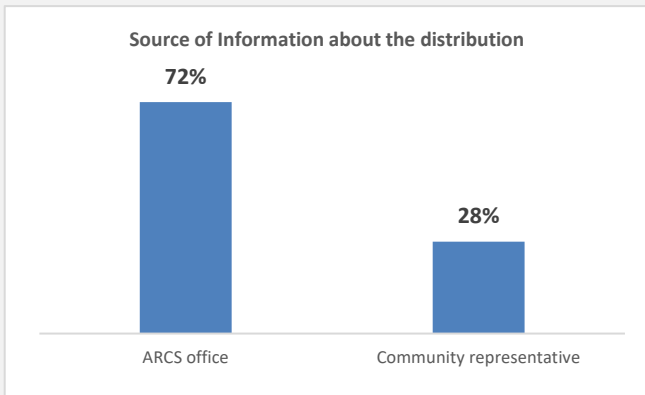
Name of province	Name of district	Number of households targeted	Number of households reached	Number of people reached			Number of Female headed households	Number of child-headed households	Number of people living with disabilities
				Male	Female	Total			
Farah	Bakwa	400	394	1,665	1,293	2,958	1	2	411
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
Total		2,500	2,490	12,553	11,377	23,930	91	44	3,326

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](#).

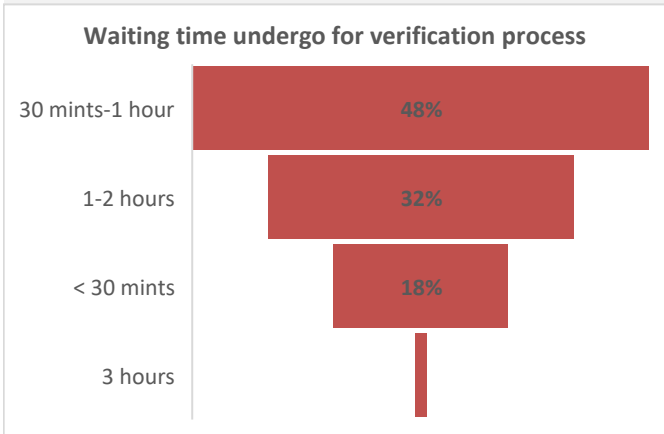
Exit survey and site observation



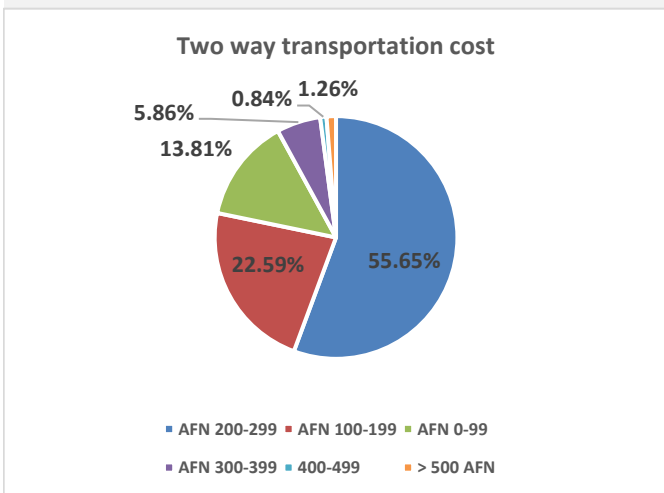
ARCS's PMER department carried out exit surveys at the distribution point to get feedback from the recipients so that immediate improvements can be made in the ongoing distribution. A total of 239 recipients were interviewed, 233 male (97 per cent) and 6 female (3 per cent) recipients in 2 provinces (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.



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.



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 per cent of the respondents say that they understand how to register a complaint, while only 7 per cent 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 ARCS 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.

 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	10

# of people reached with primary health services.	10,036	16,489
# of staff and volunteers trained on CBHFA/ECV/first aid	47	47
# of people reached with first aid service	287	726
# of people provided with MHPSS interventions including PFA	2,128	1,898
# of people reached with CBHFA activities	9,482	16,489

The ARCS provided emergency primary health care services to 9,482 individuals affected by the recent flash floods in Afghanistan, deploying 10 Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) in the impacted areas of Baghlan (8 teams), Badakhshan (1 team), and Takhar (1 team). This response resulted in significant outcomes, with 6,039 females and 3,997 males receiving essential primary health care services, effectively addressing the critical healthcare needs within these communities.

In addition to primary health care, the MHTs offered mental health and psychosocial support services to help mitigate the psychological effects of the floods. Furthermore, health education sessions focused on the prevention of waterborne and other communicable diseases reached 12,982 individuals.


The MHTs also managed a notable number of trauma cases, providing primary health care services to 767 individuals with traumatic injuries sustained during the floods. This highlights the importance of timely and effective trauma management in disaster response, particularly in high-risk environments.

Additionally, the MHTs treated a significant number of infectious disease cases, including 1,775 instances of Acute Respiratory Infection and 1,262 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea. These figures underscore the necessity of targeted disease management in disaster response efforts, especially in areas where waterborne diseases are prevalent.

However, the IFRC is currently facing a funding shortfall for this emergency appeal, with a gap of approximately 4.23 million CHF. Although all outlined activities have been incorporated into our operational strategy for this appeal, the lack of funding will hinder our ability to implement these critical interventions.

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: -	Female < 18: -
		Male > 18: -	Male < 18: -
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

# 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 reached by hygiene promotion activities	47,695	47,695

Communities were engaged through the distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and hygiene promotion activities. Key messages included topics on domestic hygiene, prevention of hygiene-related infections, the use of safe drinking water, and the safe disposal of garbage and human waste. Additional subjects covered included menstrual hygiene management and household water treatment.

It is estimated that 47,695 individuals across Baghlan, Badakhshan, and Takhar provinces were reached through the distribution of IEC leaflets. In addition to the distribution of IEC materials, community members in these areas participated in group sessions addressing the same topics. Other WASH interventions are currently pending due to budget constraints.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Total people reached: 2,570	
		Female > 18: 1,000	Female < 18: 1,570
		Male > 18: NA	Male < 18: NA
Objective:	<i>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</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming.	2,570	20,000
	# of households reached by dignity kits	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 PGI, GBV, CEA, and safeguarding. The assessment conducted and covered ARCS DM and Gender department staff and shared findings with operation team and leadership to inform decision making process the action plan will develop accordingly.

The IFRC PGI focal point, with the support of the IFRC Secretariat safeguarding advisor, a child safeguarding risk analysis tool and conducted 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 integration of PSEA in code of conducts policy is on progress.

To foster a resilient and inclusive community by 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 and to ensure 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, IFRC CEA and PGI technical focal points closely will work to develop CEA policy which will intergrade PGI standards (DAPS), into the CEA policy after, meantime recently ARCS leadership approved gender department annual plan one of the main activity is reviewing and developing Gender policy , the discussion going on with the concern department.

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.

IFRC technical team conducted 3 days PGI and continued with two days ToT CEA including PFA, PMER, safeguarding and code of conduct sessions training for ARCS Marastoon female staff and volunteers around 31 females were participated,

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.

No.	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*

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

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

Objective: *To strengthen National Society capacity to prepare and effectively respond to emergencies in accordance with its mandate.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
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# of ARCS staff and volunteers trained in different sector(s) (disaggregated by sector and gender)	0	NA
# of warehouses extended/renovated/ constructed	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

- Plans to roll-out the National Society Development agreed priorities from the mission undertaken in June is presently being advanced. The National Society Preparedness and Development Delegate has joined the Afghanistan Country Delegation and is presently supporting the ARCS with its development initiatives and setting the stage for continued coordination with Movement Partners in accordance with the ARCS’s strategic interests.
- 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:	<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>
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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.
- 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

- Promoted flood response for visibility and support on media and social media. A Press release about the floods was issued for the launch of the [Emergency Appeal](#) and followed by another press release one month later on the [regional implication](#) of the widespread floodings. An op-ed of the IFRC APRO Regional Director published on media urging donors to adapt to new normal in Afghanistan helped to elevate awareness on international assistance to Afghanistan.
- Audio visual materials of flood response in Baghlan and Herat province collected from the field and used on social media platforms of IFRC ARPO, Geneva and_ leadership including [X](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), and [Instagram](#).
- IFRC Kabul delegation joined the talk show, [X Spaces](#), hosted by IFRC Geneva to share the update on the ground to help increase visibility of the flood response.

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 NIFs 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 (IKD) 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. In addition, this appeal received IKDs from Canadian Red Cross – 5,000 medium thermal blankets, 1,000 kitchen set and Finnish RC – 5,200 tarpaulins, 5,503 kitchen sets including the IKDs from Indonesian government (see Table 5).

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. In line with the above budget holders training, IFRC Afghanistan also invited ERP Asia Pacific Trainers to conduct ERP Training to all staff with the use of IFRC new system. This will equip staff to monitor budget and expenses for each of the projects.

No.	Items	Quantity
1	Kitchen Set	1,200
2	Tarpaulin	2,400
3	Blanket	8,400
4	Relief Tent	10
5	Family Tent	200
6	Lightning Kit	10
7	Hygiene Kit	1,200
8	Dignity Kit	1,200
9	Jerrycan	240

D. FUNDING

As of 30 September 2024, the Emergency Appeal coverage is **approximately 39.6 per cent** against a funding requirement of CHF 5 million. Consolidated support provided to the floods-affected population was predominantly in cash contributions and in-kind donations categories by several partners such as the Australian Red Cross (CHF 30,000), Finnish Red Cross (CHF 246,000), Japanese Red Crescent Society (CHF 28,000), Red Cross of Monaco (CHF 9,000), Singapore Red Cross Society (CHF 33000), Saudi Red Crescent Authority (CHF 75000), The Netherlands Red Cross (CHF 310,000) , Taiwan Red Cross (CHF 20,000), and in-kind contributions including cash equivalents: JICA (NFIs equal to CHF 87000), Canadian Red Cross (NFIs equal to CHF 41,000) and Indonesian Government (CHF 920,000).

Contact information

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

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For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support

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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.



Afghanistan: Flash Floods

Operation Update #2

ARCS Response

As of 31 Aug 2024

