DREF Operation

Afghanistan Flash Floods 2026



ARCS volunteers supporting search and rescue in Nuristan. (Photo: IFRC)

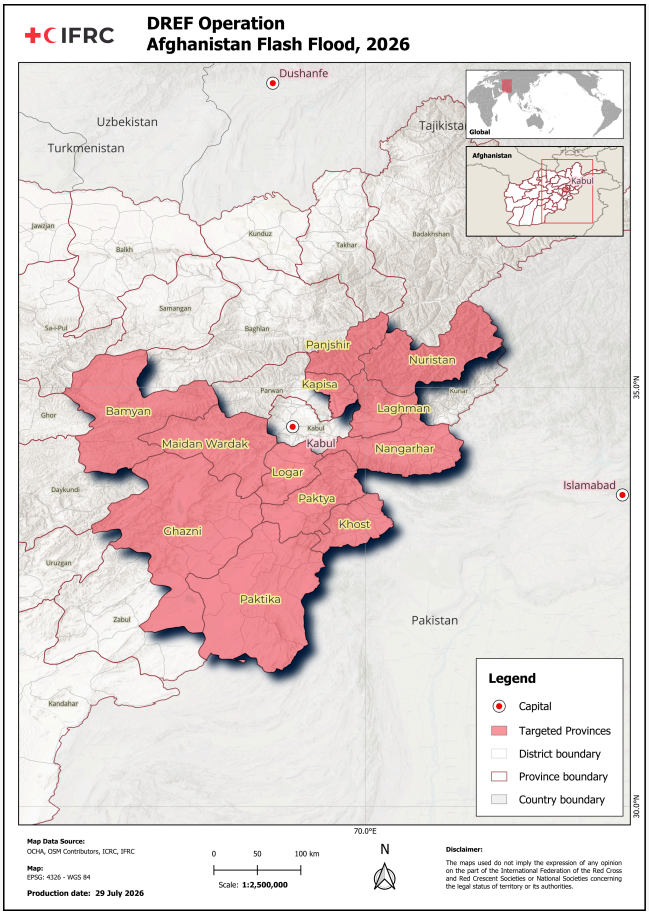
Appeal: **MDRAF022**	Hazard: **Pluvial/Flash Flood**	Country: **Afghanistan**	Type of DREF: **Response**
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: **Sudden**	DREF Allocation: **CHF 472,771**	
Glide Number: **FF-2026-000120-AFG**	People Affected: **15,280 people**	People Targeted: **13,200 people**	
Operation Start Date: **01-08-2026**	Operation Timeframe: **8 months**	Operation End Date: **31-03-2027**	DREF Published: **06-08-2026**

Targeted Regions:
Ghazni, Kapisa, Khost, Laghman, Logar, Maydan Wardak, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Paktika, Paktya, Panjsher, Parwan

Description of the Event

Date of event

20-07-2026



Map of Affected areas (Source: IFRC IM)

What happened, where and when?

Heavy and continuous rainfall from 20 July 2026 triggered sudden-onset flash flooding across eastern Afghanistan, subsequently extending to the central, central highlands, north-eastern and south-eastern regions. The trigger date for this operation is 20 July 2026, when the first and most destructive flood wave struck Parun City at approximately 15:00 hrs (ARCS-Parun; Flash Update (FU)#1). Continued heavy rainfall between 20 and 28 July progressively widened the event, extending flooding to the south-eastern region on 21 July and to further central and central-highland provinces through 28 July (FU# 1, 2 and 3). Low-lying settlements along rivers and seasonal watercourses were worst affected (ARCS-Parun; FU#1; FU#3).

The most severe impact occurred in Parun City, the provincial capital of Nuristan. Because the flood ran through the built-up area of the town rather than through farmland, damage fell overwhelmingly on housing, public infrastructure and the local commercial base. ARCS recorded 30 houses damaged in Parun, of which seven were completely destroyed and 23 partially damaged, together with the destruction of one mosque, the municipality building, seven municipal and privately owned markets, five hotels and commercial buildings, and a number of shops and market stalls; six vehicles, two concrete public bridges, approximately two kilometres of main paved road, 100 metres of retaining wall, two water diversion structures and three water supply networks were also damaged or destroyed, and more than 45 livestock were lost. Agricultural losses in Parun were limited to roughly two jeribs (ARCS-Parun). Inter-agency reporting for the same location records damage to the urban water-supply network and 500 metres of pipeline, the destruction of one of two feeder springs, and the interruption of safe drinking water for some 1,000 families (FU#1; FU#2).

Beyond Nuristan, flooding and landslides damaged shelter, agricultural land, irrigation systems, education infrastructure and livelihood

assets across the affected provinces. Laghman, initially reported as having sustained no residential damage, was confirmed by 28 July to have 187 families affected, 183 houses damaged or destroyed, approximately 800 acres of seasonal crops lost and some 310 livestock lost or damaged. In Paktika, flooding destroyed 14 houses, killed 37 livestock and washed away approximately 122 hectares of agricultural land. Public schools and community-based education facilities were damaged across Nangarhar, Kunar, Nuristan and Laghman (FU#2; FU#3). Flooding and landslides may also have displaced or exposed explosive ordnance, creating a secondary hazard for affected communities and responders (FU#3).

Impacts have been reported across the eastern, central, central highlands, north-eastern and south-eastern regions. ARCS reporting of 25 July records impact in thirteen provinces: Nuristan, Laghman, Parwan, Logar, Kabul, Kapisa, Panjshir, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Khost, Maidan Wardak, Paktika and Paktia (ARCS-FR#2). Inter-agency reporting as of 28 July places the geographic scope at fourteen provinces, with the most significant shelter impacts in Logar, Nuristan, Laghman, Kapisa, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan and Paktika, and further impacts recorded in Kunar and Badakhshan (FU#3). Nuristan, specifically Parun District, remains the most severely affected location throughout the event.

The flood struck Parun City at approximately 15:00 hrs on 20 July 2026 (ARCS-Parun; FU#1). Flooding in Torkham (Nangarhar) and Alingar District (Laghman) occurred the same day, and Ghazni City was affected on 20 July (FU#1; FU#2). Flooding extended into the south-eastern region on 21 July, affecting Sara Qala village in Sharan City, Paktika, and Ahmad Aba and Zurmat districts in Paktia (FU#2). Impacts in Sayedabad District (Maidan Wardak) and Tagab District (Kapisa) were reported by 23 July, without a specified date of occurrence (FU#2). Between 24 and 28 July continued rainfall widened the geographic scope, with assessments completed in Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Parwan and Nuristan, and assessments in Maidan Wardak and Panjshir expected to commence shortly after 28 July 2026(FU#3).

The situation remains ongoing. Rainfall was continuing at the time of the latest reporting, assessments in several provinces are incomplete, five persons remain missing in Parun against 77 recorded as missing in ARCS national reporting, and caseloads have been revised upward at every reporting cycle, Parun rose from approximately 85 families in initial ARCS reporting to 92 and then to 120 following completion of the inter-agency assessment (ARCS-Parun; FU#2; FU#3). Figures should therefore be treated as provisional.

References:
ARCS-Parun — ARCS/IFRC GO Field Report, AFG: Flood – 07-2026 – Nuristan, Parun, report date 21 July 2026 (Mustaan Rahmany).
ARCS-FR#2 — ARCS/IFRC GO Field Report, Afghanistan Flash Flood 2026 #2, national update, 25 July 2026 (Ahmadullah Rahmatzai).
FU#1 — OCHA, Afghanistan: Flash Update #1 — Flooding in Eastern Afghanistan, 20–21 July 2026.
FU#2 — OCHA, Afghanistan: Flash Update #2 — Flooding in Afghanistan, 22–23 July 2026.
FU#3 — OCHA, Afghanistan: Flash Update #3 — Flooding in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Afghanistan, as of 28 July 2026.

Scope and Scale

The flash flood struck Parun City at approximately 15:00 on 20 July, at the busiest point of the trading day, in a narrow valley where residential and commercial areas sit directly on the watercourse. There was effectively no warning lead time. Mortality and injury are therefore disproportionate to the geographic footprint of the flood: 23 confirmed deaths and 125 injuries in a settlement of fewer than 100 directly affected families, with a further 5 people still missing (OCHA FU#2). Search and rescue and human remain management have been the first priority, with ARCS deploying two ambulances alongside search and rescue and first aid teams (ARCS field report, 21 July).

Geographic scope and distribution of impact:

Between 20 and 25 July 2026, sustained monsoon rainfall triggered flash floods across the eastern, central, central highlands, north-eastern and south-eastern regions. ARCS records impacts in thirteen provinces: Nuristan, Laghman, Nangarhar, Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Kabul, Logar, Maidan Wardak, Ghazni, Khost, Paktika and Paktia (ARCS-FR#2). Inter-agency reporting as of 28 July places the scope at fourteen provinces, adding Kunar and Badakhshan; the two datasets together name fifteen provinces (FU#3).

Impacts are highly uneven, ranging from concentrated destruction and mass casualties in Parun City, Nuristan, to localised shelter and agricultural damage affecting individual families in Kapisa and Maidan Wardak (FU#2). Shelter is the single largest impact category, with the SLSC Cluster recording the most significant damage in Logar, Nuristan, Laghman, Kapisa, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan and Paktika (FU#3). Livelihood losses across farming and pastoral households deepen pre-existing vulnerability, and education infrastructure was damaged in Nuristan, Laghman, Nangarhar and Kunar, including two community-constructed schools in Mandol District and a girls' literacy class in Watapur District, Kunar (FU#3). Flooding and landslides may also have displaced or exposed explosive ordnance, a secondary hazard relevant to communities and to any field deployment or distribution in the affected areas (FU#3).

Data reliability and caseload trajectory:

All figures remain preliminary and subject to verification. Assessments are complete in Nuristan, Kabul, Kapisa, Logar and Parwan; ongoing in Ghazni and Paktika; and were expected to commence shortly after 28 July in Maidan Wardak and Panjshir (FU#2; FU#3). The

caseload has been revised upward at every reporting cycle, Parun rose from approximately 85 families in initial ARCS reporting to 92 following the first inter-agency assessment and then to 120 once 28 additional families were identified, of whom only the first 92 have been assisted (ARCS-Parun; FU#2; FU#3). Kapisa rose from 9 families to 65, and Laghman from no reported residential damage to 187 families and 183 houses (FU#2; FU#3).

Data from different sources also diverges materially. For Nuristan on 21 July, ARCS reported 21 deaths, 15 injuries and 86 missing against Red Cross sources and 20 deaths, 80 injuries and over 100 missing against government sources (ARCS-Parun), while ANDMA's preliminary assessment relayed through OCHA gave 23 deaths and 15 injuries (FU#1) and the completed inter-agency assessment records 23 deaths, 5 missing and 125 injuries (FU#2). The eightfold increase in the injury figure followed the arrival of assessment teams on site. The high number of persons still recorded as missing means fatality figures are likely to rise. The ARCS's consolidated dataset is used as the planning baseline for this DREF, with figures to be reconciled through joint verification with ANDMA and OCT partners and revised through operational updates.

Differentiation from MDRAF021:

MDRAF021 (Afghanistan Flash Flood DREF) covers an earlier and separate flood period; its caseload is verified, both allocations are committed, and implementation is under way. The July event is new-onset, beginning on 20 July 2026 (FU#1), and produces a category of impact that MDRAF021 does not cover.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Afghanistan: Flash Update #2 Flooding in Afghanistan 22-23 July 2026	https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-flash-update-2-flooding-eastern-afghanistan-22-23-july-2026
2. Afghanistan: Flash Update #1: Flooding in Eastern Afghanistan (20 to 21 July 2026)	https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-flash-update-1-flooding-eastern-afghanistan-20-21-july-2026
3. WHO Situation Report No. 1: Flash Floods in Eastern Afghanistan (July 2026)	https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/who-situation-report-no-1-flash-floods-eastern-afghanistan-july-2026
4. Afghanistan: Flash Update #3 Flooding in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Afghanistan	https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-flash-update-3-flooding-central-eastern-and-southeastern-afghanistan-28-july-2026

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	**Yes**
Did it affect the same population group?	**Yes**
Did the National Society respond?	**Yes**
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	**Yes**
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRAF021

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

The July 2026 floods are a separate, new sudden-onset event, not a continuation of the flood period covered by MDRAF021. The trigger event of 20 July 2026 produced a category of impact MDRAF021 does not cover: a mass-casualty urban flood in a remote provincial capital (23 dead, 125 injured, destruction of the commercial core of Parun City) and a distinct geographic footprint centred on Nuristan and the eastern/south-eastern provinces.

Against the MDRAF021 targeted regions, the overlap of targeted provinces is limited to Laghman, Logar and Maidan Wardak, and Nangahar. Within any overlapping province, targeting is cross-checked household-by-household against the MDRAF021 registration list in the Red Rose system, and households registered under any active operation for the same assistance are excluded.

MDRAF021 — Afghanistan Flash Floods DREF, approved April 2026, ongoing (end date 31 January 2027).

- MDRAF021: reported flood caseloads rose sharply after assessment, forcing a second allocation and scope expansion. Current figures are treated as minimums, with rolling assessment and a revision pathway built into the plan.

- Concurrent operations: 4 provinces overlap with MDRAF021, so registered households are cross-checked against those already assisted before assistance is released.

- Health: MHT deployment depends on partner capacity, so health coverage is limited to the three provinces where MHT capacity is confirmed.

Lessons learned:

Lessons learned:
Multipurpose cash assistance has proven highly effective in enabling affected households to address their diverse and immediate needs with dignity and choice. ARCS will continue to prioritize cash modality where markets are functional and Financial Service Providers are available. Accordingly, MPCA is the primary modality for this operation, with 1,000 households receiving a one-time transfer of AFN 10,500 (approximately CHF 133) through a contracted FSP, aligned to the Cash and Voucher Working Group minimum expenditure basket.

Community-based targeting with transparent criteria reduces tensions and ensures that the most vulnerable households are reached. Beneficiary selection involving community leaders, local authorities, and village committees provides local validation and builds trust, particularly for isolated or marginalised households who might otherwise be overlooked. In this operation, ARCS provincial volunteers will conduct household registration using defined vulnerability criteria, with beneficiary lists validated through community and local authority consultation prior to each distribution. Selection criteria will be communicated in full to both recipients and non-recipients at every distribution point, and all volunteers will be equipped with a Q&A sheet to ensure consistent and accurate community information sharing.

Extending distribution periods and increasing distribution days accommodates absentees and late arrivals, ensuring that as many eligible households as possible are reached. Distribution points are established in locations close to affected populations to reduce travel time and physical barriers for the most vulnerable groups. This operation will apply multi-day distribution schedules across all priority provinces. Post-distribution monitoring will specifically track whether households unable to attend on the initial distribution date were subsequently reached, with corrective action taken where coverage gaps are identified.

Distribution schedules that consider local culture, gender dynamics, and daily routines reduce wait times and ensure that diverse groups (including women, elderly persons, and people with disabilities) can access assistance safely and conveniently. In this operation, schedules will be planned in consultation with community leaders to reflect local norms, prayer times, and mobility constraints. Dedicated time slots will be allocated for female-headed households, elderly persons, and people with disabilities.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	**Yes**
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	**High**

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

20-07-2026

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	As part of ongoing support of ARCS, distributed 600 parcel hot meals in Laghman Province, NFI for one affected household in Maidan Wardak Province to the families who have been affected severely by floods.
Assessment	ARCS conducted rapid damage and needs assessments in the flood-affected areas and submitted two field reports: an initial report on Nuristan Province (Parun District) dated 21 July 2026, followed by this national update of 25 July 2026 covering all affected provinces. The assessments were led by ARCS provincial branches in Nuristan, Laghman, Parwan, Logar, Kabul, Kapisa, Panjsher, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Khost, Maidan Wardak, Paktika and Paktia, with 70 staff and 127 volunteers deployed and in coordination with local authorities and Movement partners. Teams visited flood-affected villages and the low-lying settlements along riverbeds and seasonal watercourses reported as worst affected, recording deaths, injuries and missing persons, verifying houses completely destroyed and partially damaged, and documenting livestock losses and flood-damaged agricultural land. Branch findings were compiled into a single preliminary national picture. The consolidated preliminary results as of 25 July 2026 are: more than 910 families affected (approximately 6,370 people); 31 deaths, 11 injuries and 77 people missing; 910 houses completely or partially damaged; 330 livestock lost; and approximately 5,240 jeribs of agricultural land damaged. Assessment and verification remain ongoing and figures are expected to change. The findings form the basis of the priority humanitarian needs identified in this report.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC maintains a Country Delegation in Afghanistan, currently supporting ARCS across four emergency operations , with ARCS branches present in all affected provinces. As initial response, the IFRC requested a MOC meeting to coordinate Movement action and committed to support 20 families who lost family members. Based on ARCS's request, the IFRC supported the National Society in submitting the field report and initiating this DREF. The Delegation provides ARCS with technical, strategic and surge support, and Secretariat services across PMER, Finance, Administration, HR, Security, Logistics and National Society Development.
Participating National Societies	Four Partner National Societies are engaged in this response, with commitments confirmed during the MOC meeting. The Danish Red Cross offered to support one Mobile Health Team (MHT) and cover volunteers' mobilization costs in the affected areas (if needed), while the Norwegian Red Cross offered to support the response through the capacities of its existing MHTs. TRC has provided food parcels to 276 HHs in Nuristan, planned hot meal for 600 people, two portions (lunch and dinner) per day

	for 15 days and postponed it on request of ARCS, as others started providing hot meals. PNS support is therefore concentrated on emergency health service delivery through existing MHT capacity and on food assistance, complementing the sectors covered under this DREF. Coordination of PNS contributions is managed by ARCS with IFRC facilitation through the MOC mechanism, ensuring geographic deconfliction and avoiding duplication with partner distributions already underway in Parun.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC offered to assist in the provision of health facilities in the affected areas and to support MPCA activites with AFN 3 millions to the affected families.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) is leading the national response. ANDMA conducted preliminary assessments in Nuristan, presented updated findings to the Nuristan Operational Coordination Team on 21 July, and convened a national-level meeting the same day to plan next steps, coordinate the response and disseminate weather forecasts and early-warning information to partners (FU#1). Its preliminary assessment provided the first casualty and damage figures for Parun and remains one of the streams against which ARCS and inter-agency figures are being reconciled (FU#1; FU#2; ARCS-Parun). Authorities led search and rescue in Parun, including recovery of the deceased, and provided emergency health assistance and initial support to affected families, establishing a medical site with the Directorate of Public Health, deploying two Mobile Health Teams, placing health facilities on alert and dispatching medical, nutrition and food supplies (FU#1). ARCS deployed 16 staff and 70 volunteers alongside authorities in the initial search, rescue and assessment phase (ARCS-Parun). ANDMA also reported on Alingar District, Laghman, initially recording no residential damage; this was later revised to 187 families affected and 183 houses damaged or destroyed province-wide (FU#1; FU#3). At provincial level, the Paktia Provincial Disaster Management Committee is deliberating deployment of an assessment team, the Provincial Public Health Directorate is coordinating with WHO on medical supplies (FU#2), and Provincial Education Departments are working with the Education Cluster on damaged school infrastructure (FU#3). Joint needs assessments were completed under this framework in Nuristan, Kabul, Kapisa, Logar and Parwan by 28 July, with confirmed caseloads of 337 families from 30 July; assessments in Maidan Wardak and Panjshir were due to begin shortly, and those in Ghazni and Paktika remained ongoing (FU#2; FU#3). Coordination is constrained by restrictions on smartphone and WhatsApp use during working hours (FU#3) and by difficult terrain, damaged roads and limited access to remote communities (FU#1).
UN or other actors	OCHA is coordinating with ANDMA, UN agencies and NGO partners, and constituted three inter-agency needs assessment teams with surge support from Kunar and

Jalalabad (FU#1). Joint teams comprising IOM, WFP, UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council have completed assessments in Nuristan, Kabul, Kapisa, Logar and Parwan; assessments in Ghazni and Paktika are ongoing (FU#2; FU#3). The verified Parun caseload has risen from 92 to 120 families, with only the first 92 assisted (FU#3).

For those 92 families, IOM distributed tents, winter, blanket and solar kits, UNICEF NFI and hygiene kits, and Save the Children shelter repair kits (FU#2). WFP had reached 564 households across eight provinces by 28 July, in kind and through cash (FU#3). Shelter, Land and Site Coordination (SLSC) Cluster partners have scheduled distributions to a further 217 families in Kabul, Kapisa, Logar and Parwan between 30 July and 4 August (FU#3). WHO dispatched five emergency health kits to Parun; a UNICEF partner established a health camp serving over 3,000 people; two Mobile Health Teams and two MHPSS outreach teams were deployed, with UNFPA and PU-AMI providing supplies, ambulances and psychosocial support (FU#2; FU#3). WASH partners have begun rehabilitating the Parun water network and activated four distribution points; GBV, child protection and Mine Action partners are providing PSS, dignity kits, family tracing and explosive ordnance risk education (FU#3). Community World Service Asia has confirmed readiness to provide MPCA to up to 200 families, and FAO is planning irrigation and livestock recovery (FU#2).

Significant gaps remain. The SLSC Cluster reports limited partner presence, constrained response capacity and insufficient resources against growing needs, and the WASH Cluster reports a funding gap because the assessed caseload fell below the threshold required to activate its available funding mechanism (FU#3).

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Coordination is led by ANDMA with OCHA through the Operational Coordination Team (OCT) architecture, now activated across all affected regions, with OCTs meeting province by province. ANDMA convened a national coordination meeting on 21 July, and at provincial level the Paktia Provincial Disaster Management Committee is active alongside the Nuristan OCT (FU#1; FU#2). Sector coordination is functioning through the Shelter, Land and Site Coordination Cluster, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, Education Cluster, Protection Coordination Group with the GBV and Child Protection Areas of Responsibility, Mine Action and the Cash Working Group (FU#2; FU#3). Inter-agency needs assessment teams provide the joint verification mechanism, and early warning information is disseminated through the OCT network (FU#1). The Health Cluster has activated emergency coordination mechanisms, completed partner mapping and convened a regional coordination meeting; provincial authorities, including Provincial Public Health and Education Departments, participate in sector coordination (FU#2; FU#3). Information flow is constrained by restrictions on smartphone and WhatsApp use during official working hours (FU#3).

Within the Movement, coordination is led by ARCS with IFRC facilitation through the MOC mechanism, which convened to align ICRC and PNS contributions and ensure geographic and sectoral deconfliction with the wider response.

Needs (Gaps) Identified

Shelter Housing And Settlements

Shelter is the largest single impact of this event. The SLSC Cluster records 1,168 families affected across 14 provinces, with 234 houses completely destroyed and 930 damaged; ARCS branch reporting records 910 houses destroyed or partially damaged nationally (FU#3; ARCS-FR#2). In Parun, OCHA reported at least 22 houses completely destroyed and approximately 45 severely damaged, while ARCS recorded 7 fully destroyed and 23 partially damaged; the completed inter-agency assessment has since raised the eligible caseload from 92 to 120 families (FU#1; ARCS-Parun; FU#3). Outside Nuristan, Laghman is now the second-largest caseload with 187 families affected and 183 houses damaged or destroyed. Further impacts include 14 houses destroyed in Sara Qala, Paktika; 46 families in Ahmad Aba and Zurmat, Paktia; 66 households in Ghazni City; 79 families in Logar; 65 in Kapisa; 45 in Parwan; 28 in Kabul; and 2 families with partial house damage in Sayedabad, Maidan Wardak (FU#2; FU#3).

Shelter and NFI needs of the first 92 families in Parun are substantially covered: IOM distributed 92 tents, winter kits, blankets and solar kits, UNICEF 92 NFI kits and Save the Children 92 shelter repair kits from 23 July (FU#2). The residual gaps are:

28 families in Parun identified during the completed assessment and not covered by the initial distribution (FU#3).
Laghman, where 187 families and 183 houses are recorded and no shelter or NFI provider has been reported.

Provinces outside the SLSC scheduled distributions, Ghazni, Paktika, Paktia, Nangarhar, Khost, Panjshir and Maidan Wardak, where assessments are incomplete or no provider is identified. SLSC coverage is confirmed only for Kabul (28), Kapisa (65), Logar (79) and Parwan (45) between 30 July and 4 August (FU#3).

Cluster capacity: the SLSC Cluster itself reports limited partner presence, constrained emergency response capacity and insufficient resources against growing needs (FU#3).



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Livelihood losses are structural rather than temporary, because the assets destroyed cannot be replaced within one season. Nationally, ARCS records 330 livestock lost and approximately 5,240 jeribs (about 1,048 hectares) of agricultural land damaged, and identifies livelihood and agricultural recovery assistance including livestock support among priority needs (ARCS-FR#2). In Parun, approximately 280 orchard trees were damaged and 30 livestock lost, alongside six markets and around 70 shops, carpentry workshops, two saw machines, roughly 30 vehicles and 450 metres of irrigation canal (FU#1; FU#2); ARCS additionally records more than 45 livestock lost and seven markets and five commercial buildings destroyed (ARCS-Parun). In Paktika, approximately 122 hectares of agricultural land were washed away and 37 livestock killed (FU#2). Laghman, initially reported only as affected agricultural land and irrigation in Alingar, is now recorded province-wide at approximately 800 acres of seasonal crops and some 310 livestock lost or damaged, a single-province figure approaching the national ARCS livestock total, indicating that consolidated livelihood losses will rise materially as assessments conclude (FU#2; FU#3; ARCS-FR#2).

WFP had reached 564 households across eight provinces by 28 July, 335 in Badakhshan, Ghazni and Nuristan in kind and 229 in Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Paktia and Parwan with cash, including 1.05 MT of high energy biscuits in Parun District, and Shanti Volunteer Association is providing food to 30 families in coordination with WFP. FAO is reviewing assessment findings and plans to support irrigation canal rehabilitation, livestock feed and other agriculture and livestock recovery (FU#2; FU#3). Coverage for immediate food in Parun is therefore reasonable, and agricultural recovery there is plausible once FAO plans are confirmed.

Three gaps remain. First, small traders, shopkeepers and daily wage labourers are covered by no actor, despite market destruction being the defining economic impact of this event. Second, no livelihoods actor has been reported for Paktika's 122 hectares of lost land, Laghman's crop and livestock losses or its damaged irrigation systems. Third, food assistance in the eastern provinces remains in-kind and short-term; transition to cash-based support where markets function would be more efficient and would support market recovery — WFP's use of cash in the central provinces establishes the precedent.

Timing is a binding constraint in Nuristan, where the approach of winter closes both agricultural and casual labour opportunities and shortens the window for recovery activities.



Multi purpose cash grants

The Cash Working Group is coordinating potential MPCA, but Community World Service Asia is the only actor to have confirmed readiness, for up to 200 families (FU#2). This sits against a verified caseload that has since expanded considerably: the SLSC Cluster records 1,168 families across 14 provinces, ARCS records 910 families nationally, and confirmed provincial caseloads now include 120 families in Parun, 187 in Laghman, 79 in Logar, 66 households in Ghazni City, 65 in Kapisa, 46 in Paktia, 45 in Parwan, 28 in Kabul, 14 destroyed houses in Paktika and 2 families in Maidan Wardak (FU#2; FU#3; ARCS-FR#2). The caseload is still rising, assessments remain ongoing in Ghazni and Paktika, those in Maidan Wardak and Panjshir had not commenced as of 28 July, and household-level impact in Nangarhar, Kunar and Khost are unquantified (FU#2; FU#3).

Cash coverage to date is partial and geographically uneven. WFP delivered cash assistance to 229 households in Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Paktia and Parwan, and Mine Action partners are providing Cash for Protection to at-risk children (FU#3). No cash actor is identified for Nuristan, Laghman, Ghazni, Paktika, Nangarhar or Maidan Wardak, and no actor has taken up the restoration of destroyed income sources as distinct from immediate consumption support.

The need is driven by the collapse of household income: six markets and approximately 70 shops destroyed in Parun, 30 livestock and some 280 orchard trees lost, and carpentry workshops and two saw machines damaged (FU#1; FU#2); 122 hectares of farmland washed away and 37 livestock killed in Paktika (FU#2); and approximately 800 acres of seasonal crops and 310 livestock lost in Laghman (FU#3).

Bereaved households require particular attention: 23 killed and five missing in Parun, three killed in Laghman and one in Maidan Wardak (FU#2; FU#3), against 31 deaths and 77 missing in ARCS national reporting (ARCS-FR#2).

Health

Health needs are acute and fall on a health system with almost no surge capacity. In Parun, 125 people were injured, 38 of them severely, and 23 died with five still missing (FU#2); three refugees were killed and nine injured at the Torkham returnee transit camp (FU#1); and three were killed and four injured in Laghman (FU#3). WHO reports that only one Comprehensive Health Centre Plus serves the affected population in Parun, with no district or provincial hospital able to provide advanced care; a private health facility was destroyed; power outages are constraining cold-chain functionality; and shortages of essential medicines and supplies have been exacerbated by the disaster (WHO SitRep No. 1). Access remains hampered by mountainous terrain, damaged roads and disrupted transport routes, with the possible displacement of explosive ordnance a further constraint (FU#1; FU#3).

Response has scaled since the initial reporting. WHO dispatched five emergency health kits to Parun — one cholera kit, an IEHK basic and supplementary module and two trauma and emergency surgery kits — is deploying a multidisciplinary surge team, and scheduled a specialised trauma expert visit on 27 July. A UNICEF partner deployed six health personnel and established a health camp serving over 3,000 people, with supplies pre-positioned for more than 6,000 and two ambulances deployed. Two MHPSS outreach teams and two mobile health teams from Kunar have been deployed; UNFPA deployed a mobile psychosocial team, two ambulances and a mobile SRH and PSS team that reached 1,429 beneficiaries by 26 July; PU-AMI dispatched medicines to the BPHS implementing partner; and HI and NCA have signalled readiness to provide physical rehabilitation (WHO SitRep No. 1; FU#2; FU#3). Within the Movement, Danish Red Cross has offered to reallocate one mobile health team, Norwegian Red Cross to support with existing mobile health team capacity, and ICRC to support health facility supplies.

Residual gaps: The Health Cluster continues to report limited health infrastructure in Nuristan, shortages of essential medicines and inadequate MHPSS surge capacity (FU#3). Beyond this: continuity of mobile health and MHPSS provision beyond the initial surge; follow-up care and physical rehabilitation for the 38 severely injured, which is signalled but not yet operational; sexual and reproductive health and emergency obstetric referral, for which no functioning capacity exists in Nuristan; MHPSS coverage outside Parun and for ARCS volunteers and first responders; and health assessment and response in the affected provinces outside Nuristan, where no health actor has been reported.

Currently, no official post-flood surveillance data are available for the affected provinces. However, disruption of safe drinking water access following the damage to the local water supply network and sanitation infrastructure as well as contamination of drinking water sources elevates the risk of communicable disease outbreaks. Mosquito breeding sites are likely to increase due to standing water, increasing the risk of malaria and dengue fever. In addition, population displacement and disruption of health services may facilitate the transmission of respiratory and vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, while access constraints limit timely healthcare seeking and treatment.

During the summer months, Afghanistan experiences seasonal increases in several infectious diseases, driven by higher temperatures, limited access to safe water and sanitation in some areas, and increased vector activity, such as malaria. Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) is one of the most common seasonal diseases during summer months, while malaria transmission rises as well. In addition, the country continues to experience a substantial burden of measles, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and dengue fever. Prior to July floods, WHO reported a substantial burden of communicable diseases increasing in June. AWD with dehydration increased by 33.6% compared to May. Similarly, ARI increased by 18.2% and suspected dengue fever cases increased by 13.8% compared to previous month.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

WASH is the sector where the affected population is largest relative to the assessed household caseload. In Parun, one water-supply network including approximately 500 metres of pipeline was damaged and one of the two springs feeding it destroyed, disrupting safe drinking water for an estimated 1,000 families (FU#2). ARCS reports three water-supply networks and two water diversion structures damaged (ARCS-Parun). WHO identifies damage to drinking water infrastructure as having increased the risk of waterborne disease and other public health threats (WHO SitRep No. 1; FU#2); the inclusion of a cholera kit among WHO's five emergency health kits indicate acute watery diarrhoea is being treated as a live risk (FU#3).

Response has advanced since the initial updates. Rehabilitation of the Parun network is now underway following a technical assessment, with four water distribution points activated, four handwashing stations and two water reservoirs being installed, 1,200 jerry cans in distribution and 92 hygiene kits delivered (FU#3). Four gaps remain:

Outstanding WASH priorities in Parun are unfunded: 30 days of water trucking, 20 emergency latrines, 10 emergency bathing facilities, and rehabilitation of 50 flood-damaged household latrines. The WASH Cluster reports a funding gap because the assessed caseload fell below the minimum threshold to activate its available funding mechanism (FU#3)—a direct argument for DREF coverage.

No WASH assessment or response is reported for the provinces outside Nuristan, including Laghman with 187 families affected.

Sanitation has not been assessed outside Parun, and the two ARCS-reported water diversion structures and remaining networks are not covered by the current rehabilitation.

Hygiene promotion at scale is limited to Parun.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The available reporting does not disaggregate human impact by sex, age or disability. The 23 killed, five missing and 125 injured in Parun (38 severe, 87 minor), the three killed and four injured in Laghman, and the confirmed caseloads, 120 families in Parun, 187 in Laghman, 79 in Logar, 66 households in Ghazni City, 65 in Kapisa, 46 in Paktia, 45 in Parwan, 28 in Kabul, two in Sayedabad, are all reported as undifferentiated totals (FU#2; FU#3). The caseload of women-headed households, older people, unaccompanied and separated children and persons with disabilities therefore remains unquantified and cannot yet be targeted.

Protection services remain concentrated in Nuristan. In Parun, GBV AoR partners had reached 629 women and girls with PSS and MHPSS by 28 July, provided Psychological First Aid to 450 people, distributed 95 dignity kits and delivered 200 dignity kits, 200 Baby Mama kits and 200 MHM kits for the 92 families initially identified, with 7,000 dignity kits pre-positioned regionally; child protection partners are providing case management for at-risk and unaccompanied children, family tracing and reunification, Cash for Protection and referrals, and HYSO conducted a child protection assessment (FU#2; FU#3). No protection assessment or service is reported for Laghman, Ghazni, Paktika, Paktia, Maidan Wardak, Nangarhar or Khost, and the 28 additional families identified in Parun fall outside the dignity and MHM kit distribution calibrated to 92.

Four further gaps stand out:

Disability inclusion: HI and NCA have signaled readiness to provide physical rehabilitation for the 38 severely injured but no service is confirmed operational; no assistive devices, referral pathways or accessible distribution arrangements are reported (FU#2; FU#3).
Explosive ordnance: Flooding and landslides may have displaced or exposed EO. Mine Action partners are disseminating EORE messages, but coverage is not specified by province and children and persons with mobility limitations face the highest exposure (FU#3).
Girls' education: Damage to Zarkamr Girls' School in Dawlat Shah (Laghman), a girls' literacy class in Watapur (Kunar) and schools across Nuristan and Nangarhar disrupts access for girls specifically; only the Kunar class has been reopened with SCAWNO support (FU#3).
Housing, land and property: Eligibility rests on authority-held assessment figures with no reported HLP or tenure verification, leaving tenants, undocumented and widow-headed households at risk of exclusion from shelter assistance (FU#1; FU#2).

Safe and dignified WASH remains outstanding in Parun despite network rehabilitation being underway: 20 emergency latrines, 10 bathing facilities and 50 household latrine rehabilitations are unfunded, and sex-segregated, lockable facilities are a direct GBV risk-mitigation requirement (FU#3).



Community Engagement And Accountability

Early-warning information was disseminated to humanitarian partners and the OCT network (FU#1), but no dissemination to at-risk communities is reported, despite continued warnings of further rainfall and unstable weather (FU#1) and continued flooding through 28 July (FU#3). Given that the Parun flood struck suddenly at approximately 15:00 hrs on 20 July and killed 23 people (FU#1), last-mile warning is the most operationally significant gap.

Beneficiary identification is not community validated. The Parun caseload was determined from figures shared by local authorities with the inter-agency assessment teams (FU#2) and has since risen from 92 to 120 families, with 28 identified only during the assessment itself and still unassisted (FU#3), evidence that the initial identification was incomplete. No publication of selection criteria or route for raising exclusion is reported for any province, and assessments in Ghazni and Paktika remain ongoing while those in Maidan Wardak and Panjshir had not begun as of 28 July (FU#2; FU#3).

No consultation with affected people on assistance modality, transfer value or delivery mechanism is reported, although WFP has now delivered cash in five provinces and MPCA remains under discussion in the Cash Working Group (FU#2; FU#3). The destruction of six

markets and some 70 shops in Parun directly determines cash feasibility there and is a question for communities, not only for market assessment. Distributions delivered in Parun and scheduled for Kabul, Kapisa (30 July), Logar (2 August) and Parwan (4 August) (FU#2; FU#3) are not accompanied by any reported communication to communities on entitlements, timing or eligibility, and no feedback or complaints mechanism is reported by any actor.

Community-facing engagement is limited to hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distribution in Parun (FU#2; FU#3). Physical and technical constraints on two-way communication are significant: damaged roads, four destroyed or severely damaged bridges and the loss of one micro-hydropower plant (FU#1; FU#2), compounded by restrictions on the use of smartphones and WhatsApp during official working hours, which OCHA identifies as constraining information collection (FU#3). This last point has direct design implications, any KoBo or phone-based feedback channel will need an offline alternative, and ARCS branch volunteers are the most viable route for both last-mile warning and face-to-face feedback collection.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Identified gaps and limitations in the assessment are listed below:

Assessment coverage is uneven across the 13 provinces ARCS reports as affected. The inter-agency assessment is complete only in Parun; assessments in Ghazni and Paktika are ongoing; in Paktia the Provincial Disaster Management Committee was still deciding whether to deploy a team as of 23 July; and no reports had been received from Kabul, Logar, Panjsher or Parwan (OCHA FU#2). The datasets consequently do not reconcile: ARCS reports 910 families affected against approximately 229 verified through inter-agency assessment. Casualty data also diverges, most consequentially on missing persons, from 5 (OCHA FU#2) to 77–86 (ARCS) to around 100 (ANDMA), the figure that determines how many households lost an income earner and therefore the size of the cash and psychosocial caseload.

Unmet needs. No provider has been reported for shelter and NFI outside Nuristan (66 households in Ghazni, 46 families in Paktia, 14 destroyed houses in Paktika, 9 in Kapisa, 2 in Maidan Wardak). Rehabilitation of the damaged pipeline and destroyed spring, affecting an estimated 1,000 families, has no named agency. Sanitation, debris clearance, settlement flood protection, productive asset replacement for traders, emergency obstetric referral, and psychosocial support outside Parun and for responders are uncovered. Food, WASH, health and cash are only partially met.

Resource shortages. WHO reports pre-existing medicine shortages exacerbated by the disaster, one Comprehensive Health Centre Plus with no referral hospital, and power outages constraining cold chain. One of two feeder springs was destroyed. ARCS has 70 staff and 127 volunteers engaged across 13 provinces, simultaneously conducting search and rescue, human remains management, assessment and distribution, with no recorded psychosocial support or insurance provision. Several partner commitments remain conditional: two mobile health teams on standby, water trucking under exploration, FAO plans under review.

Operational challenges. Mountainous terrain, four destroyed bridges and damaged roads continue to hamper assessment and delivery (WHO SitRep No. 1). Further rainfall is forecast, and snowfall will close the implementation window in high-altitude Nuristan. Market destruction in Parun limits both cash feasibility and local procurement, while border closures constrain international supply.

Coordination issues. IOM, UNICEF and Save the Children are delivering overlapping items to the same 92 families in Parun while other provinces have no provider. No agency owns water network rehabilitation, ARCS branch data is not reflected in inter-agency figures, and the Torkham casualties fall outside the Afghanistan coordination frame.

Vulnerable groups. Absent disaggregation, persons with disabilities, older people, separated children, pregnant women, female-headed and bereaved households, returnees, displaced households, host families, tenants and wage labourers cannot be confirmed as captured. HI and NCA have offered rehabilitation, but no caseload has been identified.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

To reduce mortality, morbidity and suffering, and to protect the dignity and livelihoods of communities affected by the July 2026 flash floods in Afghanistan, through the provision of timely, needs-based and accountable multi-sectoral assistance by the Afghan Red Crescent Society, with a focus on WASH, hygiene, emergency health and psychosocial support, and multi-purpose cash assistance, prioritising the most severely affected and least-served households in Nuristan, Nangarhar, Laghman, Paktika, Paktia, Ghazni, Maidan Wardak, Panjsher, Khost, Parwan, Logar and Kapisa provinces — including bereaved and injured households and those in locations not yet reached by

other actors — while strengthening ARCS branch response capacity and reducing exposure to further flooding during the remainder of the rainy season.

Operation strategy rationale

The strategy responds to a single defining finding: humanitarian coverage is concentrated almost entirely on the 92 verified families in Parun, where four agencies are delivering shelter, NFI and food assistance, while at least 137 reported households across Paktika, Paktia, Ghazni, Maidan Wardak and Kapisa have no identified actor in any sector.

The operation therefore covers 12 provinces on a differentiated basis, with the sector mix in each province determined by the residual coverage gap and by ARCS delivery capacity rather than applied uniformly. In Nuristan, where shelter and NFI needs are already covered by other responding agencies, ARCS avoids duplication and concentrates on the gaps no actor has taken on: safe water provision, hygiene promotion, and multipurpose cash for bereaved and injured households and for needs the four responding agencies are not meeting. In Logar, Khost, Laghman, Maidan Wardak, Nangarhar, Paktia and Paktika, ARCS acts as first responder with a combined WASH and multipurpose cash response, enabling households to meet emergency shelter, household item and food needs through local markets where supply lines permit. In Kapisa, Ghazni, Panjsher and Parwan, where reported caseloads are smaller and access is more constrained, the response is delivered through multipurpose cash only. Mobile health teams, together with community-level health, MHPSS and disease surveillance activities, are concentrated in Khost, Maidan Wardak and Parwan, reflecting the mobile health team capacity available to the operation through the Movement.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Targeting follows the coverage gap rather than the total affected population. Assistance already committed by other actors is treated as covered; the operation targets households whose needs are unmet, unassessed, or only partially addressed. Three criteria are applied in sequence:

-Severity of impact—households that lost a family member, sustained injury, lost their home, or lost their primary income source.

-Absence of alternative coverage — households in provinces and sectors where no other actor is delivering.
Pre-existing vulnerability—households least able to recover without assistance, identified through ARCS branch assessment using disaggregated criteria.

-Selection will be conducted by ARCS branches with community involvement, cross-checked against partner beneficiary lists and against the MDRAF021 caseload to prevent double registration, and validated through community feedback before distribution.

Groups targeted and why:
Bereaved households—with 24 deaths and five people still missing, these households face permanent income loss. Psychosocial counselling is coordinated by other actors, but no material or livelihood support is currently provided to this group. The IFRC commitment to 20 bereaved families establishes the entry point; the operation extends it to the verified caseload.

-Households with injured members, particularly the 38 severe injuries, will generate lasting impairment, care burdens, and lost earnings in a location without rehabilitation services.
-Households whose homes were destroyed or damaged in the five under-served provinces—Paktika, Paktia, Ghazni, Maidan Wardak, and Kapisa—where at least 137 households have reported impact and no shelter or household-item actor is present.
-Households without safe drinking water in Parun—approximately 1,000 families, against 92 currently receiving hygiene support.
-Households that lost productive assets or income—shop owners, carpenters, transport operators, farmers, and livestock owners across Parun, Paktika, and Alingar.

Communities remaining exposed to further flooding, given continuing rainfall and the damaged protection wall in Parun, targeted through preparedness, early warning and risk awareness activities.

How vulnerable groups will be targeted:

No external assessment currently disaggregates the affected population by sex, age or disability, enumerates displacement, or reports the number of separated children. Generating this data is therefore part of the targeting process, not a precondition for it. ARCS branch

assessment tools will collect sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data, and the following groups will be prioritised within the caseload:

-Female-headed and newly female-headed households, with distribution timing, location and modality adapted to restrictions on women's movement, and female ARCS volunteers deployed for registration and post-distribution monitoring so that women can be reached directly.
-People with disabilities, including newly acquired impairments, prioritised through accessibility screening at registration, doorstep or assisted delivery where distribution points cannot be reached over damaged roads, and referral to physical rehabilitation services.
-Older people, prioritised for assisted delivery, continuity of treatment for chronic conditions, and shelter support they cannot self-construct.
-Children, including separated and unaccompanied children, identified through ARCS volunteer community outreach and referred to family tracing, child protection and MHPSS services.
-Pregnant and lactating women, prioritised for health, MHPSS and dignity support through referral to specialist providers.
-Displaced households, whose numbers are not reported by any source and will be enumerated by ARCS branches, then prioritised for emergency shelter and household items.
-Returnees and migrants. The Torkham caseload is affected by damage to the transit corridor and repatriation compound and will be reached through the population movement operation (MDRAF018) rather than duplicated here, with referral pathways established between the two operations. Returnee households that have resettled into the flood-affected provinces are included in this operation's caseload, since they are asset-poor, recently arrived and least likely to appear on existing beneficiary lists.
-Host communities in flood-affected areas absorbing displaced or returnee households, included where assessment shows shared strain on water, shelter and food resources, to reduce tension and ensure equity.

Inclusion will be verified rather than assumed: post-distribution monitoring and the ARCS community feedback mechanism will confirm whether these groups were reached, with corrective targeting where they were not.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Selection is driven by the gap analysis rather than by the total affected caseload. Where other actors are already delivering — as in Parun, where four agencies are covering shelter, household items and food for the 92 verified families — those households are treated as covered for those sectors. The operation selects households whose needs are unmet, only partially met, or not yet assessed. This avoids duplication in a location that is already saturated while extending assistance to five provinces where no actor is present.

Selection will be carried out by ARCS branches together with community structures, cross-checked against partner beneficiary lists and against the MDRAF021 caseload to prevent double registration, and validated through community verification and the ARCS feedback mechanism before distribution.

Selection criteria

Households qualify where they meet one or more of the following, in order of priority:

1. Loss of life or injury

-Households that lost one or more family members, or have a family member still missing
-Households with a member who sustained severe injury requiring ongoing treatment or rehabilitation

Rationale: this group carries permanent income loss and long-term care burdens. Psychosocial counselling is coordinated by other actors, but no material or livelihood support is currently provided to bereaved households anywhere in the response.

2. Loss of or damage to shelter

-Houses completely destroyed
-Houses severely or partially damaged and uninhabitable
-Households displaced and sheltering with hosts, in tents or in communal accommodation

Rationale: prioritised in the five under-served provinces, where no shelter or NFI actor is present and where the pre-winter window in high-altitude areas is closing.

3. Loss of access to safe water and sanitation

-Households dependent on the damaged water-supply network in Parun
-Households whose water sources are contaminated or destroyed

Rationale: approximately 1,000 families lost safe water against 92 currently receiving hygiene support, with confirmed waterborne disease risk.

4. Loss of livelihood or productive assets

-Households that lost a shop, workshop, transport asset or business premises
-Households that lost crops, orchards, irrigation access or livestock
-Households that lost their primary earner

Rationale: orchards, canals and market infrastructure are multi-year assets; their loss extends food insecurity across seasons.

5. Pre-existing vulnerability and low coping capacity

-Female-headed households
-Households with a member with a disability or chronic illness
-Households headed by or containing older people without other support
-Households with children under five, pregnant or lactating women, or a high dependency ratio
-Returnee, displaced or recently resettled households with no assets or support network
-Households not registered with, or not reached by, any other assistance provider

Rationale: these households are least able to recover without assistance and least likely to appear on existing beneficiary lists.

6. Exclusion and de-duplication
-Households already receiving equivalent assistance from another actor in the same sector
-Households registered under any active operation for the same assistance
-Households whose reported damage is not verified by ARCS assessment

Addressing vulnerable groups

No external assessment currently disaggregates the affected population by sex, age or disability, enumerates displacement, or reports the number of separated children. Generating this data is therefore built into the selection process. ARCS assessment and registration tools will capture sex- age- and disability-disaggregated data, and the following measures will be applied so that criteria translate into actual reach:

-Women and female-headed households — registration and post-distribution monitoring conducted by female ARCS volunteers so women can be consulted directly; distribution timing, location and modality adapted to restrictions on women's movement; separate consultation on shelter, WASH and dignity needs.
-People with disabilities and older people — accessibility screening at registration; assisted or doorstep delivery where distribution points cannot be reached over damaged roads and destroyed bridges; referral to physical rehabilitation for newly acquired impairments.
-Children — identification of separated and unaccompanied children through volunteer community outreach, with referral to family tracing, child protection and MHPSS services rather than direct management by this operation.
-Displaced households — enumerated by ARCS branches, since no source reports displacement figures, and prioritised for emergency shelter and household items.
-Returnees and migrants — returnee households resettled into the flood-affected provinces are included in this caseload, as they are asset-poor and least likely to be on existing lists. The Torkham transit caseload is served through MDRAF018, with referral pathways between the two operations rather than parallel registration.
-Host communities — included where assessment shows shared strain on water, shelter or food resources, to maintain equity and reduce tension.

Reach will be verified rather than assumed: post-distribution monitoring and the community feedback mechanism will confirm whether each prioritised group was actually served, with corrective re-targeting where they were not.

Total Targeted Population

Women	3,428	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	3,040	Urban	-
Men	3,568	People with disabilities (estimated)	7%
Boys (under 18)	3,164		
Total targeted population	13,200		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Further flooding and secondary hazards during implementation. Continuing rainfall, an active monsoon window, and 400 metres of damaged protection wall in Parun leave communities exposed to renewed flooding, threatening new displacement, casualties and destruction of distributed assistance.	Early warning disseminated through ARCS branches and volunteers; risk-informed siting of shelter and WASH interventions; contingency stock pre-positioned at branch level; flexible implementation plan allowing re-prioritisation. Contingency budget line retained and a second-allocation trigger defined.
Access and logistics constraints, compounded by the winter window. Four destroyed bridges, six kilometres of damaged road and mountainous terrain delay delivery, while high-altitude locations in Nuristan become inaccessible as winter approaches.	Branch- and volunteer-based delivery rather than externally deployed teams; procurement front-loaded through existing framework agreements including winterization items; highest-altitude locations sequenced first; local transport and porterage where vehicles cannot pass.

Caseload growth exceeding the DREF envelope. Assessments are complete in only one province and the Parun injury figure was revised eightfold once teams gained access — mirroring MDRAF021, which required a second allocation and expansion to ten provinces.	Targets stated as verified minimums; ARCS branch assessment completed across all eight provinces before final targeting; caseload deconflicted against MDRAF021 and MDRAF018; Movement partner commitments sequenced through the MOC mechanism so the DREF funds only uncovered needs. Second allocation prepared as a standing option.
Constraints on reaching women and on female volunteer participation. Restrictions on women's movement and employment limit consultation, registration and access to distributions, risking exclusion of newly female-headed and bereaved households and non-compliance with PGI minimum standards.	Female volunteers deployed for registration and monitoring under negotiated access arrangements maintained through ARCS's provincial relationships; distribution timing, location and modality adapted for women; sex- age- and disability-disaggregated data collected; doorstep or proxy delivery where access fails; referral pathways to GBV and dignity services.
Border closures affecting international procurement. Items unavailable or of inadequate quality in the Afghan market require international procurement, exposed to border closures and crossing disruptions — including at Torkham, where flooding already interrupted movement — alongside customs and freight delays. Shelter, winterization and WASH consignments risk arriving after the pre-winter access window in Nuristan closes.	Local procurement prioritised wherever quality and quantity allow; IFRC identifying and allocating alternative supply routes and crossing points so pipelines can be redirected if a border closes; existing framework agreements used to shorten lead times; early Logistics engagement on customs clearance. Contingency: bridging distributions from ARCS branch and Movement partner stocks, and cash substitution where markets function.
ARCS endorsed its PSEA and Safeguarding Policy in 2025 and roll-out across branches is ongoing. As the operation scales up rapidly across 12 provinces, a large number of newly mobilised staff and volunteers will engage directly with children during registration, cash distribution, WASH and mobile health activities before the policy is fully embedded at branch level. Consistent application of safeguarding standards and awareness of reporting channels across all locations therefore requires close attention throughout the operation.	1. The operation applies the child safeguarding action plan agreed on 3 April 2026. Refresher training on Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis has been completed for 31 ARCS and IFRC key staff, including all heads of department, who are responsible for cascading the standards within their teams. 2. All staff and volunteers engaged in the operation are oriented on the ARCS Code of Conduct. The Code is reviewed collectively in the session and signed and dated by all participants, with acknowledgement renewed annually. 3. IFRC continues to provide technical support to ARCS for the dissemination and operationalisation of the endorsed PSEA and Safeguarding Policy, building on existing structures. This support is resourced through other ongoing operations at no cost to this DREF.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Security environment: The operation covers Madan Khwar and Tijmo Khwar in Parun, Nuristan, currently assessed as moderately permissive: Parun is under firm Taliban administrative control and no recent attacks or confirmed ISIS-K activity have been reported in the flood-affected areas. Latent risk remains, as Nuristan has historically served as a militant transit and recruitment area, and remote valleys outside population centres have limited security oversight. Province-wide risk is moderate — 2026 clashes, shelling and road disruptions in border districts (Kamdesh, Barg-e-Matal) could escalate. Criminality is low–moderate but rising with post-flood economic stress: looting of aid, diversion by local power brokers, and theft of vehicles, fuel, food and cash. Community risks are moderate, centring on perceptions of favouritism and tension over beneficiary selection.

Safety risks: Environmental and transport hazards are the most probable causes of casualties: flood-damaged roads and washed-out bridges, landslides, rockfall, secondary flooding with further rainfall, narrow mountain roads and debris-clearance delays. Communications are unreliable in remote valleys and casualty evacuation may be significantly delayed. Unmanaged crowds at distribution sites pose a further risk to volunteers and beneficiaries.

Protocols: Daily security briefing and movement clearance covering route, weather, bridge and river conditions, alternate routes, communications, medical capability and check-in schedule. High-clearance 4x4s only, two-vehicle convoys at 150–200 m intervals, radio contact every 15–20 minutes, no night travel, arrival before 1600 hrs; satellite phone, VHF, recovery gear and trauma kit carried. Thirty-minute check-ins, with escalation at 15/30/60 minutes overdue. Engagement with elders, shuras and religious leaders to confirm community acceptance before distribution; sites with single entry and exit, separate registration and distribution areas, no public cash distribution or visible stocks. Neutral posture, ID carried, no photography of checkpoints. Pre-identified clinics and CASEVAC routes. Movement suspended on heavy rain, rising rivers, rockfall, flood warnings, incidents within 5 km, or communications loss exceeding one hour.

The National Society's security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. In case of need for deployment for personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS, the existing IFRC country security framework will apply, and rapid security assessments and analysis will be carried out. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security status and briefed on reactions in emergency

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	**Yes**

Planned Intervention

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 76,861
Targeted Persons: 560

Indicators

Title	Target
# of rehabilitated or restored basic livelihood infrastructure/equipment.	70
% of surveyed people whose households received vouchers are satisfied with the types purpose / items.	70

Priority Actions

1. Registration and assessment of the 70 flood affected shops, recording damage to premises, stock and equipment, The amount to be foreseen for each shop will be 1000 CHF to reconstruct and reequip the shop. Two instalments planned.
2. Verification of registered shopkeepers against agreed eligibility criteria, in coordination with community representatives and local authorities.
3. Disbursement of the first cash instalment for repair and restocking of shop premises and equipment.
4. Follow-up monitoring of first instalment use and progress on repairs.
5. Disbursement of the second cash instalment on confirmation of progress.
6. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) with a representative sample of assisted shopkeepers, covering use of the grant, business restoration and satisfaction with the process.
7. Final verification and documentation of restored shops and equipment for indicator reporting.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 141,738
Targeted Persons: 7,280

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with unconditional cash assistance	910
% of surveyed people whose households received cash transfers are satisfied with the time/period that cash / vouchers were received	70

Priority Actions

1. Select 910 households for MPCA based on established vulnerability criteria in targeted locations.
2. Deliver a one-time MPCA transfer of AFN 10,500 (approx. CHF 133) per household through the Financial Service Provider, in line with CWG guidelines and 58 % MEB coverage.
3. Monitor The Financial Service Provider (FSP) performance to ensure adherence to humanitarian principles.
4. Conduct post-distribution monitoring for all MPCA interventions.



Health

Budget: CHF 122,262
Targeted Persons: 13,200

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Mobile Health Teams (MHTS) supported with staff, equipment and running costs for the provision of primary health services.	3
# of people reached with primary health services	13,200
# of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) from the National Society	1,300

# of people reached through CBHFA/ECV activities	13,200
# of community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) volunteers active during emergency (includes first aid trained volunteers)	160

Priority Actions

1. Deploy 3 Mobile Health Teams to priority flood-affected provinces
2. Procure and distribute essential medicines, medical consumables, and equipment to support MHT operations
3. Provide primary health care services including consultations, treatment, and referrals through MHTs, including nutrition services (malnutrition screening, counseling, and referral of severe cases).
4. Provide PFA and basic psychosocial support to 1,300 affected individuals experiencing trauma or distress
5. Establish referral pathways for individuals requiring specialized mental health services
6. Train 160 volunteers on Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV)
7. Equip and train 160 volunteers with first aid kits and supplies to support community-level health response
8. Coordinate with health cluster and local health authorities to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 46,162
Targeted Persons: 9,600

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services.	6,400
# of people covered with hygiene promotion activities	9,600

Priority Actions

1. Procure and distribute 800 family hygiene kits containing soap, laundry basins, Aquatabs, and related items
2. Conduct hygiene promotion sessions through MHT staff and trained volunteers on safe water handling, handwashing, and sanitation.
3. Demonstrate proper use of Aquatabs and household water treatment methods in community sessions, including the IEC materials
4. Conducting PDM after one month of the hygiene kits and Aqua tab distribution.
5. Monitor WASH infrastructure functionality and usage through field visits
6. Coordinate with the WASH cluster to align interventions and avoid duplication



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 24,282
Targeted Persons: 350

Indicators

Title	Target

# of women and girls who received dignity kit	350
# field monitoring visit	4
# of staff and volunteers trained in PGI Safeguarding and PSEA, Child safeguard	160

Priority Actions

1. Conduct PGI field monitoring visits to monitor child safeguarding throughout the operation.
2. Develop and disseminate PGI and Safeguarding awareness materials
3. Conduct PGI, Safeguarding and PSEA, Child safeguard, and Safe Referrals training and awareness sessions for staff and volunteers, including how to identify the children at risk.
4. Develop action plan based on the risk level identified through the CRSA most updated analysis.
5. Facilitate consultations with project-targeted women and girls,
6. Integrate PGI across program implementation
7. Procure 350 dignity kits containing menstrual hygiene materials, soap, undergarments, and personal items.
8. Distribute dignity kits to 350 women and girls through discreet and respectful distribution processes



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 10,650
Targeted Persons: 160

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability.	160
% of surveyed people who feel the organisation/programme/operation has communicated well about plans and activities.	60
# of methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the organisation/programme/operation, including selection criteria if these are being used.	2

Priority Actions

1. Conduct community listening sessions and sex-disaggregated focus group discussions in affected communities to identify priority needs, assistance preferences and barriers to access.
2. Establish a community feedback and response mechanism using KoBo-based feedback forms, a CEA feedback log, and complaint desks and boxes at distribution and service points, with referral and closure of cases tracked.
3. Integrate CEA orientation into combined ARCS staff and volunteer briefings and trainings so that feedback collection, information provision and safe referral are applied consistently across all sectors.
4. Conduct regular reviews of community feedback and complaints and use findings to inform operational decisions and programme adaptations. Key actions taken in response to community feedback will be communicated back to affected community. (Closing the feedback loop)

Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 20,654
Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100
# of communication materials produced	2
# of technical support and monitoring visit conducted	2

Priority Actions

1. Facilitate regular coordination meetings and joint field visits and track partner commitments, coverage gaps, and harmonise approaches
2. Recruit and manage staff including process salaries, allowances, insurance, and SOSC, conduct performance reviews and ensure duty of care obligations
3. Provide regional technical oversight and deploy surge personnel as needed and facilitate regional coordination calls and planning sessions
4. Produce situation reports, donor communications, and visibility materials and manage communication tools and media engagement for the operation.
5. Implement MEAL framework; conduct field visits and two rounds of PDM and manage digital feedback mechanisms and share monitoring reports with stakeholders

National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 30,161
Targeted Persons: 160

Indicators

Title	Target
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1
# of volunteers recruited and trained covering sector-specific interventions	160

Priority Actions

1. Recruit and train 160 volunteers across the six affected provinces, covering sector-specific interventions, HSP model, PGI/PSEA, CEA, first aid, CBHFA, hygiene promotion.
2. Provide insurance fees for the deployed volunteers
3. Deploy trained volunteers across all sectors at displacement sites and affected communities.
4. Conduct a lesson learned workshop at the end of implementation, incorporating community feedback from CEA mechanisms, PDM and exit surveys.

About Support Services

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

ARCS will deploy 160 volunteers across the intervention areas, volunteers will be trained in sector-specific interventions and deployed to displacement sites, health camps, distribution points and community engagement activities. Roles include first aid, psychosocial support, hygiene promotion, community engagement and information dissemination, beneficiary registration and verification, distribution support, and post-distribution monitoring.

Three MHTs will be deployed, providing emergency primary healthcare across the affected provinces. Each MHT comprises physicians, nurses, midwives and community health workers delivering outpatient consultations, reproductive health services, nutrition screening, IMCI treatment, polio immunisation and referrals.

ARCS staff supporting the operation are drawn from branch, regional and HQ levels in the affected provinces and form the core team deployed to operationalise activities at displacement sites. They bring sector-specific specialisation — PSS counsellors, volunteer management officers, DRR officers, health coordinators and WASH focal points — and are responsible for field coordination, beneficiary registration management, distribution oversight, health service supervision, WASH monitoring and reporting.

Existing IFRC technical resources supported under ongoing operations will support this DREF: Operations Manager, Quality and Accountability Manager, CEA Officer, Economic Recovery and Resilience Coordinator, Information Management Officer, PGI Officer and support services. These staff provide operational management, quality assurance, information management, financial oversight, donor reporting and technical guidance across all sectors.

All volunteers and supporting staff will be insured for the duration of the operation and will receive orientation on operation objectives, sector-specific interventions, PGI and PSEA standards, CEA principles, security protocols and reporting procedures before field deployment.

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

Procurement will be shared between ARCS and IFRC according to the nature and source of the items required, following the approach applied successfully in previous operations. Imported items will be procured by IFRC, drawing on its international supply chain and procurement capacity. To mitigate the constraints described above, the Country Delegation Logistics team and APRO are developing several options, including sourcing from abroad and airfreight, primarily for stock replenishment.

Items available on the domestic market; hygiene kits, sanitary kits, soap, water treatment supplies and other consumables will be procured in-country by IFRC, subject to market availability. Any remaining procurement needs, including items unavailable locally or requiring compliance with international standards, will also be handled by IFRC.

Cash transfers under MPCA are delivered through a contracted Financial Service Provider (FSP), which will deliver cash in hand to the selected population upon the assessment conducted by ARCS teams. The contracting process is managed by IFRC in coordination with ARCS and the Cash and Voucher Working Group. All procurement will follow IFRC procedures and standards, ensuring transparency, competitiveness and value for money.

How will this operation be monitored?

ARCS leadership and the IFRC Head of Delegation are accountable for the timely implementation, compliance, financial management and operational reporting of this operation, supported by the IFRC Operations Manager. ARCS operational teams, with IFRC support, are primarily responsible for field-level monitoring across all intervention areas.

ARCS PMER and IFRC Quality and Accountability, CEA and PGI teams will support the operation team to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation plan at the outset, defining key indicators, data collection methods, reporting timelines and responsibilities, aligned with the sector indicator tracking tables established under this DREF.

IFRC/ARCS will conduct three monitoring visits across the affected provinces over the 6-month operation, covering the areas of

intervention. Visits will include direct observation of distributions, consultation with communities, review of registration and reporting data, and verification of compliance with IFRC procedures and standards, including financial management, procurement, PGI, PSEA and CEA.

Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted to assess the use of assistance, measure satisfaction, and inform programme adjustments. Exit surveys at the conclusion of key distributions will collect real-time feedback from aid recipients, building on lessons from previuos operations. Community feedback collected through the CEA mechanisms established in the affected provinces will be analysed regularly by the operations team, escalated to management as needed, and used for adaptive management.

ARCS will compile monthly progress reports for submission to IFRC, covering progress against targets through the indicator tracking table, expenditure, and documentation of operational issues and corrective actions. Reports will be shared with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office. A lessons learned workshop will be held at the end of the 6-month implementation period, drawing on CEA feedback, PDM and exit survey findings to document learning and develop recommendations for future interventions.

Registration and data management will use the standardised Red Rose system, applied effectively in ongoing emergency operations, enabling real-time tracking of beneficiary numbers, distribution progress and demographic data for both operational monitoring and donor reporting.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC collaborates with the ARCS communications team to engage external regional and global audiences in line with Movement-agreed key messages, focusing on the humanitarian situation generated by the Afghanistan flash floods and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. The strategy aims to generate visibility for humanitarian needs, raise awareness among donors and the international community, and advocate for timely and sustained funding commensurate with the scale of the emergency.

ARCS and the IFRC Country Delegation are jointly producing communications content; photographs, videos, human interest stories and situation updates documenting the impact of the floods and the response delivered by ARCS with Movement support. Content highlights the disproportionate impact on women, children, elderly people, and farming and pastoral households who have lost homes, livestock and agricultural land, alongside the scale of damage across the affected provinces, gaps in humanitarian coverage, and the need for sustained recovery funding.

The IFRC Asia Pacific regional communications unit, the IFRC Country Delegation and ARCS coordinate closely on content sharing to maintain a coherent Movement-wide approach. All external communications adhere to IFRC editorial and visual identity guidelines, personal data protection standards and do-no-harm principles, with particular attention to the safe and dignified representation of affected populations. ARCS also applies its communications capacity to support community engagement and accountability throughout the operation.

Budget Overview

IFRC

DREF OPERATION

MDRAF022 - Afghan Red Crescent Society
Afghanistan Flash Floods_Monsoon Effect

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	**421,956**
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	76,861
Multi-purpose Cash	141,738
Health	122,262
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	46,162
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	24,282
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	10,650
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	**50,815**
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	20,654
National Society Strengthening	30,161
TOTAL BUDGET	**472,771**

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal 8/6/2026 #V2022.01

Click here to download the budget file

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Click here for the reference