



Federation wide members united to assist families suffering from food shortages in Kabul province. (Photo: IFRC)

<b>Emergency appeal №: MDRAF007</b> <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 10/04/2021 Revised appeal published: 24/06/2022 (Revision No.4) <sup>1</sup> <b>Revised Operational Strategy published:</b> 01/07/2022	<b>Glide №:</b> <a href="#">DR-2021-000022-AFG</a>
<b>Operation update #6</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 11/11/2022	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 10/04/2021 to 30/09/2022
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 32 months (10/04/2021 - 31/12/2023)	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 1,008,000 individuals (144,000 households)
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 80 million out of CHF 90 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal <sup>2</sup> CHF 200 million out of CHF 210 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1,000,000

*This Wider Humanitarian Crisis Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 80 million, is currently **29 per cent funded**. This funding has been crucial in enabling the **Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS)**, with the support of IFRC, to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the people in need affected by this crisis. Further funding contributions are needed to enable ARCS, with the continued support of IFRC, to continue to help meet the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan.*

<sup>1</sup> Emergency Appeal Revision No.4 was done shortly after revision No.3 to include the response to the Earthquake in Khost and Paktika. Refer to [Emergency Appeal Revision No.3](#) for the specific updates addressing the changing needs relating to the Wider Humanitarian Crises response for this operation update.

<sup>2</sup> CHF 80 million reflects the funding required for the Wider Humanitarian Crises response which began in April 2021 when the Emergency Appeal was launched. The additional CHF 10 million is the funding ask for the Earthquake in Khost and Paktika response that began in June 2022.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

Detailed description of drivers which informed the design of this operation is in the Operational Strategy issued on 1 July 2022. The drivers are summarized in the following graphic:



During the reporting period, a series of assessments were conducted by various humanitarian actors to provide a clearer picture of humanitarian need drivers for the coming months. This Operations Update summarizes the main drivers of needs as determined in the assessments as well as based on anecdotal information collected during monitoring visits to affected communities.

There are five main drivers of humanitarian need whose impact will continue to be felt for the next six months and beyond: (i) persistent severe drought and climate shocks; (ii) food insecurity, (iii) economic shocks; (iv) constrained access to services, and; (v) protection concerns.

**Persistent severe drought and climate shocks:** Effects of the 2021/2022 drought continue to increase as conditions persist nationwide. Another La Nina means the drought may persist into 2023, causing further suffering in communities that are already struggling. Other climate-related shocks, especially floods and severe winter, will result in further compounding of needs.

**Food insecurity:** Findings of a recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) post-harvest analysis – which is expected to be published during the last quarter of 2022 – project that between November 2022 and March 2023, some 20 million Afghans will be in crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity. Continuation of food assistance will be key to alleviating human suffering.

**Economic shocks:** A minimum expenditure basket (MEB) review<sup>3</sup> conducted during the third quarter of 2022 shows that basic monthly needs per household increased by more than 12 per cent while at the same time average household monthly income decreased by 14 per cent compared to the first quarter of 2022. In a context where the availability of cash and income has been constrained, people will continue depending on humanitarian assistance to prevent negative coping mechanisms.

**Constrained access to services** will continue to be felt since international financial support for development remains suspended. This means that humanitarian-development bridging programmes, including in the education and health sectors, will need to continue.

### Summary of response

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

Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well-established, which enables the National Society to reach vulnerable populations not served by other humanitarian

<sup>3</sup> [Guidance document: Afghanistan Cash & Voucher Working Group \(CVWG\) Minimum Expenditure Basket \(MEB\) and Setting the Transfer Value \(TV\)](#)

actors, for instance, in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, ARCS is a primary national partner to respond to disasters across the country and facilitate disaster preparedness activities with its 34 provincial branches spread across the country. ARCS has a long history of providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Afghanistan.

ARCS has vast expertise with diverse types of programming through multilateral projects supported by the IFRC, as well as through programmes with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. This includes programming related to Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster risk management, Community-based Health, and First Aid (CBHFA), restoring family links (RFL), community resilience (including livelihoods, etc.), dissemination of international humanitarian law (IHL), humanitarian values, Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and physical rehabilitation for internally displaced people (IDPs) with disabilities. ARCS volunteers play a critical role at all stages of ARCS programmes. This includes assessment, identification, and registration of target communities including IDPs. With nationwide coverage through 34 provincial branches and a network of at least 30,000 volunteers, ARCS can implement large-scale and long-term preparedness and response programmes in coordination with public authorities.

During the reporting period, since April 2022, ARCS had three active IFRC-supported emergency operations (MDRAF007, MDRAF010 and MDRAF011) focusing on delivering assistance to households affected by multiple shocks - drought, flash floods, earthquake, and displacement. Due to the protracted humanitarian situation, in June 2022, the IFRC Secretariat revised its Emergency Appeal response for the Wider Humanitarian Crisis increasing its funding ask from CHF 36 million to CHF 80 million to scale-up ARCS's humanitarian assistance to reach at least 1 million people across all 34 provinces in the country. A further CHF 10 million was added to the funding ask when the Emergency Appeal was revised again to include the response for Khost and Paktika earthquake, resulting in the current total funding ask of CHF 90 million under the MDRAF007 appeal. The operation timeframe was also extended a further nine months to 31 December 2023.

The federation-wide approach focuses on utilizing existing in-country Participating National Societies (PNS) technical resources to roll out the various operational activities such as providing cash and livelihood assistance, health and WASH services as well as relief assistance through community-based volunteers, national and international resources, and close coordination with authorities and other partners to cover the wider humanitarian needs of all affected people. Cash transfer was made difficult due to the disruption in the banking services and financial system in the country prompting ARCS to change the default modality of service provision from cash assistance to in-kind goods distribution. IFRC has helped to procure needed items for distribution on as requested by ARCS, but since May 2022, the operation has been able to carry out also cash transfers again and is looking to expand on this initial modality.

Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal, ARCS, has **reached at least 500,500 people (71,500 households) in 24 provinces** through the distribution of food parcels, cash assistance, hygiene kits, household kits and winterization kits funded by the Emergency Appeal. During the reporting period (April to September 2022), ARCS reached approximately 31,149 households of which **7,900 households** in two provinces **received cash assistance** and another **23,249 households** in nine provinces **received food parcels**.

Regarding health, ARCS continued to provide **primary healthcare services and immunization services** through 31 mobile health teams (MHTs) supported by IFRC, **reaching approximately 278,108 people** during the reporting period. In addition, **7,708 community awareness sessions** were conducted in targeted communities **reaching 115,616 community members**. This included community members who also benefited through risk communication sessions and awareness of COVID-19.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) are streamlined in all the IFRC programmes. Feedback response mechanisms are active and in place to enable community members to ask questions, raise concerns and receive clarifications. Furthermore, CEA and PGI relevant questions have been integrated into post-distribution monitoring and quality assurance processes.

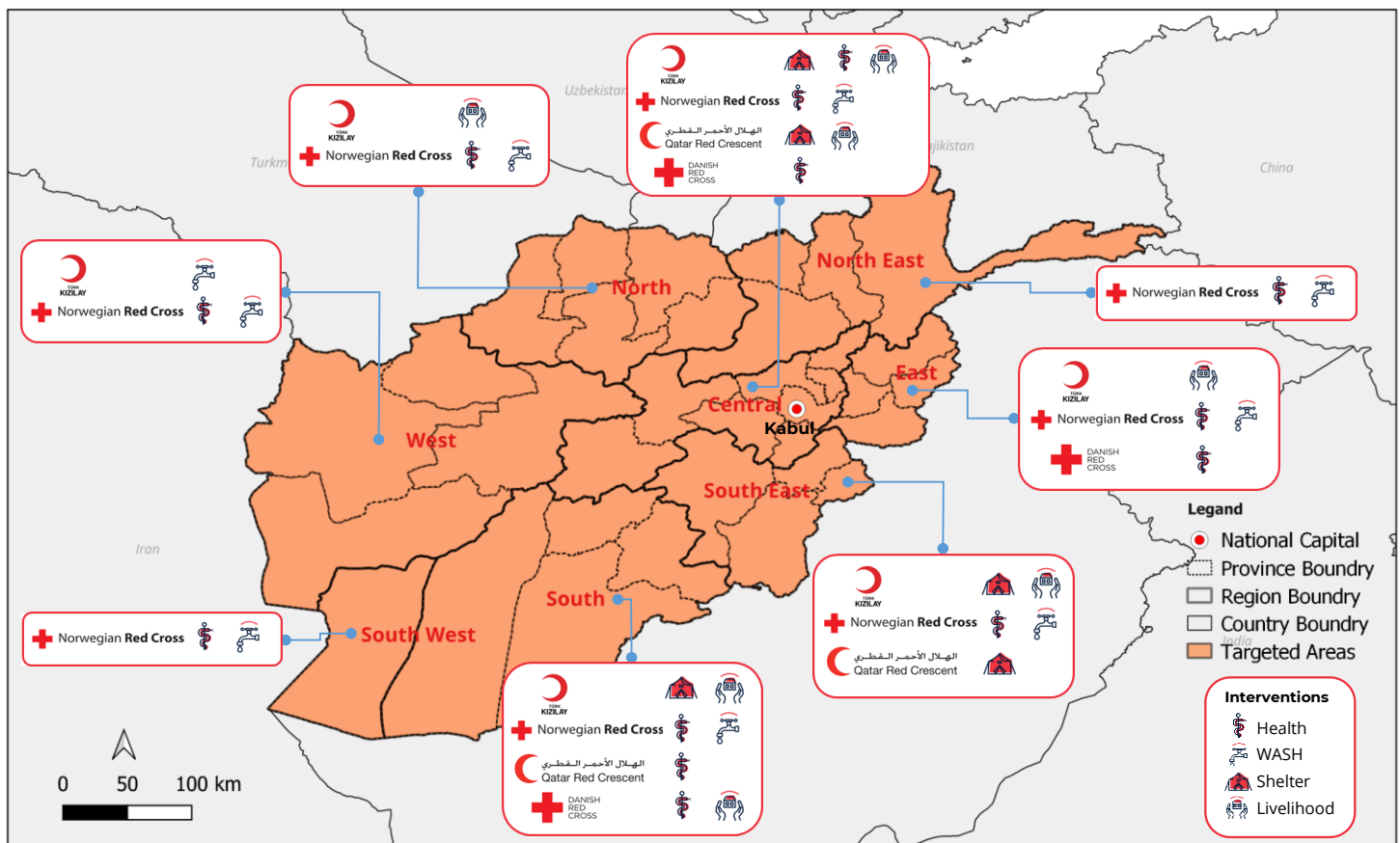
## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

ARCS response is being implemented using a Federation-wide approach with in-country partners namely the Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society and Turkish Red Crescent, and other national societies directly supporting ARCS's response bilaterally outside of the IFRC Secretariat emergency appeal. The Federation-wide approach continues to facilitate coordinated assistance with others, effectively utilizing resources and existing expertise to ensure critical gaps are covered when millions are requiring aid. This is complementary to the existing Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms in Afghanistan.

In-country partners are actively supporting the operations with a focus on the provision of in-kind assistance such as food and shelter items, healthcare services and relief assistance. Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) actively supports ARCS's operations through providing food and livelihood assistance, shelter, health as well as WASH interventions. Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) provides support mainly in health services, particularly in ARCS Primary Health Care interventions through supporting the operation of 97 facilities across the country. ARCS also received support from Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) in providing essential health service in Kandahar as well as in the distribution of food packages, shelter goods and non-food items in Kabul, Wardak and Paktya. Danish Red Cross (DRC) is supporting Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and primary healthcare, reaching vulnerable populations with psychological first aid and safe and dignified referrals to specialized mental health and protection services.

### Afghanistan Wider Humanitarian Crisis

In-country Participating National Societies (PNS) Presence and Response  
As of 30 September 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC.

The IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan, established in 1990, continues to support ARCS in the following: humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in hard-to-reach areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; coordinating support by IFRC membership to ARCS; enhancement of ARCS organizational development; and representing ARCS internationally. To date, **IFRC Secretariat support** has reached a total of at least **961,661 people**<sup>4</sup> since the start of this response operation.

ICRC has been present in Afghanistan since 1986 and continues to be operational through its main delegation in Kabul, as well as through its field-based offices in Kabul, Gulbahar, Khost, Ghazni, Kandahar, Lashkargah, Farah, Herat, Maimana, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, and Jalalabad.

Collectively, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country has established coordination and cooperation mechanisms anchored under the Movement Cooperation Agreement. The Movement Platform Meeting is organized every six weeks between ARCS, IFRC and ICRC leadership focusing on strategic-level engagements. Movement Operational Coordination (MOC) meetings take place monthly and bring together ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and Participating National Societies (PNS) currently present in Afghanistan.

### **Other Participating National Societies**

The Red Cross Red Crescent partners who have contributed to this Emergency Appeal are the Albanian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Red Cross Society of China, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Kuwaiti Red Crescent, the Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, and Swedish Red Cross.

### **Overview of other actors' actions in country**

Many non-state actors in Afghanistan provide humanitarian aid to Afghans, working through clusters. The Clusters system was established as a sectoral coordination mechanism at the national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of partners, including non-governmental organisations, UN agencies, public authorities, and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies such as shelter, food security and agriculture, health, WASH, protection, and nutrition which is coordinated through OCHA.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) serves as a strategic, policy level and decision-making forum that guides principled humanitarian action in Afghanistan which IFRC attends weekly as a representative of the membership. The ARCS and IFRC are members and participate in the national-level monthly coordination meetings of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), Cash and Voucher Working Group, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster, Accountability to Affected Population Working Group, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, and Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group. IFRC also attends the Inter-cluster Coordination Team meeting. ARCS and IFRC are coordinating with the public authorities, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations to avoid duplication and to build synergies. This includes active engagement in relevant clusters.

### **Activities funded outside the Emergency Appeal**

Overall, alongside activities funded under this emergency appeal, ARCS has been continuously delivering various services and actively implementing activities in reaching out to the most vulnerable population and communities in need of humanitarian assistance. **Large-scale projects supported by other funding sources** outside this emergency appeal include the COVID-19 response, supported through funds from the Asia Pacific COVID-19 Emergency Appeal, as well as the Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and WASH in schools (WiNS) project, supported through IFRC secretariat operational plan for Afghanistan. Through these multi-donors funded projects, **ARCS has reached at least 3,363,335 million people**, since April 2020 of which approximately 2.5 million people were reached through the health services provided by ARCS' MHTs and healthcare centres for COVID-19 screening and referrals as well as RCCE activities conducted to raise COVID-19 health awareness.

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<sup>4</sup> Approximate total people reached based on cumulative reach estimated across all intervention areas supported under this emergency appeal. May include double counting since health and WASH interventions are also funded, partly, by the IFRC Operational Plan 2022.



ARCS has also assisted many residents of the National Society's five Marastoons<sup>5</sup> (Shelters for war widows) with food and non-food items assistance, reaching mainly senior citizens and persons with disabilities (PWD). In addition, over the reporting period, 419 residents were provided with salary payments and a total of 459 females were trained in handicraft skills as part of the livelihood programming. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to obtain feedback from the people who received food and cash assistance as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of ARCS intervention was conducted by the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) of ARCS in several provinces in the West and Southwest regions where the distributions mostly took place over the reporting period. 560 ARCS volunteers were involved in the assessment and distribution activities. Also in the same period, ARCS recruited 1,096 new volunteers from across the country.

In relation to activities supported by IFRC during the reporting period, six additional MHTs are operational in Kandahar and Paktika provinces. These MHTs reached 40,750 people (16,838 male, 23 912 female) with primary health and immunization services. Moreover, community-based Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance activities were regularly conducted by the MHT staff as well as ARCS volunteers in the targeted locations. No AFP cases were reported from the targeted areas during the reporting period.

In addition, IFRC-ARCS reached a total of 189,188 people (male 96,938, female 92,250) including 5,093 persons with disabilities during the reporting period in nine targeted provinces of Kandahar, Helmand, Urozgan, Herat, Badghis, Jawzjan, Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan at both host communities and IDP settlements through these interventions:

- Awareness-raising sessions and campaigns as well as household visits on hygiene promotion
- Awareness raising on COVID-19 risk communication including mass communication, prevention of rumours and COVID-19 infection prevention (IP)
- Distribution of hygiene kits to 23,250 families. Risk communications and community engagements (RCCE) activities were conducted in parallel aimed to enhance behaviour change in targeted families to take care of their personal and environmental hygiene, proper waste management, and how to access to clean water at the household level.

Supported by IFRC, ARCS also conducted three 4-day training courses on CEA and PGI for the MHT staff in Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces, conducted by the IFRC Quality and Accountability (Q&A) team. A total of 82 participants (67 males and 15 females) participated in all three trainings and the participants were doctors, project managers, Mid-wives, vaccinators, and social mobilizers of the east zone (Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan) MHTs and south zone (Kandahar, Helmand and Urozgan) MHTs.

## Needs analysis

The compounded impact of the events across Afghanistan has resulted in a significant increase in humanitarian needs in the country since the beginning of 2021. In addition to food insecurity, the most significant impact can be seen with the contraction of the economy and increased level of country-wide unemployment as well as an increased number of people living under the poverty line which has been reported to be as high as 90 per cent of the population. The outlook remains grim with climate forecasts indicating drought-like conditions will continue to prolong for the third year in a row. This only further exacerbates the surging urban debt, financial constraints, and rural inability to access services, with a notable reduction in access to water happening in the country. In addition, needs in all sectors have been identified and described in the revised emergency appeal and operational strategy that was published in June 2022. The updates are as follows:

### **Food Security and Livelihood**

Afghanistan's food security situation remains highly concerning, exacerbated by economic decline and high food prices. With 38 per cent of the population targeted for humanitarian food assistance, nearly 20 million people,

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<sup>5</sup> [ARCS Marastoons](#) are social welfare centres that provide shelters to destitute and needful families (mostly widowed, single mother and the ill or disabled) and educate orphans in hope for a better future. There are five ARCS Marston's established in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Nangarhar and Balkh provinces

representing half the country's population, are still experiencing high and critical levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and above). According to the WFP, Afghanistan is currently experiencing the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption in the world, with 92 per cent of Afghan households struggling to meet their food needs<sup>6</sup>. The major drivers of food insecurity in Afghanistan include poverty and economic instability, weather and climatic shocks, and decades of conflict that have limited the spread of essential public services and safety nets. Pervasive gender inequalities have limited women's economic opportunities, contributing to household food insecurity. The food crisis' severity is compounded by the economic sanctions placed on Afghanistan after the change in government in August 2021. Almost 100 per cent of female-headed households are facing insufficient food consumption. These numbers are likely to increase. Widows and single mothers are even more vulnerable during this period as the unemployment rate continues to increase.

### **Health and Nutrition**

In the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic had contributed to disruptions in access to health services. People's ability to access healthcare largely remained crippled, initially by active conflict and subsequently by cracks in the public health system coverage. Universal access to emergency primary health care does not exist in Afghanistan. While health needs in rural areas had historically been higher, access to health services continued to decline in these areas. The events of 15 August 2021 and the governance changes in the country have, most concerningly, created risks in ruptures in basic health-care provision across the country, especially with the long-term pause of international funding to the Sehatmandi Project. There is also high mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs arising from widespread and chronic stress and trauma in Afghanistan, especially among vulnerable population including IDPs.

The ongoing conflict together with the political change has come with economical and financial uncertainties that have negatively affected nutrition systems. A weak health system and reduced dietary intake due to food insecurity will contribute to higher morbidity rates related to malnutrition. Women and children are the most vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. Child malnutrition rates have soared, and undernourished children are more susceptible to diseases. UNICEF estimated that 1.1 million children under the age of five years are at risk of prolonged acute malnourishment in 2022, potentially facing significant long-term health problems including stunting if they survive. More than 3.2 million children, pregnant and lactating women are estimated to face malnutrition this year. Undernutrition contributes to 45 per cent of child deaths in Afghanistan.

### **WASH**

Water supply services in Afghanistan are limited and access to improved water infrastructures is among the lowest in the world. UNICEF noted in March 2022, that around 35 per cent of healthcare facilities lacked access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. According to the mid-year Whole of Afghanistan (WoA) assessment published in April 2022<sup>7</sup>, about 72 per cent of assessed households reported a lack of access to sufficient water to meet daily needs such as drinking, cooking, handwashing, personal hygiene, or other domestic uses. The same assessment also showed that drought-affected households more frequently reported that their water points were not functioning or drying up (13 per cent) compared to non-drought affected households (5 per cent).

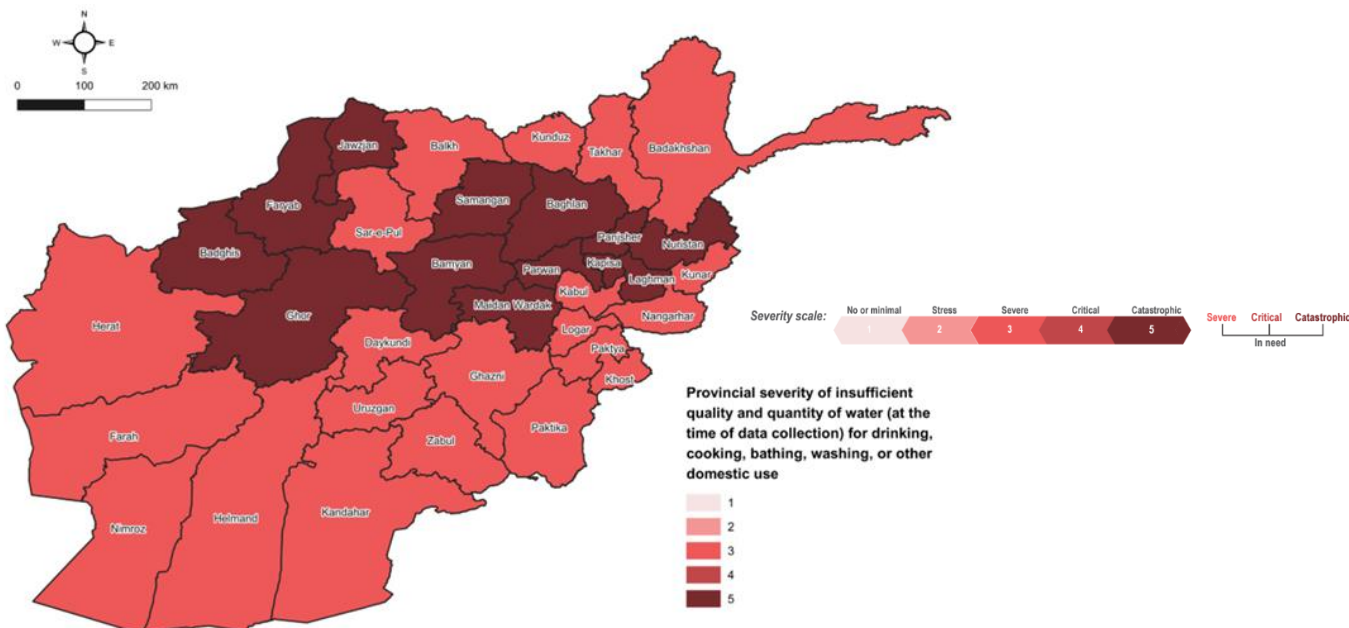
Preliminary results of another Whole of Afghanistan (WoA) assessment conducted in August and September 2022 indicated that WASH is one of the sectors seeing a deterioration. The lack of snowfall over the last winter season and prolonged drought conditions have caused severe water shortages in the country<sup>8</sup>. Main sources of water in the country namely protected dug wells, tube wells or boreholes, piped supply networks or surface water are quickly drying up. Many health institutions have sanitation facilities without water, such as pit latrines.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2022-09/afghanistan-18.php>

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/e6779e0d/REACH\\_AFG\\_Key-Sectoral-Findings\\_Factsheet-Booklet\\_WoAA-2022\\_Final.pdf](https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/e6779e0d/REACH_AFG_Key-Sectoral-Findings_Factsheet-Booklet_WoAA-2022_Final.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <https://pajhwok.com/2022/06/08/kabul-facing-acute-potable-water-shortage-experts/>



**Source:** Mid-Year Whole of Afghanistan (WoA) Assessment, April 2022 Factsheet

The country is still facing increasing numbers of people on the move and near to one-third of the country is hardly accessible to most humanitarian actors. FSAC Afghanistan 2022 Humanitarian Response Overview<sup>9</sup> reported that displaced populations are disproportionately affected by WASH needs, with 79 per cent of IDP households reporting insufficient water access, being unable to meet household needs beyond drinking, washing and handwashing. For those living in informal settlements, about 90 per cent need WASH assistance.

There was a sudden outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) with dehydration cases in May 2022, with Kabul and Helmand reported being the worst affected provinces. Since then, a total of 159,837 of AWD cases were reported of which 54.7 per cent were children below 5 years old and 50.4 per cent were females<sup>10</sup>. Afghanistan has long been battling with high rates of AWD, especially among infants and households headed by women and people with a disability. The ongoing effect of drought, high levels of malnutrition, poor sanitation practices and low availability and access to water contribute to rising cases of AWD as well as a high risk of cholera cases.

## Shelter

The winter season is coming and the winter in Afghanistan can be harsh. The loss of shelters due to recent disasters such as earthquakes and recurring floods can severely reduce the ability of the affected people to face the winter season. Eight out of 12 provinces, namely Badakhshan, Wardak, Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia, Parwan, Uruzgan and Zabul are expected to be affected by the winter significantly and therefore will need urgent assistance. The internally displaced people remain one of the most vulnerable groups of the population, especially during the winter season. OCHA reported that 698,000 people were displaced by conflict in Afghanistan in 2021 and over 32,000 people further in 2022. In addition to this, over 727,000 people have returned from neighbouring countries to Afghanistan so far this year.<sup>11</sup> The IDPs either live in tents in public areas or with host families.

## Operational risk assessment

In accordance with IFRC's Risk Management Framework, IFRC country Delegation in Afghanistan has living risk register documents capturing risks relevant to the office and the organization, including safeguarding risks. The documents are regularly updated to inform decision-making processes in such complex contexts in a timely manner. The

<sup>9</sup> <https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/afghanistan-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/AFG\\_INFECTIOUS\\_DISEASE\\_OUTBREAKS\\_WEEK\\_36.pdf](http://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/AFG_INFECTIOUS_DISEASE_OUTBREAKS_WEEK_36.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> OCHA Snapshot of Population Movements Afghanistan January-October 2022



operations and security risk register documents are reviewed bimonthly. Risks analysed and considered outside of the risk appetite are escalated to the regional and global levels.

### **Fraud and safeguarding risks**

Since 1 September 2021, IFRC is handling all procurement files in Afghanistan. The country delegation has well-established procurement procedures and systems to ensure procurement is open, fair and transparent. In compliance with its internal policies, IFRC screens its staff and suppliers in Afghanistan against UN sanctions lists. It also undertakes its own screening of new ARCS appointees at both headquarter and branch levels. As of 31 August 2022, all managers have been trained on fraud and corruption, with training for new ones to be done within a month of joining. Awareness on Integrity Line, the IFRC Whistleblowing and Case Management System (CMS), is reinforced with posters in the corridors.

The risks reported in previous operations updates remain valid, whilst the evolving situation as described in the below table also highlights the additional potential risks anticipated and the mitigation measures ARCS and IFRC will operationalise.

Potential risk	Mitigation measure
The fragility of the national banking system affects liquidity and exchange rates	Continue to assess and monitor the situation and explore options to ensure funding is secured and brought into the country through proper channels. IFRC contracts are using USD currency to mitigate exchange rate fluctuations
Cash transfer programme-related risks: A) The potential risk of replacing cash with in-kind assistance. B) The difficulties in making payments to local suppliers due to the cash shortage. C) Long lead time for international procurement D) Lack of community acceptance of cash recipient selection processes or an inability to reach the most vulnerable E) Possible fraud and corruption in the selection of recipients due to gaps in the verification process and data manipulation F) Unauthorised access to, or destruction, loss, alteration or disclosure of personal data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close coordination and monitoring supported by the finance department.</li> <li>2. Develop a procurement plan to ensure sufficient time is allocated.</li> <li>3. Innovative financial solutions.</li> <li>4. Application of strong community engagement and accountability (CEA). During household surveys/selection, staff and volunteers share information about the programme with community members, using the best approaches to reach different groups including women.</li> <li>5. Registration of people receiving assistance (recipients) is done using the RedRose system under a global framework agreement between IFRC and RedRose.</li> <li>6. Data protection and access to recipients' data are being maintained by a specific and limited number of staff at IFRC and ARCS.</li> </ol>
Spring floods and landslides constrain access and distribution. With adverse impacts on water and sanitation quality, these may also increase the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.	To mitigate the risk, ARCS and IFRC are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepositioning the planned supplies at the branch/community level.</li> <li>2. Mapping for alternative road options for access.</li> <li>3. Hygiene awareness-raising activities. ARCS has also a community-based health programme raising awareness.</li> </ol>
Increase in trend of conflict/violence in targeted provinces/districts that impacts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access</li> <li>2. Safety (staff &amp; volunteers)</li> <li>3. Supply</li> <li>4. Road closure</li> </ol>	To mitigate the risk, ARCS and IFRC will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negotiate with current authorities, Armed Opposition Groups; mobilize local volunteers and community leaders.</li> <li>2. Conduct security briefings to staff and volunteers, equipping them with ARCS visible tools to increase the visibility, and</li> </ol>

Potential risk	Mitigation measure
	<p>dissemination of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement principles.</p> <p>3. Prepositioning of the planned supplies at the branch/community level.</p> <p>4. Mapping for alternative road options for access.</p>
<p>Major supply chain risks in Afghanistan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Logistics bottlenecks and delays in procurement impact programme delivery timelines.</li> <li>2. Limited supplies in the markets hinder procurement.</li> <li>3. Delay in international procurement due to the global supply chain disruption by key developments such as the Ukraine crisis.</li> <li>4. Restricted banking services affect cashflow, including payment of suppliers.</li> <li>5. Fraud and/or corruption.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the supply chain management team and continuously reviewing processes to make improvements.</li> <li>2. Sub-contract a portion of the operation to Participating National Societies with a presence in Afghanistan based on their unique capabilities and capacities.</li> <li>3. Diversify sourcing options, including establishing a sourcing hub in Pakistan.</li> <li>4. Preposition readiness stocks in strategic locations across the country for a timely response.</li> <li>5. Engaging financial service providers (FSP) who are licensed by the Central Bank and thoroughly screened as well as using the UN Cash Bridge.</li> <li>6. Undertaking regular context analysis to inform adjustments in approaches or implementing modalities, and thus switching to CVA or in-kind modalities as per the analysis.</li> <li>7. Screening all vendors and contractors against UN sanctions lists prior to entering contracts.</li> <li>8. Socialize the IFRC fraud and corruption prevent policy to vendors and contractors.</li> <li>9. Applying relevant control measures, including having the IFRC Country Delegation as the first-line defence.</li> </ol>
<p>In the event of resurging COVID-19 cases reported that may have an impact on physical health and business continuity.</p>	<p>To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure the safety of the people receiving assistance and the staff who will be involved in distributions, the COVID-19 SOP and <a href="#">COVID-safe programming guide</a> will be followed, and physical distance maintained. Moreover, masks, handwashing facilities, and sanitizers will be available in distribution sites.</p>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The latest [Operational Strategy](#) for the Humanitarian Crises was published on 1 July 2022 following the revised [Emergency Appeal \(revision No. 3\)](#) in June 2022. Another revision, [Emergency Appeal \(Revision No. 4\)](#), was done shortly after in the same month to include the response for Khost and Paktika earthquake that happened on 22 June 2022. IFRC revised the emergency appeal and related operational strategy in consultation with the National Society for the expansion of humanitarian assistance to ARCS. The total funding requirement of the revised Emergency Appeal was increased to CHF 90 million and the operation's timeframe was extended until 31 December 2023. The increase in funding requirements will enable IFRC to scale up humanitarian assistance as well as to implement interventions that bridge development. It also extends the operation's geographical coverage from 19 to all 34 provinces of the country and increases the target to more than 1 million people.

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure appropriate assistance to 1,008,000 individuals (144,000 households) affected by humanitarian crises in the targeted provinces in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, supporting them to meet their basic needs through unconditional cash grants, livelihood (food package), WASH-related needs, households, and winterization kits for wintertime. Accordingly, ARCS with support from the IFRC Country Delegation has redesigned a new operational strategy focused on the following ongoing and proposed Interventions:

- Implementation of a multi-sectoral assessment in 34 target provinces.
- Provision of emergency food security assistance to 80,000 households.
- Livelihood protection and restoration assistance to 40,000 households.
- Community-managed livelihood projects for 10,000 households.
- Provision of entrepreneurial training and seed capital to 10,000 marginalised youth and women who are currently unemployed or underemployed.
- Provision of integrated and multipurpose relief assistance to 100,000 households.
- Provision of essential household items and emergency shelter assistance to 10,000 households.
- Enhance community resilience through integrated community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives including addressing drought-related livelihood actions through actions such as the establishment of community greenhouses and provision of drought-resistant seedlings.
- Community-based water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and health promotion assistance.
- Ensure protection, gender and inclusion, and that community engagement and accountability are mainstreamed and integrated throughout the operation.
- Enhance the emergency response and preparedness capacity of the ARCS, including their health facilities




The [mobilization table](#) for this Humanitarian Crises EA was updated in July 2022 to reflect the changes in the in-kind needs above. The total asks from the updated mobilization table increased by 1.5 million CHF, now seeking assistance worth a total of 13.2 million CHF. The updated Mobilization Table is currently 32 per cent covered with the support of in-kind donations of MHTs, household items, medical supplies, and shelter goods as well as procurement of food parcels and winterization kits. In-kind donations were received through the generous contribution of Movement partners namely the British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross as well as external partners including the Japanese Government (JICA) and ShelterBox. Further donor support and funding are required to enable the implementation of in-kind assistance programming.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

In line with the recently updated Operation Strategy for this emergency appeal for the wider humanitarian crises, some indicators have been revised along with the targets accordingly and new ones added to reflect updated key priority actions outlined in the IFRC secretariat Operation Strategy. Previous indicators that are no longer relevant have been removed.

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People targeted:	140,000
		People reached:	8,750
Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of assessments on shelter capacities and gaps conducted	Ongoing	34
	# of sets of household items distributed <sup>12</sup>	1,250	10,000
	# of multi-crises affected people provided with emergency shelter and household items <sup>13</sup>	8,750	140,000
	# of provinces targeted with awareness raising activities	3	34

In anticipation of the coming winter season, a [winterization readiness plan](#) was developed to ensure that preparedness household stocks are sufficiently replenished and pre-positioned for immediate release. The **household items** below **have been prepositioned** over the reporting period as part of the readiness plan.

No	Item	Quantity
1	Jerry cans	15,000
2	Tarpaulins	10,000
3	Mid thermal blankets	15,000
4	High thermal blankets	10,000
5	Household item sets <sup>14</sup>	540

The items are being pre-positioned to be distributed immediately to provinces that are most likely to experience harsh winter.

<sup>12</sup> Indicator has been modified to measure household sets that have been distributed instead of procured for distribution

<sup>13</sup> Indicator has been revised from drought affected to multi-crises affected people to cover the wider scope of people impacted by the humanitarian crises in the country

<sup>14</sup> Refer to Annex 1 of the [winterization readiness plan](#) for the composition of household kits



## Livelihoods

People targeted: 560,000

People reached: 375,200

**Objective:** *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of provinces with rapid assessments of markets conducted	30	34
	# of multiple crisis-affected people assisted through emergency food security and livelihood restoration activities <sup>15</sup>	375,200	560,000
	# of technical and vocational skill training sessions	start in November 2022	400
	# of community greenhouse pilot projects	Not yet started	16
	# of provinces targeted for distribution of agri-tools/ equipment and/or livestock packages	5	34
	# of training sessions on agriculture and livestock management	To start in November 2022	100
	# of community committees or interest groups formed	6	100

**People receiving assistance (recipients) assessment and verification:** Over the reporting period, **assessment of 38,421 households** was conducted for food parcel distribution. ARCS piloted the use of the Red Rose system for the data verification and management of recipients. Red Rose uses an in-built functionality to detect duplicated data, thus ensuring a more transparent, accountable, and efficient assessment of recipients for cash and in-kind distribution. The ARCS volunteer teams were responsible for registering and ascertaining the accuracy of the recipients' data and assessment. Registration for recipients was completed following the matrix vulnerability criteria and names were uploaded automatically to Red Rose. One of the criteria for the selection of households was widows and female-headed households to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are addressed. A joint technical team from ARCS and IFRC worked together to analyse and clean the data received in selecting the most vulnerable recipient for the project.

To ensure transparency and accountability, a vetting process of five to ten per cent of selected recipients was done through triangulation using different methods to screen recipients, especially using the pre-set vulnerability criteria of the project along with phone calls, face-to-face visits, and other quality benchmarks of the project. Once vetting is completed, the system generates the final list of recipients.

**Recipients' data management:** ARCS volunteer teams in close coordination with the IFRC assessment team use the Red Rose system which is a data management platform that integrates with data collection tools and manages data of recipients' details, market price monitoring, and post-distribution survey. The system provides monitoring and different reporting capabilities. Red Rose is also compatible to receive data from ODK-based tools including Kobo-collect and excel files. The recipients' data that are collected through Kobo-collect offline are then transferred into the Red Rose system for further processing.

<sup>15</sup> Indicator has been revised from drought affected to multi-crises affected people to cover the wider scope of people impacted by the humanitarian crises in the country





ARCS teams conducting beneficiary assessment and verification ahead of food distribution in drought-hit Balkh province. (Photo: IFRC)

**Distribution of Relief goods:** Since the beginning of the operation, a **total of 53,600 households** (approximately 375,200 people) were reached through food assistance program across the country. Between April and September 2022, a total of **23,249 households** (approximately 162,743 people) in 17 provinces **received food packages**. Among these, Turkish Red Crescent supported the distribution of the food packages to 6,499 households in 10 provinces:

No.	Province	District	Number of food packages distributed		
			IFRC	Supported via TRC	Total
1	Badakhshan	Zibak, Tagab	1,400	-	1,400
2	Balkh	Balkh	2,500	-	2,500
3	Bamyan	Yakawlang, Bamyan City	2,350	-	2,350
4	Farah	Lash-e Jawyan, Gulistan	2,500	-	2,500
5	Ghor	Saghar, Murghab	1,000	-	1,000
6	Herat	Farsi, Shendand, Marastoon	1,000	500	1,500
7	Hilmand	Boghran, Marastoon	-	700	700
8	Kabul	Kabul City, Marastoon, Khak-e Jabar, Farza, Paghman, Qara Bagh, Bagrami	-	2,000	2,000
9	Kandahar	Shorabak	-	300	300
10	Kunar	Dare Pich, Noorgal	-	999	999
11	Kunduz	Archi, Qalai Zal, Kunduz City	2,500	-	2,500
12	Laghman	Mehtarlam	-	300	300
13	Logar	Khushi, Center	-	500	500
14	Nangarhar	Khogyani, Shirzad, Rodad, Jalal Abad	2,500	600	3,100
15	Nooristan	Barg Matal, Kamdish	1,000	-	1,000
16	Paktia	Center	-	300	300
18	Uruzgan	Chenarto, Trinkot, Khas Uruzgan	-	300	300
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,750</b>	<b>6,499</b>	<b>23,249</b>

Each food package consists of the items shown in the table on the right. ARCS revised the food basket in May 2022 in line with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) minimum standards. This has resulted in an increase in the food basket contents and value. It changed from 8,200 AFN to 13,000 AFN. FSAC recently updated the guidelines for food baskets in August 2022. As the situation continues to evolve in the country, there is a probability for the value of the packages to continuously change.

No	Item	Initial Quantity	Revised Quantity
1	Wheat	50kg	100kg
2	Rice	24.5kg	24.5kg
3	Oil	5 litres	10 litres
4	Bean	7kg	7kg
5	Green tea	1kg	1kg
6	Salt	2kg	2kg
7	Sugar	5kg	5kg
8	BP 5 biscuits	1 unit	1 unit

Collection of photos from the food distribution activities described above can be viewed [here](#).

**Communities' sensitization:** In order to make communities aware, motivate and encourage them to engage and contribute actively to the successful implementation of livelihood projects, the ARCS volunteer teams in coordination and participation of branch disaster response team (BDRT), local authority representatives, CDCs, village religious elders support and assist different awareness community workshops and orientation trainings with its stakeholders to ensure and make them understand the concept and purpose of the project through different methods and process.

- Community Workshops/trainings
- Orientation sessions
- Meetings
- Field visits

**Six community groups were formed in five provinces** to participate in and oversee the implementation of the livelihood activities within their respective communities, in particular, the distribution of agricultural kits is prioritized. The community groups are encouraged to actively engage in the livelihood project design and implementation planning process cycle as well as help to promote and publicise the planned projects through the wider stakeholder network. The aim is to allow communities to gain equitable access and opportunities to participate in the decision-making process that affects them.

**Looking forward:** Planning has advanced to provide conditional cash assistance to **2,500 households for obtaining agricultural kits**. This follows an analysis conducted by IFRC and ARCS teams which deemed conditional cash assistance to be the best programming modality for delivering this kind of support. ARCS and IFRC have engaged with the authorities, FSAC and suppliers of agricultural kits to ensure that community members will get quality, certified, agricultural inputs and value for money. Each agricultural kit consists of the following items:

No	Crop package (per HH)	Units
1	Certified wheat seed	50kg
2	DAP fertilizer	50 kg
3	Urea fertilizer	50 kg



### Multi-purpose Cash

People targeted:	700,000 (100,000 HH)
People reached:	55,300

<b>Objective:</b> <i>Socio-economically vulnerable households have the ability to meet their basic needs</i>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of affected people who successfully received cash assistance after being identified based on their needs<sup>16</sup></i>	55,300 (7,900 HH)	700,000 (100,000 HH)
	<i># of training sessions in CVA SOPs for staff and volunteers</i>	2	34
	<i># of community consultation and sensitization meeting<sup>16</sup></i>	80	10,000

In most of ARCS' disaster response operations, cash assistance (CVA) has been the preferred modality to provide help to vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, people living with disabilities, and families with infants. Giving cash to people affected by disasters is an effective, efficient, and transparent way of providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable. However, initial constraints in the banking sector and cash liquidity issues in Afghanistan made providing immediate CVA support – between August 2021 and May 2022 – difficult and instead assistance in the form of in-kind goods distribution was mainly considered and implemented.

In anticipation of recovery of the financial system in the second half of 2022, IFRC engaged two Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to facilitate cash distribution in affected communities. The objective was to provide a financial service allowing the transparent provision of cash grants to the recipients in a timely and orderly manner. Cash grants are distributed by the FSPs to households who are registered by ARCS, verified by IFRC, and assigned with beneficiary cards with QR code that is unique to each recipient. The QR code was used for all transactions when recipients claimed and received their cash assistance.

The **first round of cash assistance** was completed in June 2022, in which **7,900 households** (approximately 55,300 people) were assisted in Kabul and Panjshir provinces. Each household received **cash amount of 15,500 AFN** (175 CHF). This amount was deemed to be sufficient for two months' needs per household.



ARCS providing cash assistance to the targeted community in Khake Jabar, Kabul (Photo: IFRC)


[Click here](#) to view a video of an IFRC staff reporting from the field during the cash assistance activity in Kabul.

<sup>16</sup> Indicators have been added to highlight the reach and impact of cash assistance provided

**Post-distribution monitoring (PDM)** activities were carried out in August 2022 to collect feedback from people who received cash assistance from ARCS during the reporting period. A total of 413 respondents randomly selected from three districts in Kabul and two districts in Panjshir were interviewed in person by ARCS PMER staff, with the technical support of IFRC. Respondents were asked about their perception and satisfaction of ARCS' service delivery and the quality of assistance received. Key findings from PDM include most respondents were from households who were struggling to meet basic food needs, especially those with children under the age of five. Cash assistance was mostly used to purchase food items and medical supplies. Almost all respondents (98 per cent) reported being able to at least eat two meals a day. While the majority of the respondents are host residents where they received cash assistance, 31 per cent of the respondents reported being IDPs.



ARCS PMER staff is interviewing the cash recipient in 13th district of Kabul (Photo: IFRC)

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People targeted:	1,176,400
		People reached:	461,161
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to health care</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target<sup>17</sup></b>
	<i># of affected people reached with CBHFA by volunteers<sup>18</sup></i>	0	200,000
	<i># of First Aid kits procured and distributed</i>	100	4,000
	<i># of volunteers trained in basic first aid and injury prevention in targeted areas.</i>	0	1,360
	<i># of Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training sessions for volunteers<sup>17</sup></i>	0	68
	<i># of volunteers trained and mobilized to conduct awareness-raising campaigns</i>	0	1,360
	<i># of people reached with integrated awareness-raising sessions</i>	117,268	570,200**
	<i># of volunteers trained in psychological first aid (PFA)</i>	0	340

<sup>17</sup> Target figures have been updated to reflect the new reach and strategy outlined in the latest operation strategy

<sup>18</sup> Indicators have been revised to be more specific as to who the target is and what the activity is.



# of people who received mental health and psychosocial support services (SADD) <sup>19</sup>	0	25,000
# of safe referrals to specialised mental health and child protection and SGBV services <sup>20</sup>	0	1,000
# of health facilities (mobile/fixed) supported with staff, equipment and/or running costs for the provision of primary health services <sup>17</sup>	31	40
# of people (clients)* reached with primary health services <sup>20</sup>	299,708	950,400
# of people reached with RMNCH <sup>21</sup> clinical services.	22,030	74,727

\* People reached may include duplicate counting as monitoring is based on number of cases treated

\*\* The target for integrated awareness-raising sessions include 95,000 people to be reached through CBHFA volunteers and 475,200 through health facilities.

**Mobile health teams (MHTs):** ARCS is operating 42 Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) with the support of IFRC, including partially using this Emergency Appeal funding. They continue to deliver primary healthcare services in remote districts of Afghanistan. During the reporting period, the provision of primary health and immunization services through MHTs has continued smoothly. These MHTs operated in 12 provinces including Nangarhar, Kunar, Nuristan, Kandahar, Helmand and Urozgan, Parwan, Saripul, Bayan, Paktika, Wardak and Nimroz. Between April to September 2022, the MHTs were able to reach **278,108 people** (105,926 male, 172,182 female) with **primary health and including 11,447 under-1 children with immunization services**. All MHTs were fully supplied with medicines and medical consumables. Prior to April 2022, MHTs operational and community-based activities were covered through other funding sources outside the emergency appeal. Further information regarding MHTs and other community-based activities under other fundings are reflected in the [summary of response](#) section of this operation update.

The MHTs regularly engaged to enhance health knowledge, raise community awareness and promote healthy behaviour of targeted communities through **awareness sessions**. The purpose of these sessions was to mobilize targeted communities for vaccines, take preventive measures against COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and involve community elders and local PHDs in the project implementation cycle as well. The teams conducted **7,708 sessions** during the reporting period. These sessions were attended by **117,268 community members**. These included 14,233 community members who also benefited through risk communication sessions and awareness on COVID-19. ARCS also referred patients suffering from ventricular septal defects to Amir Haji Zada Hospital for therapy and surgery treatment. ARCS is covering the entire costs of the treatment for some of these patients.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):** Discussions are ongoing on MHPSS support and activities for this operation which Danish Red Cross (DRC) is actively supporting. Interventions are being focused to provide vulnerable populations with psychological first aid and safe and dignified referrals to specialized mental health and protection services.

#### Looking forward:

Progress of the outcomes on health-related activities reflected above are related to fund utilization under this Emergency Appeal. Going forward, progress on provision of health services planned under this emergency appeal will be better reflected in the following reporting period as funds are being utilized.

<sup>19</sup> Indicators have been added to measure the reach of MHPSS activities

<sup>20</sup> Indicator has been modified to measure people reached instead of targeted areas with MHT services

<sup>21</sup> Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health





## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: 560,000

People reached: 36,750

### Objective:

*The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to health care*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of schools provided with safe and accessible water and sanitation facilities <sup>22</sup>	0	80
# of community initiative water supply network micro projects implemented <sup>22</sup>	To start in November 2022	30
# of targeted people reached with access to clean water, sanitation and increased knowledge of personal hygiene according to Sphere standards <sup>23</sup>	0	108,000
# of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion	To start in November 2022	1,360
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	0	190,400
# of households provided with hygiene and dignity kits <sup>24</sup>	5,250	40,000
# of households provided with household water treatment products (Aqua tabs/water filters) <sup>23</sup>	0	80,000

**Hygiene kits: 4,930 hygiene kits** are expected to be distributed by end of November 2022 in five provinces. Procurement process is nearing completion. The composition of a hygiene kit is shown below:

No.	Name of the Commodity	Quantity
1	Antiseptic soap (Dettol) – 125gm	7 bars
2	Plastic soap case (for 250gm soap)	1 pc
3	Laundry soap (200gm)	7 bars
4	Plastic jerry can (10-20 liters)	2
5	Plastic bucket (10-20 liters)	1
6	Plastic mug / AftabA (2 LTR size)	1
7	Soft cotton cloth (2 m <sup>2</sup> piece)	2 pcs
8	Toothbrush – adult	3 large pcs
9	Toothbrush – child	4 small pcs
10	Toothpaste (125gm)	2 tubes
11	Towel (40 x 70 cm)	5 pcs
12	Shampoo	2 pcs
13	Kotex/sanitary pad (normal size) (box of 12)	2 boxes
14	Bag	1
15	Hygiene promotion IEC materials with key messages	5 sheets

<sup>22</sup> Indicators have been added to measure the reach of new WASH activities reflected in the latest operational strategy

<sup>23</sup> Indicator has been modified to measure number of people reached instead of percentage of target population

<sup>24</sup> Indicator has been modified to include dignity kits as part of the people reached to be measured along with hygiene kits

**Dignity kits: 5,000 dignity kits** are expected to be delivered to Kandahar, Nangarhar, Farah, Kabul and Panjshir by mid-November 2022. The procurement process is nearing completion. Dignity kits contain basic supplies to maintain the health and dignity of women and girls. Each dignity kit contains the following items:

No.	Name of the Commodity	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

#### Looking forward:

Due to urgent priorities in other programme areas and limited funding, allocation of funds for WASH activities is minimal. Plans are underway to continue implementing WASH activities based on new income registered, and for which WASH interventions are included, and the progress will be reported in the next reporting period.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

### Objective:

*Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive by meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable*

### Key

### Indicator

### Actual

### Target

*# of deployed staff and volunteers trained in PGI sensitization and minimum standards<sup>25</sup>*

43

2,000

*# of PGI assessments conducted using the Minimum Standards*

6

34

*# of staff and volunteers are trained to respond on SGBV/PSEA using SOPs and in child protection activities<sup>25</sup>*

43

1000

*# of PGI minimum standard checklist adapted for different sectors<sup>26</sup>*

7

10

**Two Training of Trainers (ToT) on PGI** were conducted in the West and Southwest regions of ARCS over the reporting period. In total, **43 ARCS staff** including one female participated in the training. PGI training materials

<sup>25</sup> Indicators have been modified to measure in number of staff and volunteers reached instead of by percentage

<sup>26</sup> Indicator added to highlight specific activity to be measured in mainstreaming PGI in all of ARCS programming

used were adapted from IFRC international resources and guidelines. The materials were translated into local languages for the ToT on CEA and PGI at the regional level.

The ToT had been designed as a cascade training. The 43 ARCS regional staff who had successfully completed the TOT are expected to cascade the PGI training to staff and volunteers at the branch level, who in turn would train field-level staff and volunteers including CBHFA volunteers. The training for branch level staff and volunteers is designed as a two-day training while the field level trainings are to be held as one-day training modules. Through this approach, by the end of 2023, it is expected that a total of 500 ARCH staff and 30,000 volunteers will be trained on CEA and PGI.

The PGI-related questions were integrated into the assessment questionnaire to ensure the specific needs of the affected population based on gender, disability and other diversity factors are considered and are used to tailor-made the response to address the diverse needs. In addition, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and exit interview questionnaires were revised and PGI-related questions were added to the tools.

The PGI minimum standard checklist was also developed for emergency health, shelter, WASH, livelihood, Cash Based Interventions (CBIs), non-food item support and disaster risk reduction intervention areas. The checklists were translated into local languages and provided to the relevant staff for implementation. The main objective of the checklist is to ensure that the emergency programming of IFRC and ARCS provides **dignity, access, participation, and safety** for all people affected by disasters and crises.

Adjustments were put in place to enable female staff to carry out duties in more conducive conditions. Over the past year, the number of female staff has increased. Prior to August 2021, IFRC had only three female staff out of 43 in total (7 per cent of total staff). As of 30 June 2022, IFRC had 15 female staff out of 75 in total (20 per cent of total staff). A cultural advisor was recruited to help ensure humanitarian principled action interventions are cultured and supported by local and indigenous knowledge.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	Target people and communities with timely, accurate, trusted, and accessible information regarding Red Cross Red Crescent services while engaging with the National Society to share feedback that is used to adapt and guide programmes and operations.		
Key indicators:	Indicator <sup>27</sup>	Actual	Target
	# of staff and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability	43	2,000
	# of CEA integration assessment carried out at regional level	3	7
	# of community consultation meetings	Planned	200
	% of community members and recipients of assistance are aware of existing feedback mechanisms	51	100

<sup>27</sup> CEA previously reported under PGI section is now reported separately. All indicators are newly added to reflect CEA specific activities to be measured

% of community members who feel their opinion are taken into account during programme planning and decision-making	Planned	70
# of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and satisfaction survey completed	12	40

Results for the PDM showed that 51 per cent of the respondents were unaware of how to reach ARCS for feedback and complaints. This feedback has been reviewed by IFRC-ARCS on how to better reaching out and sensitizing communities regarding the available ARCS' feedback mechanism.

IFRC Quality and Accountability (Q&A) team developed an 18-month plan to integrate CEA into ARCS at the institutional, programme, and operation levels. The plan was to be carried out between July 2022 and Dec 2023. The objective of the integration at the institutional level is to improve community trust and programme and operation quality and sustainability by institutionalizing CEA in the ARCS. However, in the program and emergency response level, the plan aims to ensure the ARCS programme and operation is accountable to communities by integrating meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout all stages of the programme cycle. The ToT on CEA and PGI is the focus of the plan and key staff of ARCS at the regional level will be trained as CEA and PGI trainers. Trained ARCS staff will then be deployed to cascade the training to ARCS staff and volunteers at branch and field levels.

**Two rounds of the 4-day CEA integration (together with PGI) ToT training** took place in September 2022:

Results of the 7-day e2i integration (together with FCI) for training took place in September 2022					
No.	Training Dates	ARCS Region/Branch	No. of Participants		
			Total	Male	Female
1	5-8 September 2022	West Region	19	9	-
		Herat Branch		10	-
2	19-22 September 2022	Southwest Region	24	23	-
		Kandahar		-	1
Total			43	42	1

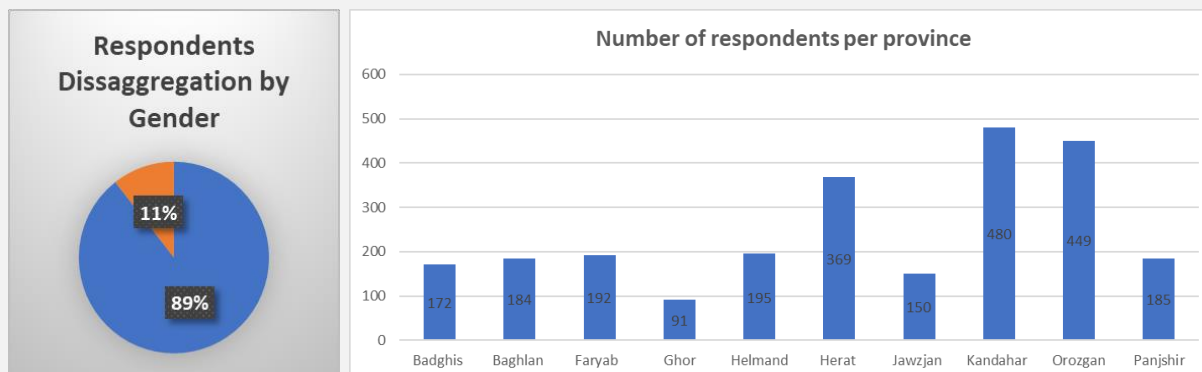
Participants were trained to support mainstreaming of CEA and PGI into their operations and to expand their existing CEA and PGI activities into a more structural and systematic approach that ensures the communities are at the centre of all programmes and operations.

A **self-assessment exercise was carried out in the two regions** where the training was conducted. The assessment helped to inform how well the National Society meets the CEA minimum actions and where the gaps are at all levels for further action planning. One of the priority gaps identified was the current lack of CEA-integrated policy and strategy at the institutional level. The ARCS leadership was oriented on the importance of CEA to ensure vulnerable people are at the center of RCRC humanitarian assistance and was fully supportive of the CEA and PGI integration plan. CEA has also been reflected in the ARCS strategic plan. The reactivation of ARCS toll-free number (1313) to directly receive community feedback is planned. As part of the self-assessment follow up, IFRC Q&A team drafted the CEA policy and translated it into two local languages.

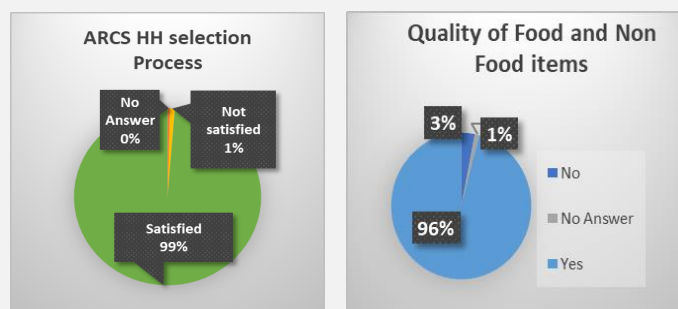
In terms of programming, program staff was oriented on the importance of CEA and the 14 minimum actions of CEA that need to be integrated in all phases of a program. Likewise, staff and volunteers are involved in emergency response were also oriented on the 10 minimum actions of CEA to be integrated into emergency response operations. These include informing targeted communities of ARCS emergency response plans and services during the community rapid assessment. Overall, CEA in programming still needs further strengthening.

Since the beginning of the response operation, 12 **PDM visits** were conducted by ARCS PMER department with technical support of IFRC. Out of 12, two PDM monitoring visits were conducted for cash distribution of which the results are reflected in multi-purpose cash section. The remaining 10 PDMs were conducted for food parcels,

hygiene kits, and livelihood kits. A total of 2,467 people (2,196 males, 271 females) who received in-kind assistance in 10 provinces were interviewed:




Respondents were asked about their satisfaction with ARCS assessment and selection process as well as the quality of food and non-food items received. Almost all respondents (99 per cent) were satisfied with the ARCS assessment process and selecting the deserving people for assistance while three per cent (74 people) of respondents cited they were not satisfied with the quality of items received. The concerns of those who were not satisfied were shared with the IFRC and ARCS operation teams to be considered in future interventions.



### Looking forward:

The CEA policy is being developed which will be discussed with and approved by ARCS leadership. The CEA strategy and a localized brief guide will be developed and distributed to all staff and volunteers. The CEA and PGI integration plan will continue to be implemented in the remaining four regions. Information, education and communications (IEC) and behaviour change communication (BCC) materials for community-based awareness will be printed and distributed to communities. The ARCS gender unit staff will be trained on SGBV SOPs. The technical assessment will be conducted for the reactivation of the ARCS toll-free number 1313. Moreover, ARCS staff and volunteers will be trained in batches throughout this operation.


	Migration	People targeted:	560,000
		People reached:	150,027
Objective:	Host communities support the needs of IDPs and returnees and their families and assist them with reintegration at all stages (origin, transit, and destination)		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	
	# of multi-sector needs assessment on migration issues conducted.	Not yet started	TBC



	<i># of IDPs who received WASH &amp; healthcare services<sup>28</sup></i>	108,174	560,000
	<i># of IDPs who receive in-kind and cash assistance<sup>29</sup></i>	41,853	168,000
	<i># of provinces with Humanitarian Service Points established.</i>	Not yet started	12
	<i># of people (and households) offered protection assistance specifically related to displacement and migration</i>	Not yet started	TBC

Plans to support the internally displaced population (IDP) through protection assistance and Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) in each province to enable IDP access to essential services and needs have yet to be implemented due to urgent priorities in other programming areas.

People on the move are an integral target of overall IFRC/ARCS-supported humanitarian and emergency assistance programmes. Some of the indicators listed above are for indicative purposes to monitor the progress on the desired target but are already calculated in the other sectors. IDP is in the list of vulnerability criteria and as such are prioritized in the beneficiary selection list to receive food, cash assistance, household items, hygiene kits and winterization kits. Many recipients identified as IDPs have reported having received cash and in-kind assistance from IFRC-ARCS. Moreover, it is estimated at least 108,178 IDPs had received health services through ARCS' MHTs and handwashing soaps in 15 provinces since the start of this emergency appeal.

	<b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</b>	People targeted:	560, 000
		People reached:	24,500
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of winterization kits procured for ready distribution</i>	3,500	10,000 <sup>30</sup>
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on BDRT, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) &amp; early warning system (EWS) response</i>	Trainings started in October 2022	1000
	<i># of sessions preparedness meetings and awareness conducted in drought affected communities<sup>31</sup></i>	Planned	100
	<i># of people reached by RCRC through DRR/CCA public awareness messaging and public education campaigns (PAPE)<sup>32</sup></i>	Ongoing	560,000
	<i># of communities that have developed plan of action for DRR/CCA based on vulnerability and capacity assessment with support of RCRC<sup>32</sup></i>	Planned	200

<sup>28</sup> Indicator added to reflect IDPs who were reached through WASH and healthcare interventions under this emergency appeal

<sup>29</sup> Indicator added to reflect IDPs who were reached through cash and various in-kind assistance

<sup>30</sup> Target number of kits has been revised to reflect new target people reach under the latest operation strategy

<sup>31</sup> Indicator has been modified to be more specific to the activity

<sup>32</sup> Indicators added to measure community awareness and preparedness for disaster response

# of people trained in disaster risk reduction-related areas (vulnerability and capacity assessment or climate change adaptation, first aid, contingency planning, or emergency response) <sup>32</sup>	Planned	4,000
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**Procurement of 5,000 winterization kits** had advanced during the reporting period in preparation for the winter season in the coming months as part of ARCS-IFRC winter readiness plan. The winterization kits will be delivered in the coming weeks and distributed before winter conditions deteriorate.

Vulnerable groups especially IDP will be prioritized to receive winterization kits. The items for each kit are shown in the table below:

No	Items	Quantity
1	Winter Warm Socks	14 pairs (6 adults, 8 children)
2	Children Winter Coat	4 pieces
3	Adult Winter Coat	2 pieces
4	Woman Winter Shawl	1 piece
5	Male Winter Wrap (Patto)	1 piece
6	Winter Gloves for Children	4 pairs
7	Winter Shoes for Children (unisex plastic boots)	4 pairs
8	Winter Shoes for Adult (unisex plastic boots)	2 pairs

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that the ARCS has the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies, and capacities to plan and perform</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of ARCS capacity building and organisational development initiatives organized<sup>33</sup></i>	Ongoing	34 branches
	<i># of national/provincial level trainings conducted for staff and volunteers of ARCS</i>	6	34
	<i># of trained volunteers deployed to support the emergency operation<sup>34</sup></i>	Ongoing	500

**Capacity building and training:** Capacity-building efforts were around **CEA and PGI training** for ARCS staff and volunteers, including MHT staff, and enhancing information management capacity. A key focus was the utilization of the **Red Rose expertise** for data collection and management. In this regard, IFRC engaged with the Red Rose

<sup>33</sup> Indicator has been modified to be a quantitative indicator instead of a binary indicator

<sup>34</sup> Indicator added to highlight National Society's capacity to train and deploy volunteers for emergency response

team on preparations for installation and training that were done during the first half of May 2022. This has contributed and improved the data protection and management setup for the cash voucher assistance.

**Enhancing digitalization capacity:** IFRC supported ARCS to fast-track the National Society's digital transformation agenda at headquarters, regional and branch levels. ARCS aims to build up the governance, management and accountability systems, branch development, communication, and resource mobilization of the National Society through engagement in digital transformation.

With the support of IFRC, the following digital transformation projects were successfully carried out during the reporting period for ARCS:

- Established a **new video conference room** for ARCS leadership which enable online meetings to be conducted smoothly with ARCS offices as well as partner in-country and internationally
- Supported the deployment of the **RedRose data management system** used in ARCS cash and in-kind distribution activities
- Procured **650 office 365 licenses** and supported **on-site training** in Malaysia for ARCS IT department staff

Looking forward, IFRC is in the process of supporting ARCS in the following projects:

- Procurement of CCTV system equipment to enhance the capacity for security systems in ARCS HQ and Marastoon
- Procurement of 61 laptops and 340 tablets which significantly improve the quality of data
- Establishment of a call centre (1313 code) to allow a public response mechanism. A comprehensive assessment of this project is to be conducted by a third party

**National Society Development (NSD):** At the request of ARCS, in 2022 IFRC has deployed a Membership Services Adviser and the Asia Pacific Volunteering Coordinator on multiple missions to support ARCS on a wide range of NSD areas. These include a revision of ARCS's Statutes and Law, completion of their Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and Operational Plan 2022-2024, **development of a National Society Development Initiative (NSDI)**, and an **NSD Roadmap to accelerate organizational strengthening**. Details will be included in the next Operations Update once the NSDI has been discussed with Movement partners in-country.



## Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<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. There is a need to invest more to better articulate the auxiliary role of the National Society with all stakeholders, and accordingly strengthen the IFRC's network footprint in the response.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Movement wide coordination mechanism is described and active <sup>35</sup>	Yes	Yes
	ARCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention	Ongoing	Yes

<sup>35</sup> Indicator added to reflect ongoing movement coordination in country

	<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</i>	Ongoing	Yes
<p><b>Coordination with the authorities:</b> ARCS is maintaining close coordination with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and local authorities in line with its role as auxiliary to public authorities while maintaining neutral and independent humanitarian action. Among others, ARCS is working closely with MoPH on the mobilization of healthcare personnel, medicines, and medical equipment. Furthermore, the IFRC Secretariat is supporting briefing sessions and sharing of information with government and institutional donors.</p> <p><b>Membership coordination:</b> A meeting of all in-country partners was held in July 2022 within the framework of IFRC's Agenda for Renewal's New Way of Working (New WoW). During the meeting, among others, some PNS agreed to pursue Shared Leadership in the implementation of the IFRC Emergency Appeal operation, leveraging their expertise, knowledge, and technical capacities. In this regard, an agreement was signed with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) for TRC to take the lead in the implementation of food assistance and WASH with ARCS using funds mobilized via the IFRC Emergency Appeal. Furthermore, in July 2022, the German Red Cross undertook a scoping mission during which its representative held individual meetings with ARCS, IFRC Country Delegation, and PNS in-country to identify gaps and possible modalities for cooperation. The IFRC Country Delegation provided support and facilitation for the visit.</p> <p>In May 2022, the IFRC supported the facilitation of the ARCS Partnerships meeting in the State of Qatar. For 3 days, participants from ARCS, ICRC, IFRC and Participating National Societies dialogued, exchanged views, conducted joint contextual analysis, and undertook group strategic thinking in order to create a shared understanding of the dynamic operational context in Afghanistan, the evolving humanitarian landscape, and prioritize new opportunities and challenges. It was also an opportunity for the ARCS to present its 2021-2025 Strategic Plan and identify realistic partnering principles and modalities for working together on the ambitions outlined in the 5-year plan. On 29 May 2022, there was also a diplomatic roundtable meeting with Doha-based embassies and missions which enabled the ARCS to provide an update on the worsening humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, as well as its activities in-country. This event also allowed the ARCS to provide its views on emergencies as well as long-term solutions required to mitigate the worst of the crisis. Diplomatic mission representatives had an opportunity to ask questions and present their views on the worsening humanitarian and political situation in Afghanistan.</p> <p>On 17 June 2022, the IFRC Geneva hosted the Donor Advisory Group (DAG) members from Geneva-based missions and National Societies for a roundtable discussion with ARCS senior management team (SMT) members to discuss the evolving operational context in Afghanistan and ARCS' 2021-2025 Strategic Plan. This was also an opportunity for discussion on the revised Emergency Appeal for Afghanistan. The DAG members took the opportunity to raise questions around the operational capacity of the ARCS, situation of women in today's Afghanistan, bank sanctions/liquidity crisis, and urgent needs in the country based on the multiple crises the country is suffering from.</p> <p><b>Movement cooperation and coordination:</b> International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in-country continue to coordinate closely in line with existing Movement Coordination and Cooperation mechanisms anchored under a Movement Cooperation Agreement (MCA). An Emergency Response Taskforce (ERT) has been agreed to be responsible for developing and monitoring the ARCS operational strategy, with ARCS at the centre and the IFRC Secretariat providing strategic coordination for the benefit of the IFRC Membership.</p> <p><b>External coordination:</b> IFRC and ARCS continue to engage in advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy, and coordination with other humanitarian actors, including agencies in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The IFRC is an observer to the HCT and an active participant in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) and relevant Cluster or Inter-Agency Working Group meetings/forums. These platforms are useful for information sharing,</p>			

planning, analysis, and strategic coordination. Representation of the IFRC network in these forums is using the best-place approach. For instance, Danish Red Cross is representing the IFRC network in Child Protection and MHPSS Working Groups

**New External Partners:** Partnerships forged during this period includes Islamic Development Bank and Kuwait Society for Relief.



## Secretariat Services

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of rapid response and surge members deployed to support operations <sup>36</sup>	7	As required
	# of evaluations conducted for emergency response	Ongoing	2 <sup>37</sup>
	Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members	Ongoing	Yes

**Surge Capacity:** The IFRC Secretariat has mobilized **seven surge delegates** to support the ARCS as well as the IFRC network in the ongoing response. Those deployed during reporting period comprise of those covering the following areas: Field Coordination, Human Resources, Information Management, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), Procurement, and Shelter Programming.

Recruitment is currently underway to fill the long-term positions in line with the human resource plan. Deputy Head of Delegation, Programme Coordinator, supply chain coordinator and procurement delegate.

**Recruitment:** Several needed **staff were recruited locally** over the reporting period. These included one Operations Response Officer, one Cash Transfer Programme Officer, one Senior Livelihood Officer, two female Data Assistants, one Communications Coordinator and one Security Officer.

**Procurement:** The frequency of recent climate-induced disasters in addition to the Khost & Paktika earthquake had resulted in the need for large-scale procurement of various items. IFRC has been fully supporting ARCS in handling the procurement files. A procurement surge delegate was mobilized to support managing the influx of procurement of goods, both locally and internationally, for timely distribution. The surge delegate has helped to save significant costs and ensure goods are delivered to ARCS warehouses on time. All procurement undertaken by IFRC Afghanistan country delegation follows the IFRC Procurement internal policies and in compliance with UN sanctions procedures.

**Looking forward:** A mid-term review of the operation has been planned to be conducted between October and November 2022. An evaluation team of four comprising of two independent consultants and a representative each from the Finnish Red Cross and Malaysian Red Crescent Society will conduct an in-country visit for two weeks in late October 2022 as part of the review process.

<sup>36</sup> Indicator has been modified to measure the number of rapid response surge staff deployed

<sup>37</sup> Target has been updated from one to two to reflect mid-term review and final review of the Emergency Appeal



## D. FUNDING

As of 30 September 2022, the Emergency Appeal coverage for the Wider Humanitarian Crises is approximately 29 per cent (including in-kind donations) against a funding requirement of CHF 80 million. The donor response can be accessed [here](#). It should be noted that funding amounts reported in the donor response and financial reports include the coverage of the Khost and Paktika Earthquake Operational Strategy of which approximately CHF 7.2 million has been obtained against a funding ask of CHF 10 million.

All the income received to date for the Wider Humanitarian Crises has been fully allocated, with a bulk of it already spent on emergency food assistance, household items and hygiene kits and winterization kits. Over the reporting period from April to September 2022, funds were mainly mobilized for food and cash assistance to reach the targeted population where priority needs were identified. This resulted in overspending of the initial budget allocated within the disaster risk reduction and livelihood and basic needs sectors. The budget deficits will be addressed further in the next operations update. For details on the expenditure as of 30 September 2022, please refer to the financial report appended.

## Contact information

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

### In the Afghan Red Crescent Society

- Dr. Mohammad Nabi Burhan, Secretary General; email: [mohadnabi@gmail.com](mailto:mohadnabi@gmail.com)
- International Relations Department; email: [int.relation.arcs@gmail.com](mailto:int.relation.arcs@gmail.com)

### In the IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan

- Necephor Mghendi, Head of Delegation; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Rad Al Hadid, Operations Manager; email: [rad.alhadid@ifrc.org](mailto:rad.alhadid@ifrc.org)

### In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
- Joy Singhal, Head of HDCC unit; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- Felipe Delcid, Emergency Operations Manager; email: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)
- Eeva Warro, Operations Coordinator; email: [opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org)
- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Regional Senior Logistics Officer; email: [nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)
- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager; email: [afrhill.rances@ifrc.org](mailto:afrhill.rances@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

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

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Homa Nader, Strategic Engagement and Partnership Manager; email: [homa.nader@ifrc.org](mailto:homa.nader@ifrc.org)

### For planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) enquiries

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

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [IFRC Emergencies Landing Page](#)

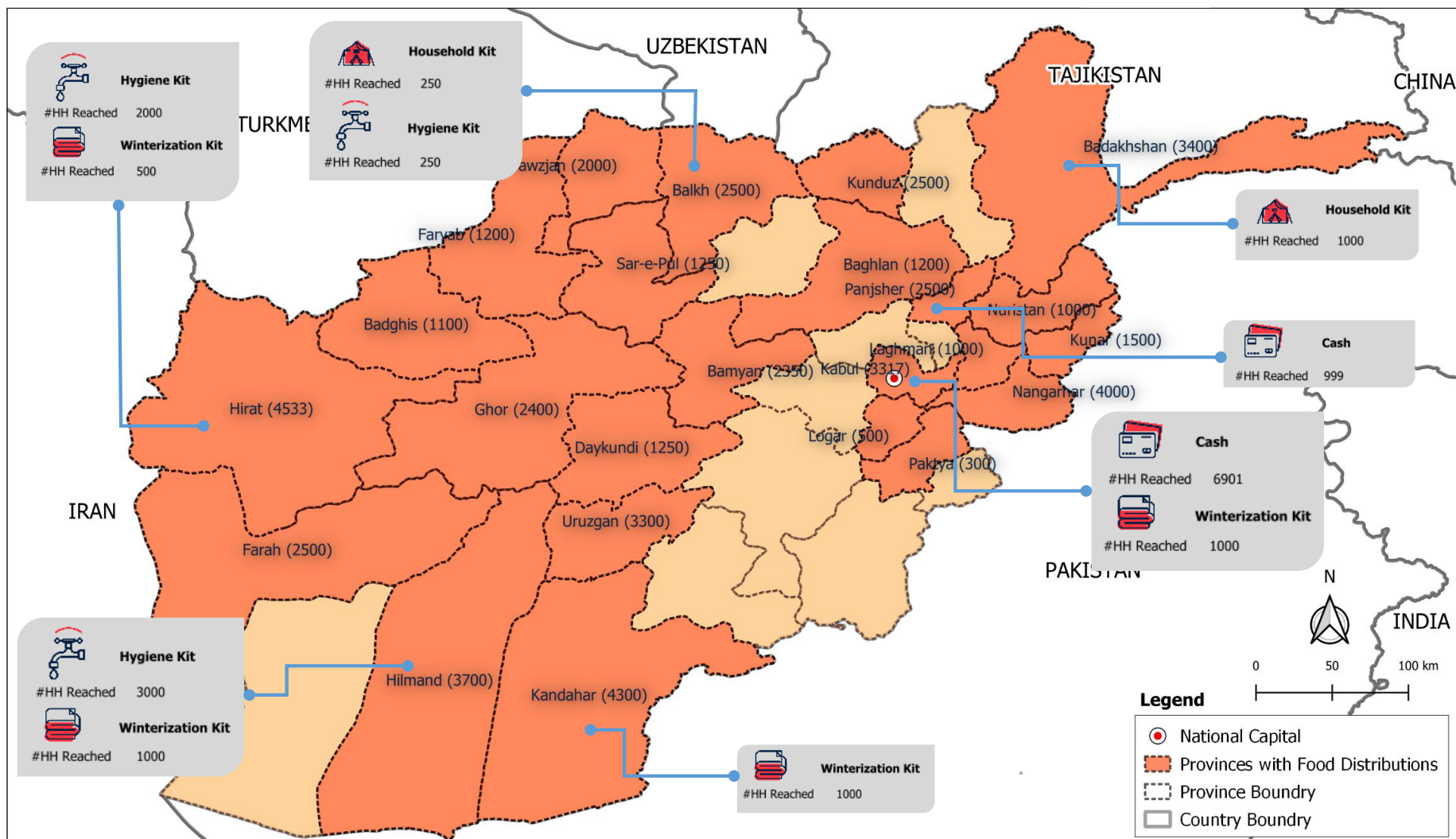
## How we work

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.

IFRC Response  
30 September 2022



**+CIFRC**



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, Earthquake USGS.

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/3-2022/9	Operation	MDRAF007
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Oct 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAF007 - Afghanistan - Humanitarian Crises

Operating Timeframe: 19 Mar 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 10 Apr 2021

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,983,000
AOF2 - Shelter	9,490,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	29,228,000
AOF4 - Health	12,288,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,827,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,196,000
AOF7 - Migration	8,808,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	10,875,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,592,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,102,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,611,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>90,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 26 Oct 2022</b>	<b>29,277,786</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>32.53%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	334,663	799,909	-465,246
AOF2 - Shelter	7,459,538	245,089	7,214,449
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	8,746,173	10,035,048	-1,288,876
AOF4 - Health	2,334,417	309,268	2,025,149
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,506,693	39,116	3,467,577
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	79,041	2,758	76,283
AOF7 - Migration	0	236	-236
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,827,302	1,052,637	774,665
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	889,165	640,990	248,175
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	389,545	54,088	335,457
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,859,514	760,461	1,099,053
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,426,051</b>	<b>13,939,600</b>	<b>13,486,451</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	25,192,009
Expenditure	-13,939,600
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>11,252,409</b>
Deferred Income	4,050,282
Funds Available	15,302,690

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,750,000	Reimbursed :	1,750,000	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Oct 2022

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### MDRAF007 - Afghanistan - Humanitarian Crises

Operating Timeframe: 19 Mar 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 10 Apr 2021

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Albanian Red Cross	10,000				10,000	
Austrian Red Cross	458,817				458,817	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	105,403				105,403	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	48,175				48,175	
Bloomberg	1,142				1,142	
British Red Cross	2,806,841	11,977			2,818,817	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	7,071,925				7,071,925	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	23,695				23,695	
Danish Red Cross	1,376,354				1,376,354	
Electrolux Food Foundation	6,348				6,348	
European Commission - DG ECHO	221,194				221,194	
Finnish Red Cross	577,135				577,135	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	789,469				789,469	
France - Private Donors	403				403	
French Government	1,053,056				1,053,056	
German Red Cross		106,671			106,671	
German Red Cross (from German Government*)	6,872				6,872	
Government of Malta	28,830				28,830	
Great Britain - Private Donors	87				87	
Irish Red Cross Society	48,142				48,142	
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	517,715				517,715	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	1,627,543				1,627,543	
Italian Red Cross	180,567				180,567	
Japanese Government	1,979,710				1,979,710	2,932,906
Japanese Red Cross Society	305,980				305,980	
Kuwait Society for Relief	1,070,079				1,070,079	
Luxembourg Government	524,175				524,175	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	481,348				481,348	
On Line donations	15,620				15,620	
Other			83,396		83,396	
Red Cross of Monaco	46,703				46,703	
Red Cross Society of China	323,225				323,225	
ShelterBox	50,000				50,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	66,664				66,664	
Slovenian Red Cross	5,184				5,184	
Spanish Government	149,577				149,577	361,386
Supreme Master Ching Hai	29,100				29,100	
Swedish Red Cross	1,393,838				1,393,838	
Swiss Government	44,011				44,011	755,989
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	71,713				71,713	
The Netherlands Red Cross	268,361				268,361	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	1,081,402				1,081,402	
The Philippine National Red Cross	9,044				9,044	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	37,695				37,695	
Twitter	46,273				46,273	
United States - Private Donors	552				552	
Z Zurich Foundation	30,000				30,000	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>24,989,966</b>	<b>118,647</b>	<b>83,396</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,192,009</b>	<b>4,050,282</b>



# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/3-2022/9	Operation	MDRAF007
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Oct 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAF007 - Afghanistan - Humanitarian Crises

Operating Timeframe: 19 Mar 2021 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 10 Apr 2021

Total Income and Deferred Income	25,192,009	4,050,282
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