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Operation Update Report Afghanistan: Flash Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRAF006	Glide n°: FF-2020-000191-AFG
Operation update n° 1; Date of issue: 29/01/2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 08/09/2020 – 15/01/2021
Operation start date: 08/09/2020	Operation timeframe: 5 months and 28/02/2021 (revised)
Funding requirements: CHF 427,225	
N° of people being assisted: 35,000 individuals (5,000 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies with presence in Afghanistan i.e. Canadian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society and Turkish Red Crescent Society.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: (i) Government ministries and agencies, Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs), Department of Refugees and Repatriation, and Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development. (ii) UN agencies; OCHA, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and World Food Programme (WFP). (iii) International NGOs; some of the international NGOs, which have been active in the affected areas are including, Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee, and Care International.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

As planned in the DREF EPoA, ARCS with support from IFRC Afghanistan Delegation has distributed food assistance to 5,000 affected households in the five target provinces by the end of December 2020: Kapisa 1,200 households; Paktika 800 households; Panjshir 600 households; Parwan 1,200 households; and Maidan Wardak 1,200 households. However, following the detail assessment and the findings from ECHO visit on first week of January, among other findings is that there are still gaps and request in meeting the basic needs, especially food items, of the affected people.

ARCS therefore plans to procure and distribute food items to an additional 910 affected households in Panjshir and Kapisa provinces. The contract with current supplier of food items is still open, it is therefore feasible to order more food items without having to undergo procurement procedure from the scratch. This will accelerate the distribution of additional food items.

In order to do so, ARCS has requested a one-month timeframe extension for this DREF operation (end date to be extended from 31 January 2021 to 28 February 2021).

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Disasters brought on by natural hazards affecting around 250,000 people a year, causing many to flee their homes, including some already displaced by conflict and violence in Afghanistan. Seasonal rains, floods and landslides regularly affect the northern and north-eastern regions, destroying homes and infrastructure. The country is also exposed to drought, extreme temperatures, avalanches, and storms.

On 26 August 2020, due to heavy rainfall, floods hit 14 provinces (Parwan, Maidan Wardak, Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Nuristan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Panjshir, Khost, Paktiya, Paktika, and Ghazni) of the country. Around 56,000 people (8,000 households) were affected as per the findings of joint assessments (Government Departments, ARCS, UN Agencies, and International NGOs) conducted in these provinces. More than 145 people were killed and another 167 sustained injuries across the affected provinces. Houses, agricultural lands, livestock, and public infrastructure have also been impacted. The map below highlights the affected provinces.



Map of affected province. (Photo: ARCS)



From left to right: flood affected area in Parwan province and flood affected area in Kapisa province. (Photo: ARCS)

Considering the immediate needs of the affected-populations, details are outlined under the need analysis section below. A number of government departments (department of rural rehabilitation and development, department of public health, department of disaster management, department of refugee and repatriations) and international organizations (UNICEF, IOM, DRC, DACAAR, Care International, etc.) agreed to respond mainly in non-food sectors. Several international organizations, including ECHO's funded ERM (Emergency Response Mechanism) programme, provided multipurpose cash grants in some of the affected provinces other than the ones targeted by this DREF. According to the coordination with these stakeholders, ARCS was requested by National Emergency Operation Committee (comprising of governmental agencies, ARCS, international NGOs and UN agencies) to provide food assistance to the affected households in the five provinces (Kapisa, Maidan Wardak, Parwan, Panjshir, and Paktika).

Summary of current response

Overview of host National Society

As auxiliary to the government, 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 have a long history of providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Afghanistan. ARCS presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well established, which enables ARCS to reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas. ARCS has vast expertise with different types of programming through multilateral projects supported by IFRC, as well as through bilateral programmes with partners from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including ICRC. This includes youth development, disaster risk management, Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), restoring family links (RFL), community resilience (including WASH and Livelihoods, etc.), dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), humanitarian values and fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent, and rehabilitation for physically disabled people for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

ARCS volunteers play a critical role at all stages of ARCS's programmes. This includes assessment, identification and registration of any target population. Through a nationwide coverage through 34 provincial branches and a network of 30,000 volunteers, ARCS can implement large-scale and long-term preparedness and response programmes in coordination with public authorities and across lines of conflict. Applying principled humanitarian action, ARCS enjoys a high level of acceptance and has access to communities across the whole country.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

The IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation has setup a technical support platform for ARCS in addressing emergencies and longer-term programmes while supporting ARCS organization development at large. Across the emergency response, IFRC has supported ARCS disaster management teams and volunteers for needs assessment, resource mobilization and for the design and implementation of the emergency operation, in close coordination with other Red Cross Red Crescent partners, IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Delegation (APRD) and IFRC Headquarters in Geneva.

The ICRC, in its role of lead agency, is present in Afghanistan since 1986 and engages in dialogue with all parties to the conflict having a direct or indirect influence on the humanitarian situation in the country. The key operating areas in responding to the Afghanistan protracted conflict include the promotion and respect of IHL, health services, in particular for the wounded and sick, ensuring physical rehabilitation and social reintegration, monitoring the treatment of detainees across the country and maintaining contact with their families, as well as their health and water sanitation conditions. They provide support to the civilian population in improving livelihood and water and sanitation, health, RFL and tracing activities. The ICRC supports ARCS, as its primary partner in its development and operations with focus on the "Safer Access" approach that promotes safer access to persons affected by conflict and other situations of violence, whilst minimizing risks for staff and volunteers.

Other Partner National Societies available in country

- The Norwegian Red Cross has in-country presence and strongly supports ARCS network of 45 clinics with health interventions, WASH and CBHFA activities across the country.
- The Canadian Red Cross has played a critical role over the past year to develop ARCS disaster management capabilities, including through Branch Disaster Management Teams.
- The Danish Red Cross extends their support to the ARCS in psychosocial support (PSS) together with ICRC, volunteers management and youth mobilization activities in Afghanistan.
- Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) has been working in Afghanistan on health and livelihoods programming and supported ARCS in the immediate response to drought and floods. ARCS through the support of TRCS has provided one-off food assistance to 1,000 households in the immediate aftermath of the flash floods.

The in-country Red Cross Red Crescent partners have established coordination and cooperation mechanisms via the Tripartite meetings where ARCS, ICRC and IFRC leads address strategic issues, the Movement Operational Coordination meetings which look into operational issues and various technical coordination groups.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) coordinates all interventions by humanitarian agencies with support from UNOCHA and through the Command-and-Control Centre under the supervision of the Minister of State for Disaster Management. From the onset of the emergency, the government has mobilized civil and military departments in order to respond to the immediate needs of the affected people particularly on WASH, shelter, protection, and livelihoods restoration support.

The United Nations Clusters are established as sectoral coordination mechanisms at national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including non-governmental organizations, United Nations (UN) agencies, public authorities and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies coordinated through UNOCHA and covering shelter, food security and agriculture, health, WASH, protection, and nutrition. Meetings are attended by cluster partners, members and observers to share information, coordinate humanitarian interventions at cluster or multi-cluster levels, address operational challenges and feed into funding instruments such as the Afghan Humanitarian Fund. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) serves as a strategic, policy level and decision-making forum that guides principled humanitarian action in Afghanistan. The Afghan Humanitarian Forum (AHF) is composed of all heads of International and National humanitarian NGOs and feeds into the HCT.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The results of joint needs assessment, conducted by the emergency operation committees comprised of government departments, UN agencies, ARCS, and international NGOs, informed that emergency food security, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, shelter, and livelihoods recovery were amongst the key and immediate needs of the populations

affected by the floods. The water inundated and damaged the irrigational system and agriculture lands where more than 70 per cent of affected population relying on this sector as their primary means of livelihoods. Parwan Province as the most affected among all has also experienced livestock loss and productive assets damage. The disruption on local market, related to access and supply chain, worsened the food insecurity among the affected people. Other government departments and international organizations, which were available in the ground, mainly committed to provide WASH, shelter, protection, and livelihoods restoration supports to the affected populations. ARCS, using its existing resources such as available household items and hygiene kits in its warehouses, mobile health teams, and Basic Health Clinics, distributed the kits as well as provided basic health and treatment services to the people in need in five provinces (Kapisa, Parwan, Panjshir, Paktika, and Maidan Wardak). Under this DREF operation, ARCS have been providing emergency food assistance to 5,000 floods-affected households.

The ongoing COVID-19 outbreak has made the already worse situation of the country more debilitating. The shocks and stresses of the COVID-19 pandemic has been having a much broader impact on the socio-economic conditions of the vulnerable households and has not only diminished the well-being and livelihoods of people, but also undermined the markets and food security on which life depends.

Operation risk assessment and management

Community engagement in each aspect of project is ARCS's most useful way to mitigate security risks at distributions. Proper communication with communities, including details on distribution procedures have been helping with crowd control. Before any distribution, the teams held a sensitization meeting with community elders and community members. In these sensitization meetings, staff discussed the nature of the assistance, exact targeted locations, the type of assistance, time, date, and venue of distribution as well as the distribution process with beneficiaries and duly incorporated their feedback.

ARCS put in place crowd control mechanisms, including gender segregated queuing structures outside of the distribution center, and marked queues using hazard tape inside the distribution center. Beneficiaries were invited to come to the distribution center in groups, thereby reducing the amount of time they have to spend queuing outside.

Regarding safety and security, ARCS has been utilizing community engagement and acceptance building. ARCS's security management staff implement standard, though heightened, mitigation measures including, varying journey timings and routes; carefully controlling information surrounding movements and activities; ongoing stakeholder mapping and engagement to ensure understanding and communication of potential grievances; and regular check.

Moreover, the implementation of the activities under this emergency operation such as distribution of food assistance has been conducting in consideration of SOP for distribution in Covid-19 context. To this end, to mitigate protection risks such as Covid-19 spreads among the target beneficiaries and the staff involved in distributions, the Covid-19 SOP have been acknowledged to keep physical distance. Moreover, masks and hand washing facilities and sanitizer were available in distribution sites.

B. Operational strategy

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy and plan of this DREF operation has been to provide life-saving assistance to address the immediate food needs of 5,000 flood affected households in Parwan, Paktika, Panjshir, Kapisa, and Maidan Wardak provinces for one month. Based on the results of joint needs assessment carried-out by the emergency operation committee, the affected populations are in need of immediate food assistance. This also aligns with IFRC's broader emergency response strategy for food security to ensure that the disaster affected families have access to food in sufficient quality and quantity to meet daily basic needs.

Due to the disruption of markets, the chosen modality to deliver this assistance was distribution of food packages that covered one month of food basket for a family of seven (based on standard of ARCS food security programming) to complement the overall assistance by the National Society.

At mid-January, ARCS requested for a one-month no-cost extension (to push the end date of operation from 31 January to 28 February 2021). This request was mainly to spend the saving / balance ARCS has under this operation by purchasing more food items. Once the request for no-cost extension is approved, ARCS will provide food items to additional 910 affected households in Panjshir and Kapisa provinces.

Stakeholder orientation and consultation: After having introductory/coordination meetings with the government authorities in target provinces and other relevant stakeholders such as the representatives of UNOCHA and Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC), and other humanitarian non-governmental organizations, ARCS carried-out community engagement and mobilization meetings in flood-affected villages to inform the community members about commencement of project implementation in their communities. As a result of those meetings and with support from community elders, ARCS staff and volunteers disseminated information on project objectives and type of assistance and the beneficiary selection criteria to broader members (male and female) of the communities.

Beneficiary assessment: ARCS followed three stages for implementation of beneficiary assessment. 1) Community filtering and identification; ARCS met the local authorities (District Governor Office and the representatives of ANDMA (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority) to receive their support to map the implementation locations. 2) Once the communities were selected, ARCS staff met with the respective community members and provided them with beneficiary selection criteria, ensuring that the wider community understood the program and the criteria was made in coordination with community leaders. The community leaders provided ARCS with a list of all households meeting the criteria. ARCS then assessed all proposed households using its beneficiary assessment tool. 3) All data was then entered, and household information was verified. The final lists were then produced to eligible participants and shared to respective community members.

Beneficiary verification and registration: ARCS in collaboration with community representatives completed beneficiary selection in all 5 target provinces. A total of 5,000 households were verified and registered with the following details: Kapisa 1,200 households; Paktika 800 households; Panjshir 600 households; Parwan 1,200 households; and Maidan Wardak 1,200 households. For cross-referencing, community discussions were conducted with Community Development Council (CDC) leaders, and with a number of community members (men and women) who were not part of the CDCs. The criteria that had been defined at the proposal stage were accepted and implemented. The criteria that had been defined at the proposal stage, which was also agreed by local authorities and communities, included the following:

Mandatory / eligibility criteria: 1) Households that have been highly affected by floods; 2) Households that are having unstable and/or no income generation opportunities; and 3) Households with 2 or more children under the age of 5 unable to meet their basic food needs.

Within this, the following vulnerability criteria was used to prioritize selection: 1) Elderly with responsibility for children in household; 2) Households without productive assets; 3) Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children; 4) Households with chronically ill members; 5) Households who have members with disability members that are unable to work; and 6) Pregnant and lactating women.

Procurement of food items: IFRC Afghanistan Delegation supported ARCS to procure food items from local market in Kabul. Considering that international procurement would take longer time and such food assistance had to reach to flood-affected people as soon as possible, IFRC Afghanistan Delegation and ARCS preferred to do the procurement from local markets but ensuring that IFRC procurement policy and procedures were strictly considered and applied. In local market, particularly in Kabul, there are some qualified and experienced local food suppliers that have the capacity of supplying food items when needed. Some of the international humanitarian organizations and government departments – who are also having food security programming – purchase the foods from local suppliers too. Before distributing the food items to beneficiaries, ARCS had the quality of all food items tested by Ministry of Public Health. Only when the Ministry of Public Health was done with the lab test and test results were submitted to ARCS, ARCS allowed the supplier to transfer the food to target provinces.

Access and acceptance: through its principled mandate and presence in communities, ARCS has enjoyed continued acceptance over the past months. The National Society has been able to operate in all targeted provinces affected by floods, including hard-to-reach areas. High vigilance and monitoring were maintained to ensure access was gained through localised negotiation and acceptance by all parties. The local communities were involved through several channels for community engagement and communication which was adopted to promote the participation and to ensure the satisfaction level of beneficiary. Continuous monitoring visits were carried out through the ARCS staff members in implementation areas to support the operation activities and ensure the compliance according to the IFRC standards, as well as beneficiary satisfaction and the management of the available resources.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Our CEA approach emphasizes a more regular or permanent presence in the communities, and strong community engagement from the outset. It promotes resilience among the affected communities by ensuring they are able to access humanitarian assistance as necessary, have the required information on the services available to them, and are involved in the planning and delivery of assistance, including beneficiary selection, distribution of cash assistance, and implementation of post distribution monitoring (PDM) activities.

The main operation activities were regularly accompanied by community-based information and sensitization sessions in the community. Community members were heavily involved in project implementation – not just with regards to this emergency operation, but through all projects implemented by ARCS. The community engagement was facilitated and supported by the pre-established community volunteers (50 per cent male and 50 per cent female), which played instrumental roles in facilitating identification of particularly vulnerable individuals and groups, and implementation of the planned activities. Community elders / representatives took an active role in beneficiary assessment and selection. The community members, including both ARCS volunteers and other community elders, also supported implementation of the project activities in their respective communities and then in conducting monitoring visits. In group discussions / meetings, normally held at community level, the community members also shared their thoughts and feedback on the activities happening in their villages.

ARCS maintained a beneficiary feedback and complaints mechanism through the community-based approach, with a field-based presence that allowed communities to submit face-to-face feedback and complaints and receive answers. This complemented complaint desks established at the distribution sites. In addition, ARCS will collect feedback and complaints during PDM data collection and issues raised will be included in the PDM report.

Progressive monitoring of the intervention: ARCS PMER (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting) staff carried-out continuous monitoring visits to implementation communities in target provinces. Baseline data collection, food distribution to beneficiaries, and meetings with community-based committees / community elders, were monitored through those visits.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM): PDM activities will be conducted in final month of this emergency operation which will enable ARCS to review key aspects of programme quality and effectiveness, including the accessibility of the assistance to all target groups (irrespective of gender, age, disability), satisfaction with the distribution process, timeliness of assistance provided, to what extent assistance was adequate in meeting the food needs, effectiveness in reducing food related negative coping strategies, and perceptions on appropriateness and relevance of assistance.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 35,000 Male: 17,500 Female: 17,500</p>		
Outcome 1: Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households with acceptable food consumption score.	5,000	5,000
Output 1.1: Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people; flood-affected women, men and children of all ages who receive one-month food responses in a timely manner.	35,000	35,000
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>ARCS staff targeted the communities with flood-affected households. The criteria (noted under the section B – Operational Strategy) for targeting the flood-affected households were drawn from the initial assessment and discussed with other organizations working in the area — including UNOCHA and the representatives of ANDMA — as well as with the provincial- and district-level authorities, and local communities. For purpose of cross-referencing, community-based discussions were held with the members and leaders of the Community Development Councils and with a number of community members who were not part of the CDCs. Assessment forms were prepared including assessment criteria for each beneficiary household. At each site, CDC leaders and members submitted the beneficiary lists, following the criteria for receiving food assistance. ARCS staff and volunteers visited all potential beneficiaries of food assistance in order to assess their level of vulnerability. Communication with the CDCs on the criteria has been strong, and all listed households were confirmed as having met the selection criteria. After this was completed, the assessment sheet was signed. The session also served to avoid double-counting. A total of 5,000</p>		

households (Kapisa 1,200 households; Paktika 800 households; Panjshir 600 households; Parwan 1,200 households; and Maidan Wardak 1,200 households) were enrolled in food assistance activities.

ARCS reached a total of 5,000 households by distributing one-off food assistance to them. A total of 35,000 individuals were direct beneficiaries of the project due to one household member having access to food distributions through this operation. Each household received one complete food package which covered a monthly food basket for a family of seven. As distribution was carried out transparently and beneficiaries and community leaders were fully aware of the entitlements, the likelihood of misuse of food items was limited. The beneficiaries, who were interviewed, after they received the food packages, stated that they received the full food entitlement.



Food distribution moments, Rokha district, Panjshir Province. (Photo: ARCS)



Food distribution moments, Mahmudi Raqi district, Kapisa province. (Photo: ARCS)

Challenges

Followings are some of the challenges ARCS experienced during the implementation of this emergency operation:

a) Procurement of food items took longer than expected. Though IFRC supported ARCS to do the procurement from local market in Kabul, procurement of food took longer for ARCS. Delays in procurement further delayed distribution of food assistance to flood affected households who indeed had to receive such assistance as soon as possible after the disaster (flooding). Hence, it is strongly recommended that when local markets are functioning in target provinces and when it is feasible, ARCS must use cash transfer modality for similar response operations in future. Cash transfer programming is faster as well as it is cost-effective, and it will also give the beneficiaries the choice of purchasing food as per their needs.

b) The target provinces (Kapisa, Maidan Wardak, Parwan, Paktika, and Panjshir) are amongst IPC (integrated food security phase classification) phase 3 (crisis) that are experiencing severely food insecurity conditions. It made very difficult and challenging for ARCS to finalize the list of beneficiaries to receive food assistance. In all flood-affected communities, there were many other households have been suffering from chronic food insecurity issues. ARCS therefore greatly relied on to support of community elders in selecting the target beneficiary households. Having said that, considering the chronic food insecurity issues in the country, it is recommended that continuous recovery and community resilience building projects to be implemented that can address the food insecurity issues in sustainable way.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 35,000

Male: 17,500

Female: 17,500

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.	Yes	Yes
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Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	Yes	Yes
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Progress towards outcomes

The IFR Minimum Standards for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies was well integrated in this operation. The ARCS PGI focal point was involved in supporting PGI approaches in the operation aiming to ensure equitable access to essential services, safeguarding the dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by the floods. The PGI focal point provides practical guidance on how to mainstream these principles in all sectors, taking into consideration gender, age, disability and other diversity factors. This includes limiting people's exposure to the risks of violence and abuse and ensuring that emergency operations "do no harm". The minimum standards also include guidance on SGBV prevention and response and child protection, women, men, girls and boys in the target areas of floods and drought response in Afghanistan. Protection and community engagement approaches are still to be mainstreamed through all activities under the emergency operation.

PGI focal person in ARCS provided guidance to the operations team and supported the analysis of gender and protection needs of the affected population. The PGI team developed some indicators to observe the protection risk and gender analysis during the field visit while implementing the operations activities. When collecting data, the field teams also organized Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male and female with different ages. Similarly, interviews and FGDs were also conducted with persons with disabilities.

Challenges

Women, girls and children in the country are often unable to fully participate in civil life, face heightened risks of discrimination and abuse if divorced, separated or widowed, including expulsion, forced remarriage and hampered property ownership. Holistic approaches should be implemented to improve the resilience and self-reliance of affected households, as well as enhance positive engagement of governance structures, reducing vulnerabilities and mitigating short and longer-term protection risks. Timely identification of protection risks and violations through systematic and coordinated protection monitoring and analysis can inform preventative, responsive, and remedial interventions, as well as enhance accountability. Appropriate interventions include evidence-based advocacy, protection specific service delivery and community-based mobilization, mitigation and prevention activities all aimed at creating a protection-conducive environment.

Strategies for Implementation

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of NS branches that are well functioning in the operation	1	1
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Output S1.1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the operation provided with briefing/orientation	30	-
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response?	Yes	Yes
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRD deployed.	1	0
Output S2.1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Procurement is carried as per IFRC standards.	100 % compliance	100 % compliance
Output S2.1.3: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
ARCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention.	Yes – Inter Agency Group	Yes – Inter Agency Group
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps.	1	1
Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of national appeal launched.	1	0
Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of lessons learned workshop conducted.	1	0
Narrative description of achievements		
As of the date of this Operation Update Report, ARCS and IFRC implemented the activities planned / targeted under this result area without any major changes. Some of the activities such as post distribution monitoring activities or lesson learned workshop, which are not operationalized yet, will be implemented in second half of January or in February 2021.		
Challenges		
No specific challenge to report under this result area.		

D. Financial Report

The DREF fund allocated for this operation is CHF 427,225 out of which CHF 277,582 has been utilized as of date. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the attached interim financial report at the end of this report.

Reference documents



Click for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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How we work

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

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/9-2020/12	Operation	MDRAF006
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27/Jan/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRAF006 - Afghanistan - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 08 Sep 2020 to 31 Jan 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	427,225
DREF Allocations	427,225
Expenditure	-277,582
Closing Balance	149,643

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	408,960	277,582	131,378
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	408,960	277,582	131,378
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	266		266
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	4,260		4,260
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	4,260		4,260
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	9,479		9,479
Strategy for implementation Total	18,265		18,265
Grand Total	427,225	277,582	149,643

DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/9-2020/12	Operation	MDRAF006
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27/Jan/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRAF006 - Afghanistan - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 08 Sep 2020 to 31 Jan 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	354,000	266,014	87,986
Food	354,000	265,010	88,990
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		1,004	-1,004
Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,000	515	11,485
Storage		276	-276
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,000	239	11,761
Personnel	6,750	8,940	-2,190
National Staff	6,500		6,500
National Society Staff		8,940	-8,940
Volunteers	250		250
Workshops & Training	4,000		4,000
Workshops & Training	4,000		4,000
General Expenditure	24,400	2,113	22,287
Travel	22,000	556	21,444
Information & Public Relations		92	-92
Office Costs	2,400	52	2,348
Communications		253	-253
Other General Expenses		1,161	-1,161
Indirect Costs	26,075		26,075
Programme & Services Support Recover	26,075		26,075
Grand Total	427,225	277,582	149,643