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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Afghanistan: Earthquake



DREF Operation n° MDRAF003	GLIDE n° EQ-2015-000147-AFG
Date of issue: 5 November 2015	Date of disaster: 26 October 2015
Operation manager: Charles Godfrey Byamugisha, Disaster Management Delegate IFRC Afghanistan Delegation	Point of contact: Abdulrahman Kalantary Director for Disaster Management Afghan Red Crescent Society
Operation start date: 3 November 2015	Expected timeframe: 4 months (2 March 2016)
Overall operation budget: CHF 465,684	
Total number of people affected: 78,800 people	Number of people to be assisted: 14,000 people (2,000 families)
National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): At least 1,800 staff, 25,000 volunteers and 34 provincial branches and seven regional offices nationwide. A total of 13 branches of ARCS are involved in the earthquake response, with some 700 volunteers mobilized to support activities to the benefit of affected people.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: As well as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), other Movement partners with presence in Afghanistan are the Canadian Red Cross Society (CRCS), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) and Qatar Red Crescent Society. Danish Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Red Cross Society of China and Turkish Red Crescent Society do not have offices in Afghanistan but have supported the earthquake response through bilateral arrangements with ARCS.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation can be classified into the following categories:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries and agencies, including Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMC). • UN agencies, including FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNHCR, WFP and WHO. • International NGOs, including Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, Danish Refugee Council, International Assistance Mission, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Medecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam and Save the Children. • National NGOs under the umbrella of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Forum. 	

A. Situation analysis

Description of disaster

Around 13:40 local time (UTC +4:30) on 26 October 2015, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck Badakhshan Province in the north-east region of Afghanistan. According to the US Geological Survey (USGS), the quake's epicentre was 82 km southeast of Feyzabad in the Hindu Kush mountain range and at 213 km in depth. The quake's impact was felt beyond Afghanistan as damages and casualties have been reported in the western part of Pakistan and minor damage in India.

In Afghanistan, the earthquake has left a significant humanitarian impact, with at least 91 human lives lost and 425 people injured. There has been substantial damage to houses and property, mostly in the province of Badakhshan. So far, according to Afghan Red Crescent (ARCS), at least 5,457 houses have been confirmed damaged; 4,015 of them totally and 1,406 partially. The ARCS emergency operations centre (EOC) has collected information from 13 affected provinces that felt the most impact of the earthquake: Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kabul, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Paktya, Panjsher, Parwan and Takhar.



ARCS volunteers assess damage in Arghanj Khah district, Badakhshan. Photo: ARCS

According to the latest OCHA flash update, 78,853 people are in need of assistance. Some residents of the affected areas have described the earthquake as the worst to have hit that particular region of the country in the last 30 years.

Table 1: Effects of the earthquake (source: ARCS data as of 1 November 2015)

Province	Impact on human lives		# of damaged houses		Total # of affected families
	Killed	Injured	Totally	Partially	
Badakhshan	9	8	1,274	240	1,514
Baghlan	-	13	286	-	286
Kabul	-	-	1	30	31
Kapisa	1	7	26	316	342
Khost	-	6	-	6	6
Kunar	25	65	537	-	537
Laghman	5	22	232	-	232
Nangarhar	27	112	1,122	-	1,122
Nuristan	6	76	271	570	841
Paktya	-	-	-	6	6
Panjsher	-	5	54	54	108
Parwan	1	10	113	161	274
Takhar	17	26	135	23	158
Total	91	350	4,051	1,406	5,457

Swathes of Badakhshan – the remote province where the epicentre was located – and other areas in the east and north-east of Afghanistan are yet to be fully covered by assessment teams because of access challenges. As well as a difficult terrain and remoteness, access to some parts is constrained by the fact that the areas are controlled by non-state armed actors. As such, the number of casualties and damaged houses is likely to increase when ongoing assessments are completed and the full tally is obtained.

The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) is coordinating initial assessments with in-country humanitarian partners. Thus far, food, emergency shelter and non-food relief have been identified to be among the immediate needs, with winterization being a top priority because snowfall has started in some areas.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

ARCS has a good image, clear vision and programme objectives framed by an adherence to the Fundamental Principles. The National Society's auxiliary role in the humanitarian field is balanced with independence and neutrality. ARCS is expected to lead the earthquake response in remote areas of the country's eastern and north-eastern region owing to access challenges by the authorities and other humanitarian actors.

Acting promptly, ARCS initiated its response immediately after the earthquake struck so as to address immediate needs and deliver on its mandate. The National Society chapters and branches have since been at the forefront of the response thus far, and have been working with disaster response units (DRU), staff and volunteers deployed promptly to support rescue efforts, provide first aid to the injured and distribute essential relief supplies to affected people alongside undertaking initial assessments. At the emergency phase, ARCS also supported to transport critically injured people to hospital and mobilization of community members for voluntary, non-remunerated blood donations in hospitals attending to those critically injured. Furthermore, the National Society placed its mobile health teams (MHT) on standby for potential mobilization to the affected areas if needed.

ARCS has deployed two disaster response unit (DRU) teams and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) volunteers to provide a range of services and deliver relief assistance in the priority provinces. The ARCS EOC update issued on 4 November indicates that the National Society has distributed food and non-food items (NFI) to some 1,770 families in the provinces of Badakhshan, Laghman, Kunar, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Parwan and Takhar. Two mobile health teams (MHT) are working alongside the DRU and CBDP volunteers. A total of 900 volunteers have been mobilized and are supporting the response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In addition to IFRC and ICRC, other Movement partners with presence in Afghanistan are the Canadian Red Cross Society (CRCS) and Norwegian Red Cross (NRC).

The IFRC maintains a Country Delegation whose main office is located at the ARCS headquarters, with two field offices in Mazar and in Jalalabad. The Delegation has international and national staff specializing in various programming sectors and support services who have been mobilized to support ARCS in its earthquake response. The Head of Delegation, or the programme coordinator acting on behalf, is liaising with the leadership of ARCS in providing overall direction to the response. The disaster management (DM) delegate is supporting the DM department of the National Society in operational planning and coordination. The delegation's technical staff are supporting their respective ARCS counterparts, including in translating EOC reports to English. In line with the role of the Secretariat to the IFRC membership, support provided by the Delegation to ARCS extends to coordination with Movement and external partners, including attending inter-agency coordination meetings.

The IFRC's Multi-Country Office, Delhi and the Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, the Delegation to the UN in New York and the Secretariat in Geneva are supporting ARCS in sharing information about the disaster and its response, coordinating with partners based outside Afghanistan and profiling the work of the National Society internationally. The IFRC offices at different levels have shared information with various stakeholders and responded to multiple queries on behalf of the National Society, thus contributing to minimizing disruptions to ARCS leadership in directing the National Society's response.

At the time of the earthquake, a majority of the IFRC international staff were out of the country on pre-scheduled leaves or professional commitments, with only two out of six delegates in-country at the time of preparing and issuing this plan of action. In order to augment the capacity of the in-country team in supporting ARCS, the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur has deployed one operations coordinator from its disaster management unit (DMU) to Afghanistan while the Multi-Country Office in Delhi has deployed its communication and advocacy manager as surge capacity. The surge capacity from Kuala Lumpur and Delhi arrived in Kabul on 29 October and is providing support including in overall operational planning, Movement coordination, relations with international media and public communications.

In the meantime, considering the complex context of Afghanistan (see 'Risk Assessment' section for more details), ICRC is taking the lead in providing security guidance to ARCS, IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) with in-country presence. This is being done in accordance with the security management framework for the Movement which was agreed in 2014. The support by ICRC extends to coordinating with state security forces and liaising with non-state armed actors for access by Movement partners to vulnerable people with the purpose of delivering neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, ICRC works with ARCS in delivering humanitarian assistance to people displaced by the internal conflict which has been going on for years. However, ICRC works alone in the fields of protection and detention in accordance with International Humanitarian Law.

Movement Coordination

A Movement Coordination mechanism already exists in Afghanistan and it will continue to function in this operation. ARCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the earthquake disaster response operation, with Movement partners supporting and augmenting its efforts, taking into account agreed engagement processes, including those outlined in the security management framework for the Movement in Afghanistan.

ARCS, IFRC and ICRC are – and will continue – working in close coordination through regular meetings at Kabul and field levels as per need. A coordination meeting was held on 31 October at the ARCS headquarters in Kabul and was chaired by the National Society's secretary general. IFRC, Iranian Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent were represented in the meeting. A follow up meeting was held on 1 November, in which IFRC and ICRC participated. Both meetings provided updates on the ongoing response operational situation, efforts and commitments from partners. The next coordination meeting is scheduled for 4 November.

There have been extensive consultations between ARCS, IFRC and ICRC in the development of this plan. Accordingly, ICRC has pledged to provide at least 320 tents of CHF 100,000 in value while IFRC is supporting ARCS through this DREF allocation. Additionally, ARCS, IFRC and ICRC – as well as Pakistan Red Crescent – have issued a Joint Statement on 30 October re-affirming how the various components of the Movement will work in a complementary manner to address the humanitarian needs wrought by the earthquake in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Noting that many of the areas covered by this operation are also affected by conflict situations, ARCS will undertake distributions through its grassroots branch network. Where IFRC staff are to undertake field monitoring, the context of the area will be assessed prior and field/technical visits will be undertaken only as stipulated in the security management framework for the Movement in Afghanistan.

The partners will undertake their responsibilities for coordination of the response in line with the "Movement Coordination Agreement Regarding the Movement Activities, Roles and Responsibilities in Afghanistan". In line with its mandate and complementary to the above mentioned agreement, the IFRC will undertake its roles in a manner coherent with the Principles and Rules for the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian assistance. In this regard, IFRC will include in its updates a snapshot of the assistance provided by various PNSs to ARCS through bilateral arrangements. To do so, IFRC is taking proactive measures to obtain information from PNSs providing bilateral assistance to ARCS.

As of 1 November, IFRC had been in contact with – and obtained information from – the Danish Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Qatar Red Crescent Society about the support they have provided or pledged to the ARCS response. Information on the support pledged by the Red Cross Society of China and the Turkish Red Crescent Society has also been obtained via the ARCS.

Table 2: Support provided directly to ARCS by other Movement Partners

Movement partner	Support provided (pledged)
ICRC	320 tents (valued at CHF 100,000)
Danish Red Cross	USD 15,000 plus logistics costs
Red Cross Society of China	USD 100,000
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	500 tents, 500 tarpaulins and 1,000 blankets
Qatar Red Crescent Society	USD 100,000
Turkish Red Crescent Society	USD 50,000

Most of the support outlined above will be provided to areas different from that targeted in within this operation.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

In the immediate aftermath of the quake, the authorities mobilized their disaster response mechanisms at national and provincial levels. The National Security Council convened a meeting on 27 October – a day after the earthquake – to discuss the response and to ensure that government resources were allocated appropriately. On the same day, the ARCS president attended a meeting with the government, during which the National Society was asked to address a range of needs in security-sensitive areas due to its wide grassroots network and acceptance.

ANDMA and Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PMDCs) have since been active and are coordinating the overall response with in-country humanitarian partners in delivering assistance to earthquake-affected people, with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) also playing a role. Government teams, including the Ministry of Public Works, have since worked to restore road sections which were blocked by landslides, including the roads from Jalalabad to Kabul and Taloqan to Kunduz.

Together with IFRC, ARCS is also participating in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings convened by OCHA. The HCT is composed of heads of UN humanitarian agencies, six INGOs, observers from three donor agencies, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The most recent HCT meeting focusing on the earthquake was held on 29 October, with ARCS and IFRC attending. HCT member agencies are supporting ongoing response and assessment efforts at the national and provincial levels in coordination with ANDMA and PMDCs.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

ARCS has completed rapid needs assessments alongside emergency and relief interventions in a majority of the areas it covers, except for one section of Badakhshan and two areas in Nuristan. The yet-to-be-assessed area of Badakhshan borders Tajikistan and is difficult to reach due to the topography and distance. As such, the status of some 900 families in that area remains unknown. In Nuristan, the areas not yet assessed are Bagmatal and Kamdish, which ARCS aims to reach in the coming days.

As well as ARCS, other humanitarian agencies have conducted assessments in close coordination with ANDMA and PMDCs. The needs in affected areas have mostly been determined. In addition to ARCS assessment reports, secondary data, situation reports by OCHA and media reports have contributed to the analysis of needs, thus informing the development of this plan.

Emergency shelter: Emergency shelter is clearly the top priority, especially winterization. Damage to people's homes has been significant, with Badakhshan bearing the brunt. In view of the widespread damage to people's homes, there is a need for emergency shelter solutions, including tents and tarpaulins. Guidance and technical support also needs to be provided to affected people on the installation of tents, usage of tarpaulins, waterproofing and insulation. The heavy snowfall predicted in northeast

Afghanistan over the coming days and weeks underscores the urgency of emergency shelter and winterization response activities.

Food: Food has been identified as an immediate need as some stocks were buried with the destruction of houses, while displaced people staying with host families or outside their damaged homes also need food as the quake disrupted daily activities for earning household income. ARCS is distributing food, bought at province or district level markets, using its own and/or other financial resources. As such, food is not included in this plan.

Non-food relief (including hygiene supplies): Supplies of essential household items are needed in the short-term to allow people to meet immediate needs. Many have lost their homes and need replacement goods while they await more permanent shelter solutions. The normal supply chain of some goods has been disrupted and with the approaching winter, the supply routes are expected to be blocked. It is recommended that essential relief in-kind items, including hygiene supplies, are provided in the most affected communities.

Winter clothing: In view of the approaching winter and heavy snowfall predicted, there is a need to provide displaced people with winter clothing. Women and children will be particularly more vulnerable to harsh weather over an extended period of time, possibly up to March 2016. Inadequate clothing exposes people to the elements which can in turn increase health risks, including acute respiratory infections, especially in children. In this regard, the operation will provide winter jackets to children, shawls to women and patu (a traditional shawl for warmth during winter) for men in areas of Badakhshan where winter is projected to be harsh.

Psychosocial support: There is the need to provide psychosocial support, especially for children in the most affected communities. Children's psychosocial kits are recommended. Emphasis will also need to be given to the psychosocial support for ARCS staff and volunteers, especially those working in remote and security-sensitive areas.

Risk assessment

Afghanistan's context is complex and challenging, especially in the region affected by the earthquake. In some affected provinces, there are number of risks ranging from natural disasters to armed opposition groups and armed criminal groups. Although some non-state armed actors have indicated that humanitarian workers will not be directly targeted, there have been incidents recently where humanitarian workers have been injured, mainly by being in the wrong place at the wrong time, with a number of fatalities. It will be imperative, therefore, that thorough security assessments are done in the areas where distributions are planned to ascertain the level of acceptance and threat of militancy to the safety of ARCS staff and volunteers.

While topography and security access constraints to quake-affected areas have already resulted in significant response challenges, the projected major snowfall in winter will inevitably exacerbate access difficulties as roads will be blocked. A delay in delivering quick assistance to people in need will bring with it the risk of waning acceptance of the organization in the affected areas. As such, it is important that assistance is delivered the soonest possible.

Beneficiary selection

The main criteria for selection is prioritizing the most vulnerable households among the populations directly affected by the disaster in areas that ARCS is the lead agency. Those to be provided with assistance will be households that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations. Other considerations will be people displaced by the quake staying with host families or in tents, those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, including families with many dependent children, the sick and elderly.

The selection criteria will be communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities by ARCS teams, so that people will understand the rationale behind distributions. This will help to prevent any potential tensions/frustrations by those people who do not meet the beneficiary distribution criteria.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This DREF operation aims to meet the immediate needs of 2,000 families (14,000 people) most affected by the earthquake through provision of non-food relief supplies, winter clothing, emergency shelter and psycho-social support. It also covers support for mobilizing DRU, staff and volunteers for assessments, distributions and monitoring.

Proposed strategy

This DREF operation aims to support community resilience, meet immediate needs, and mitigate the impact of winter on the affected people through provision of essential household non-food items, hygiene kits, emergency shelter items (tarpaulins), winter clothing (for children, women and men) and psycho-social support for children. While also meeting needs in specific areas, the assistance will collectively contribute, in part, towards reducing the risk of some diseases, including by protecting the people to be reached from the elements.

The response will utilize ARCS stocks that were available in-country prior to the earthquake as well as items to be procured immediately. For items that have been released from ARCS preparedness stocks, this DREF allocation will help ensure that such stocks will continue to be available through immediate replenishment. Tents are covered by the ICRC through their direct assistance to ARCS and therefore are not included in this plan.

This operation will focus on the geographical areas of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan and Takhar. It is expected to be implemented over four months, and will be completed by 2 March 2016.

Operational support services

Human resources

ARCS has branches in the provinces of Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan and Takhar, which are mainly covered by this operation. The provincial branches will be supported by regional branches and the national headquarters, in accordance with their varying capacities.

The costs for ten personnel (staff and volunteers) per branch have been included in the DREF budget, covering travel, accommodation and per-diem. The cost of volunteer insurance is not included because ARCS already has at least 10,000 volunteers covered by the IFRC global volunteer insurance scheme.

Currently, 25 DRU members from central Kabul are undergoing training with facilitation from the IFRC South Asia Office and will boost the available response capacity.

IFRC maintains a Country Delegation whose main office is located at the ARCS headquarters with three field offices in Mazar (covering the northern region of Afghanistan), Jalalabad (covering the eastern region) and Herat (covering the western region). For this operation, the IFRC field offices in Mazar and Jalalabad are closely involved.

The Delegation has international and national staff specializing in various sectors including health and care, disaster management, programme coordination and organizational development as well as support services such as logistics, information technology, finance and administration, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), and security. Some of these staff, especially those specializing in DM, finance, logistics and PMER, will provide support to this operation, including in procurement and reporting.

Logistics and supply chain

The response will utilize ARCS stocks that were available in-country prior to the earthquake as well as items to be procured immediately. For items that have been released from ARCS preparedness stocks, this DREF allocation will cover their replenishment. For blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and

taraulins, procurement – for distribution or replenishment – will be done via the IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

Local procurement in Afghanistan by ARCS will be supported by the IFRC logistics team based in Kabul. The items for local procurement are patu, shawls, winter jackets and children's toy kits. The local procurement will be done in accordance with IFRC and ARCS procurement guidelines.

The IFRC will provide logistics support according to its standard procedures to timely and efficiently source, procure and deliver equipment and other materials. IFRC's RLU in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical support to the country delegation.

Communications

At the outset of the disaster, ARCS appointed two spokespersons; one for national media and another for international media. The spokespersons have since been interviewed in a range of local and international media, and presented up-to-date information on the ARCS response. IFRC has supported these efforts through direct engagement with international media and providing immediate access to high quality audio-visual materials for use in publicity efforts.

To support ARCS in its media relations and communications activities, IFRC has deployed a communications and advocacy specialist from its Delhi multi-country office. The specialist is working closely with the ARCS communications department to ensure that the National Society provides timely and accurate communications so as to have the wider Red Cross Red Crescent membership and donors informed of the achievements, needs and challenges of the response. Steps are also being taken to highlight ARCS efforts via social media platforms and through.

Beneficiary communications and accountability

The provision of information and two-way engagement with the affected population will be key during the response operation, so that ARCS activities are clearly aligned to the expectations, needs and concerns of affected communities. Considering the impact that a delay in delivering quick assistance to people may have on the acceptance of the organization in the affected areas, it will be important to ensure that target communities are kept informed of any possible delays should situations beyond the control of ARCS – such as blocked roads – arise during the course of the operation.

Security

There a security management framework for the Movement in Afghanistan in place since 2014, and this operation will follow it to the letter. Accordingly, ICRC will take the lead in providing security guidance to ARCS, IFRC and PNS with in-country presence. The support by ICRC will extend to negotiating with non-state armed actors for access by Movement partners to vulnerable people so as to deliver humanitarian assistance. Noting the specific context of Afghanistan, which has been mentioned extensively in earlier sections, it is imperative that thorough security assessments are done in the areas where distributions are planned. Any field/technical visits by IFRC staff will be undertaken only as stipulated in the security management framework.

Gender, diversity and protection

Gender, diversity and protection issues will be mainstreamed in this operation. This includes ensuring that relief distributions are context-appropriate and that specific needs of girls and women, such as for winter clothing, are met. The National Society works in coordination with UNFPA in the distribution of dignity kits for women. ARCS and IFRC programme teams are also planning a gender and diversity assessment in affected areas for which the questionnaire and activity plan have been drafted.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation.

Administration and finance

ARCS is on a working advance system and is accustomed to the IFRC financial procedures. The IFRC Afghanistan finance department will provide support to ARCS in the review and validation of budgets, bank transfers, and review and validation of invoices.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming

Needs analysis: This DREF allocation will support deployment of monitoring teams to determine whether the response is going as per plan or whether adjustments to the plan need to be made. ARCS will also be supported to maintain two-way communication with beneficiaries.

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.				
Output 1.1: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
1.1.1. Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.		x	x	x
Output 1.2.: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
1.2.1 Provide appropriate information, including on the scope of assistance, to disaster-affected people.		x	x	
1.2.2 Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on programme activities and/or report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by ARCS.		x	x	x

Health and care

Needs analysis: Children in the most affected communities, especially those whose homes have been damaged and are displaced, will need psychosocial support. At the same time, ARCS staff and volunteers, especially those working in remote and security-sensitive areas, will also need psychosocial support.

Population to be assisted: Up to 3,000 children in Badakhshan will be provided with psychosocial support kits containing coloring books, crayons, stress balls, molding clay, puzzle and toy blocks. “Caring for carers” interventions will be organized for ARCS staff and volunteers.

Outcome 2: The immediate mental health risks of affected children and ARCS personnel are reduced.				
Output 2.1: Children in most affected communities and ARCS personnel involved in the response are provided with psychosocial support.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
2.1.1 Provide select ARCS staff and volunteers with orientation on providing psychosocial support to children.		x	x	x
2.1.2 Procure and distribute locally-adapted psychosocial support kits to 3,000 children.		x	x	x
2.1.3 Conduct play activities for 3,000 children in affected communities.		x	x	x
2.1.4 Organize “caring for carers” interventions for ARCS staff and volunteers		x	x	x

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Emergency shelter is the top priority, especially winterization. There is a need for emergency shelter solutions, including tarpaulins, as well winter clothing in view of the approaching winter and heavy snowfall predicted.

Population to be assisted: Up to 2,000 households will be assisted with tarpaulins, non-food items (high thermal blankets, jerry cans and kitchen sets) and hygiene kits. Furthermore, 1,000 families in areas where winter is projected to be harsher will be provided with winter clothing (jackets for children, shawls for women and patu for men).

Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of population affected by the earthquake are met.				
Output 3.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
3.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiary households for distributions.		x	x	
3.1.2 Mobilize and transport non-food items, hygiene kits and winter clothing to affected areas.		x	x	
3.1.3 Distribute non-food items, hygiene kits and winter clothing to beneficiary households.		x	x	
3.1.4 Conduct post-distribution and impact monitoring.		x	x	x
Output 3.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
3.2.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiary households for distributions.		x	x	
3.2.2 Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to the affected area.		x	x	
3.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to beneficiary households.		x	x	
3.2.4 Provide guidance and technical support (on installation of tarpaulins , waterproofing and insulation) to beneficiary households.		x	x	
3.2.5 Conduct post-distribution and impact monitoring.		x	x	x

ANNEX 1: ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS TABLE TEMPLATE

ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS	LIST IF SPECIFIC AFFECTED SECTORS OR STATE 'ALL'	Likelihood	Impact	CAN CONTROL; MITIGATE / INFLUENCE; OR ONLY FACTOR-IN
Adequate support (technical and material) is available for the operation	All	M	H	Can mitigate
Snowfall during winter does not block access to operational areas prior to distributions	All	H	H	Factor into logistics planning
Access, including to remote locations, is not hampered by topography and non-state armed actors and criminal groups	All	H	H	Factor in security assessments

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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 (NGOs) 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

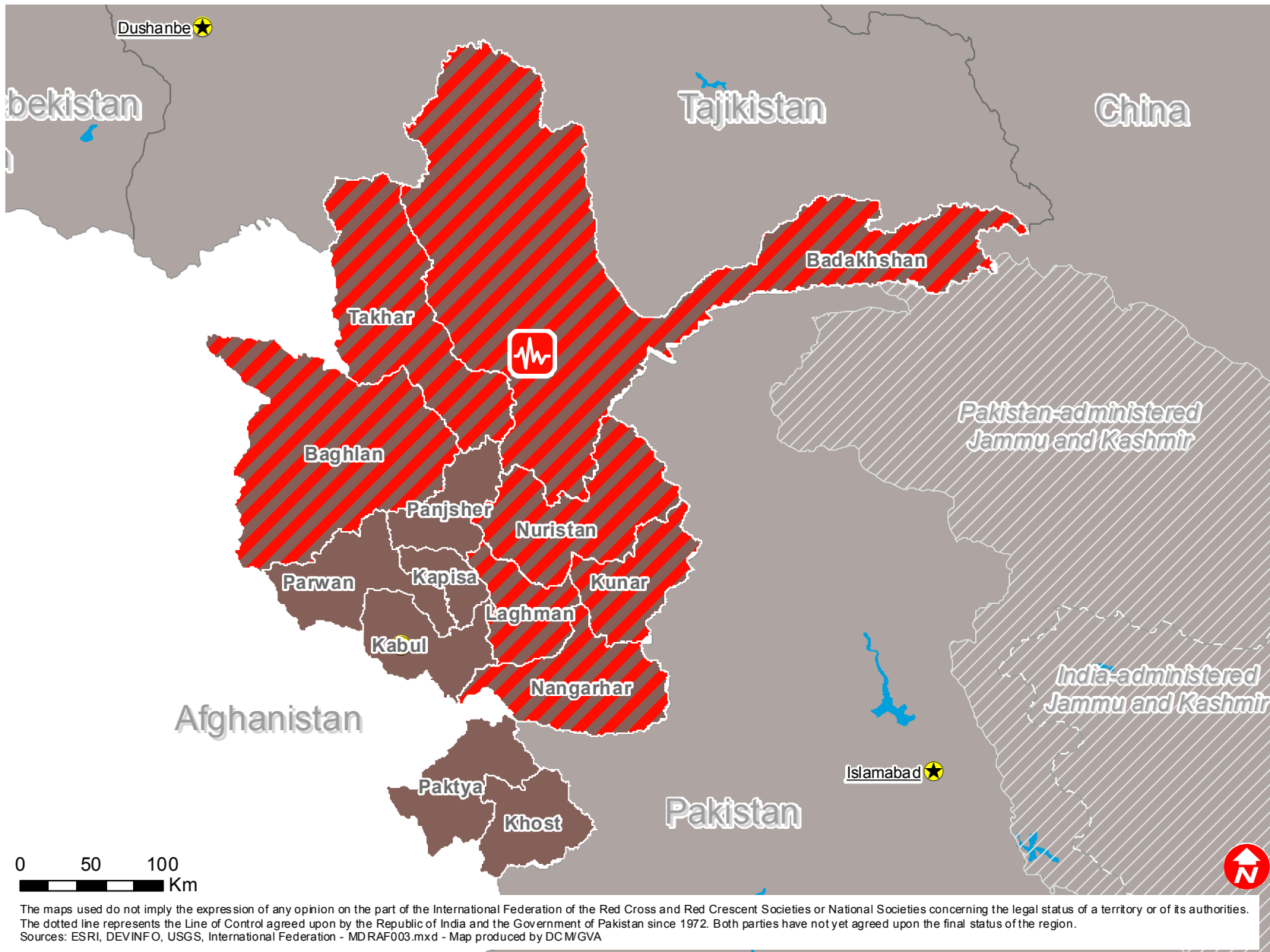
03/11/2015

MDRAF003 Afghanistan : Earthquake

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	52,000
Clothing & Textiles	99,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	46,000
Utensils & Tools	54,000
Other Supplies & Services	39,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	290,000
Storage, Warehousing	3,048
Distribution & Monitoring	70,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	43,434
Logistics Services	16,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	132,482
Volunteers	5,486
Total PERSONNEL	5,486
Travel	5,240
Office Costs	1,219
Communications	1,829
Financial Charges	1,006
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	9,294
Programme and Services Support Recovery	28,422
Total INDIRECT COSTS	28,422
TOTAL BUDGET	465,684



Afghanistan : 7.5 earthquake



- Geographical areas of focus
- Affected provinces
- 7.5 earthquake

0 50 100 Km

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 a territory or of its authorities.
The dotted line represents the Line of Control agreed upon by the Republic of India and the Government of Pakistan since 1972. Both parties have not yet agreed upon the final status of the region.
Sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, USGS, International Federation - MDRAF003.mxd - Map produced by DCM/GVA