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Revised emergency appeal Afghanistan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRAF001
GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000087-AFG](#)
14 August 2012

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,017,115 in cash, kind, or services to support the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) to assist 2,000 families (14,000 individuals) for six months, and will be completed by 5 December 2012. A Final Report will be made available by 5 March 2013.

Appeal history:

- 6 June 2012: a preliminary emergency appeal was launched for CHF 1,186,873 to assist 2,000 households for six months.
- 5 June 2012: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 213,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) DREF.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies personnel looking at a partially destroyed house in Sar-i-Pol, northern Afghanistan. **Photo:** Ali Hakimi/IFRC.

In response to the various flood situations across the country, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) has responded to the needs of the affected population through the provision of first aid and basic health care, safe water and associated disease prevention to 2,000 families (approximately 14,000 individuals) and distribution of non food items to 1,430 families in the Provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samagan, Kabul, Takhar and Sar-e-Pol. The timely action undertaken by ARCS was supported by effective preparedness measures that included the release of strategically located relief item stocks, as well as experienced and trained first responder teams that conducted assessments and provided immediate health assistance.

Based on the situation, this revised Emergency Appeal responds to a request from ARCS, and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance through provision of non-food items, preventative and curative health services, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

In recent years Afghanistan has experienced a greater number and severity of natural disasters. These events have been widespread and included drought across the northern and western regions which is juxtaposed in 2012 against isolated flash and slow onset flooding. Adding increased complexity has been an exacerbation to the prevailing armed conflict that does not appear to be abating, and in fact is becoming more complex with humanitarian access and response efforts reduced. All of which has seen significant toll on human lives, livelihoods, properties and infrastructure as well as an increased vulnerability of communities faced with back to back, recurring stress events.

In 2012, Afghanistan was faced with further risk due to the substantial accumulation of snow across the northern mountains region as a result of the harshest winter in 15 years. The melting of the snow, together with continuous precipitation in May, resulted in vast quantities of water moving from the mountains through the valleys and across the plains where large populations reside, particularly in Sar-e-Pol province. Adding to the impact a number of smaller flood events occurred in the same period in the northern provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Samangand, Balkh and Takhar.

During the period May to June, various flood events have occurred across the country specifically in Kabul, Sar-e-Pol and Takhar provinces. Of these events the impact in the districts of Sayward, Sozma Qala, and Kohnistanat and Sar-e-Pol city in Sar-e-Pol province have been the worst. The main impact from the floods has been to homes, local businesses and public infrastructure including schools and hospitals. The main government hospital in Sar-e-Pol was inundated, necessitating premature patient discharge and relocation of other patients to makeshift hospital tents in a safer area. The University of Sar-e-Pol, which is situated on higher ground, was used as a temporary evacuation centre, and families within similar vantage positions hosted affected relatives.

The large scale event in Sar-e-Pol necessitated a coordinated response by the ARCS regional office in Mazar-i-Sharif with support from the headquarters and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). ARCS also worked closely with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA) and other humanitarian partners with regard to the identification of needs and implementation of humanitarian action.

While the events in Sar-e-Pol have been the focus of ARCS action, ARCS has also responded to numerous other smaller scale floods as shown in the table below. These events have seen flood waters cause damage to homes and the loss of household items requiring assistance for the affected families to restore their daily living conditions and safe shelters. Furthermore, water flows have also impacted areas along flood plains including the Khwaja Du Koh district in Jawzjan province resulting in mass destruction of settlements and population displacement in the Dasht-i-Leili desert.

A summary of the impact of the events is provided in the table below, based on the ARCS emergency operation centre reports.

Province	Jawzjan	Faryab	Balkh	Sar-e-Pol	Samangan	Takhar	Kabul
Districts affected	Khawja-doko	Qorghan	Koshindy	Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohnistan at, Sar-e-Pol city	Robatak Khorm Sar Baj	Ishkamish	Kabul City 5 th , 6 th and 13 th
Number of villages affected	2	1	-	47	3	10	-
Number of affected	840	2,300	500	27,469 (across	400	6,300 people	2,000

population				80 villages)			
Number of affected households	120	366	62	5,150	57	900	339
Number of deaths	-	-	7	50 (est.)	-	-	5
Number of people missing	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Number of people injured	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
Number of house completely destroyed	45	30	55	2,600	20+	100	106
Number of houses partially destroyed	-	-	-	2,550	-	-	233
Number of displaced households	-	-	-	750	-	332	-

ARCS and IFRC continue to monitor the vulnerable situation across the northern and western areas of the country in the areas already impacted as well as developing contingency plans for flood events in new areas.

This revised appeal addresses the humanitarian needs of the affected population from the major flood event in Sar-e-Pol as well as the smaller events in the provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samagan, Kabul city and Takhar. Assistance has been focused on supporting the affected populations to restore their daily lives.

Coordination and partnerships

Daily meetings of ARCS's recently established emergency response committee were conducted in the period immediately following the Sar-e-Pol disaster. The meetings were chaired by the ARCS vice president with the involvement of ARCS heads of departments and IFRC officers. The emergency operations centre continues to play a proactive role in the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of flood disaster information to the Movement, government ministries and United Nations agencies. A 24-hour duty roster system is in action to support the services of the emergency operations centre.

ARCS is working closely with IFRC and ANDMA at both central and regional levels. The table below identifies and indicates the current floods response coordination which is chaired by the First Vice President of the Republic of Afghanistan with technical support of ANDMA, UN agencies and the National Society. This body meets regularly to discuss operational strategies, levels of implementation, and the roles of the different humanitarian actors.

Table 1: Intervention by organisations (as at 24 July 2012)

	Organization	Responsibility/Response
1	ARCS	Food, non-food items, health care and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
2	IFRC	Technical support to ARCS in relief, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and resource mobilization
3	ICRC	Security coordination
4	Afghan National Police	Food distributions
5	International Security Armed Forces (ISAF)	Medicine and clothes
6	Afghan Ministry of Defence	Non-food items
7	Action Aid	Bread and water
8	Child protection	Non-food items
9	World Food Programme (WFI)	Biscuits and bread

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In response to the various flood events, ARCS has acted directly through the provision of immediate basic health support and undertaken assessments to determine the needs of the affected populations. While the impact of the floods this year has been widespread, based on consultation with ANDMA and other humanitarian actors, ARCS has focused its assessment and subsequent response activities in specific districts and villages of the affected provinces.

In the provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh and Samangan, the relative impact was small in terms of the number of families affected and the number of houses destroyed or damaged but still necessitated relief efforts. In each case, a combination of heavy rains and snow melt caused river levels to rise and inundate villages located on the banks.

In the case of the Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohnistanat districts and Sar-e-Pol city of Sar-e-Pol province, and in the 5th, 6th and 13th districts of Kabul city and the Ishkamish district of Takhar province, the scale was larger and required greater assistance from ARCS.

In response to the flooding in Kabul City, ARCS conducted an immediate assessment and provided an initial response involving distribution of relief items and food. A total of 99 families received a range of non-food and emergency shelter items.

Based on local assessments by the local ARCS branch and supported by the ARCS regional office in Kunduz, Ishkamish district in Takhar province was provided with food assistance to 332 families displaced by the flood who relocated to temporary camps. Of these 332 families, 100 received emergency shelter assistance from the ARCS.

In response to the larger event in Sar-e-Pol, ARCS immediate actions included the deployment of its mobile health team (MHT) to provide first aid and basic health care to the affected population as well as conducting assessments to determine the need for further health assistance. In support of this action, the ARCS headquarters dispatched two medical kits to enable the MHT to continue operations. As a result of this action, ARCS is providing health support to 2,000 families within the targeted districts of Sar-e-Pol. In addition the ARCS MHT has provided support to the Sar-e-Pol provincial hospital, easing the strain on hospital services. Soon after the floods occurred, ARCS responded at the branch level with immediate distribution of non-food items.

ARCS assessments also identified a need for the provision of safe drinking water due to the flood waters contaminating regular water sources. Complementing the immediate health assistance provided, ARCS mobilised its pre-positioned disaster response water and sanitation (WatSan) Kit 2 to Sar-e-Pol to provide up to 2,000 families (approximately 14,000 individuals) with access to safe drinking water. Training has been provided by the ARCS health officer and community based health and first aid (CBHFA) supervisor to 100 CBHFA volunteers in Sar-e-Pol on ECV and household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) in the affected areas. These volunteers are providing household level training to 2,000 households in safe water use. Further capacity building of female volunteers will be undertaken in the use of the hygiene kits and mosquito nets.

In terms of supporting the relief needs of the affected population, ARCS responded immediately with the distribution of non-food and emergency shelter items from pre-position stock to 294 families in Sar-e-Pol city on 19-20 May 2012. This was followed by an assessment across 18 affected villages to determine the extent of needs. Following cooperation with the ANDMA and UN agencies, eight of these villages were allotted to ARCS for non-food and emergency shelter distribution. ARCS has completed the first round of distribution to a further 704 families in eight villages. A second round of distribution will be completed by the end of August 2012 to complete the identified needs of the 294 families in Sar-e-Pol city and the 704 families in eight villages with items sourced from outside Afghanistan (i.e. hygiene kits and mosquito nets).

With the support of Australian Red Cross, IFRC deployed a short-term relief delegate to assist the operation for five weeks. The relief delegate is working with ARCS and the IFRC country office in assessments, planning, and cooperating with other humanitarian actors.

The needs

Beneficiary selection: The most vulnerable groups were temporarily sheltered in schools, universities and host communities. Their immediate needs included access to safe water, health, shelter and non food items. In the first instance beneficiary selection for non food item distributions targeted those households that suffered total destruction of their homes. Non food item sets were tailored to meet the most pressing needs of the beneficiary households.

Immediate needs: Household items, such as blankets, kitchen sets and mosquito nets were damaged by floodwater, leaving some families fully dependent on relief support. Some organizations distributed food and non-food items, although the quantities provided were not consistent or sufficient. Immediate needs were identified as access to safe water, food, health, shelter and household items. Where a family had no alternative housing solution (i.e. host family), and were living in the open, a tent and at least two tarpaulins were provided along with the additional non-food items.

The water supply systems in Sar-e-Pol city and surrounding villages were inundated by flood waters. Before the regular water sources could be cleaned there was a need for the treatment and provision of safe drinking water. At the household level, storage containers (such as jerry cans) and water purification tablets were provided to transport, treat and store water for daily use.

ARCS assessment teams observed poor hygiene conditions in several affected communities, due to non-availability of potable water and compromised sanitation systems. Household latrines were flooded, and the presence of garbage or human waste created conditions that could lead to outbreaks of waterborne and water-related diseases. Owing to a lack of bathing facilities and safe water, compounded by limited awareness of proper hygiene practices, some members of the affected communities complained of diarrhoeal and skin diseases. Therefore, there is a need to activate, train and deploy community health volunteers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, linked to distribution of hygiene kits, household water treatment and storage containers.

The proposed operation

A total of 2,000 households will receive assistance from ARCS in the form of relief, emergency shelter, health and water and sanitation assistance to restore their daily living conditions. The proposed operation covers the health, hygiene, sanitation and safe water needs of the affected population in Sar-e-Pol (2,000 households) and the non-food item needs of the affected population across a number of provinces (1,430 households). In Sar-e-Pol, a larger operation is being undertaken responding to the non-food item, water, sanitation and health needs of the affected population. A significant number of volunteers (target is 260) shall be trained in all sectors (relief, health, logistics, communication and reporting) to provide support to the affected families in the targeted areas.

Overall ARCS action will include actions across the following sectors.

Non-food items: provision of blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans and hygiene kits.

Shelter: provision of emergency shelter needs including tent and/or tarpaulins.

Health: curative and preventive health services.

WatSan and hygiene promotion: household water treatment, provision of safe drinking water, hygiene promotion.

Coordination: with government and other humanitarian actors.

Based on the findings of the assessments, the capacity of ARCS and role of the government and other humanitarian actors, the ARCS operational plan covers activities during the emergency phase only (i.e. relief, health, WatSan), and does not provide for further activities (i.e. recovery) beyond the emergency phase.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: 1,430 affected families whose houses have been completely or partially destroyed are supported with non-food items* to relieve their immediate household needs in Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samagan, Takhar, Kabul, and Sar-e-Pol provinces

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Households receive non-food items to restore their daily living conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Mobilisation and provision of relief training of staff and volunteers at national headquarters, province and district levels. • Development of beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of non-food items following IFRC procedures and standards. • Distribution of relief supplies with control of supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitoring and evaluation of the relief activities and reporting on relief distributions.

* Relief items include blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans and mosquito nets. The amount of non-food items distributed is based on actual needs and varies depending on the family size according to the detailed surveys conducted by ARCS when registering beneficiaries, and Sphere standards.

The preliminary emergency appeal identified non food item support for up to 2,000 families. Based on the further assessments conducted by ARCS as well as cooperation with ANDMA and UN agencies, this target has reduced slightly to avoid duplication. The number of families targeted by the ARCS operation is provided in the following table.

Province	Districts	No. Families
Jawzjan	Khawja Doko	84
Faryab	Qorghan	30
Balkh	Koshindy	62
Sar-e-Pol	Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohnistanat and Sar-e-Pol city	998
Samangan	Robatak/Khorm sar Baj	57
Takhar	Ishkamish	100
Kabul	5, 6, 13	99
	TOTAL	1,430

Emergency shelter

Outcome: 1,039 affected families whose houses have been completely or partially destroyed are supported with safe and adequate shelter solutions through the provision of tents and tarpaulins in Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samagan, Takhar, Kabul, and Sar-e-Pol provinces

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Households receive a tent and/or tarpaulins to meet their immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred

	<p>shelter solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver shelter assistance. • Procurement of emergency shelter items following IFRC procedures and standards. • Distribution of tents and tarpaulins while controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on shelter distributions.
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The preliminary emergency appeal identified emergency shelter needs for up to 700 families. Based on the further assessments conducted by ARCS as well as cooperation with ANDMA and UN agencies, this target has been increased. This is a result of the needs in Sar-e-Pol and identifying additional need in other provinces. The number of families targeted by the ARCS operation is provided in the following table.

Province	Districts	No. Families
Jawzjan	Khawja Doko	30
Balkh	Koshindy	55
Sar-e-Pol	Sayward, Sozma Qala, Kohn-istanat and Sar-e-Pol city	700
Samangan	Robatak, Khorm sar Baj	55
Takhar	Ishkamish	100
Kabul	5, 6, 13	99
	TOTAL	1,039

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 2,000 affected families in 8 villages in Sar-e-Pul for six months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Families are able to access curative and referral health service through the ARCS's mobile health teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases. • Mobilisation of mobile health teams to the affected communities.
The resilience of the community is improved through better health awareness and knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 100 community volunteers in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV). • Print and distribute existing ARCS information, education and communication (IEC) materials in locations wherever ARCS is active, such as through NFI distributions and in hospitals and clinics. • Mobilisation of volunteers to each conduct visits to ten targeted households four times each over a three-month period, as well as conducting health awareness campaigns at the community level.

There has been no change in the needs related to the health sector from the preliminary emergency appeal. However, it should be noted that ARCS is funding the cost of the deployment of the mobile health teams, while this appeal is supporting with the provision of volunteer training and health awareness.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water and hygiene promotion to 2,000 families in 8 villages in Sar-e-Pol for six months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Target households have improved access to safe drinking water and improved hygiene conditions through correct household water treatment and safe storage mechanism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of 50,000 water purification sachets for household water treatment • Distribution of water purification sachets while controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Procurement of one WatSan Kit 2. • Mobilisation of WatSan Kit 2, production and distribution of safe drinking water. • Monitor the correct use of household water treatment.
The health status of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of hygiene kits following IFRC procedures and standards. • Distribution of hygiene kits while controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Training of 100 mostly male community volunteers in ECV, household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) and hygiene promotion. • Training of 160 female community volunteers in household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) to assist households to accurately use water purification sachets. In addition, these volunteers will ensure households have adequate knowledge in correct use of hygiene kits and mosquito nets. • Conduct four hygiene promotion campaigns and explanation of use of household water treatment equipment.

There has been no change in the needs related to the water, sanitation and hygiene sector from the preliminary emergency appeal.

Logistics

Outcome: Timely delivery of all relief items to targeted villages	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The coordinated mobilization of relief goods held in store in Afghanistan combined with international procurement for those items not available. IFRC will also work with ARCS to support the logistics function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Local and international procurement of required assistance following IFRC procedures and standards. • Preparation of mobilisation table and facilitation of in-kind contributions. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

In support of ARCS implementing the humanitarian assistance to the affected population, the following logistics actions will be undertaken:

- Liaise and coordinate actions with all appropriate key logistics actors to ensure that the IFRC logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible.
- Assess and reinforce the local logistics capacity.
- ARCS and IFRC in-country logistics teams, supported by the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) based in Kuala Lumpur will carry out the following activities:
 - Coordinate cost-efficient sourcing for the items required for the operation noting that many items are already in-country stocks.
 - Coordinate the mobilization of the items, receipt of incoming shipments and replenishment of stock dispatched locally.
 - Utilise existing, and where needed, source additional warehousing capacity, facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to distribution points.
 - Mobilize pre-positioned stocks of relief items in the ZLU warehouse (either Dubai or Kuala Lumpur) on a needs basis.
 - Ensure that local procurement of goods and transport follows IFRC standards.
 - Liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.
 - Set up a mobilization table which is available on the IFRC's disaster management information system (DMIS).
- IFRC will work on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with ZLU regarding outstanding needs. The ZLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the ZLU.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is essential to support effective disaster response. Effective communications also serves as a cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. Communications activities related to this appeal are aimed at highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and building visibility around the emergency response activities carried out by ARCS supported by the IFRC.

The IFRC communications team works closely with ARCS to ensure regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation and profile the National Society by providing a platform to highlight the interests of floods affected communities.

A news story, [Red Crescent responds to devastating floods in northern Afghanistan](#), highlighting the preliminary emergency appeal and the immediate needs and the Red Cross response were drafted and posted on the IFRC website. A second piece, [Surprise downpour causes flash floods in Kabul](#), was posted on the website highlighting the flash floods in Kabul. High quality visual materials were gathered and provided to the global IFRC online gallery, av.ifrc.org to be shared with media, National Societies and partners to highlight the impact of the National Society's efforts. Blog articles written from the field by the IFRC operations coordinator and communications officer were also posted on the IFRC [Our World Your Move](#) blog site and Reuters Alertnet site. The web stories were also cross promoted through the IFRC social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Flickr.

Together with the operations teams, greater quality, accountability, and transparency will be ensured through both the relief and recovery phases. Donors and National Societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation. News stories on the disaster situation and beneficiary profiles will continue to be highlighted through traditional media channels as well as on IFRC online platforms. These activities are closely coordinated between the IFRC's communications units in Kabul, New Delhi, Kuala Lumpur and Geneva.

Capacity of the National Society

ARCS was recognised in 1934 and is the only indigenous, nationwide humanitarian organisation that works with all ethnic groups and is able to reach women, children and vulnerable people. ARCS operates in 33 of 34 provinces and has an extensive network throughout the country.

ARCS has trained and equipped four disaster response units (DRUs) and one national disaster response team (NDRT). It has established and equipped an emergency operations centre at the national headquarter level. ARCS has also established ten mobile health teams. ARCS currently employs 1,632 staff and has 40,000 CBFA and youth volunteers including around 2,700 CDBP trained volunteers. All regions and 33 branches are equipped with 47 CODAN HF and 63 VHF radios. ARCS has 49 contingency storage locations in its strategic areas.

There will be an internal operational review in the final month of the flood operations with support from IFRC. The lessons learned review will focus on the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation, and cover areas such as assessments, internal and external coordination mechanisms, distribution planning and management, and programming activities. The aim for this review is to assist ARCS to better streamline its disaster response activities and guide IFRC to help support ARCS to strengthen its disaster response capacity. As part of the review, a workshop will be held for key IFRC/ARCS stakeholders, planned for September 2012.

Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC maintains a country office in Kabul. Aside from the country office, the delegation consists of three sub-delegations located in Jalalabad, Herat and Mazar. The office is headed by a country representative and has 15 staff, of which six are international staff. IFRC has been present in Afghanistan since 1997. The delegation will be further strengthened for this operation with a disaster management relief delegate for a period of five weeks. This delegate is being funded by the Australian Red Cross, and will be working with ARCS and the IFRC country office to finalise the plan of action.

The IFRC South Asia regional office in New Delhi and the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications, finance, health, water and sanitation, logistics, operation coordination, resource mobilisation, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

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Secretary General

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Click here

1. **Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
2. **Click [here](#) to return to the title page**

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 Disaster 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.

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

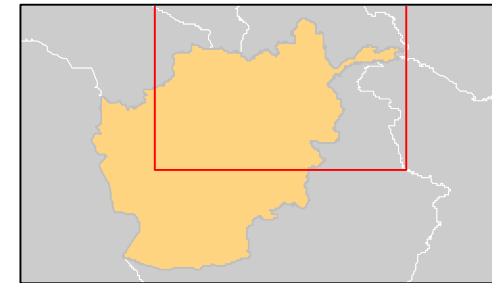
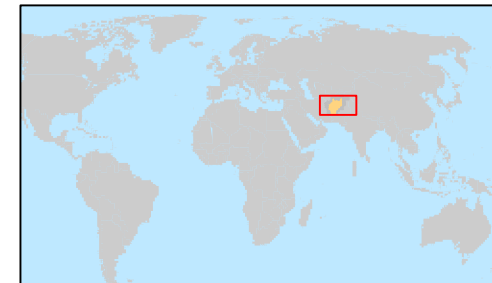
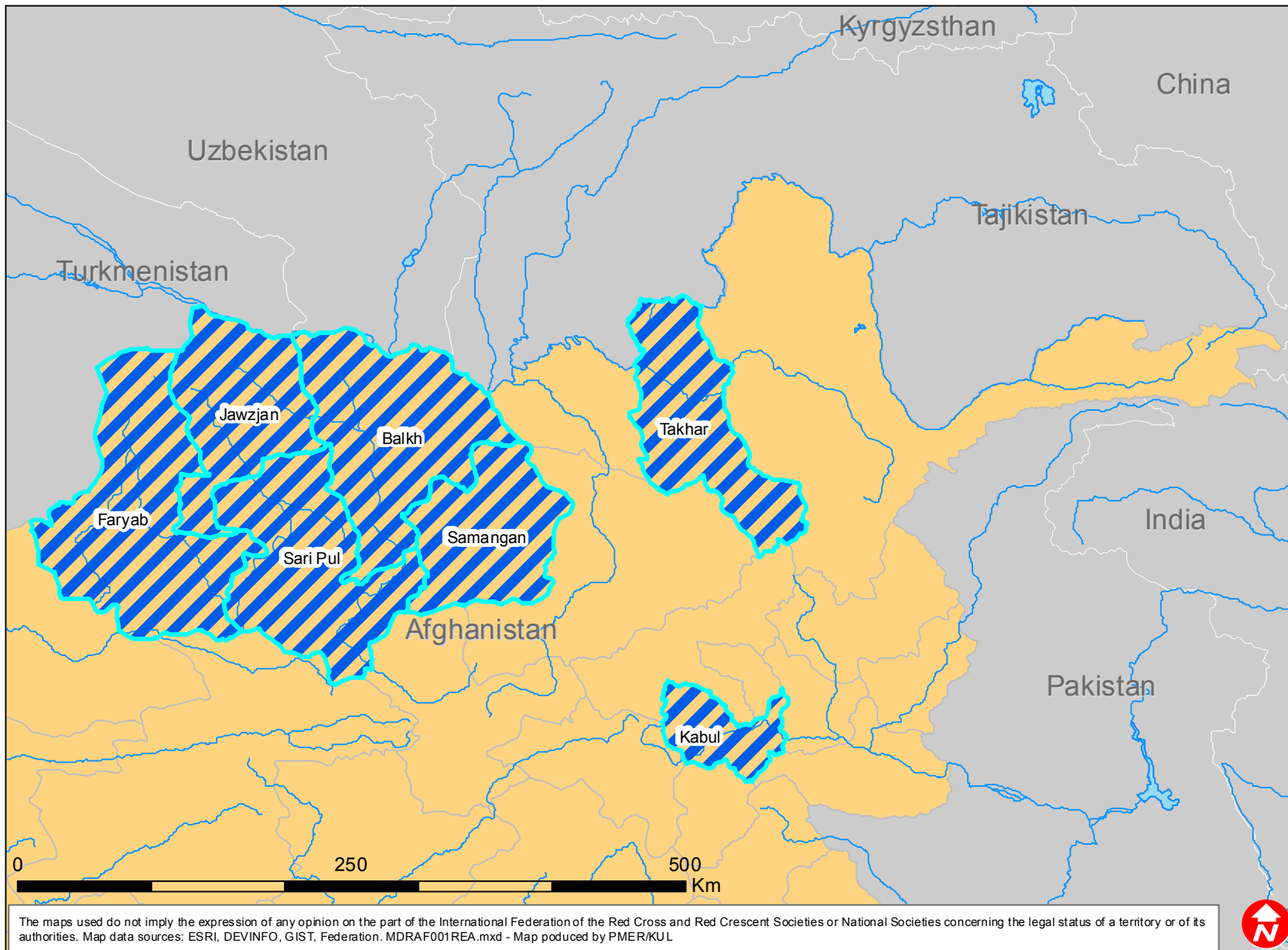
1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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MDRAF001 AFGHANISTAN : FLOODS

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF Multilateral Response
Shelter - Relief	447,135
Clothing & Textiles	62,033
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	66,740
Utensils & Tools	58,849
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	634,756
Computer & Telecom Equipment	5,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	5,000
Storage, Warehousing	6,000
Distribution & Monitoring	45,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	124,000
Logistics Services	5,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	180,000
International Staff	12,000
National Society Staff	4,800
Volunteers	46,200
Total PERSONNEL	63,000
Workshops & Training	28,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	28,000
Travel	30,000
Information & Public Relations	3,000
Office Costs	2,400
Communications	3,000
Financial Charges	3,000
Other General Expenses	1,700
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,181
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	44,281
Programme and Services Support Recovery	62,077
Total INDIRECT COSTS	62,077
TOTAL BUDGET	1,017,115
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	690,095
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	690,095
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	327,020



Afghanistan: Floods



 Affected provinces

