

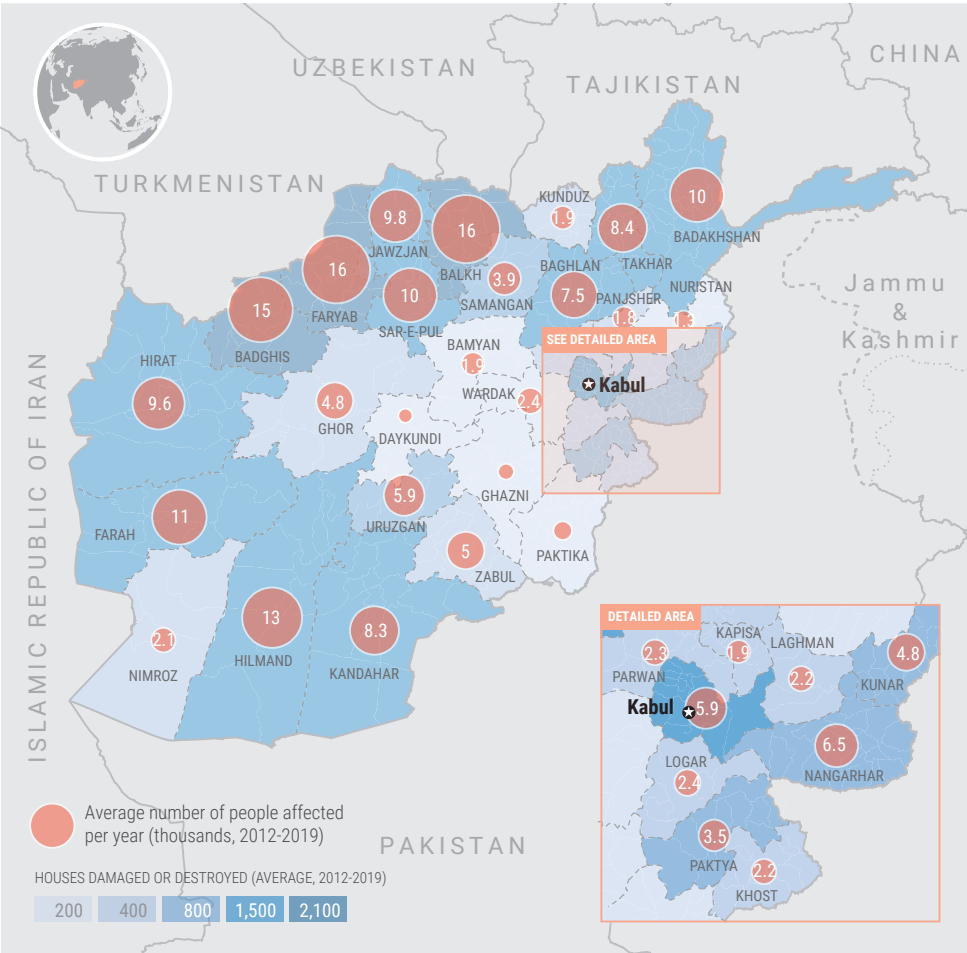


AFGHANISTAN ICCT FLOOD CONTINGENCY PLAN

MARCH – JUNE 2020
ISSUED 20 FEBRUARY 2020

Key figures

PEOPLE IN NEED	PLANNED REACH	ALREADY AFFECTED	HIGH RISK REGIONS	LOW RAINFALL	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
200K	170K	20K	 Central East West South	 Northeast North	\$42M	\$12.8M	\$29.2M



Response objectives

- Save lives in the areas of highest need through rapid provision of relief items and emergency services
- Ensure that vulnerable people with specific needs and/or reduced coping capacities have access to assistance that meets their needs
- Provide support for rapid recovery and resilience building, especially in locations that are repeatedly exposed to flood

Planning scenario

Afghanistan is highly prone to natural disasters, the frequency and intensity of which are exacerbated by the effects of climate change, increasing humanitarian needs. Afghanistan has an INFORM Risk Index of 7.9, the fifth highest risk country out of 191 profiled. At the same time, the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index ranks it as one of the least prepared countries against climatic shocks and the 11th most vulnerable country in the world to climate change. Flooding affected large swathes of the country every year as heavy snow melts and rivers swell, inundating communities. Heavy rainfall also contributes to flash flooding. The typical flood season runs from March to June each year. In 2019, heavy rainfall caused unseasonal flooding in atypical locations, especially in the country's south, affecting some 294,000 people. This was the last in a string of unusual weather years for Afghanistan which included three successive years of low rainfall and minimal flooding amid a drought in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

In 2020, floods are expected to return to a more normal pattern across most of the country in terms of scale and intensity, with some geographical variations. Climate projections indicate the potential for higher temperatures, along with above average snow and rain in the east, west, central and southern parts of the country, which will in turn lead to faster melt and evaporation rates. This will increase the risk of extreme events such as flash floods and flooding of rivers.

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As outlined in the HRP, an estimated 200,000 people are expected to be affected by flooding and related natural disasters (landslides, avalanches) nation-wide. This is based on an average of recent years, excluding the three years of the drought. Please see map for provincial breakdown.

Below average rain and high temperatures suggest the risk of flooding is lower than normal in Badakhshan, Takhar, Baghlan and Kunduz in the north-east and Balkh in the north. These areas will likely experience drier than expected conditions and out of season temperatures. While these conditions are liable to change, a continuation of the current situation will cause significant impacts on the pivotal spring cultivation season which is highly dependent on seasonal rainfall and snowmelt. In these locations, it seems likely there will need to be simultaneous response to low rainfall, while other parts of the country are grappling with floods. In these low rainfall areas, the response should focus more on general food and animal feed distribution rather than agricultural land rehabilitation. If the current conditions continue, activities in these areas will need to be focused on immediate lifesaving needs including 3 months of full food baskets and relevant animal feed. This response is not costed within this flood plan but is covered within the broader HRP.

Anticipated needs of flood-affected communities

People are most often *affected* by flooding and require support to stay in their own (sometimes damaged) shelters, rather than being *displaced* by flooding into another community. Typical needs expressed by flood-affected communities include emergency relief items (NFIs), emergency shelter, health, nutrition and WASH services, as well as protection assistance. There is an elevated risk of illness (particularly diarrheal disease) due to contaminated water if WASH needs are unaddressed.

Food, livestock and agriculture are also impacted. Localised food shortages or a lack of capacity to pay for food for the immediate period after the disaster are also risks. The lives and livelihoods of

people in highly flood-prone areas are further threatened by the erosion of agricultural lands and crops that are washed away. In 2019, floods caused the loss of 11,864 livestock and damage to 97,325 jeribs of land, which accounted for the livelihoods of 228,000 people. The 2020 seasonal floods are again expected to damage agriculture lands, irrigation channels, canals and water reservoirs and once again cause livestock losses. In addition, the increased level of humidity may elevate the likelihood of plant and livestock disease outbreaks.

Post-flood, people also need support to quickly recover through targeted assistance to restart livelihoods, the provision of transitional shelter and the restoration services such as health, water and education. Communities that are repeatedly affected by flooding every year also need support so that they become more resilient to future disasters, reducing their need for humanitarian assistance over time. The new parameters for humanitarian action outlined in the 2020 HRP allow scope for humanitarians to deliver more durable solutions (e.g. more robust water systems) where they will prevent people slipping back into humanitarian need year-after-year. Opportunities for engagement with development actors should also be pursued to ensure investment in longer-term solutions.

Data Sources

2020 HNO, 2020 HRP, FEWSNET, Afghanistan Meteorology Department, IOM PDM 2019, OCHA.

Planning risks and operational constraints

From a climate perspective, much higher than anticipated temperatures, or conversely, late snow could upset the planning parameters outlined above. The scenario outlined above is, however, considered the most likely. The exact location of rainfall and subsequent flooding will have implications for humanitarian access and human/logistical capacity to respond. Partner presence may

constrain the immediate response, depending on the geographical spread of the floods. Multiple simultaneous flood events would challenge resources and response capacity. Available stocks in affected locations may impact on response timeframes.

The planning outlined above assumes that the status quo continues in terms of the security situation and access constraints. With peace talks ongoing and presidential election results still unresolved, either a potential improvement or deterioration in the operating environment both remain possibilities which may affect access.

Slow release of funding towards the 2020 HRP could seriously undermine the flood operation, limiting the resources available for the response and causing pipeline breaks.

Summary of planned activities

Please note that all activities are a subset of each sector's plans as outlined in the HRP.

Health - Emergency health services through mobile & static clinics, including nutrition screening/referral. If necessary, rehabilitate damage health facilities. Increase surveillance and case management of waterborne diseases.

ES-NFI - Provision of NFIs, Emergency shelter (tent+2 tarps), Shelter repair and transitional shelter.

WASH - Providing access to adequate and safe drinking water through water tankering, water kits, water quality testing, providing access to adequate sanitation facilities and safe waste disposal, Hygiene promotion and hygiene kits, ensuring disability-accessible services, repairs to WASH facilities in schools.

FSAC - Food and livelihood assistance - in-kind distributions and cash where feasible or practical - equivalent to 2 months full food baskets, 1-month livelihoods agricultural and livestock package (seeds, fertilisers and animal feed), land rehabilitation and protection through cash for work.

Nutrition - Malnutrition screening, treatment and outpatient care of Severe Acute and Moderate Acute Malnutrition cases, Infant and

Young Child Feeding Counselling, provision of vitamin supplements, supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women, blanket supplementary feeding for children.

Education – Temporary learning spaces and provision of teaching supplies/resources, awareness raising on importance of education, psychosocial support/first aid, WASH in schools, referrals.

Protection – Screening, referral and case management, monitoring, advocacy, Quick Impact Funding to communities, awareness raising on protection issues, family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support, dignity kit distribution.

Cross-cutting issues and specific vulnerabilities

Children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of water contamination caused by floods. Floods also disrupt children's access to education, where schools are damaged or children are displaced from their homes.

People with physical disabilities make up at least 11 per cent of people in need in Afghanistan and face safety risks due to mobility constraints during a flood. They may also find it more difficult to access services and will require additional support. The most recent Whole of Afghanistan Assessment confirmed the complex needs profile of people with disabilities in Afghanistan, particularly in relation to debt.

Agricultural communities are especially vulnerable following two years of drought from which they are still recovering. Some were also affected by heavy early flooding last year, compounding their suffering and reducing their coping capacity in 2020. Indebtedness, especially among those affected by the drought is escalating, further eroding coping capacity.

The Whole of Afghanistan Assessment demonstrated that women-headed households are already more likely to be food insecure than male-headed households, are less able to access healthcare, less likely to own identification documents or properties, and more

often have to rely on negative coping strategies such as using unsustainable income sources, borrowing/loans, selling assets, and gifts/remittances to survive. Women also face the ongoing risk of gender-based violence. These gender-specific vulnerabilities will only be compounded by flooding. The lack of female responders in many locations is an impediment to the collection of quality data on the needs of affected women and girls. Options such as the use of husband-and-wife or brother-and-sister enumerators should be pursued wherever possible.

All partners must ensure that beneficiaries are informed about and have access to feedback and complaints mechanisms. Either sector-specific or inter-agency numbers (Awaaz) should be shared with all recipients of assistance.

Coordination guidance

2020 HRP: All numbers and activities outlined in this plan are a sub-set of the 2020 HRP. Funding towards gaps identified in this plan should be channelled through the HRP. Total funding requirements include the cost of all activities planned for the flood response and are drawn from the HRP. Available funds include carry-over funds from 2019, as well as any new allocations since the start of 2020. The gap is the difference between the two.

Integration: Assessments and responses should be integrated across clusters. Hygiene promotion messages should be shared with and disseminated by all responders.

Regional Planning: Regional planning which flows from and complements this national-level plan is encouraged. Figures used in this plan should be replicated at the regional level. Cluster Coordinators should engage early with sub-national leads to ensure good preparedness and understanding of the flood plan, as well as coordination procedures.

Working with the Government: The annual flood response is conducted jointly with the Government. Assessment teams should be organised jointly wherever possible. Levels of assistance provided by

the Government and the humanitarian community and the modalities of this assistance should be aligned as much as possible. Strong advocacy is required in the lead up to the flood season to ensure good preparedness and coordination.

Needs-based Response: The 2020 HRP reinforces a shift away from status-based response towards a needs-based approach. This concept underpins the new IDP SOPs. Assistance should be provided on the basis of specific assessed needs and not perceptions of entitlement.

Assessments: Currently several different assessment forms are in use across the response assessing different units (households vs community level). It is critical that a single assessment format is used across each separate emergency situation to allow comparative results and analysis of needs. A decision on which form to commonly use should be made at either an HRT or OCT meeting under guidance from OCHA and IOM. Results should also be expressed by both numbers of individuals affected, as well as households affected. Using a household figure only creates ambiguity as family sizes vary widely across the country and different organisations use different measures. It is better to provide both measures to prevent any confusion. All response data should be disaggregated by sex, age and disability. Post-distribution monitoring (PDMs) should be built into the assessment plan and the results analysed to identify ongoing gaps and the effectiveness of the response.

Affected People vs Displaced People: For the purposes of reporting on the response, partners are to use the following definitions. A person is affected when they have humanitarian needs as a result of the disaster and they remain in their home community. A person is counted as displaced when they have been forced to relocate to another community.

Protection Mainstreaming/AAP: Protection needs and considerations should be mainstreamed throughout the response, including avenues for beneficiaries to provide feedback and complaints regarding the assistance they have received. A do no harm principle must be applied.

Cluster/Sector Summaries

Education in Emergencies



PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
53k	\$2.1M	\$0.9M	\$1.2M

Objectives and response activities

The EiEWG aims to support the government of Afghanistan in providing immediate education and lifesaving services to children affected and schools damaged by floods by providing a minimum EiE package of services and items.

Priority preparedness activities

- The EiE WG will pre-position emergency stocks such as tents as well as teaching and learning materials (TLM) in five different regions of the country
- The Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) and TLM will be facilitated and distributed through EiE sub-national working groups and the Ministry of Education
- EiE WG has provided capacity-building trainings to staff in the Central, Northern and Western parts of the country on EiE preparedness and response planning including their respective regional floods response plans

Priority emergency response activities

- To provide TLS or tents to schools and communities which are affected by flood
- To provide TLM such as Student Kits, Teacher Kits and Classroom Kits, as well as Hygiene kits
- To recruit and train teachers who run CBE/EiE classes if needed
- To implement some basic Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and risk mitigating measures and activities to the schools which are affected by and/or at the risk of flood
- To support partners and stakeholders in conducting needs assessment and preparedness
- The overall response will be led by the Government, with the international and local EiE partners providing support in the areas of their presence

Localised operational approach

The EiEWG flood contingency plan is focused on a localised operational approach which is to be implemented under the overall leadership of the government, empowering and prioritising trusted partners with necessary capacity and presence in the affected areas. These partners can assume a leading role in the implementation of the plan, specifically in assessments, response planning, coordination, and the delivery of the humanitarian assistance.

Assessments

The EiEWG has already developed a standardised rapid assessment tool and shared it with partners for conducting needs assessments in their areas (provinces, districts and villages) of their presence.

Response delivery

In line with the localised operational approach, partners who are best positioned to respond in terms of capacity, resources, field presence and operations will assume a lead role in the emergency response. All partners will coordinate, cooperate and support each other to ensure a timely and relevant response. TLS/tents and TLMs are sent to the affected areas and delivered to the affected people in close coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Provincial and District Education Departments (PEDs/DEDs), sub-national regional Working Groups (WGs) as well as School Management Shuras (SMS), elders and other stakeholders.

Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development

Coordination with the development partners the construction of damaged schools and learning centres.

Challenges, Risks and Constraints

- Access to the affected area
- Delaying in securing and distribution the education supplies to the target areas
- Limited funding

Emergency Shelter and NFI



PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
131k	\$13.2M	\$4.7M	\$8.5M

Priority preparedness activities

- Stronger advocacy with the government at field level to ensure more consistency around response planning, including assessments, response and other issues
- Identify actors involved in emergency shelter and NFI distribution and assess their capacities
- Pre-position emergency shelter kits, self-reconstruction toolkits and NFIs at regional and provincial level
- Conduct market surveys to understand the viability of cash transfer programmes at-risk areas
- Disseminate relevant flood standard packages, guidelines with sub-national cluster coordinators on appropriate response modalities for shelter
- Define vulnerability criteria to determine what assistance should be given, based on severity of damage
- Training of partners including assessment and response planning, information sharing and established coordination structures as appropriate
- Encourage partners to replenish the stockpiles to maintain minimum stock levels in high-risk provinces
- HAG to review operating conditions and security measures in high-risk areas

Priority response activities

Phase I (first 30 days)

- Participate in joint assessment teams to determine key information needs of affected households including the various categories of damage – category A, B and C
- Conduct market surveys to understand capacity and access to construction materials, NFI items, rental markets, skilled and unskilled labour etc.
- Distribution of standard NFI and emergency shelter kits including self-reconstruction tool kits to households whose homes are destroyed

- Provision of materials and tools either in cash or in-kind for shelter repairs/upgrades to households whose homes are moderately or severely damaged
- Include build-back-safer approaches recognising the coping mechanism and traditional construction methodologies at the core of the local architecture, thus promoting and respecting expression of cultural identity, locally available designs and technologies
- Provide technical training and oversight to affected households during repair, reconstruction and maintenance of the shelter

Phase II (Recovery 1-3 months)

- Follow-up with transitional shelter assistance to households whose homes are destroyed, i.e., Category A houses
- Coordinate with UN-HABITAT on available land sites for resettlement, reconstruction and rehabilitation programming incorporating build back better initiatives

Challenges

- Disrupted communication channels due to rains and floods
- Pre-existing paucity of road networks; possible closure/cut-off roads; landslide and flood damage denying access
- Shortage or lack of Emergency Shelter Kits and NFIs due to pipeline breaks related to procurement delays or logistical constraints
- Limited NGO partner presence in affected areas (remote/hard-to-reach areas and those under NSAG control)
- Insufficient funding for large-scale rehabilitation and renovation works
- Inadequate Disaster Risk Reduction activities in many areas requiring the same responses year after year
- Land ownership - Prerequisite for beneficiaries to have ownership of their land may result in the exclusion of the most vulnerable households

Protection mainstreaming activities/commitments

- Needs assessments, and response will consider the collection of sex disaggregated data and the various needs of girls, boys, women and men
- Ensure involvement of female staff at all sites fulfilling mobiliser, assessor and trainer functions
- Consultative meetings with all beneficiaries, including women and girls, to understand needs and preferences for location, design, and methodology of assistance

- All partners to enhance existence of a feedback and complaint mechanisms during on-site monitoring, through a complaint desk or the use of visible staff presence
- Shelter construction is designed to ensure that women, men, girls and boys with specific shelter needs or vulnerabilities are prioritised and supported
- Shelter/NFI distribution locations are designed so that all individuals can access and use them with safety and dignity

Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development

Priority activities for the ES-NFI Cluster in response for flood-affected people are build-back-better shelter repairs and transitional shelter for more durable solutions to the shelter/housing needs of the affected population.

Food Security and Agriculture



PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
170K*	\$8.6M**	\$2M	\$6.6M

* Planned reach of 170,000 for food assistance and 133,000 people for livelihoods assistance. Seasonal flooding anticipated to impact over 90,000 jiribs of land and cause localised losses of livestock.

** Food assistance: \$6.1m, livelihoods assistance: 2.5m. These requirements are for flood response only. Additional response to low rainfall in the north and northeast are additional to this plan.

Priority preparedness activities

- Pre-positioning of food stocks from the regional level to provincial level
- Dissemination of early information on floods hazards to partners and relevant government ministries
- Establishing pre-agreements with financial service providers and updating market surveys to assess the viability of cash and voucher assistance
- Procurement, prepositioning and distribution of additional food baskets, agricultural and livestock inputs and tools and material for cash-for-work where appropriate
- Pre-positioning of livestock inputs (animal feed and pharmaceuticals)

Priority emergency response activities

- Food and livelihood assistance - in-kind distributions and cash where feasible or practical - with 2 months full food baskets

- Distribution of 1-month livelihoods agricultural and livestock package (seeds, fertilisers and animal feed)
- Land rehabilitation and protection through cash for work initiatives

Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development

Creating links to sustainable livelihood interventions through timely livelihood supports

Challenges, risks and constraints

- Complications in access and interference in response work
- Delays in rapid disbursement of emergency funds and a potential pipeline break beyond the initial response window
- Challenges in streamlined coordination with parallel provincial government responses

Cross-cutting issues

- FSAC will disaggregate data by sex and age and according to other demographic variables as feasible (e.g. disability, female/child head of household)
- FSAC will work to provide timely food security and livelihood supports to mitigate the risk of people resorting to negative coping mechanisms and slipping into higher IPC levels
- Partners will be provided with updated guidelines specific to the FSAC to ensure the adequate operationalisation of protection principles

Health



PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
21.5K	\$5M	\$1M	\$4M

Priority preparedness activities

- Identify district-level NGOs having potential and capacity to respond to flood-related needs
- Surveillance and monitoring of potential triggers and vulnerability
- Procure medicines and other medical supplies. Identify warehousing options for pre-positioned or relocated stocks.
- Train the community through Health Social Mobilization activities to define their role in a disaster.

Priority emergency response activities

- Support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to follow-up on needs in affected areas in terms of funds and logistical support for in-country relocation of supplies
- Provide Emergency Essential Health Services including comprehensive primary health care through mobile and static clinics and strengthening of referral mechanisms
- Provide essential medicines and supplies for treatment of measles and cholera as well as other diarrheal diseases.
- Provide emergency maternal and new-born care, including: antenatal care, delivery if necessary, post-natal care, and new-born care in conflict-affected areas, and provision of appropriate health kits
- Vaccinate children in health centres in affected areas
- Distribution of IEC materials addressing emergency issues faced

Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development

If necessary, rehabilitate damage health facilities.

Challenges, risks and constraints

- Unavailability of trained and skilled health workers in remote and hard-to-reach areas
- Disrupted communication channels due to rains and floods
- Provision of health services to scattered populations of IDPs (both urban and rural) is challenging with limited resources
- Lack of presence of NGO partners for health service delivery in remote locations

Cross-cutting issues

- Ensure people living with disability have equal access to healthcare
- Ensure health worker are aware of GBV issues
- Ensure that the location of health facilities and routes to them are away from actual or potential threats such as violence and that they are accessible to all
- Ensure that beneficiaries know their right to health care, and where/how to obtain it
- Set up well-understood mechanism for suggestions and complaints in all health facilities

Nutrition



PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
51.7K*	\$1.3M	\$0M	\$1.3M

* Includes more than 8,691 children and 5,794 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The figure is likely to include more than 261 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases.

Priority preparedness activities

- Pre-position nutrition supplies and equipment
- Capacity-building of government and partner personnel on Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) responses
- Ensure the presence of active coordination mechanisms with all related stockholders at zonal and provincial levels
- Ensure all facilities have adequate supplies and trained personnel

Priority emergency response activities

- Screen for acute malnutrition, conduct outreach and community mobilisation
- Establish and/or strengthen existing stabilisation centres to treat SAM cases with medical complications
- Provide IYCF counselling services
- Provide Vitamin A supplementation to children who missed the bi-annual programme
- Establish and maintain outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites for treatment of SAM
- Provide treatment for moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6-59 months.
- Provide supplementary food for under-nourished PLW
- Provide supplementary food to 6-23 month-old children through the blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP)

Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development

In 2020, the Nutrition Cluster will address the needs of vulnerable, 'borderline' cases of acute malnutrition through prevention-oriented services such as counselling on optimal care practices to mothers of children who are borderline in terms of their Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). This approach has potential to reduce the risk of rapid deterioration of the nutritional status of children with MUAC 12.5-13.5cm. Nutrition partners are planning to provide additional training and support to health-

care professionals (who are often on the frontline of identifying and treating people with malnutrition or those at risk of developing it), thus building the resilience of the health system to improve responses to malnutrition over time.

Challenges, risks and constraints

- Shortage or lack of nutrition commodities due to inadequate funding or pipeline breaks
- Limited static health facilities that provide both preventative and curative nutrition services
- Shortage of funding to cover operational costs for mobile health and nutrition teams to cover hard-to-reach areas affected by flood

Cross-cutting issues

Nutrition cluster partners will take the following measures to ensure protection issues are adequately addressed:

- Share information on malnutrition risks and consequences with communities
- Conduct service delivery location threat assessments; if possible, consult communities on location preferences, including distribution times and account for that in implementation
- Use objective selection criteria of beneficiaries based on national and internationally accepted cut-off points for admission to nutrition programs. This will ensure there is no discrimination in beneficiary selection
- Design and implement programs according to cultural and religious practices, allowing for safety and dignity in access
- Make sure women have safe and private spaces to breastfeed
- Make sure that people in need who are unable to move to services delivery points have access to services in their current location by delivering the services to them. Monitor implementation. Services will be provided through mobile teams and Sub-Health centers where the basic health centers are far from population in need of assistance
- Make sure sufficient female staff are hired, especially those experienced in working with women and children
- Ensure that all carers/mothers of children are able and know how to use the nutrition supplements provided to them
- Ensure that staff are able to take protection referrals and communicate them to protection actors in the area

Protection



PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
34k*	\$3M**	\$0M	\$3M

* General Protection: 22,000; Child Protection: 18,000; GBV: 25,000

** General Protection: \$1.87m; Child Protection: \$0.77m; GBV: \$0.36m

Priority preparedness activities

General Protection

- Identify protection trends/key protection concerns and also better inform protection interventions in at-risk communities, regular community-level protection monitoring will be conducted through outreach teams in affected provinces

Child Protection

- Developing an inter-agency standard operating procedure to have timely referral of children to services, organise Training of Trainers on Case Management SOPs and roll-it out to social workers/case managers
- Promote community participation through the involvement of child protection action network (CPAN) members in monitoring and reporting on child protection-related issues
- Enhance coordination among different child protection actors through the Child Protection AoR and its thematic working groups

GBV

- Community mobilisation through dialogues and community engagement

Priority emergency response activities

General Protection

- Individual protection assistance will be provided to enable persons with special needs and/or specific protection concerns to meet and/or address their immediate unmet protection concerns
- Coordination and reporting, by working closely with other members of the protection cluster engaged in protection monitoring, developing joint reports and advocacy messaging. The messages will be also shared at the senior level with relevant participants in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT) and through other coordination mechanisms

- Establishing and/or maintaining Community Based Protection Committees (CBPCs), with the aim of empowering target communities in their own protection and build their resilience
- Quick Impact Funds: To support the communities to implement and follow up on their strategies, each of the CBPCs will be supported with a Quick Impact Fund for the allocation of resources to practically address a survival risk and/or urgent protection concern in the community
- Information provision and awareness-raising, through protection monitoring and CBPCs, information will be provided to communities on rights and service mapping in the community CBPCs members will engage in awareness-raising from the information they have received during their training and quarterly meetings

Child Protection

- Prevention of separation, family tracing and re-unification services
- Prevention and response to violence including gender-based violence. The response will be a multi-sectoral package of services as per the individual assessed needs for every child including psychosocial support, safety, health and other relevant services.

GBV

- Individual and group psychosocial support in all affected areas
- GBV awareness-raising in affected areas
- Multi-sectoral GBV services (health and police) including screening and referral
- Dignity kit distribution

Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development

- Training and capacity building - Existing Community Based Protection Communities (CBPCs) will be trained to strengthen their skills and increase their knowledge to identify, report, prevent, mitigate, respond or refer key protection risks and concerns in their respective communities
- Enhancing the child protection emergency mechanisms and link these to the national child protection system including the standard referral mechanism (SOPs), coupled with community engagement through the CPANs

Challenges, risks and constraints

- Low interest from and involvement of affected communities in the program and low community acceptance creates challenges for program implementation
- Deterioration in security conditions that may restrict staff members' ability to access and properly support intervention activities

- **Child protection:** Lack of funding, access constraints, sensitivity of child protection issues, lack of child protection capacity
- **GBV:** Lack of funding to implement programs in many areas and lack of acceptance of GBV interventions

Cross-cutting issues

- Gender based violence is a high priority in terms of prevention and safe/confidential referral
- Integrating child protection into health and education services is critical for timely and safe referral of children

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



PLANNED REACH	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING GAP
144k	\$8.8M	\$4.2M	\$4.6M

Priority preparedness activities

- Map cluster capacity (membership and response) to deliver quality WASH response in the most flood-prone areas
- WASH guidelines in emergency and standards document are in place and shared with partners.
- Resource mapping including contingency stock and pre-positioning at regional level and provincial level where possible
- Effective leadership established for WASH/inter-agency coordination with links to other cluster/sector coordination mechanisms
- Train partners and provincial RRD on emergency preparedness, contingency plan development at provincial/regional level and response including WASH in emergency

Priority emergency response activities

- Cluster coordination mechanisms are activated and functional at provincial level with support from regional and national level
- Affected population including children, women and people with disability have access sufficient (at least 15l/p/d) water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene through quick fix/restoration of water points/sources

- Water tankering - Where very necessary provide safe (chlorinated) drinking water to affected people including children, women and people with disability as per SPHERE guidelines
- Distribution of water kits with inclusion of purification tablets (Aquatabs/PuR)
- Water quality testing and chlorination (trucking/piped scheme/water storage tanks) to achieve 0.5mg/l residual chlorine
- Affected people including children, women and people with disability access sanitation facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender appropriate
- Affected people including children, women have access to solid waste collection and disposal facilities with the provision of solid waste receptacles and disposal points/sites
- Hygiene promotion campaign for adoption of safe and healthy hygiene practices (focus on developing and disseminating key hygiene messages: safe water chain, safe excreta disposal and hand washing with soap at critical times)
- Hygiene kits distribution with appropriate demonstration
- WASH facilities in affected schools, temporary educational centres and child friendly spaces are installed/restored

Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development

During the early recovery phase, the WASH Cluster will focus on the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in affected communities at least up to pre-disaster levels, incorporating resilience components wherever possible, as well as building capacity within communities and CDCs(where applicable) for water and sanitation management through:

- Repairs/maintenance/upgrade of broken systems (water supply network, tube wells equipped with hand pumps/motorised pumps) taking resilience into account
- Cleaning contaminated open wells by removing debris, chlorination and protection
- Shock chlorination of tube wells where contamination is suspected or supported with bacteriological water quality analysis
- Installation of new water points in coordination/collaboration with development partners
- Support latrine rehabilitation and construction of new latrines to extremely vulnerable families. This will be in consultation with development partners so as not to erode progress with the CLTS approach

Challenges, risks and constraints

- Sudden surge in insecurity further escalating humanitarian crisis in addition to floods and causing inaccessibility to certain areas
- Lack of funds for pre-stocking contingency WASH supplies, especially sanitation kits
- Limited warehousing capacity in regional/provincial points and associated costs
- Limited partner response capacity due to lack of presence in some of the affected areas and limited/lack of funds for disaster response
- Limited information/funding on government side to take leadership role in coordination and lead role in emergency WASH response at provincial and district level
- Disruption of transportation channels/accessibility to affected locations due to further rains and floods

Cross-cutting issues

Proactive efforts will be made to identify the most vulnerable groups and individuals in need of assistance. This will require a strong focus on cross-cutting issues including:

- Protection mainstreaming in WASH intervention through ensuring WASH facilities are safe to use, easily accessible, designs have taken into consideration gender segregation and access by people with disability
- Ensure partners have and adhere to GBV WASH checklist
- Partners adhere to PSEA checklist at organisation and implementation level
- Gender equity, age, disability and environment are taken into consideration during planning, response and recovery phase
- Cluster participation in protection cluster meetings and working groups