

Rapid Response Information Form for Emergency Response Initiatives



SECTION 1 | AN OVERVIEW

1.1) ABOUT THE PROJECT

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Emergency: | Afghanistan Winter Response | | | | |
| Country: | Afghanistan | Type of Response: | Food Security | | |
| Location of Response: | Kunduz, Herat, and Kabul Provinces-Afghanistan | | | | |
| Project Title: | Food and Winter Packs for 1500 families in Afghanistan | | | | |
| Executive Summary: | <p>The United Nations has warned that about 97 percent of Afghanistan's population may sink below the poverty line unless the country's political and economic crises are addressed. In a report released recently, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) said that the poverty rate could increase by up to 25 percent as a result of the contraction of Afghanistan's real gross domestic product (GDP). Half of the country is already in need of humanitarian support. Even before the Taliban's rapid takeover in August 2021, Afghanistan was heavily aid dependent, with more than a third of the country's GDP drawn from foreign funding collapse. The UN has warned that 18 million people in Afghanistan are facing a humanitarian disaster and the crises will be many and multipronged. The UN appealed for almost \$200m in extra funding for life-saving aid in Afghanistan after the Taliban's seizure of power resulted in the exodus of aid workers and subsequent funding cuts. According to the report, a combination of factors could cause Afghanistan's baseline poverty rate, now at 72 percent, to balloon. The factors include a prolonged drought, the COVID-19 pandemic, and an upheaval caused by the current political transition. International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation (IBC) interventions continue by food delivery and distribution to 800 families in Kunduz, as well as Herat and Kabul (350 families in each province). As winter season started IBC will include winter items packages including winter clothes for the families, especially for children, and blankets as an additional relief contribution to the existing food packages.</p> | | | | |
| Project Duration: | 1 month | Expected Start Date: | 15th December 2021 | Expected End Date: | 15th January 2022 |
| Direct Beneficiaries: | Direct beneficiaries will be 1,500 families; around 9,000 displaced individuals | | | | |
| Total Project Cost: | 111,000 USD | | | | |
| | Contribution sought from Donor: | 111,000 USD | Contribution secured from other sources if applicable: | 00 | |

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1.2) ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

| | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Organization | International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation (IBC) | | |
| Name: | Muzaffer Baca -Vice President | | |
| Position: | Vice President | | |
| Website: | www.ibc.org.tr | | |
| Mailing Address: | Bagdat Street 450/4 Suadiye Istanbul | | |
| Phone (Office): | +90 216 3841486/87 | Phone (Mobile): | - |
| Fax: | +90 216 3841485 | Email: | mbaca@ibc.org.tr |
| Skype ID: | Muzaffer.baca | | |

SECTION 2 | RESPONSE DESCRIPTION

2.1) Background and Rationale

The Taliban takeover has exasperated the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. As the Taliban dominated Kabul at lightning speed, thousands of displaced people have migrated toward the capital and other major cities over the past months. The UN and its partners state that a total of 50,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) have arrived in Kabul since the Taliban took over on the 15th of August, 2021. The number of IDPs around Kabul increased to approximately 150,000. Living in makeshift shelters and with little to their name, these displaced people have fallen upon very hard times. Another big group of IDPs are located in Kunduz province around 86,000 to date. They are in desperate condition in lack of basic needs and struggling to survive winter conditions. More than 389,000 people had already been displaced internally by conflict this year. By adding the newly displaced after the Taliban took over, the number of IDPs exceeds 560,000. The country is facing one of its worst droughts in years, a deadly resurgence of COVID-19 cases, and there were over 3 million internally displaced people before the year had even begun. A member of the Taliban government is calling for action and help from the international community, including donor agencies, to help displaced Afghans ahead of the approaching winter. In an interview with Al Jazeera, the Taliban's minister for refugees, Khalil-ur-Rahman Haqqani, said thousands of Afghans had been displaced, including an estimated 20,000 from Panjshir Valley who had come to Kabul. Winter is just weeks away, we must act quickly," Haqqani said. "Everyone who cares about the people of Afghanistan should come together to help those who were displaced." Aid groups have warned in recent days that Afghanistan faces an "impending humanitarian crisis" if aid cannot be delivered to the country. Poverty could soar to 97 percent by the middle of next year, according to the United Nations World Food Programme, as famine and drought force thousands to move to the cities in search of livelihoods. Priority is given to emergency food and urgent winterization response such as distribution of winter clothes and blankets as well as heaters to those stranded in primitive barracks around Kabul, Herat, and Kunduz.



2.2) Project Goal(s)

IBC distributes food parcels and non-food items (NFI) kits to those that look for safety in Kunduz, Herat, and Kabul regions. However, the needs are for tens of thousands and we need worldwide support to secure a better and more powerful response for winter. The prices of food commodities and winter items are soaring because the market collapsed so we do secure food and winter items from Tajikistan and Pakistan sometimes. Still, there are big dealers in Kabul that the Taliban hasn't reached yet but they stock their products and are selling at increased prices. The Food Packages/Parcels are composed for one month and include: 5 kg basmati rice, 5 kg Kazakh wheat flour, 1.5 lt edible oil, 5 kg grains of national or Uzbek origin, 1 kg green tea, 2 kg milk powder, 1 kg salt. This composition is what IFRC distributes so we can make some adjustments if requested. Winter items packages are composed per family basis of 6 persons, mainly children. The packages will be composed of 2 double-sized blankets (2 blankets of 2 persons), 6 Coats, 6 Jumpers/Sweaters, 6 Pairs of socks, 6 neck scarves, and 6 pairs of Boots. Of course these prices are changing on a daily basis. Logistics costs are very high since the oil shortage started in the country. The Project will focus on distributing food and winter items packages to 800 families in Kabul, and 350 families each in Herat and Kunduz regions. The world must respond in a greater scale to the needs of these desperate IDPs and keep pressure on the Taliban regime to allow international relief organizations to operate in the country because the new regime itself doesn't have the capacity to do so.

2.3) Main Activities (4)

1) Assessment of the most vulnerable IDPs including Tajik, Uzbek, and Pashtun families in Kabul and Kunduz, and Hazaras families that are stranded in the Iranian border in Herat and preparing the beneficiary lists. Cooperation with Afghan Red Crescent will be done for the identification of the most vulnerable IDPs. 2) Procurement of food and winter items packages and delivery to a safe warehouse in Kabul, Herat, and Kunduz regions. 3) Distribution of food parcels/packages and winter items packages to the beneficiaries identified during the assessment directly by IBC Afghanistan team. 4) Reporting.

2.4) Direct Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries are selected from IDP families identified by IBC Afghanistan team- IBC has an established country office in Kabul. IBC also works with the Afghan Red Crescent as well as mayors and governors of the districts where implementation happens to identify those who are seeking safety and accommodation in Kunduz, Herat, and Kabul. With an average of 6 persons in each family, the total number of direct beneficiaries will be approximately 9,000 people. Beneficiaries will be engaged in the response by helping the IBC team identify through snowball effect any other/newly arrived vulnerable IDPs missed by the previously mentioned parties and also, by helping with the coordinated distribution in the area (volunteers).

2.5) Indirect Beneficiaries

Indirect beneficiaries will be the local population itself because the Taliban are struggling to keep IDPs from suffering of malnutrition and cold weather threat. Also with IBC contribution,

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less people will be fighting for local resources which there is a shortage of anyhow, which has resulted in prices too high for IDPs and local community, and prolonging hunger and insufficient physical coverage for winter season. The entire community that will benefit from IBC response it is estimated around 50,000 people.

SECTION 3 | IMPLEMENTATION AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

3.1) Partners – *Are there other partnering organizations involved in the planning and/or delivery of this response?*

Yes No

If yes, provide the name(s) of other partners

3.2) Coordination or Clusters – *Will your organization be working through a larger humanitarian and emergency relief coordination mechanism?*

Yes No

If yes, provide the name(s) of the coordination group

3.3) Monitoring, Control and Evaluation – *What procedures will be in place to control the quality of response? What evaluation methods are in place?*

IBC Kabul team is responsible for the monitoring of the quality of the relief as well as distribution, checking the identities, and signing the distribution documents in the field. IBC Kabul program director Sadullah Devletgeldi will be responsible for reporting to IBC headquarters. In order to double check, random visits from IBC Pakistan office to the field will be organized. Distribution lists with signatures, ID checking, photos, and entire financial and bureaucratic documents will be provided and GlobalGiving reporting procedures will be adhered to by IBC Headquarters Program Coordinator Bartu Oncuoglu with assistance of IBC Fundraising and Communications Officer Amber Çakar.

3.4) Emergency Management – *How will you ensure access to updated information regarding this emergency, relevant security issues, or other organizations working the disaster?*

The situation in Afghanistan including the capital Kabul is chaotic. In order to avoid any aid disruption from the Taliban regime, necessary communication has been made with regards to the distributions and permissions secured for Kabul, Herat, and Kunduz. IBC is using warehouses that Afghanistan Red Crescent uses and provides security for the protection of the goods before delivery and distribution. In the field there is always a cooperation with the local authorities. Recently local authorities are being replaced by or working with Taliban officials so we coordinate rapidly with them in order to avoid any unexpected reactions.

3.5) Risk Identification – *State the risks to successful execution (in order of potential severity) and mitigations being planned for each risk? Include information on project staff and beneficiary safety and security.*

High risk exists because of four reasons - 1.The change of the regime and domination of the Taliban in the whole country. They can block or prevent deliveries to the people in need; 2. Second major risk is general security. Despite the Taliban controlling the country, there are still

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a lot of enclaves which are not under full Taliban control so good relations with local tribal leaders must be secured too; 3. Third risk is that Taliban doesn't have the skilled management staff and it does not seem that there is a solid state authority present these days. It will take time to reorganize the system and maybe they will kick out all foreign entities. Taliban leaders declared in Doha that they won't change anything but recent developments show that the country leads to chaos and anarchy; 4. Fourth risk is the loss of female staff because Taliban bans women from working in most cases. For the moment we do keep the women staff working on our team but they are in fear that they will be forbidden from working.

3.6) Potential for Development – *Will there be a need for the response activity to be sustained beyond the time frame of this project?*

Yes No

The project needs to be developed and cover more families since the IDP families in need count to tens of thousands. In addition it is a high priority to focus on protecting the rights of women and those opposing the new regime-- something very difficult but needed. Because more people will be included to those in emergency need we need to campaign for further funds for longer period response because the tragic situation doesn't look like it will get better but all signs show that it will deteriorate.

3.7) Previous Experience of Organization – *Briefly describe previous experience of similar response project(s). Include project name, location, scope, duration, beneficiaries (type and number) and donor(s) for each similar project implemented by the organization.*

1) IBC Food Parcels for 2200 Families in Yemen Project 2021-Total budget 1,142,500 CAD. Total beneficiaries: 2200 families, six months response with distribution of monthly food packages to IDPs in Aden, Al Mukalla, Abyan, and Lahij; 2) IBC Afghanistan Response-Distribution of food parcels and hygiene kits in different times at Herat, Kunduz, Mazar-i-Sharif, and Kabul. Inventing Bahar Women Training Center in Kabul and launching the training programs of women for different skills- The projects volume is over 2 million USD for three years (2017-2020); 3) Earthquake Response in Pakistan and Afghanistan- Distribution of blankets and heaters to 1000 Afghan families in Pakistan border. Total budget 250,000 USD in 2018.

SECTION 4 | FUNDING

4.1) Project Budget

| Exchange Rate: \$1 USD = | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 94 | Afghani. |
| Category (as per project budget template) | Donor Contribution in US dollars | IBC Contribution in US dollars |
| Monthly Food Parcels (1500 food parcels) | 51,000 | 00 |
| Winter Items packs (1500 packages) | 45,000 | 00 |
| Transport Costs (12 trucks x 500 USD) | 6,000 | 00 |
| Staff one month salary (coordinator 2000 USD, logistic coordinator 1500 USD and 2 assistants 1000 USD) | 5,500 | 00 |

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| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|
| Stickers visibility and other costs | 3,500 | 00 |
| Enter OVERHEAD here as per budget | | |
| Enter OTHER costs here as per budget | | |
| SUB-TOTALS: | 111,000 | 00 |
| TOTAL PROJECT COST (between Donor and IBC): | 111,000 | |

4.2) Does this project depend on further funding from other donors? Yes No

If this project would depend on funding from other donors, what would be the needed amount? Enter

If yes, please complete the following:

| Funding Source/Partner | Amount of Funds Expected | Funds Confirmed |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Enter the name of the organization | Enter Amount In USD | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Enter the name of the organization | Enter Amount In USD | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Enter the name of the organization | Enter Amount In USD | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Enter any additional information or comments here