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# DREF Final Report

## Kazakhstan: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation final report</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRKZ010</b>
<b>Date of issue: 1 April 2022</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">DR-2021-000085-KAZ</a></b>
<b>Operation start date: 27 July 2021</b>	<b>Operation end date: 31 December 2021</b>
<b>Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 497,168</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 71,000</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 5,790</b> (13,000 people reached indirectly through health promotion)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: UAE Red Crescent</b>	
<b>Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, local authorities and various NGOs</b>	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

In Kazakhstan, the heat wave that began in June 2021 in the Southern and Western regions of the country (Kyzylorda, Mangystau and Turkestan regions) led to record temperatures of 46.5°C (recorded on 7 July 2021), with a base average of 28.3°C.



As a result of the abnormally high air temperature in various regions of the country, rapid runoff of rivers and reservoirs occurred, and the soil dried up to a depth of 50 cm, which caused a lack of vegetation and natural feed on pastures. Due to the inability to graze livestock, the minimum reserves of feed and water were exhausted, which led to the mass death of animals. In the affected regions, the death of more than 2,000 cattle was recorded, and this figure was increasing every day. In addition, agricultural crops were also destroyed due to the heat, which could potentially lead to a serious food crisis in several regions of the country, where cattle are a key and essential livelihood activity due to the geographical and climatic features of the southern and western parts of Kazakhstan.

*Photo from open sources (region unknown)*

The drought greatly affected the food security of the regions, which led to cheaper livestock and higher prices for feed, food and drinking water, which are all critical to ensure the livelihoods of the population. Therefore, the negative consequences due to the sharp deterioration of the socio-economic situation, was the lack of adequate nutrition. Decimation of the soil and grass also led to an increased risk of fires. In 2021, more than 1,000 hectares of land caught fire on the territory of the Karaganda region due to drought, which, in turn, led to the death of one person and 200 heads of cattle.

The death of livestock and crops in three regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Mangystau, Kyzylorda and Turkestan regions) has had serious impact on the local population since animal husbandry is the only source of income and is a vital activity.



*From left to right) 1) Horses next to an old water tank 2) A cow suffering from a lack of feed (Turkestan region). Photos RCS RK*

After coordination meetings on 12-13 July 2021, between the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan, the Bulat Utemuratov Foundation and the Akimat of the Kyzylorda region, it was decided that the Bulat Utemuratov Foundation, which has been a permanent partner of the National Society in responding to emergencies since 2017, would provide assistance in the form of providing fodder to the drought-affected population in the Aral district of the Kyzylorda region, directly in cooperation with the local administration. As part of the assistance of the Bulat Utemuratov Foundation, 800 low-income families of the Aral Sea region were to receive 900 tons of compound feed. This volume would be enough for the period from November 2021 to May 2022.

In the Aral Sea region of the Kyzylorda region, due to drought and acute shortage of feed, a state of emergency was imposed on 14 July 2021. The last time a state of emergency on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan was declared in the Kazakh SSR was in 1975. The decision to introduce an emergency regime in the Turkestan and Mangystau regions was considered by the Ministry of Emergency Situations and local executive bodies, but it was never introduced. In the last two regions, written requests for assistance were sent by the administration of these regions on 19 July 2021.

Of the total 71,000 affected people, 1,150 families (about, 5,750 people) were planned to be supported by the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan by providing funds, and the remaining affected population were to be supported through the government and private donors (including the Utemuratov Swamp Fund).

According to the initial assessment, the number of families falling under the assistance of the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan was to be 5,750 people. However, after the arrival of the NDRT team in the disaster zone, it was decided to increase the number of people who would be assisted to 5,790 people. In addition, the calculated indicator for providing monetary assistance was changed. In order to avoid conflicts and disagreements in communities, as well as the inability to withdraw potential balances from ATMs, a fixed amount of assistance of the amount of 170,000 tenge was established for each affected family.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan (RCS RK) actively involved its regional branches in the disaster zone to conduct a preliminary assessment of the situation, as well as to work with communities to obtain the most detailed information possible, which later helped RCS RK to make a decision to request help from the IFRC and prepare for a large-scale DREF-funded operation.

In addition, at RCS RK branch level, volunteer teams trained in first aid were trained to work with the population in the locations of the humanitarian operations, as well as providing the dissemination of information materials including on the prevention of COVID-19, sunstroke and heat stroke, diarrhea and hepatitis, and the importance of sanitation.

The National Society, together with the Kazakh Research Institute, developed a guide for livestock breeders in the face of climate change, which will potentially help prevent large-scale livestock deaths during future droughts.



*Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan staff and volunteers conduct needs assessments by talking to local residents who have been affected by the drought (Turkestan region). Photo RCS RK.*

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

On the eve of the Muslim holiday "Eid al-Adha", the UAE Red Crescent Society provided support to families in the form of food for orphans and low-income families in the affected areas. A total of 97 families received assistance.

The operation was carried out with the direct technical support of the IFRC Regional Office for Europe in Budapest, and the Central Asia Country Cluster Office in Bishkek.

### Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

Other assistance was provided by various non-governmental organizations, volunteer associations, and individuals. In addition, Mangystau and Kyzylorda regions reached an agreement with the Aktobe region on the provision of animal feed at an affordable price and the use of their pasture lands for haymaking. Aktobe region prepared 700 tons of feed for Mangystau region.

With the financial support of USAID, the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan received a grant of the amount of US\$ 100,000 to assist the most vulnerable groups of the population affected by drought in the Mangystau region. More than 200 households affected by livestock deaths received financial assistance for basic needs.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to preliminary data received from the RCS RK branches, it had been planned to assist a slightly smaller number of people. However, as a result of a detailed assessment on the ground from the NDRT team and the inability of the affected people to withdraw small balances from bank cards, it was decided to change the estimated amount of financial assistance per family. Initially, the amount was calculated based on the minimum food basket per family member. But after the revision

and the transition to a single amount of payments, it was possible to increase the number of recipients by including the remaining most affected households within the original criteria. Thanks to the revision of the amount, it was possible not only to provide assistance to a larger number of people, but also to reduce the risk of disagreements and conflicts within the affected communities. See the related data under the chapter “Operational Strategy and Plan.”



*Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan staff and volunteers conduct needs assessments by talking to local residents who have been affected by the drought (Turkestan region). Photo RCS RK.*



**РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯ**

*ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ ПАСТБИЩАМИ И КОРМОПРОИЗВОДСТВУ  
В УСЛОВИЯХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ КЛИМАТА*



*Front page of manual produced by Kazakhstan Research Institute*

In addition, an extension of the operation was required to introduce components to strengthen the capacity of the communities themselves and prepare them for subsequent droughts. An agreement was reached with two representatives of the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Feed Production on the preparation of methodological material for livestock breeders on livestock breeding in conditions of climate change. The extension of the operation made it possible to fully implement this component by introducing an online seminar with livestock breeders and local authorities, where, following feedback, additions were made to the already existing manual and printing of the manual was started, for further distribution among affected farmers in the regions of the operation.

**Risk Analysis**

Due to the unstable situation with the spread of COVID-19 during the period of the operation, there was a risk of restricted access to the affected areas. However, the Government managed to stabilize the number of cases and the risk was minimized. At the same time, the RCS RK has a Memorandum with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, which would

greatly simplify procedures for access to affected communities, if needed.

The IFRC and the RCS RK provided a comprehensive approach to ensure that the families most in need would have equal access to monetary support. In the case of any targeted family members, additional cards could be issued to ensure equal access to cash.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

As part of the DREF-funded humanitarian operation, the transfer of bank cards with cash assistance was successfully carried out in two regions of the country affected by drought, where a total of 1,160 families (5,790 people) received assistance.

Region	Area	Number of people supported by RCSK	Type
Turkistan region	Sozak, Shardara, Otyrar, Kyzylgurt, Maktaaral, Baidibek	660 families / 3,290 people	Cash and voucher assistance
Mangistau region	Mangistau	500 families / 2,500 people	Cash and voucher assistance

The National Society developed informational printed materials covering three topics: "COVID-19", "Prevention of sunstroke and heat stroke", and "Sanitation, diarrhea and hepatitis". A tender was held for the production of these printed products. All planned materials were printed and their distribution was completed. Trainings for volunteers on first aid, sanitation, prevention of COVID-19 and sun/heat stroke were held in Turkestan and Mangistau regions.

In addition, an agreement was reached with the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Feed Production on the preparation of information material for livestock breeders on livestock breeding in conditions of climate change. An online seminar with livestock breeders and local authorities was held, and, following feedback, additions were made to the already existing manual and printing of the manual was started, for further distribution among affected farmers in the regions of the operation.



*A family that lost livestock as a result of drought (Mangistau region). Photo RCS RK.*

Methodological recommendations for livestock breeders to strengthen the capacity of communities and to sustainably counter future crises including drought in the context of climate change will be distributed by end of 2021 in the regions affected by drought.

## **Overall objective**

As part of the DREF-funded operation, the objective was to provide assistance to 5,750 people (1,150 families). However, assistance was provided to 40 more people than the initial number of potential recipients of assistance.

According to the initial assessment, the number of families falling under the assistance of the RCS RK was 5,750 people. However, after the arrival of the NDRT team in the disaster zone, it was decided to increase the number of people who would be assisted to 5,790 people. The cash grants allowed the target recipients to purchase food, feed for the remaining cattle and meet other needs. This method also helped revitalize local markets.

Measures were taken to protect health, as the RCS RK took into account the latest events – the COVID-19 pandemic - in the country. The risks associated with the distribution of funds during the COVID-19 pandemic were fully taken into account and minimized. All measures for protection and prevention of the disease were strictly applied to the implementation of the activities planned as part of this DREF-funded operation. Cash withdrawals at ATMs were carried out in accordance with sanitary and epidemiological standards under the supervision of bank employees. In turn, the RCS RK, in cooperation with the local administration, provided the issuing points with all the necessary means to reduce the risk of the spread of COVID-19 and maintain social distancing. Also, trained volunteer teams were on duty at the places where cash subsidies were issued to inform the population about the risks of heat stroke, monitoring compliance with sanitary and epidemiological standards, and provide first aid, if necessary, in conditions of abnormal heat.

In addition, joint work with the Kazakh Research Institute allowed the establishment of cooperation to strengthen the capacity of communities in the long-term, potentially to minimize the effects of subsequent drought-related crises in regions already affected by abnormal temperatures.

## **Implemented strategy**

Within the framework of the DREF-funded humanitarian operation, the National Society (NDRT team and branches) adhered to well-established protocols for assessing the situation and identifying the most vulnerable families (households) in order to ensure respectful and close engagement with communities, as well as with local governments. The initial assessment was carried out by the branches of the RCS RK, where employees and volunteers travelled to the areas, were in direct contact with the affected communities, and identified vulnerable groups that fitted the criteria of the operation. Afterwards, a more detailed and accurate assessment was carried out by the NDRT team that arrived in the disaster zones to confirm the assessment already carried out by regional branches.

The following criteria were established in order for the affected people to be eligible for monetary support:

Families of small pastoralists who are registered by local authorities as poor and vulnerable, consisting of single-parent families, large families, families with disabilities, families with a small herd of no more than five heads of cattle and 20 heads of medium-sized cattle, whose only source of income is livestock, and that have lost all or half of their herd.

The list of beneficiaries was compiled by local authorities and approved by the NDRT team in coordination with local offices and local village councils.

Upon completion of the active phase of the operation, which included the issuance of cash grants, a seminar on *"Feed production and animal husbandry in the conditions of climate change"* was prepared and held with the direct support of the Kazakh Research Institute, and which included recommendations and guidance on pasture management and prevention of negative effects of subsequent future droughts in the regions.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources (HR)**

The DREF-funded operation took place under the direct supervision of the headquarters of the National Society in the city of Almaty, through the constant exchange of information through a specially created group chat in WhatsApp messenger, as well as with the advisory and operational support of the IFRC, as part of the drought response operation.

The branches mobilized the necessary number of volunteers for specific needs, who provided all possible support in distributing information materials and working with the population when transferring bank cards with funds credited to them.

Four employees of regional branches, five employees of the headquarters and 30 volunteers were involved in providing assistance to those affected by the disaster. Due to the volume of activities, the National Society sent three NDRT team members to conduct a detailed assessment and support the distribution of bank cards and monitoring from headquarters. To assess the satisfaction of recipients, the National Society engaged one monitoring and reporting consultant who advised on the process, tools and supporting data. Daily and travel expenses were covered from the operational budget as part of the DREF-funded operation.

In addition to the staff of the National Society, two experts from the Kazakh Research Institute were involved, to prepare and write a manual for livestock breeders.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistical support for this operation was provided by the RCS RK, together with transport companies and government agencies. The Logistics Department of the headquarters of the National Society ensured the search and supply of all necessary resources for the operation, with the support of state bodies and the regional offices of RCS RK, which identified priority needs and directions in their regions.

### **Communications**

As part of the coverage of the operation, two press releases were issued at the beginning and at the completion of the active phase of the operation to support the drought-affected population. In addition, active work was carried out on the social media networks of the National Society to disseminate information about the operation and the current situation. Local governing bodies also provided support in covering the operation in the media, also distributing press releases and highlighting it on their social networks.

### **Security**

Representatives of local communities and the government administration took an active part in the places of aid delivery, which ensured security and the involvement of law enforcement agencies for additional security.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

For monitoring, information on the progress of the operation was regularly collected from regional branches, and several monitoring trips were also made. In addition, several random checks were conducted with recipients of assistance to track progress and collect first-hand information about the progress of the operation. In addition, upon completion of the operation, a telephone survey of recipients' satisfaction concerning the financial support they had received was conducted through the KoboToolbox system, which included 47 questions. As part of the survey, 100 people from different regions were randomly selected, who fully answered all the questions posed and gave a brief feedback.

The key data obtained from the survey results are presented below:

<p>For what period of time did you have enough help?</p> 	<p><b>73 respondents (out of 100) spent the received assistance in the first 2 weeks (feed, food and medical services)</b></p>
<p>Of all the money you spent, what were the main three areas</p> 	<p><b>The following areas were where recipients spent most of the money received:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food</li> <li>- Purchase of livestock feed</li> <li>- Medical care</li> </ul> <p>Also, some respondents had to spend additional funds on the delivery of purchased goods for their households (due to the remoteness of some localities affected). However, the amount of expenses did not exceed 10,000 tenge.</p>
<p>If the help was provided again, would you prefer to get something else rather than money</p> 	<p><b>83 people (out of 100) considered that financial assistance is the most effective means of support, in answering the question would they prefer to receive other assistance (products, etc.)</b></p>

Also, a Telegram bot developed earlier was used to receive feedback and complaints from the affected population, which includes a feedback mechanism with access to an email address [pr@redcrescent.kz](mailto:pr@redcrescent.kz). However, despite the presence of such a feedback form, there were no complaints. Almost all cases of feedback and work with bank cards were solved at the places of issue.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 5,790

Male: 2,778

Female: 3,012

#### Outcome 1: Communities in disaster-affected areas restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people assisted report that the cash grant received was sufficient to cover their needs	80%	83% considered that financial assistance is the most effective means of support

#### Output 1.1: People are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with cash grants	5,750 people (1,150 HHs)	5,790 people (1,160 HHs)
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1

#### Narrative description of achievements

Needs and requirements were assessed in 7 districts (Saryagash, Sozak, Shardara, Otyrar, Kazygurt, Maktaaral, Baidibek) in Turkestan region and in the 1st district (Mangistau) of Mangistau region. It was decided that the best means of support to the affected population would be cash transfers/grants.

For the cash transfers, arrangements with the bank were completed and documents signed. All issues related to the work of the bank were settled and cards were issued for the provision of cash grants.

Lists of the affected population of 650 families (3,290 people) from 7 districts (Saryagash, Sozak, Shardara, Otyrar, Kazygurt, Maktaaral, Baidibek) in Turkestan region were compiled and approved by the local executive bodies of the Turkestan region. Lists of the affected population of 500 families (2,500 people) from the 1st district in Mangistau region, were compiled and approved by the local executive bodies of the Mangistau region.

Bank cards with financial resources were distributed for a total of 5,790 people, who all received cash assistance.

#### Challenges

- This was the first time that the RCS RK conducted a response to drought; and Turkestan and Mangystau regions are quite large in area, and so it was not easy logistically.
- There were difficulties with transportation and difficult conditions in remote settlements (including lack of food and accommodation for volunteers).

#### Lessons Learned

- In the subsequent response to such a phenomenon, the National Society will approach with a greater understanding of the scale of the territory, allocating more time for logistics and the movement of volunteers and employees.



## Health

People reached: 13,000 (indirectly)

Male: 6,000

Female: 7,000

**Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

**Output 1.1: Target population is reached with health promotion activities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of information materials printed and distributed	30,000	30,000

**Outcome 2: National Society has increased capacity to manage and respond to health risks**

**Output 2.1: Formation and development of volunteer teams for public awareness and public education**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on first aid and conducting awareness-raising activities	30	30

### **Narrative description of achievements**

Through the assessments, it was agreed that there should be first aid training for volunteer teams in the places where cash grants are issued, as well as dissemination of information on the prevention of the spread of COVID-19, prevention of heat and sunstroke, prevention of diarrhea and hepatitis, and the importance of sanitation.

Informational printed materials covering three topics were developed: "COVID-19", "Prevention of sunstroke and heat stroke", "Sanitation, diarrhea and hepatitis". A tender was held for the production of printed products. All printed materials were printed and their distribution was completed. Volunteer teams were trained in the branches to provide first aid and distribute information materials.

- 30 volunteers were trained in first aid skills
- 30,000 information materials were distributed on the prevention of COVID-19, sun and heat stroke, diarrhea and hepatitis, and the importance of sanitation

### **Challenges**

- Carrying out an emergency response during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The lessons learnt WS taking place during the 1<sup>st</sup> week of December remotely, for sanitary safety, within HQ premises and with some internet connection problems with certain remote branches involved impacted on the interactions needed to unpack all the issues and formulate lessons learnt and recommendations from the project.

### **Lessons Learned**

Thanks to the established relations with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, as well as compliance with all sanitary standards, it was possible to avoid infection among employees, volunteers and beneficiaries

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the operation	30	30

**Output S1.1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	30	30
# of volunteers vaccinated	30	30
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The volunteers have been trained in first aid skills, as well as preventive sanitation and heat stroke measures to work with the population;</li> <li>• The volunteers have been provided with personal protective equipment, and COVID-19 prevention work was also carried out with them;</li> <li>• Volunteers have been provided with food and water to work in conditions of drought and extreme heat;</li> <li>• Volunteers have been informed of their rights and obligations;</li> <li>• The volunteers were provided with insurance;</li> <li>• Work was carried out with the volunteers, where the goals and objectives of the operation were explained;</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
The main challenge was to establish training of volunteers in a remote format, as well as ensuring compliance with sanitary standards		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
As a result of the operation, it was possible to establish remote work with branches in the affected areas, strengthen the potential of volunteers, as well as strengthen cooperation with local authorities.		

## D. Financial Report

The budget for this DREF Operation was **CHF 497,168**. After finalizing the operation, there remains a balance of **CHF 14,330** which will be returned to the DREF account. [Please refer to the Final Financial Report for details.](#)

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

*The Government of Canada and DG ECHO have replenished the DREF on the occasion of this operation.*

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Operation Update no. 1](#)

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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.

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/7-2022/2	Operation	MDRKZ010
Budget Timeframe	2021/7-2022/2	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Mar/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRKZ010 - Kazakhstan - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 24 Jul 2021 to 31 Dec 2021

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>497,168</b>
DREF Allocations	497,168
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-482,838</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>14,330</b>

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	476,959	470,233	6,726
AOF4 - Health	2,679	2,663	17
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>479,639</b>	<b>472,896</b>	<b>6,743</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	9,521	8,878	643
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,367	643	4,724
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,642	421	2,221
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>17,530</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>7,587</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>497,168</b>	<b>482,838</b>	<b>14,330</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/7-2022/2	Operation	MDRKZ010
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### MDRKZ010 - Kazakhstan - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 24 Jul 2021 to 31 Dec 2021

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>437,149</b>	<b>434,141</b>	<b>3,008</b>
Medical & First Aid	575	571	3
Teaching Materials	6,902	10,714	-3,812
Cash Disbursement	429,672	422,855	6,817
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>9,059</b>	<b>6,708</b>	<b>2,351</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	7,981	5,920	2,060
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,078	787	291
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>6,729</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>572</b>
National Society Staff	3,839	3,302	537
Volunteers	2,890	2,855	35
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>-34</b>
Consultants	1,510	1,544	-34
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>-75</b>
Workshops & Training	3,348	3,423	-75
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,030</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>7,633</b>
Travel	5,040	637	4,402
Information & Public Relations		131	-131
Office Costs	1,122	96	1,026
Communications	291	74	218
Financial Charges	2,577	460	2,118
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>30,344</b>	<b>29,469</b>	<b>875</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,344	29,469	875
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>497,168</b>	<b>482,838</b>	<b>14,330</b>