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## Final Report

### Afghanistan: Nuristan Floods

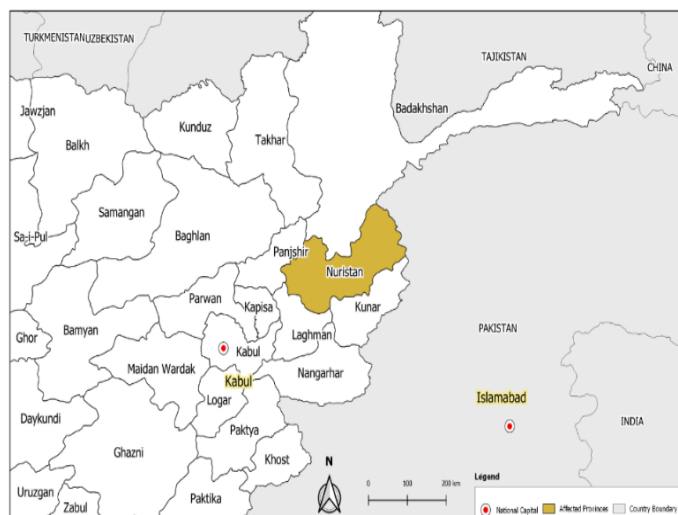
 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRAF009</b>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 28/04/2022	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">FF-2021-000102-AFG</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 04/08/2021	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31/01/2022
<b>Host National Society(ies):</b> ARCS	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 265,440
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 4,200 individuals (600 households)	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 4,200 individuals (600 households)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> ARCS is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with presence in Afghanistan.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, Department of Refugee and Repatriations, Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Department of Public Health, District and Provincial Governor Offices.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On the late-night of 28 July 2021, massive flash floods, triggered by heavy rain, occurred in Mirdesh village in Kamdesh district in Nuristan province – eastern part of Afghanistan. Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) conducted damage and needs assessment in Kamdesh district – a remote area that was then not under government control. Based on updated figures tabulated by 1 August 2021, in addition to the loss of more than 260 lives, nearly 30 business premises, 3 mosques, and 7 bridges were destroyed, as well as water and electricity infrastructure and over 360 hectares of agricultural land and 3,200 fruit trees. Search efforts for the missing recovered bodies as far away as Naray, Asmar, and Sarkano districts in the Kunar River.



Map of the affected area (source: IFRC)

In August, the change of leadership in Afghanistan led foreign governments and organizations to impose a cessation of bank services and foreign aid, severely hindering essential services, and humanitarian aid, and worsening the economic outlook of the country. These impacted the planning and implementation of ARCS activities for this DREF floods response. As much of the operation was planned based on cash assistance, the distribution modality had to be changed to in-kind, procuring separately the food and non-food items, including hygiene kits.

However, ARCS remains a trusted humanitarian partner in Afghanistan and is able to access all territories of the country. The floods risks of Nuristan remain. Recently, flash flood warnings for Nuristan were also issued by the Civil Aviation Authority Meteorological Department. Coupled with the remoteness of the villages and

devastation from the flash floods of 28 July 2021, the targeted areas in this DREF operation continue to require immediate humanitarian assistance for disaster relief and early recovery.

## **Summary of response**

### **Overview of Host National Society**

As a neutral, independent and auxiliary to public authorities and because ARCS has a high level of acceptance and access in all 34 provinces of the country, ARCS is best placed to provide relief and early recovery assistance to the affected households. ARCS deployed its Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) from Kunar province, its Disaster Response Unit (DRU) from Nangarhar Regional Office, and a Mobile Health Team to the impact district on 30 July 2021. In the initial stages, the ARCS response team (ARCS staff and volunteers) supported the community members in rescue works, providing emergency health services to affected people, and distributing clean potable water to the impacted households. In addition, using the household items (relief shelter, kitchen sets, and utilities) from its regional warehouse in Nangarhar, ARCS also distributed household items to 233 affected households. ARCS collaborated also with tribal and village elders to return the dead bodies of the victims to families, and to coordinate processes for conducting respectful funerals.

Even though Nuristan was previously not under government control, ARCS was able to access the area, conduct the damage and needs assessment. With the establishment of the new interim government of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, ARCS ensured close coordination and collaboration with public authorities and other humanitarian actors right from the first day when the flooding happened. The coordination and collaboration with government departments and other stakeholders in target/affected areas were maintained throughout the entire period of this emergency operation. Under this operation overall, ARCS with technical support of IFRC distributed household kits, hygiene kits, and food parcels to 600 households (4,200 people) in Kamdish district of Nuristan.

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

The IFRC Country Delegation for Afghanistan, established in 1990, continues to support ARCS in the following: humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in hard-to-reach areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; coordinating support by IFRC membership to ARCS; enhancement of ARCS organizational development; and representing ARCS internationally.

During the operation, the IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation engaged and collaborated with multiple government and non-governmental actors and with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and the IFRC Geneva headquarters on mitigating the challenges of accessing funds in-country.

The ICRC, in its role as the lead agency, is present in Afghanistan since 1986 and engages in dialogue with all parties to the conflict. ICRC key activities include the promotion and respect of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), support to health services, in particular for the wounded and sick, ensuring physical rehabilitation and social reintegration, visiting places of detention across the country and maintaining contact between detainees and their families. ICRC provides support to the civilian population through protection and assistance interventions, including water and sanitation, health, and Restoring Family Links (RFL). The ICRC supports ARCS as its primary partner in its development and operations with a focus on the "Safer Access" approach that promotes safer access to persons affected by conflict and other situations of violence, whilst minimizing risks for staff and volunteers.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Cluster system is established as sectoral coordination mechanisms at national and regional levels to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each partner, including non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, public authorities and other stakeholders. Cluster meetings occur monthly at the national level, coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies coordinated through UNOCHA and covering shelter, food security and agriculture, health, WASH, protection, and nutrition. Meetings are attended by cluster partners, members and observers to share information, coordinate humanitarian interventions at cluster or multi-cluster levels, address operational challenges and feed into funding instruments such as the Afghan Humanitarian Fund. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) serves as a strategic, policy level and decision-making forum. ARCS and IFRC are the members of and participate in the national level monthly coordination meetings of Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Cash and Voucher Working Group, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster, Accountability to Affected Population Working Group, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group.

Specific to this emergency operation, IFRC and ARCS coordinated with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Cash and Voucher Working Group, International Organization for Migration, and UNOCHA. On 9 August 2021, in coordination with ARCS, UN OCHA dispatched and distributed relief items to 1,631 people. These included shelter supplies, tarpaulins, a two-month supply of emergency food, and nutritional supplies for women and children.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

The initial ARCS field report informing the operation design identified food, water, household items, and shelter repair material and equipment as the immediate and key needs of the affected households. A house-to-house assessment was later carried out to identify the needs more in detail and to register beneficiaries.

The affected province, alongside the whole country, was also facing drought at the time of the floods. The rain-fed and irrigated agriculture/livestock were impacted the most by the drought and in Nuristan, where the residents mainly rely on agriculture and livestock for their primary livelihood means, experienced acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3).

COVID-19 further deteriorated the situation. The shocks and stresses of the COVID-19 pandemic not only diminished the well-being and livelihoods of people but also undermined the markets and food security, impacted the labour markets, purchasing power and decreased productivity – all of which are significant factors for Afghanistan, particularly since few Afghans had access to productive or sustainable remunerative employment.

### Risk Analysis

With the newly established Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) and with all territories of the country effectively under the control of the interim government, there was easier access for most humanitarian actors to the flood-affected areas. However, opposition elements have started to form challenging the IEA governance and threatening hostile actions if their demands are not met.

Another critical operational risk was the approach of winter and possible blockage of road accesses. As the affected districts were remote locations within a mountainous region, and with the need to distribute in-kind items rather than cash provision, road access was critical. ARCS, with the support of IFRC, continuously assessed the situation in-country holistically and determined the most appropriate modality of assistance to the affected population. In the deployment of relief teams, the need to factor in contingency plans like hunkering down in-situ during extended heavy snowfall periods was also taken into consideration, and alternative modes of communication to ensure ARCS leadership remains in touch with operational elements in the affected areas.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The initial operational strategy was to provide multipurpose cash grant assistance to 600 target households (4,200 people). But due to changes and developments in Afghanistan in August 2021 and the disruption of banking systems in the country and its impacts on the operations of Financial Service Providers including the two mobile money companies, with whom ARCS has long-term framework agreements for its cash-based interventions, the cash response modality was not feasible.

The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office and IFRC Pakistan Country Delegation –established a Sourcing Hub in Islamabad. Different commodities (food and household items), required for multiple ongoing operations and programmes of IFRC and ARCS in Afghanistan, were procured locally and from Islamabad using this sourcing hub.

Hence, the distribution modality under this emergency operation was changed from cash-based intervention to in-kind assistance. Using the sourcing hub in Islamabad, IFRC procured the required food and household items, which were transported to the target province and distributed to target beneficiaries (600 households). All the procurements were done in line with IFRC procurement policy and procedures.

### Interventions conducted

- Distribution of unconditional nutrition-sensitive in-kind food assistance to 600 flood-affected households. Each household received a monthly in-kind nutritionally balanced food basket.
- Distribution of household items and hygiene kits to target households.
- Ensuring protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability mainstreaming and integration throughout the operation.
- Communication and visibility materials were developed and the relevant activities implemented.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 4,200 (600 Households)

Male: 2,142

Female: 2,058

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of flood affected households have restored and strengthened their well-being through receiving of shelter and settlement and basic household items assistance.	600	600

#### Narrative description of achievements

Household kits were distributed to 600 households, around 4,200 people in Kamdich district of Nuristan province. Each family received: 7 blankets, 1 Cooking pot, 1 pressure Cooker, 1 Tea kettle, 1 kitchen knife, 1 serving spoon, 5 stainless steel mugs, 5 plates, 5 table size spoons. 1 food cover, 5 steel bowls. 1 metal bucket and 2 woven plastic tarpaulins.

The targeting process and criteria were designed to include vulnerability and needs based on findings from the initial rapid need assessment report produced by the ARCS response team. ARCS's response team met with the respective community members and provided them with beneficiary selection criteria, ensuring that the wider community will understand the purpose of the aid distribution in their communities. Following the finalization of the criteria, the community-based committee provided ARCS with a list of all households meeting the criteria. ARCS assessed all proposed households using its household emergency assessment tool and individual interview approach. All data was entered, and household information was verified. The final lists were produced to eligible participants, shared and verified with the local stakeholders and the community representatives.

The following mandatory eligibility criteria were considered: 1) Households highly affected by floods; and 2) Households that are having unstable and/or no income generation opportunities. Within this, the following vulnerability criteria were used to prioritize selection: 1) Elderly with responsibility for children in household; 2) Households without productive assets; 3) Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children; 4) Households with chronically ill members; 5) Households with disabled members who are unable to work; 6) Pregnant and lactating women.

#### Challenges

Against a backdrop of a country facing multiple natural disasters, conflict, change of government and near collapse of the financial industry, the implementation of this operation was extremely challenging. This was made more difficult as there are also changes in the ARCS leadership. As a mitigation measure and to ensure a rapid response to the emergency, the procurement was implemented directly by IFRC which reduced the delays in program implementation.

#### Lessons Learned

The lesson learned workshop has not been carried out yet. It is planned that the lesson learned workshop of this DREF operation will be conducted together with a mid-term review of the Afghanistan Humanitarian crises emergency Appeal (MDRAF007) sometime in the second quarter of 2022.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 4,200 (600 Households)

Male: 2,142

Female: 2,058

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of flood affected households who receive adequate food response in a timely manner	600	600

### Narrative description of achievements

Using the sourcing hub established in Islamabad, Pakistan, IFRC country delegation carried out the procurement process for food and non-food items. The procurement and transportation works were completed in October and actual distribution happened in November and December.

The composition of food package is shown in the table below:

No.	Name of the Commodity	Unit	Quantity
1	Wheat Flour	Kg	50
2	Rice	Kg	24.5
3	Vegetable Oil	Litre	10
4	Pulses (beans)	Kg	7
5	Green Tea	Kg	1
6	Salt	Kg	2
7	Sugar	Kg	5
8	BP-5 biscuit	Pack	1

### Challenges

Same as reported in earlier section.

### Lessons Learned

Same as reported in earlier section.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 4,200 (600 households)

Male: 2,142

Female: 2,058

### Indicators:

	Target	Actual
# of households provided with hygiene kits	600	600

### Narrative description of achievements

Due to the disruption of banking services and cash flow in the country, the planned cash grants that had been calculated to include also hygiene needs, were changed to in-kind procurement and distribution of hygiene kits. IFRC procured the hygiene kits locally and delivered them to the target province. The procurement work was completed in November and the actual distribution to target beneficiaries happened in December 2021. The composition of hygiene kit is shown in the table below:

No.	Item	Quantity	Description
1	Antiseptic soap (Dettol) - 125gm	7 bars	For hand washing, bathing
2	Plastic soap case (for 250gm soap)	1 pc	
3	Laundry soap (200gm)	7 bars	For washing clothes
4	Jerry can (10-20 liters)	2 pcs	For water storage or transportation
5	Plastic bucket (10-20 liters)	1 pc	For water storage or transportation
6	Plastic mug / AftabA (2-litre)	1 pc	Handling of water
7	Soft cotton cloth (2m <sup>2</sup> piece)	2 pcs	Dark colour cotton cloth for menstrual hygiene
8	Toothbrush adult	3 large pcs	Standard quality
9	Toothbrush child	4 small pcs	Standard quality
10	Toothpaste (125gm)	2 tubes	Standard quality
11	Towel (40 x 70cm)	5 pcs	Standard cotton towels

12	Shampoo	2 pcs	Bottle 250 ml	
13	Kotex/sanitary pad (normal size) (box of 12)	2 boxes	Standard quality	
14	Bag	1 pc	With ARCS logo and sealing with plastic ties	
15	Hygiene promotion IEC materials with key messages	5 sheets	Few most essential messages - 2 pages, both sides printed	

### Challenges

Same as reported in earlier section.

### Lessons Learned

Same as reported in earlier section.



## Protection Gender and Inclusion

**People reached: 4,200 people**

Male: 2,142

Female: 2,058

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>NS ensures improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</i>	Yes	Yes

### Narrative description of achievements

Specific importance due to the change in governance is the perceived discrimination against females. ARCS and IFRC engaged governmental leaders and partners to advocate equal access to services and to reduce stigmatization based on gender and other considerations. ARCS has also developed and maintained two-way communication channels with this group to ensure that needs are registered and addressed, and to inform enhancements in programming or distribution and relief activities.

ARCS is a co-lead of the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Working Group's Communications with Communities (CWC) subgroup and the Feedback Response Mechanism (FRM). This role presented a valuable opportunity to contribute to building systems to strengthen participatory information provision with communities and obtain their feedback in Afghanistan with a special focus on more vulnerable individuals (as detailed in the selection criteria in Livelihoods section). This helped ARCS in achieving vital minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion of (PGI) in emergencies to provide dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by disasters and crises operational support services.

### Challenges

Same as reported in earlier section.

### Lessons Learned

Same as reported in earlier section.

## Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS branch offices that are functioning well in the operation</i>	1	1
<i># of volunteers involved in the operation who are insured</i>	30	30

### Narrative description of achievements

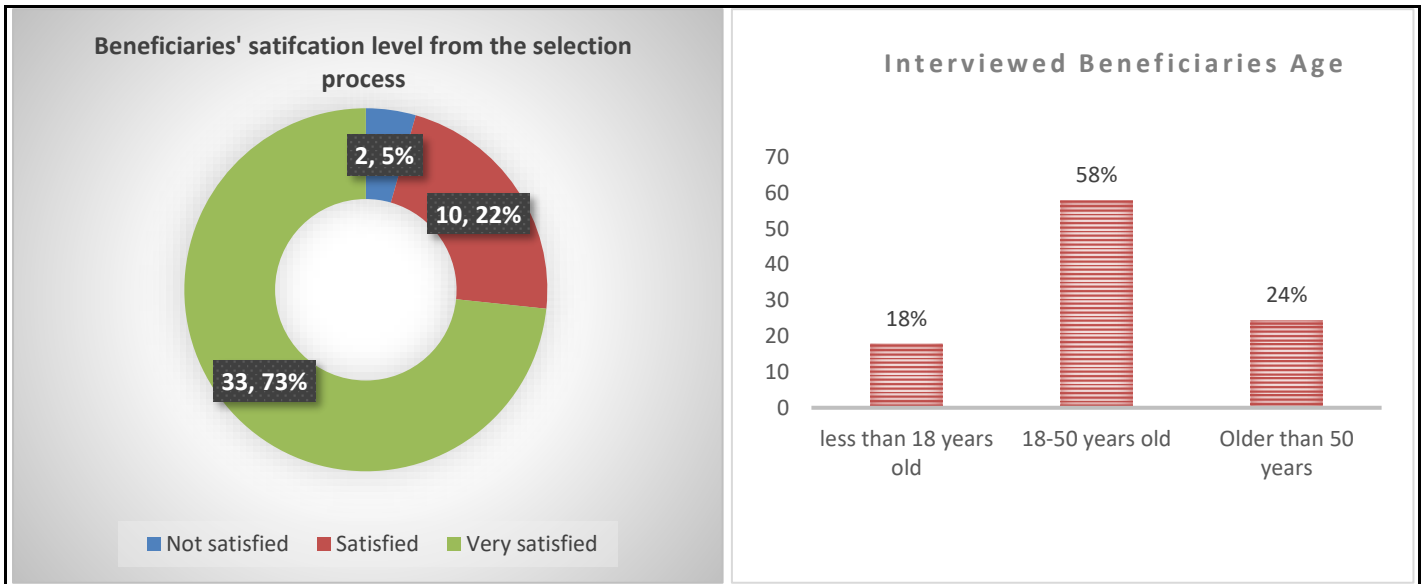
Complete briefings and orientation were provided to volunteers in disaster response, data collection and information management. Regular communications with the branch office were maintained to continually assess weather and terrain challenges and to identify future capability interventions to better respond and mitigate foreseen challenges.

### Challenges

Same as reported in earlier section.
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
Same as reported in earlier section.

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of effective and coordinated disaster response</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>ARCS engages with other humanitarian actors (specifically, the Inter-Agency group) for coordinated humanitarian intervention</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>IFRC and ARCS had close coordination and collaboration with other humanitarian actors such as UN agencies and (inter)national NGOs that were available in the target province, region, and the national level. Specific to this emergency operation, IFRC and ARCS coordinated with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, Cash and Voucher Working Group, International Organization for Migration, and UNOCHA. The programmatic coordination and collaboration remained continuous during the entire period of field implementation.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
Same as reported in earlier section		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
Same as reported in earlier section		

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of Post Distribution Monitoring exercises implemented</i>	1	1
<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted</i>	1	0
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Each food parcel, hygiene kit and household kit has the logo of IFRC and ARCS on its packaging. The communities are also informed of what is in each package and both ARCS and IFRC informed the community that the food package is provided through the funding received from ARCS and IFRC. A banner is also put up in all distribution locations. This is also to ensure accountability for the communities reached as they are fully aware of who they are getting the items from.</p> <p>The ARCS PMER department with technical support of IFRC PMER conducted the process monitoring survey during the distribution to 600 households in Kamdish district of Nuristan on 27 January 2021. The 600 households received food parcels, household kits, and hygiene kits. The main purpose of this process monitoring was to ensure that the selection criteria were well-considered, and the eligible deserving flood-affected households received the assistance. The process monitoring survey was conducted with a total of 45 male beneficiaries, no female beneficiary was interviewed because of the unavailability of female beneficiaries at the distribution site due to the cultural restrictions.</p> <p>As a result of the process monitoring survey, 18 per cent of the interviewed beneficiaries were less than 18 years old, 58 per cent were 18 -50 years old, and 24 per cent beneficiaries were older than 50 years. Out of the 45 interviewed beneficiaries, 73 per cent were very satisfied, 22 per cent were satisfied and 5 per cent of beneficiaries were not satisfied with the selection process of the affected households. The reason for their dissatisfaction was the long-time interval between the occurrence of floods, carrying out the household survey and the distribution time of food and non-food items. Moreover, all the interviewed beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality, quantity and packaging of the food parcels, hygiene kits and household kits.</p>		



**Challenges**

Same as reported in earlier section.

**Lessons Learned**

As mentioned earlier, the lesson learned workshop has not been carried out yet. While the process monitoring findings and relevant recommendations were shared with ARCS and IFRC programme colleagues at the regional and headquarters level to rectify the findings in order to improve the quality of emergency response operations in future.

**D. Financial Report**

The DREF allocation for this operation was CHF 265,440 out of which CHF179,336 (68 per cent) was utilized as of DREF operation completion. Although the overall project objectives and targets were met, the ongoing emergency operation in the same area addressing similar needs resulted in the low expenditure. Moreover, the planned lesson learned workshop and review was postponed to a later stage of the emergency operation. The remaining balance of CHF 86,104 will be returned to the DREF pot.

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, 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.*

Full financial report is attached at the end of this report.

## Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### **In the Afghan Red Crescent Society**

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### **In IFRC Geneva**

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- Karla Morizzo, senior officer, DREF; email: [karla.morizzo@ifrc.org](mailto:karla.morizzo@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support**

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: [partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- Fadzli Saari, acting head of PMER and Quality Assurance unit; email: [fadzli.saari@ifrc.org](mailto:fadzli.saari@ifrc.org)

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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 (NGO's) 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	2021/8-2022/4	Operation	MDRAF009
Budget Timeframe	2021/8-2022/1	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 24/May/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAF009 - Afghanistan - Nuristan Floods

Operating Timeframe: 04 Aug 2021 to 31 Jan 2022

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>265,440</b>
DREF Allocations	265,440
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-179,336</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>86,104</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items		84,571	-84,571
PO02 - Livelihoods		86,261	-86,261
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		76	-76
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	265,440	8,428	257,012
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>265,440</b>	<b>179,336</b>	<b>86,104</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening			0
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>265,440</b>	<b>179,336</b>	<b>86,104</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/8-2022/4	Operation	MDRAF009
Budget Timeframe	2021/8-2022/1	Budget	APPROVED

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### MDRAF009 - Afghanistan - Nuristan Floods

Operating Timeframe: 04 Aug 2021 to 31 Jan 2022

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>160,083</b>	<b>79,917</b>
Shelter - Relief		79,154	-79,154
Food	88,000	68,403	19,597
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		12,526	-12,526
Other Supplies & Services	82,000		82,000
Cash Disbursement	70,000		70,000
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,600</b>		<b>1,600</b>
Vehicles	1,600		1,600
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>-36</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs		36	-36
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>5,540</b>	<b>780</b>
International Staff	2,500	2,565	-65
National Staff		24	-24
National Society Staff	3,100	2,951	149
Volunteers	720		720
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,019</b>		<b>1,019</b>
Workshops & Training	1,019		1,019
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>-2,431</b>
Travel	200	219	-19
Information & Public Relations	100	72	28
Office Costs		123	-123
Communications		66	-66
Financial Charges		58	-58
Other General Expenses		78	-78
Shared Office and Services Costs		2,116	-2,116
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>16,201</b>	<b>10,945</b>	<b>5,255</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	16,201	10,945	5,255
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>265,440</b>	<b>179,336</b>	<b>86,104</b>