

Emergency appeal n° MDRAFRPM21	GLIDE n°: CE-2021-000133-PAK OT-2021-000112-IRN CE-2021-000142-AFG
Operations update # 4, 31/12/2022	Timeframe covered by this update: From 18/08/2021 <sup>1</sup> to 30/09/2022
Operation start date: 25/09/2021	Operation timeframe: 15 months and end date of 31/12/2022
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 50.5 million IFRC-wide of which CHF 24.6 million is through the IFRC Appeal	DREF amount initially allocated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan: CHF 97,401</li> <li>• Iran: CHF 168,483</li> <li>• Tajikistan: CHF 348,761</li> </ul>
Number of people being assisted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• initially estimated at 160,000<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 24,600,000 is 37% funded. Further funding contributions through the 2023 unified country plans would be appreciated to enable National Societies in the region neighbouring Afghanistan, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with preparedness efforts while providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move from Afghanistan.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

**Afghanistan faces an economic and humanitarian crisis more than one year after the change in government.**

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), **two-thirds of Afghanistan's population will need humanitarian assistance** in 2023 as the country enters its third consecutive year of drought-like conditions and the second year of crippling economic decline. The number of people in need of assistance is estimated at a record 28.3 million in 2023, up from 24.4 million in 2022 and 18.4 million in 2021. The deteriorating economy has led to sharp declines in income and rising debt. Average household debt in Afghanistan has increased sixfold in recent years from Afghan Afghani (AFN) 9,770 in 2019 to AFN 59,492 in 2022. Most of the needs are in urban areas with 27 out of 34 provincial capitals experiencing extreme severity,

<sup>1</sup> Start of the first DREF operation (Iran).

<sup>2</sup> The initial number of people to be assisted in Central Asia was based on Scenario III, (up to 50,000 people) as detailed in the Emergency Plan of Action. Based on the planned activities aligned to the current context, the projected number of people to be assisted was adjusted to up to 4,000 people as per Scenario I. Please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) for more details on the scenarios.

including Kabul. Women and girls are usually more impacted by humanitarian crises, and this is the case in Afghanistan, where changes in the labour market particularly affect women.

The lack of access to basic services and food insecurity is creating a growing potential caseload for cross-border movements. This situation, therefore, requires a continued focus on preparedness and response activities in the neighbouring countries, especially Iran and Pakistan.

Afghans may begin to feel that local authorities have little or a decreasing capacity to govern and deliver, and/or that the international humanitarian response is unable to maintain its aid delivery effort. Therefore, a growing number of Afghans might be seeking refuge in neighbouring countries as an option, with Iran and Pakistan being the preferred (initial) destinations.

### **Pakistan**

Pakistan has hosted Afghan refugees for more than 40 years, and today hosts 1.4 million registered refugees. UNHCR works closely with Pakistani authorities to support refugees' access to health and education, and other services. Despite facing its own economic and social challenges, Pakistan has maintained a tradition of hospitality towards registered Afghan refugees for four decades. The country is host to approximately 1.4 million refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom are Afghan refugees, in addition to many Afghan citizen cardholders (approximately 840,000) and undocumented Afghans (approximately 775,000). Most refugees reside in KP (58 per cent) and Balochistan (23 per cent), the two provinces with the lowest living standard in Pakistan, and where multidimensional poverty index scores are the highest. A large proportion of refugees live in urban areas, at 68.4 per cent, while 31.5 per cent live in refugee villages.<sup>3</sup>

Since August 2021, following the change in the political regime in Afghanistan, new Afghan migrants requiring assistance in Pakistan may vary between 100,000 and 250,000 people according to official sources.

Since July 2022, over 33 million people in Pakistan were affected by unprecedented rains and devastating floods across the country, leaving 6.4 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and public authorities struggling to provide assistance nationwide for everyone in need. Refugees in the country have also been affected by the floods, worsening their already precarious livelihoods. Two of the five districts targeted under this emergency operation were also affected by floods considerably increasing humanitarian needs. The flood operation is targeting the most vulnerable, including IDPs, refugees and migrants, with unconditional cash grants and other assistance with preference given to households who have not received similar aid.

The Government of Pakistan, with the support of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is planning to provide cash assistance to refugees and asylum seekers with valid identification. UNHCR and the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) are also starting POR modification centre modifications/corrections and birth registration. Earlier in the DRIVE exercise, a joint effort conducted by the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR), and UNHCR (with the technical assistance of NADRA), achieved the renewal of all the POR cards, while smart cards were delivered to 1.2 million refugees registered with the government. The IOM has started projects for Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, in partnership with its local implementing partner. The project includes legal aid and awareness sessions in KP, Punjab, and Sindh.

### **Iran**

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<sup>3</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96001>



*The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) setting up emergency shelters. Source: IRCS*

Iran shares a 921-kilometre border with Afghanistan and is home to one of the world's largest refugee populations, primarily Afghans. Access to Iranian territory remains limited to Afghan passport holders with valid visas for Iran, despite unofficial reports that between 500,000 and one million Afghans have crossed into Iran since 2021. An increase in security measures at unofficial border crossing points, as well as the resumption of visa issuance at the Iranian embassy in Kabul, has resulted in a decrease in the proportion of arrivals who reported arriving irregularly and a decrease in the proportion who reported using smugglers to enter. The majority of

Afghan population movements are Hazara and Tajik communities from the eight provinces/locations of Herat, Balkh, Kunduz, Parwan, Baghlan, Nimruz, Ghazni, and Faryab. Arrivals have continued in 2022 due to the volatile security situation and the worsening socioeconomic conditions in Afghanistan. From 1 January 2021 to 31 August 2022, only 50,400 Afghans who entered Iran approached the UNHCR requesting assistance and protection. The Iranian Red Cross Society (IRCS) continues to have access and acceptance at zero border levels, reaching those who have not yet requested assistance from UNHCR. They are closely coordinating with border authorities and BAFIA. The IRCS also responds to zero border transitional settings before people return to Afghanistan, and is prepared to tackle a second front, response at zero borders for arrivals stopped by the border police for entering the country illegally. Additionally, the IRCS has increased its supplies in the event unregistered Afghan migrants arrive under the voluntary BAFIA headcount exercise into assigned camps.

The 2022 Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Afghanistan situation estimates that 274,000 of the newly arrived asylum seekers, including those who arrived in 2021, will remain in Iran by the end of 2022.

In April 2022, the Iranian Ministry of the Interior announced the undertaking of a headcount of all undocumented Afghan nationals in Iran, including new arrivals. The headcount was concluded on 30 June 2022. According to the ministry, approximately 2.2 million undocumented Afghan nationals were registered and received headcount slips, which provides access to education and medical services provided by the authorities. The validity of the slips - until 22 October 2022 initially - was extended until 20 January 2023. Iran is going through a challenging economic period due to evolving regional and international relations, which is posing a substantial strain on the government's ability to maintain its inclusive policies, while the needs and vulnerabilities of refugees are increasing concurrently.

### **Tajikistan**

The humanitarian context across the border in Tajikistan remains critical due to humanitarian needs and security conditions within Afghanistan. The situation is aggravated by the Government of Tajikistan's position of keeping the border closed to people wanting to migrate either to Tajikistan or transiting to a third country. In 2021, a total of 3,014 refugees arrived and were registered and some 814 refugees left the country during the same period. Based on official data from the Tajik Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), a total of 6,495 Afghans are currently residing in Tajikistan. In 2022, a total of 4,323 refugees left Tajikistan and 236 refugees arrived in 2022 and were registered with the MIA.

The humanitarian community, under the refugee coordination structure of UNHCR, remains committed to supporting the planning and preparedness of a potential mass influx of Afghans into Tajikistan, as the current collective humanitarian capacity in the country to respond to such an influx is limited. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), in coordination with partners and with support from the Emergency Appeal, has been

preparing for an influx of up to 20,000<sup>4</sup> people. Some incidents in 2022 (April and May) have exemplified the volatility of the situation. Since April 2022, regular efforts have been made by people from the Afghan side, largely young men, to cross the river border in search of job opportunities. In May 2022, there were two reports on escalating conflict, shelling, and intense firing across the Farkhor border in the Takhor region in Afghanistan. At several locations, communities living across the border remain exposed to border conflicts with limited access to services. Since mid-May 2022, the political and security situation in Tajikistan's Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) flared up due to civil unrest with hundreds of residents of Khorog protesting in the town of Khorugi Bolo demanding the resignation of the head of the GBAO and the mayor of the city. In the GBAO's Rushan district, there were reports of some fatalities and several injuries because of the civil unrest.

This situation is also directly impacting the operation in regard to humanitarian access to the region. Population movements have taken place of ethnic Kyrgyz from Afghanistan's provinces bordering with Kyrgyzstan. According to the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), six households (HHs) migrated to Alai district of Kyrgyzstan's Osh region due to ongoing conflicts and insecurity in Afghanistan. Under the EA, the IFRC provided cash support to those six HHs through the RCSK.

Due to the deteriorating political and security situation in Afghanistan, as of January 2022, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers in Kazakhstan increased to 673 (354 refugees and 319 asylum seekers), with the majority of refugees and asylum seekers from Afghanistan (over 80%).

The main social problems being faced by refugees and asylum seekers are related to the high cost of living (rent, food and services), aggravated by limited opportunities for income generation, stemming from their temporary status. Very few refugees and asylum seekers work based on official contracts with employers, the majority, instead, work informally. The temporary nature of refugees and asylum seekers' stay in Kazakhstan also prevents them from accessing the social welfare system, including the right to the so-called state targeted social assistance. As the government does not have shelters to provide accommodation to refugees and asylum-seekers, the vast majority have to live in rented flats or hostels. Making matters worse, growing inflation, rising prices for food, daily necessities, medicines, and high rent as well as the lack of stable employment opportunities are having a negative impact on the financial situation of refugees and asylum seekers living in Kazakhstan.

Asylum-seekers have the right to a guaranteed volume of free medical care only for diseases that pose a danger to others and emergency health services. Primary health care and other medical services provided by the state within the framework of the health insurance scheme are only accessible on a paid basis, which asylum-seekers may not be able to afford.

Within the EA, a total number of 23 asylum seekers were provided with cash support.

## Summary of the response

### Overview of the Operating National Society

#### **Pakistan**

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is in regular coordination with Movement partners, including the International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Participating National Societies. Regular meetings are conducted as the activities are ongoing.

The following preparedness and response actions have been carried out by the PRCS under the Emergency Appeal (EA):

- Five (5) cash baseline studies and WASH feasibility studies were conducted in the targeted districts of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- A total of 26,834 (7,514 men, 11,768 women, 7,552 children) people were reached through outpatient treatment (OPD) services in three mobile health units (MHUs) (one in Chitral, one in Khyber and one in North Waziristan).

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<sup>4</sup> The anticipated influx figures declined from the initially planned 50,000 to 20,000 based on the changing context and continued closure of the land border.

- Three hundred volunteers were selected and trained (100 each) for First Aid; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).
- A total of 10,167 sessions were conducted by hygiene promoters and 21,469 people (9,885 men, 11,584 women) were provided with health and hygiene sessions.
- Three solarised water filtration plants were installed in Chitral, Khyber, and North Waziristan where people started collecting clean water for drinking and cooking. Two additional filtration plants are being installed in Quetta and Chaman.
- A total of 3,750 households were reached for cash disbursements initiated in five targeted districts while an additional 9,500 households are being registered for cash disbursement in Balochistan.

### **Iran**

The Iranian Red Crescent Society plays a significant role as an auxiliary to Iranian public authorities in the delivery of humanitarian services, working in partnership with numerous national and local agencies. The IRCS headquarters in Tehran has been continuously overseeing the operation through the Relief and Rescue Organisation (RARO).

Aside from the HQs and provincial branches in Sistan-u-Baluchestan, South Khorasan, Khorasane-Razavi, and Kerman, which are fully engaged in the operations, key facilities belonging to the IRCS, such as light and heavy vehicles, warehouses, and resources from Helal Houses in host community areas, are also being used for this response. So far, 11 provinces have completed or prepared possible camps refugee sites - 13 sites total - in Khorasan Razavi, Semnan, Qom, Lorestan, Khuzestan, Yazd, Bushehr, Kerman, and Fars. At present, seven official border points are open only for commercial activities and people with visas, three transit/deportation centres at zero borders in Sistan Balochistan are functional while two others in Khorasan South and Khorasan Razvi are in development. Through a joint Movement planning process, the Movement plan was updated with an evaluation of the anticipated needs in 2023, including the physical rehabilitation aspect which was identified as one of the main needs and adjusted in the updated plan. The revised plan of action includes contextual activities like migration, preparedness, local community centres/Helal houses to be equipped with appropriate training. During this reporting period, restocking for replenishment and preparedness was the main focus. In addition, the IFRC's procurement technical lead from MENA visited for a one-month mission to Iran. The expert trained and advised all stakeholders on compliance and procedures, including how to tackle daily inflation and currency depreciation while doing bulk procurements. Procurement of physical rehabilitation equipment, ICT for community centres/Helal houses, food baskets, blankets, water tanks, etc. were delayed due to the huge price hikes post-March 2022, suppliers not agreeing to be bound to the tender process and framework agreements due to the hourly changes in fluctuating/floating currency markets together with internet outages taking place all over country beginning in September 2022, due to the internal security environment, which dented plans for restocking. The main priority for the remaining timeframe of the Emergency Appeal is completing all restocking/replenishments as planned before December 2022.



*Emergency shelter assistance being provided to Afghan migrants. Source: IRCS*

The IRCS has provided emergency assistance (relief items) to new Afghan arrivals in the eastern provinces, including tents (15,128 units), mats (7,700 pieces), blankets (9,040 pieces), heaters (8,500 pieces), kitchenware (4,000 sets), 72-hour food packages (2,000 packs), and one-month food packages (1,200 packs). From August onwards, the IRCS, in coordination with engaged stakeholders, began preparing for the anticipated influx. All of those who managed to enter, spreading throughout Iran, did so illegally. In response, the Ministry of the Interior conducted a voluntary headcount registering 2.2 million Afghans, extending their stay from October 2022 to 20 January 2023. The Afghans did not go to the camps, preferring instead to stay in host communities. BAFIA and UNHCR have not been able to get exact figures on how many will be going to the planned camps for assistance. With this uncertain scenario, the Movement contingency plan shifted its focus to a preparedness response plan for 2023. The prognosis is that due to the skyrocketing inflation and economic challenges in Iran, the Afghans might not be able to continue to share resources and live in host communities, therefore, the option of camps remains valid. In case of a huge influx, the IRCS must be ready to provide basic assistance in the camps, and this is the reason that the procurement of stocks is underway – to be ready for possible distributions in the future.

BAFIA, under the Ministry of Interior, is the primary coordinating body responsible on behalf of the government, overseeing both the local and international response. The IRCS, the National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO), relevant ministries, and armed/security forces, are among the key local actors leading this operation. The involvement of international agencies in an emergency response depends on their operational capacity as well as government requests and approvals. The IRCS will enjoy full access to all areas as the only humanitarian service delivery entity that has maximum access and acceptance by all stakeholders in the country.

In an attempt to contain the spread of COVID-19, the IRCS selected locations for people fleeing Afghanistan where social distancing can be observed. Up to now, 374,230 people were screened at the borders of South Khorasan, Khorasan Razavi, and Sistan-u-Baluchestan provinces. A total of 74,579 PCR tests were performed, as well as 114,949 immediate PCR tests. COVID-19 was found to have infected 593 people, who were quarantined. Additionally, 242,016 migrants and members of host communities were immunised in the four targeted provinces of South Khorasan, Sistan-Baluchestan, Kerman, and Khorasan Razavi.

The IRCS is also engaged in restoring family links supporting minors who were separated from their families when crossing the border.

## **Tajikistan**

## Distributions

During the project implementation period, the following distributions took place:

- The RCST, in collaboration with Mercy Corps and Afghan Ariana Society, distributed hygiene kits to 460 Afghan refugee households in Vahdat city (300), Rudaki district (110), and Jabbor Rasulov district (50).
- Since the beginning of 2022, the RCST has supported 23 Afghan refugees and asylum seekers living in a temporary shelter with food parcels and hygiene kits for three months.



*The RCST registering impacted people in Vahdat for distribution of hygiene kits. Source: RCST*

## Cash Voucher Assistance

- The RCST, in coordination with the Afghan diaspora, identified 400 of the most vulnerable Afghan families in Tajikistan impacted by the crisis for potential cash interventions (multipurpose cash grants [MPCG]). The RCST also coordinated its activities on a defining modality for the potential cash intervention with financial service providers (FSPs). As a result of the negotiations, cash in hand (CiH) was selected as the most appropriate option to support the Afghan refugees. The identified potential targets were from Vahdat town, Dushanbe city, and Rudaki and Hisor districts. The MPCG plan was also coordinated with the MIA and UNHCR to set-up the grant value and selection criteria. The list of potential vulnerable refugees was provided by the Afghan diaspora and verified by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and Refugees, Children and Vulnerable Citizens (RCVC). Subsequently, the RCST, together with volunteers, conducted a vulnerability assessment of 281 HHs, selecting 246 (1,336 people) for CiH support, which was provided in late October and early November.
- To initiate the second round of the vulnerability verification assessment, a list of potential Afghan refugees was obtained from the Afghan diaspora and verified by the MIA and RCVC. The questionnaire was updated, with the inclusion of five new socioeconomic questions, and an assessment of 249 Afghan households was conducted in late November. As a result, 243 HHs (1,397 people) were prioritised and cash in hand was distributed in December 2022. It is worth mentioning that during the second round of distribution, 14 persons with tuberculosis were also provided with cash.

## ***Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan***

- To assist Afghan refugees and asylum seekers in Kazakhstan, the National Society and UNHCR jointly compiled a list of vulnerable Afghan citizens. Within the framework of the EA, a total of 23 vulnerable families were covered by cash support.
- Due to the deteriorating security and socioeconomic conditions in Afghanistan, the ethnic Kyrgyz population has fled to Kyrgyzstan. To extend livelihood and response assistance, a vulnerability assessment was conducted jointly with the RCSK which resulted in six ethnic Kyrgyz households being provided with cash support.



*Cash distribution to Afghan refugees. Source: RCST*

### **Training sessions**

- On 16-17 March, the RCST conducted basic induction training for 20 volunteers in Jayhun district.
- A five-day basic training on humanitarian shelter took place with 25 participants (20 men, five women), RCST staff and five ERC members (all men) from Sugd, Badakhshan, Bokhtar, Rasht and Hisor districts (14-18 June 2022).
- Twenty volunteers (nine men, 11 women), including 13 volunteers (seven men, six women) from Vahdat town and seven volunteers (two men, five women) from Rudaki district were trained on cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and data collecting skills using the KOBO application and PGI/CEA (23 August 2022).
- On 18-19 October 2022, a two-day awareness raising session was held in Kalai Khumb in Darvoz district, for 20 RCST branch volunteers (13 men and seven women) who actively engaged in the training. The goal was to share relevant information on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement; the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; epidemic control; community-based surveillance (CBS) covering health; first aid; cash and voucher assistance; volunteer activities; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); population, gender and inclusion (PGI); community engagement and accountability (CEA); usage of Red Cross and Red Crescent symbols; the RCST's legal basis; the RCST's role in emergency preparedness and response in Tajikistan; and the emergency management system.

#### In the Bokhtar region of Khatlon province:

- Twelve volunteers (NDRT members) (seven men and five women) with the RCST's Bokhtar Regional Branch (8 April 2022) and 20 volunteers (11 men and nine women) with the RCST's Jayhun district branch (6 May 2022) learned about community-based surveillance (CBS) covering health, psychological first aid, and healthcare services.

#### GBO province:

- Twenty volunteers (13 men and seven women) with the RCST's Darvoz district branch (18 October 2022) and 24 NDRT members, including 12 members (10 men and two women) with the RCST's branch in Khorog



town, and another 12 members (five men and seven women) with the RCST branch in Ishkashim district (21 October 2022) learned about community-based surveillance (CBS) covering health, psychological first aid, and healthcare services.

In the Kulob region of Khatlon province:

- Twenty volunteers (11 men and nine women) with the RCST's Kulob Regional Branch (8 November May 2022) and 12 volunteers (NDRT members) (six men and six women) with the RCST's Kulob Regional Branch (9 November 2022) learned about community-based surveillance (CBS) covering health, psychological first aid and healthcare services.

## **Coordination**

- The RCST, with support from the IFRC, continues to coordinate the response plan with the interagency working group. During the reporting period, several interagency coordination meetings took place, including sub-group meetings on infrastructure, WASH, health, CVA and shelter, with the active participation of the RCST and IFRC.
- As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the RCST continues to coordinate with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) on coordinated response planning, and is jointly reviewing their contingency plans for collaborated action in a multi-hazard scenario, including border conflicts and a population influx.
- The RCST, in partnership with UNHCR, continues to closely coordinate with guards on the monitoring of borders, and conducts regular visits to border areas to get direct updates from relevant personnel.
- The RCST continues to actively participate and coordinate its activities in the health sector, led by the Ministry of Health (MH) and WHO.
- For ongoing refugee monitoring, the RCST continues to coordinate bilaterally with the MIA on a monthly basis on population movement updates and planned activities for refugees and asylum seekers in Tajikistan.
- The RCST has bilateral partnerships with UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, IOM and Mercy Corps to support population movements.
- A number of coordination meetings were held with UNHCR, RCVC, UNICEF, Mercy Corps, Ariana Afghan Diaspora, Mol and other partners to support Afghan refugees residing in Tajikistan.
- The RCST's leadership held an online call with the Afghan Red Crescent Society on possible cooperation in cross-border districts/areas and a joint technical working group was created to facilitate this process (9 August 2022).
- Regular meetings are organised with UNHCR, ICRC, MIA and other partners to report on progress and discuss the planned interventions under the multipurpose cash grant.

## **Human resources**

The RCST's DM Assistant started working on the operation during the reporting period although recruitment related to the Initial Reception Centre (IRC) response was cancelled. The RCST's PMER Officer was also identified and began working during the reporting period, while the RCST's Cash Focal Point was hired for one year (with a potential extension for an additional two years), funded by the Swiss Red Cross. In March, the RCST, under its OD department supported by the Emergency Appeal, appointed a PGI focal person who will also cover technical support for CEA.

The IFRC surge missions that included a Shelter Manager, Operations Manager, Security delegate and Logistics Surge were completed in February 2022. The Health delegate continued to support the team with shorter missions with the RCST. The Shelter Surge was extended for two more months. A Canadian Red Cross funded Operations Manager arrived in March for a two-month mission (ending in May 2022). The National Society Development (NSD) delegate supported the operation from January (until the end April 2022), with funding from outside the Emergency Appeal. There were two short missions from the Central Asia Country Cluster Office to support the RCST in CVA planning and coordination. Since October 2022, a Health delegate joined the IFRC office in Dushanbe to support the timely implementation of the health and WASH-related components of the projects. The cash delegate, based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan was also recruited to support CVA activities.

## **Procurement and pre-positioning**

During the reporting period, several purchases were initiated in the country both by the IFRC and RCST. With the change in the response strategy, the purchases related to the IRC setup were cancelled, and the focus going forward shifted to increased preparedness and pre-positioning of response and relief goods.

With support from the Canadian Red Cross, a total of 300 family tents were received for pre-positioning stocks, and there are currently 425 family tents, including 125 winter kits.<sup>5</sup> In-country procurement by the RCST included household items for approximately 700 families, hygiene kits and coal heaters for the winterised family tents. To mobilise pre-positioning stocks in locations without warehousing facilities, five units of 40-foot containers were placed in the RCST's central warehouse. In case of emergencies, these containers can be moved to any border area and used to pre-position stocks of household items. In addition, 1,000 pieces of bed sets were procured and pre-positioned in the central warehouse of the RCST.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

#### *Pakistan*

Afghan refugees/migrants in Pakistan, especially those who are unregistered, lack access to legal services, education, shelter, healthcare services, clean drinking water, opportunities for livelihoods, and have comparatively low health literacy. The monsoon floods have further aggravated their needs, especially in KP, Balochistan, and Sindh provinces.

Due to the recent floods in 2022, it is estimated that 800,000 Afghans are displaced, while existing camps have been uprooted, underscoring the need to address the protection, health, food insecurity situation, high prices and lack of livelihood opportunities in the target areas. Afghans and households hosting migrants/refugees need greater support to cover their basic needs.

There is also a need to complement the limited health services available in the five targeted districts bordering Afghanistan. Existing clinics have either been destroyed or provide no or extremely basic facilities or are overburdened; yet they provide access and assistance to some of the most vulnerable and underserved population groups in the country within hard-to-reach areas. Healthcare facilities in Chaman area are the most under pressure due to existing caseloads that also include Afghans crossing the border for medical treatments. There are no child and mother care centres, however, roughly 500,000 children were reportedly born during the floods, including migrants and the people displaced multiple times. Migrants crossing the border have different health needs, for example, some are injured during their journey or separated by authorities at the border (multiple times over vaccinations or the non-issuance of vaccine certificates for the undocumented). Additional unmet needs include protection from being arrested, access to information on services being provided to the vulnerable population, telecommunication and transport issues at the border, and lack of rental housing, health, food and essential household items, warm clothing, and drinking water.

Hygiene conditions must be improved in host communities, which suffer due to poverty, overcrowding, and limited resources. An increase in the practice of open defecation, poor menstrual hygiene and use of untreated water exposes communities and refugees to additional health risks, the spread of COVID-19, mortality, and stunting. There is a further need to consider how this operation may adjust to the challenges caused by climate change and ways to mitigate these risks.

#### *Iran*

People displaced from Afghanistan are in a vulnerable position and require assistance with shelter, livelihoods, water, hygiene, and health services. The Iranian Red Crescent has been preparing for and responding to the population movement right after conditions in Afghanistan began to deteriorate. Due to the unpredictable

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<sup>5</sup> The delivery of additional 125 winter kits was delayed on the supplier-side in Pakistan due to Ramadan.

patterns and situation in the country, forecasting the exact number of incoming persons is difficult as official borders are locked, and any influx is considered illegal.

Although BAFIA has introduced the option of voluntary screening, and even after a voluntary head count screening exercise, the situation remains uncertain, as very few people are arriving to the designated camps/settings. In the event that new political decisions lead to an increased influx of people into Iran, the IRCS would be responsible for providing household items, health care, rehabilitation, and vaccinations. Otherwise, the organisation will continue to provide zero border support in transit settings for people that are to be repatriated after 72 hours based on need.

Since June, the IRCS has been supported by two more DREFs (flooding and earthquake), which takes the DREF count to a total of eight in the last 18 months. Since March of this year, inflation has been impacting the country and increased vulnerabilities for migrants as well as host communities. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs determined that the minimum wage received by workers needs to increase by at least 38% in terms of income from April 2022 onwards, while market prices have almost tripled. This inflation has impacted the operation's resources as well, especially procurement for restocking.

To remain prepared for potential developments in 2023, the IRCS, IFRC, and ICRC revised their contingency plan to the status of a response preparedness plan. Under next year's unified IFRC plan 2023, a continuation of several activities was identified as necessary for host communities and Afghan nationals. Nationwide planning is required since head count data shows that an influx is not only limited to four provinces but almost 11.

### **Tajikistan**

During the reporting period, the following assessments were undertaken:

- Two rounds of vulnerability and needs assessments of Afghan refugees residing in Vahdat, Rudaki, Hisor, and Dushanbe. This assessment enabled the RCST and IFRC to prioritise the most vulnerable Afghan refugee households for provision of cash-in-hand support.
- Engineering and design assessment of the RCST's HQ, warehouse in Dushanbe, branches in Bokhtar and Kulyab, as well an assessment of the school in J. Rasulov district.
- Fleet management capacity assessment of the RCST.
- Logistics and procurement capacity assessment of the RCST.
- Vulnerability assessment of Afghan asylum seekers in Kazakhstan.
- Vulnerability assessment of ethnic Kyrgyz families who arrived from Afghanistan to Kyrgyzstan.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

#### **Pakistan**

The fifth wave of COVID-19 and the rapid spread of the Omicron variant significantly affected the country, resulting in the delay or halting of some activities of the response operation. However, the worst is over, and all restrictions have been eased by the government. In addition to COVID-19 and the current Afghan migration situation, other risk factors may include harsh weather conditions, insecurity, and possible conflict and violence within Afghanistan as well as the deteriorating security conditions in Pakistan.

Risk	Mitigation actions
Record monsoon floods in the country stretch the National Society's capacities and hamper the operation.	The IFRC is scaling-up support for the PRCS flood operation to ensure continued implementation and support to other operations and programmes. The PRCS is supporting the government's efforts in responding to the flood emergency in the country, in addition to supporting Afghan refugees and migrants in the affected areas.

The government has closed its borders to new arrivals and may not encourage organisations to continue activities along the border areas.	The PRCS, in its auxiliary role, will continue to work closely with the government and is already implementing activities for Afghan refugees. The current EA activities will target existing Afghan and host communities, alongside possible newly displaced people from Afghanistan, while further assisting and strengthening host communities for the future.
Other possible risk factors include the ongoing clashes and violence within Afghanistan, as well as the deteriorating security situation across the borders.	The PRCS is closely monitoring developments within Afghanistan focusing on security incidents at Pakistan/Afghanistan border areas. The IFRC, in turn, is regularly releasing advisories to staff and volunteers accordingly.

### Iran

Risks	Mitigation actions
Staff and volunteer health: there is a risk of contracting COVID-19 as a result of response-related community-based activities.	The IRCS began immunising all staff and relief workers, and only those vaccinated were deployed in this operation (beginning 3 July 2021). Strict adherence to the IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocol. Refreshing risk awareness communication aspects by utilising existing COVID-19 protection audio-visual learning platforms for staff and volunteers. The relief operations manager prioritises adherence monitoring.
The number of people from Afghanistan infected with COVID-19 is growing.	The IRCS will select locations for people fleeing from Afghanistan where social distancing can be observed.
Delays in transferring financial aid, in-kind resources, and funds to Iran as a result of sanctions imposed on the country.	Negotiations between the IFRC, ICRC, and IRCS to find a solution to expedite the transfer of funds to Iran are ongoing.  Agreements to take place between the IRCS and ICRC to financially support refugee vaccination activities as well as the population movement operation
Currency fluctuations may further impact prices in local markets.	Currency fluctuations as well as prices will be closely monitored with any findings included in proposed revisions to the plan.
Resource availability versus deployment of funds/surge/in-kind versus scale-up could be challenging.	Agile fundraising efforts allowing for the immediate mobilisation of funds and resources on the ground with available funds to be transferred to the country.
The IFRC lacks trained human resources to tackle scale-up support.	The IFRC is already recruiting PMER and project officers so that when operational scale is reached, staff will be prepared to absorb the pressures and provide appropriate technical assistance to the IRCS.
Security risk is a major concern for Iranian authorities in light of recent developments at the border where terrorists or members of fundamentalist groups may enter the country together with asylum seekers.	Iranian authorities took serious measures to monitor and control the movement of displaced people at its borders and encouraged them to register to receive vaccinations and a temporary resident permit.

### Tajikistan

Risks	Mitigation actions
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Continuation of border closures might lead to a perception of lack of preparedness and commitment from the Government of Tajikistan by donors.	Continued advocacy within the stakeholder group for a potential influx of Afghan refugees and asylum seekers in line with the Emergency Appeal.
Risk of extreme weather-related events in South Tajikistan (mud flows, droughts, seasonal road closures due to weather conditions). Earthquakes would result in additional humanitarian needs compounding the existing situation.	The RCST's capacity building response at the local branch level, in close collaboration with key stakeholders, can ensure that emergency response goods are adequately prepositioned at strategic locations for a rapid first response.
Conflicts across borders and civil unrest in the GBAO may further complicate the situation for the RCST in responding to an emergency in these areas, limiting access and stretching resources in the response.	Community-based activities with volunteers and community engagement with PGI, CEA, CBS and basic health services will ensure an effective and immediate response with remote coordination while gaining safe and neutral access during emergencies.
Frequent changes in external factors (including the situation in Afghanistan and migratory flows to neighbouring countries) affect the implementation of planned activities.	National Societies and the IFRC maintain close coordination to make sure that activities continue to address urgent needs. National Societies maintain close national and field-level coordination so that relevant operational information is promptly shared.
Low or no influx of Afghan refugees and asylum seekers may lead to reputational risk, given the large amount of invested funds.	The overall effort made in preparing for a potential influx of Afghan refugees is linked to the national emergency preparedness and response plan and increases the capacity for any future emergency.
Newly arrived refugees could trigger higher market prices, including real estate and essential commodity prices. This may result in tensions between the Tajik host and guest population.	The RCST starts to provide assistance to refugees and host communities to build social cohesion in the identified locations of intervention.
The evolving crisis situation in Afghanistan and unexpected resurgence of COVID-19 can eventually further stretch the collective response capacity of the RCST and humanitarian stakeholders.	Verify that COVID-19 guidelines are an integral part of all response strategies and plans, and that the anticipated Afghan influx response plan is linked to national contingency planning. Take the opportunity to scale-up interagency organisational response capacity.
The RCST's limited capacity in emergency logistics is not enhanced as planned, which could cause delays with the implementation, especially in procurement and mobilisation.	The IFRC and RCST review the emergency logs capacity, including warehouse management, the pre-positioning mobilisation plan, and fleet management system. The IFRC supports the RCST in quickly adapting to the scaling needs. In case of a sudden emergency, the IFRC deploys logistics surge capacity to support the operation.
Overdue reporting and late reconciliation of working advances from the National Society.	Coordination setup is developed involving all necessary levels; different means of communication are identified at the operational and strategic levels which allow regular monitoring and follow-up as well as rapid decision-making and approval to avoid delays.
Expenditures do not represent proper value for money.	The IFRC makes careful considerations to balance the humanitarian imperative and life-saving response with quality and value-adding interventions, particularly in logistics and procurement services which strives to provide the best value for money for humanitarian operations.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

#### **Pakistan**

The Operational Strategy of the PRCS and IFRC in Pakistan remained unchanged during the reporting period. Through direct service delivery, awareness building, and in-kind support, the PRCS aims to improve access to basic health, WASH, livelihoods and protection services for existing Afghan and host communities in five targeted districts of Pakistan – in Chaman (Killa Abdullah), Quetta, Khyber, North Waziristan and Chitral. However, given post-heavy monsoon flooding in the country, two of the districts under this EA, Quetta and Chitral, were affected by the floods. In both districts, the focus is to support displaced people from Afghanistan and host communities, as well as migrants and migration preparedness for future population movements. Activities under the Population Movement Operation will continue as expected in coordination with the flood response. The PRCS is also supporting migrants crossing the Chaman border by providing first aid to those who are in need.

#### **Health:**

As part of the EA, the PRCS launched mobile health units (MHU) in North Waziristan, Khyber, and Chitral, which are currently operational. Approximately 26,834 patients have been provided with OPD services along with free medicines by the PRCS teams. Apart from sensitising the communities through awareness sessions, referral services are also provided at these MHUs, which address common diseases, including hypertension, urinary tract infections (UTIs), respiratory tract infections (RTIs), gastronomy, and dermatitis, among others.

The health activities under this EA are complemented by the PRCS's separate humanitarian buffer COVID-19 vaccine operation, which specifically targets Afghan communities in Pakistan and also includes districts targeted under this EA.

#### **WASH:**

Under the WASH component, the PRCS successfully installed three solarised water filtration plants in North Waziristan, Khyber, and Chitral. Areas and locations were identified and technically evaluated with installation in Quetta and Chaman following completion of the tendering process. The production of clean drinking water has already started from these plants and is benefiting the communities. Community elders and district administrations greatly appreciated the PRCS for providing clean drinking water to the area. A total of 10,167 sessions were conducted by hygiene promoters and 21,469 participants (9,885 males, 11,584 females) were provided with health and hygiene sessions.

#### **Livelihoods:**

Under livelihoods support, orientation sessions on the Red Rose application were conducted for PRCS staff and volunteers. Selection tools and criteria for the targeted population were defined and communicated to relevant stakeholders to ensure equitable access to services for the most vulnerable families. Registration of the targeted population was completed using Red Rose and cash disbursements were initiated by utilising the financial services of the General Post Office.

#### Primary Targeting Criteria

1. Afghans holding an Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) and asylum seeker certificate holders both in camps and off camps (first priority).
2. Afghans having Proof of Registration (POR) cards both in camps and off camps (second priority).
3. Computerised National Identity Card (CNIC) holders, such as host Pakistani communities (third priority).

#### **Iran**

The Operational Strategy was updated due to operational changes and an influx of priority needs. And because the IRCS is mandated, as a local actor nationwide, to accommodate the needs of physical rehabilitation services, a request was made to shift the budget for hygiene kits to physical rehabilitation items and PPE items to hygiene kits. This priority is a result of the higher prices for physical rehabilitation items and their urgent need among

some Afghan refugees. Furthermore, as the number of people infected with COVID-19 continues to decline, PPE is no longer required.

Host communities were also impacted as a result of the harsh economic conditions in the country and the fact that the majority of people who entered Iran are dispersed across several provinces.

The overall operational objective of this EA was to prepare for and respond to 37,500 people or 7,500 HHs (25% of the total target) in case of a mass influx, with emergency shelters meeting basic needs, including food and household items, health and WASH services (partial contribution to the IRCS plan).

The following adaptations to the Operational Strategy were agreed between the IRCS and IFRC:

- In accordance with the amended Operational Strategy, the total number of tents will decrease by 7,100, and the allocated funds will be utilised for food parcel replenishments/restocking for 2023. The rationale is that current trends indicate that the influx of migrants will not willingly relocate to shelter or campsites but will instead remain in unscreened scattered host communities. Furthermore, additional people may cross illegally and stay in transitory camps for 48 to 72 hours. Food baskets are, therefore, considered a higher priority.
- The IRCS approach is being redirected into more community-based software activities, such as sensitisations to stakeholders for migration (training sessions), bringing community-based Helal houses to more standard response preparedness levels, as most migrants first connect with these community-based centres established by the IRCS. A packaged approach was also used for trainings, basic tools, and community engagement.
- The search and rescue division of IRCS was supplied with high-consumption equipment in the last 18 months.
- The PER component of the simulation theme park was promoted in order to attract more youth volunteers and the migrant population, and to prepare them for future crises.
- The Movement preparedness and response plan was modified to be more of a response preparedness strategy for 2023. More of the stocks that have been obtained or are in the process of being procured will most likely be used after December 2022. As a result, these replenished commodities will serve a future influx of immigrants either at zero borders or in camps, if this is where Afghans decide to settle in. Zero border support is, therefore, expected to continue throughout the 48–72 hour period when the illegally crossed population is served.
- After the (voluntary) headcount exercise indicated a figure of 2.2 million people, the IRCS chose to increase the purchase of physical rehabilitation equipment for improved service delivery to Afghans and host communities. As the main rehabilitation service provider in the country with centres across Iran, a higher number of Afghans in the country were observed seeking IRCS services in these centres. It was, therefore, decided to prioritise physical rehab equipment procurement over additional hygiene parcels and PPE.
- In the last few months of operations, the focus has been on better analysing needs, adapting services to cater to the requirements of host communities, and coordinating with stakeholders on preparedness to account for different scenarios taking place.

## **Tajikistan**

During the reporting period, the project's Operational Strategy was slightly adjusted in Tajikistan. Due to the closed border, construction of a school and a new warehouse for the prepositioning of household items were cancelled. Instead, the operation focused on building the technical capacity of LDMCs and NDRTs with the provision of basic rescue equipment, which would allow them to respond to any emergencies and an increased influx of people from Afghanistan.

As part of a socioeconomic development initiative, the secondary school was renovated (including winterization), allowing the children of Afghan refugees residing in the area to study.

The RCST's Contingency Plan was also revised, making it multi-hazard, covering population movements, earthquakes, and pandemics. As well, the updated action plans will better prepare the RCST for any refugee influx.

Notably, activities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan were included in the operation. In Kazakhstan, a scenario for population movements and a draft Contingency Plan were developed, and Afghan asylum seekers and refugees were provided with cash, while in Kyrgyzstan, ethnic Kyrgyz who arrived from Afghanistan were supported through CVA.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT<sup>6</sup>

### Shelter, Housing and Settlements



#### People to be reached:

	Pakistan <sup>7</sup>	Iran	Tajikistan
Male	-	20,625	up to 23,000
Female	-	16,875	up to 27,000
Total	-	37,500	up to 50,000

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

#### Outcome:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Iran: # of people receiving emergency shelter and household items	37,500	15,128 (3,782 HHs)
TJ: <sup>8</sup> Total # of people reached with shelter interventions	Up to 3,000 <sup>9</sup>	80

#### Output:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Iran: # of tents and shelter items replenished	7,500	400
TJ: # of site assessments carried out	7	16
TJ: # of tents/shelters pre-positioned to IRCS <sup>10</sup>	600	425
TJ: # of people receiving emergency shelter and household items	Up to 3,000 <sup>11</sup>	234

#### Progress towards outcomes

##### Iran:

The primary activities of the IRCS in this area of intervention are centred on providing emergency shelter to people crossing from Afghanistan.

Implementation of the activities was hampered by delays in the transfer of funds to the National Society.

<sup>6</sup> The Iranian Red Crescent is still working on collecting and compiling the data from branches, therefore, updated figures will be shared in the next update after the collected information is finalised.

<sup>7</sup> No shelter activities are foreseen in Pakistan.

<sup>8</sup> Separate indicators for Tajikistan are marked as 'TJ'.

<sup>9</sup> As per Scenario I of the EPoA.

<sup>10</sup> The indicator was adjusted for the pre-positioning target as a result.

<sup>11</sup> As per Scenario I of the EPoA; the indicator is specific to new arrivals to the seven identified locations.



Emergency distribution ceased and the provincial branches were involved in other emergency operations as some Afghan migrants moved to the cities while others returned to their homes. It was decided that the Movement Preparedness and Response Plan (formerly the CP) would be used to assess the migrant population's status in the cities and that the provincial warehouses' restocked supplies would be dispersed in accordance with the new distribution scheme. As a result of unregistered refugees returning to Afghanistan, relief supplies were kept in provincial warehouses for potential future population movements.

So far, the overall response of the IRCS has been as follows:

- Distribution of 4,000 cooking sets, 7,700 ground mats, 9,040 blankets, and 15,128 tents (stored in warehouses).
- Provision of shelter support to 3,782 HHs during their stay in camps or at zero borders.
- Distribution of 13,900 carpets, 55,540 blankets, 31,000 kgs covering sheets for tents, 7,100 kitchen sets, 11,600 cooking/heating sets.



*IRCS providing shelter support at zero borders. Source: IRCS*

#### **Tajikistan:**

- Five units of 40-foot containers were positioned in the RCST's central warehouse to mobilise pre-positioning stocks in locations without warehousing facilities. In an emergency, these containers could be moved to any border area and used to pre-position NFI stocks. In addition, 1,000 bed sets were procured and pre-positioned in the RCST's central warehouse.
- Procurement and pre-positioning was initiated for an additional 500 sets of household items.



## Livelihoods and Multi-purpose cash



### People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan	Other central Asian countries
Male	35,751	20,625	up to 23,000	330
Female	34,349	16,875	up to 27,000	270
Total	70,100	37,500	up to 50,000	600

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

### Outcome:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: Assessment was completed and families identified for cash disbursement	Yes	Yes
Pakistan: # of volunteers (20 from each district) have been identified for training on CVA	100	100
Iran: # of people who have access to their basic needs for food security	37,500	20,600
CA: <sup>12</sup> # of people among migrants reached with livelihoods support	Scenario-dependent	80
CA: # of people in host communities reached with livelihoods support	Scenario-dependent	0
CA: # of people (both among migrants and host communities) reached with cash for basic needs	1,000 <sup>13</sup>	0

### Output:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people reached through unconditional cash grants	70,100	26,250
Iran: # of households receiving food items	7,500	20,600 people/5,150 HHs
CA: # of people in host communities supported with CVA	TJ: 1,000 KG: TBD KZ: 100	0
CA: # of people supported with host community food production/income generation projects	20,000	0
CA: # of people among migrants receiving food parcels	TJ: 3,000 <sup>14</sup>	1,404
CA: # of people in host communities receiving food parcels	TJ: 1,000	4,000
CA: # of people among migrants supported with CVA	TJ: 800	2,73320

<sup>12</sup> Indicators referring to Central Asia are marked as 'CA'.

<sup>13</sup> As per Scenario I of the EPoA.

<sup>14</sup> As per Scenario I of the EPoA.

**Progress towards outcomes**

**Pakistan**

- A total of 100 volunteers and provincial staff were trained on the Red-Rose application covering the data collection process and cash distribution to the targeted population.
- In total, 26,250 people (3,750 HHHs) were reached with cash grants by November 2022. Of these, 8,750 people (1,250 HHHs) were reached in Chitral, Khyber Agency, and North Waziristan in April 2022. The other 17,500 (2,500 HHHs) were reached in Killa Abdullah (Chaman) and Quetta in August 2022. The registration of 9,500 new HHHs is ongoing, with distributions to be conducted in December 2022.



Three-day training for staff and volunteers with PRCS Peshawar on CASH in emergencies. (Source: PRCS KP branch)



The PRCS conducted three days of training for staff and volunteers in Quetta, Balochistan on CASH in emergencies. (Source: PRCS Balochistan branch)



A 1GPO official disbursing cash to selected Afghan nationals in Balochistan. A PRCS volunteer is present to inform and facilitate the process. (Source: PRCS)



PRCS volunteers register targets for cash distributions. (Source: PRCS)



Volunteer orientation on the cash registration and disbursement process. (Source: PRCS)



Orientation for the targeted population on the cash disbursement process and CEA mechanisms. (Source: PRCS)

## Iran

Food packages were delivered to 3,120 households for the first 72 hours based on the emergency needs of migrants. Furthermore, due to the rising cost of basic commodities and the displacement of migrants into urban areas, the Movement Preparedness and Response Plan is focused on the provision of food and hygiene kits rather than relief tents. The emergency tents will only be available to migrants at zero border crossing points.



IRCS staff distributing food items. Source: IRCS

## Tajikistan

During the project implementation period, the RCST distributed food parcels to 74 Afghan refugees and asylum seekers in temporary refugee shelters, supported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, while a total of 80 Afghan refugees stranded on Shahritus island along the Panj river were supported with emergency food supplies during the initial response phase. In addition, the RCST provided food parcels to 250 families (1,250 people) in Vahdat supported by the Afghan diaspora in the United States.

The RCST also reached out to approximately 4,000 people in host communities in Vahdat city with food parcels supported by the KS Centre. The RCST appeal team and Vahdat branch supported the distribution (through funds outside this Emergency Appeal).

In coordination with the Afghan diaspora, MIA and UNHCR, the RCST identified over 500 of the most vulnerable Afghan refugee and asylum seeking households for CVA. As reported above, in two rounds, there were 489 HHs consisting of 2,733 people that were supported.

As part of a social development project in Jabbor Al Rasul, the RCST identified a hospital canteen to provide livelihood opportunities to Afghan refugees who will operate the facility. This initiative will be supported by the Emergency Appeal.

## Health & Care



### People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan
<b>Male</b>	<b>33,711</b>	<b>20,625</b>	<b>up to 23,000</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>32,389</b>	<b>16,875</b>	<b>up to 27,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,100</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>up to 50,000</b>

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

### Outcome:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people reached with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	66,100	26,834
Pakistan: # of people reached through first aid	Needs-based	53
Pakistan: # of communities aware of the risks related to epidemics	5	3
Pakistan: # of people reached with community-based disease control and health promotion activities	66,000	26,834
Pakistan: # of people reached through psychological first aid	Needs-based	53
Iran: # of people who have access to primary health services	37,500	0
Iran: # of people receiving first aid	37,500	0
Iran: # of people screened/tested	37,500	114,949
Iran: # of people reached with PSS support	TBD	0
Iran: # of volunteers identified and trained on PSS	TBD	0
Iran: # of volunteers provided with PSS	TBD	0
TJ: # of people provided with primary health services	Scenario-dependent	80

### Output:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of assessments in the targeted districts to identify health risks and needs.	1	3
Pakistan: # of volunteers trained in first aid	100	125
Pakistan: # of volunteers trained in epidemic control	100	100
Pakistan: # of vaccination campaigns conducted	5	0
Pakistan: # of awareness sessions conducted	500	1,067 <sup>15</sup>
Pakistan: # of volunteers identified and trained on psychological first aid	100	100
Iran: # of basic health units activated and deployed	3	3

<sup>15</sup> A total of 1,067 awareness sessions were conducted in three districts: Chitral, Khyber, and North Waziristan. The total number of people sensitised through these sessions are 21,469.

Iran: # of CBHFA volunteers activated and deployed	TBD	0
TJ: # of staff and volunteers trained in first aid and health promotion	98	88
TJ: # of health assessments conducted in refugee reception centres and host communities	TBD	1
TJ: # of staff and volunteers trained in epidemic control and CBS	98	108
TJ: # of RC volunteers trained in MHPSS	98	88
TJ: # of child-friendly spaces set-up	7	0
TJ: # of people reached with MHPSS services	6,500	2
Iran: <sup>16</sup> # of physical rehabilitation centres equipped in targeted provinces	13	0

**Progress towards outcomes**

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<sup>16</sup> New indicator is based on operational changes and needs.

## Pakistan

- One hundred and twenty-five volunteers were trained in first aid with another 100 volunteers trained in psychological first aid (PFA). A total of 53 patients received first aid with psychological first aid provided to 13 people to help them cope with trauma or anxiety resulting from accidents or illness.
- To prevent the spread of infectious diseases within the districts, 100 volunteers received training on epidemic control.
- Assessments were conducted in three districts (Chitral, Khyber and North Waziristan) which identified health risks and needs.
- Three MHUs were established also in Chitral, Khyber and North Waziristan to facilitate the health system and host communities. More than 26,834 patients have visited and received treatment at PRCS MHUs during the reporting period. Common diseases being addressed by the MHUs include hypertension, UTIs, RTIs, gastroenteritis, dermatitis, etc. Referral services are also provided at the MHUs.
- Three communities in Chitral, Khyber, and North Waziristan were sensitised on the risks related to epidemics.
- Community-based health promotion activities reached 21,469 people (9,885 men and 11,584 women) to control and reduce the risk of epidemic diseases. A total of 1,067 community awareness sessions (by 4,259 by male hygiene promoters and 5,908 by female hygiene promoters) were conducted on a range of topics, such as COVID-19, health and hygiene, and water-borne diseases at the medical camps in the targeted districts.



Patients receiving OPD services at the MHU in North Waziristan district. Source: PRCS district branch



Patients waiting their turn at the MHU in Waziristan district. Source: PRCS district branch





*Patients receiving OPD services at the MHU in North Waziristan district. Source: PRCS district branch*

### **Iran**

The IRCS is deploying its basic health care units (BHCUs) and establishing mobile clinics in the four affected provinces as part of a variety of campaigns to provide services to those who impacted psychologically and physically. The current intervention will mitigate the health-related effects of the crisis on affected communities and those in need, among other things. The IRCS deployed its resources and volunteers to perform rapid testing during the national plan to screen arrivals from air, land, and sea borders, while they were equipped with basic health items and PPE. More than 114,000 passengers were screened, and about 75,000 people were PCR-tested. Basic health care units were set up in case migrants were to be housed in emergency camps for a lengthy period of time. The IRCS has vaccinated 242,016 Afghan migrants in the four target provinces, and almost 61,400 passengers were screened in line with IRCS health measures. After being infected with COVID-19, roughly 593 people were quarantined. This plan involved a total of 2,458 operational staff.

The IRCS has 206 physical rehabilitation units and 83 rehabilitation centres across the country, with 13 centres spread across the three provinces. Physical rehabilitation preparedness supplies will be procured and stocked at a central warehouse in Tehran.





IRCS performing rapid screening tests. Source: IRCS

## Tajikistan

Continuous coordination is taking place with the WHO, MoH and sector partners concerning health services, including initial screening, vaccinations, PSS, health referrals, and basic health care provision at IRCs.

During the reporting period, the following awareness raising sessions were provided:

### In the Bokhtar region of Khatlon province:

- Twelve volunteers (NDRT members) (seven men and five women) at the RCST Bokhtar Regional Branch (8 April 2022) and 20 volunteers (11 men and nine women) at the RCST Jayhun district branch (6 May 2022) learned about community-based surveillance (CBS) covering health, psychological first aid, and healthcare services.

### GBAO province:

- Twenty volunteers (13 men and seven women) at the RCST Darvoz district branch (18 October 2022), 24 NDRT members, including 12 members (10 men and two women) at the RCST branch in Khorog town, and 12 members (five men and seven women) at the RCST branch in Ishkashim district (21 October 2022) learned about community-based surveillance (CBS) covering health, psychological first aid, and healthcare services.

### In the Kulob region of Khatlon province:

- Twenty volunteers (11 men and nine women) at the RCST Shohin's Kulob Regional Branch (8 November May 2022) and 12 volunteers (NDRT members) (six men and six women) at the RCST Kulob Regional Branch (9 November 2022) learned about community-based surveillance (CBS) covering health, psychological first aid, and healthcare services.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

### People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan
Male	35,751	20,625	up to 23,000
Female	34,349	16,875	up to 27,000
Total	70,100	37,500	up to 50,000

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

### Outcome:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that meet agreed standards, according to the specific operational and programmatic context	70,100	21,469
Pakistan: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	70,000	21,469
Iran: # of people provided with safe drinking water	37,500	15,500
TJ: # of people provided with water, sanitation, and hygiene-related services	3,000 <sup>17</sup>	3,754

### Output:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of site assessments carried out and shared	5	5
Pakistan: # of litres safe water distributed (cumulative)	Needs-based	120,000 litres (per day)
Pakistan: Average amount of safe water distributed per person per day	TBC	15 litres (per day)
Pakistan: # of water distribution points	15-20	24
Pakistan: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	70,000	21,469
Pakistan: # of people per toilet	20-50	0
Pakistan: # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	10,000	0
Iran: Coordination with WASH actors	Yes	
Iran: # of people provided with adapted hygiene kits	37,500	12,400 (3,100 HHs)
TJ: # of site WASH assessments carried out	1	4 <sup>18</sup>
TJ: # of people provided with safe drinking water	3,000 <sup>19</sup>	80
TJ: # of people provided with access to excreta disposal facilities	3,000 <sup>20</sup>	0
TJ: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	Up to 3,000	2,954
TJ: # of people provided with hygiene kits	Up to 4,200	2,454

### Progress towards outcomes

<sup>17</sup> As per Scenario I of the EPoA.

<sup>18</sup> Two branch facilities in Boktar and J. Balkhi for the construction of WASH facilities. In addition, two schools in Jabbor Al Rasul, in coordination with UNICEF, to support the renovation of toilets.

<sup>19</sup> As per Scenario I of the EPoA.

<sup>20</sup> As per Scenario I of the EPoA.

## **Pakistan**

- The installation of solarised water filtration plants was completed in Chitral, Khyber, and North Waziristan. Each plant's production capacity is 40,000 litres of clean drinking water per day. There are three water collection points consisting of eight water taps at each point, separated for men and women, except in Chitral. Two additional filtration plants in Quetta and Killa Abdulla (Chaman) district are being installed following assessments and completion of the tendering processes.
- Selection for the distribution of 9,000 hygiene kits was completed, with distribution to the targeted population set to take place in December 2022.

At the medical camps in the targeted districts of Chitral, Khyber, and North Waziristan, 26,834 people participated in hygiene promotion activities which covered proper handwashing techniques, personal hygiene, the use of oral rehydration solutions (ORL) for diarrhoea, etc.



*Solar panels at the water filtration plant in North Waziristan district. Source: PRCS district branch*



*People collecting water from the solar water filtration plant in North Waziristan district. Source: PRCS district branch*

## **Iran**

The primary activities of the IRCS for this area of intervention are centred on the procurement and provision of safe drinking water through water bottles, hygiene items (such as hygiene kits, jerry cans, sanitary napkins, etc.) for women, men, children, and babies, and hygiene promotion.

So far, the IRCS has provided bottled water to people arriving from Afghanistan at Iranian borders, while hygiene kits have been distributed to 3,100 HHs.

To avoid epidemics or other water-borne diseases, provincial branches of the IRCS are focused on raising awareness about personal and environmental hygiene, water-borne disease prevention, and the treatment and purification of drinking water.

In accordance with the IRCS contingency plan, the Operational Strategy was adapted and will now support the procurement of water tanks as well as some water distribution points in camps as needed.



The IRCS providing drinking water at a zero border transit shelter in Sistan-Baluchestan. Source: IRCS

**Tajikistan**

The RCST supported approximately 2,454 people with hygiene kits – 300 families in Vahdat (1,500 people), 110 families in Rudaki (550 people), 50 families in Jabbor Rasulov (250 people), 74 people at the Hisor temporary shelter, and 80 people on Sharitus island.

A total of 810 hygiene family kits were pre-positioned at the RCST central warehouse.



**Protection Gender and Inclusion**

People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan
Male	33,711		up to 23,000
Female	32,389		up to 27,000
Total	66,100	TBD	up to 50,000

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

### Outcome:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of people that benefited through sensitisation	66,100	26,834
Iran: Operation demonstrates evidence of addressing specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response	Yes	
TJ: # of people supported with RFL services	TBD	0

### Output:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Pakistan: # of staff and volunteers trained to implement the PGI/CEA minimum standards	100	100
Iran: # of staff and volunteers trained on the PGI minimum standards	100	
Pakistan: # of collaborations established with dependable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice	Needs-based	0
TJ: # of staff and volunteers trained on SGBV	TBD	8
TJ: Community feedback systems are established	Yes	Yes

### Progress towards outcomes

#### **Pakistan**

- A total of 26,834 people benefited from PGI awareness sessions at MHUs in Chitral and North Waziristan.
- During the implementation of activities, the PRCS promoted cohesion between host communities and the displaced by providing increased awareness and an improved understanding of the protection of rights and systems.
- One hundred volunteers (23 women and 77 men) were trained to implement PGI minimum standards, by sensitising host communities and displaced people within the target districts (Khyber, North Waziristan, Chitral, Chaman, and Quetta) by raising awareness on basic PGI and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) concepts.
- The referral mechanism for restoring family links, which largely comprises stakeholders dealing with protection-related concerns (organisations, authorities, and UN agencies), was shared with branch focal persons in the Merged Districts, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan. The Merged Areas Branch is providing specialised protection services to host and refugee communities funded by NorCross-Health interventions, which includes psychosocial support and child-friendly spaces.

#### **Iran**

- Nothing to report.

#### **Tajikistan**

- Eight RCST staff attended a one-day online training facilitated by UNICEF on SGBV.
- A PGI focal person was appointed, while the first training for RCST staff and volunteers (including the orientation for leadership on PGI) is planned for the end of June 2022.

## Migration and Displacement



### People to be reached:

	Pakistan	Iran	Tajikistan	Other Central Asian countries
Male	33,711		up to 27,600	up to 2,185
Female	32,389		up to 32,400	up to 2,565
Total	66,100	TBD	up to 60,000	up to 4,750

The indicators below are part of the monitoring plan

### Outcome:

#### Indicators:

Pakistan: People targeted with services for migration assistance and protection

Target

66,100

Actual

0

Iran: Services related to assistance and protection are provided as needed

Yes

### Output:

#### Indicators:

Pakistan: # of volunteers trained on RFL/migration

Target

100

Actual

22

Iran: Awareness and advocacy work carried out

Yes

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Pakistan

Restoring family links (RFL) capacity building was initiated at the PRCS for its staff and volunteers. A total of 100 volunteers were identified across all districts for RFL training, of which 22 have already been trained. The PRCS will confirm the training schedule for the remaining volunteers in the coming days.

#### Iran

IRCS staff and volunteers are attempting to provide RFL services to IDPs, with support from the ICRC. Some evidence suggests that the IDP community should be made aware of the importance of reporting cases of separated families, unaccompanied children, and separated children to IRCS volunteers.

Technical teams from the IFRC, IRCS, and ICRC are collaborating to develop contextualised training materials for the four provincial branches. This is being delayed due to the current situation in the country and will be carried forward as part of the unified plan for 2023.

#### Tajikistan

Nothing to report.



### Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

People to be reached: 70,500

#### Key indicators:

Indicator  
Iran

Actual

Target

# of Community emergency response trainings under Helal Houses	20	50
# of Helal Houses equipped with basic response equipment		120
# of simulation theme park designing costs		1
# of simulation theme park equipment procurements		1
# of Helal Houses public awareness trainings	10	20

**Iran**  
A national working group was established by the IRCS. The IFRC is providing technical support to this working group in crafting the concept note/proposal for the functionality of Helal Houses/Red Crescent community centres. Agreement has been reached on the standard set of equipment and training, and the concept note was translated into Persian for IRCS branches and to reach a wider audience.

The procurement of equipment is ongoing; the IFRC’s MENA RO is helping to guide the local procurement processes. The modules for public awareness via the Helal houses were developed (in Persian) and can be found on the IRCS learning platform (<http://www.khadem.ir>). This activity will continue in next year’s unified plan for 2023. Thus far, 20 community emergency response trainings (out of 50) and 10 public awareness trainings (out of 20) were conducted in these areas/provinces where Afghans are present (Kerman, Bushehr, Khorasan South, Khorasan Razavi, and Fars). This component was initiated after July 2022; hence, preparatory work was conducted in the months leading up to the trainings.


**Pakistan**  
The planned risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery activities were included in the country Operational Plan 2023 and will be implemented in 2023 as part of preparedness efforts by the PRCS.

**Tajikistan**  
Nothing to report.

	<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>		

**Pakistan**  
The planned environmental sustainability activities were included in the country Operational Plan 2023 and will be implemented in 2023 as part of preparedness efforts by the PRCS.

## Enabling approaches

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>		

**Objective:** National Societies are prepared and respond effectively to population movements/emerging crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well-defined and recognised.

The IFRC is working with all involved National Societies and supporting the operation through its NHQ as well as provincial and district branches in the targeted areas.

In Pakistan, orientation has taken place for the branches and volunteers. The IFRC country delegation is closely monitoring the security situation in the operational districts and regular security updates are being shared.

In Iran, trainings/workshops and content/module designs took place throughout the reporting period, in coordination with the IFRC, ICRC and IRCS.

In Tajikistan, the IFRC is working with RCST HQ to strengthen the capacities of the three regional branches and district branches that border Afghanistan.

Further details on the progress and outcome of National Society strengthening, supported by the IFRC, will be provided in the final report.

**Objective:** Technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC membership and with the ICRC is enhanced through cooperation with external partners.

**Pakistan**

The IFRC country delegation and National Society are closely coordinating with UNHCR, IOM and the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CAR) and sharing regular updates. Moreover, the IFRC and National Society have signed a memorandum of understanding with the CAR to support Afghan refugees in the country.

The IFRC country delegation is part of refugee protection working groups at both the national and provincial levels, and attends regular meetings.

Membership partners are closely and regularly coordinating complementarities with programs and operations being implemented in Pakistan. A mechanism is in place through a signed Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA), which fosters effective coordination, collaboration, and information sharing in addition to providing a platform for joint planning and reporting on different operations in the country.



Coordination meeting with the CAR. (Source: PRCS NHQ)

**Iran**

The IRCS holds regular coordination meetings with Movement partners, such as the IFRC and ICRC, to manage the strategic overview of population movements, while joint border monitoring visits were carried out to assess the situation. To facilitate and attract resource mobilisation, the IFRC and the IRCS submitted joint signatory letters to 52 embassies in Iran.

Additionally, the IFRC convened meetings with the WHO, UNDP, and Resident Coordinator and, together with the IRCS, presented the planned intervention outlined in the Emergency Appeal to over 50 in-country embassies. A committee was likewise established to draft a contingency plan which was later modified to be aligned with the National Society response plan for 2023.

The IFRC is actively highlighting the achievements and added value of the IRCS to various stakeholders based in Iran, including the Economic Cooperation Organization, local media outlets, and global social media platforms.

The concept of Helal Houses was promoted to UN agencies, Relief International, MSF, and others. During field monitoring trips to border areas, the IFRC, in partnership with the IRCS and in the presence of the ICRC, brought



the needs of Afghans to the attention of local authorities in Sistan-Baluchistan (the governor, border police, crisis management and civil defence officials, etc.). Additionally, the IFRC convened meetings with DG ECHO South Asia and EU representatives to promote the important work being done by the IRCS in the field of crisis and migration response in Iran. These discussions have made it possible to further strengthen relationships, build connections, and expand networks.

### **Tajikistan**

For the entire project implementation period, the IFRC and RCST held regular coordination meetings with UNHCR, UNICEF, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Afghan diaspora, IOM, and other partners to discuss how to better coordinate support for refugees. The RCST also worked with the Afghan diaspora in the US, which arranged the provision of food parcels to 250 refugee families in Vahdat town in February 2022. The IFRC and RCST also held meetings with local authorities in the districts and towns where refugees are living. All of the activities in these areas in support of refugees are being implemented in coordination and agreement with host authorities.



### **Secretariat Services**

#### **Objective:**

The IFRC is working as one organisation, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, leveraging the strength of the communities they work with as effectively and efficiently as possible.

### **Pakistan**

- All reporting adheres to IFRC reporting procedures and guidelines.
- The IFRC country delegation and PRCS conduct joint monitoring visits to field operations to ensure frequent monitoring by relevant staff, including finance. All operations staff visiting the field are briefed on the current security situation at HQ, provincial, and district branches.
- PMER is supporting external evaluators for the End Line Evaluation of the response, both virtually and in-country, to obtain the required data and document reviews, as well as field visits for KIIs and FGDs, with the communities and relevant provincial and district staff.
- Based on the agreed terms of reference (ToR), the IFRC country delegation is recruiting a consultant for the development of a Migration and Displacement Strategy and the rollout of a plan of action for the National Society.

### **Iran**

- The IFRC delegation is providing assistance so that guidelines and procedures are followed in reference to reporting and the provision of technical support.
- The IFRC delegation and the RO are providing technical support covering PMER, finance, and procurement as outlined in the OS, while several visits from the RO to Iran took place supporting the implementation of activities.
- Several technical support missions took place during the reporting period:
  - An IFRC procurement mission enhanced the sensitisation and capacity of the IRCS to raise the quality of procurement procedures to IFRC standards. Training sessions were conducted, a checklist was formulated, and a *working advance* committee was formed.
  - A PMER mission to Iran supported the formulation of a contextualised framework for reporting, indicator sheets, together with training sessions for field teams.
- The IFRC is providing humanitarian diplomacy services support on a regular basis to the IRCS and the entire MENA region through an IRCS staff member on loan deployed to Beirut (22 July) as Regional MENA HD Adviser.

## Tajikistan

- The IFRC is ensuring that all activities are implemented as per the PGA and IFRC guidelines and regulations. Specifically, monthly situation reports are produced and validated by the IFRC.
- The ROE conducted online training to ensure that the RCST follows the IFRC's corporate procurement procedures. To further build on the RCST's logistics and procurement capacity, a Procurement Delegate was deployed for two weeks to assess the capacity and provide on-the-job-training to RCST staff.
- To enhance the technical capacity of the RCST, a ROE Fleet Delegate was engaged, who assessed the fleet management capacity of the National Society and produced solid recommendations. Based on his report, the procurement of new vehicles for HQ and regional branches was prioritised.
- The multi-hazard Contingency Plan of the National Society, covering population movements and pandemics, was developed with the support of an IFRC Disaster Preparedness and Response Delegate.
- The PER and Plan of Action were developed with the IFRC's support.

## D. FUNDING

Please see the attached financial report at the end of this document for details.

### Contact information

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

#### At the Pakistan Red Crescent Society

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#### At the Iranian Red Crescent Society

- **Secretary General:** Behnam Saeidi, Under Secretary General, International Affairs & IHL Division, email: [intdep@rcs.ir](mailto:intdep@rcs.ir); phone: +98 21 88662618
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#### At the IFRC Geneva

- **Programme and Operations focal point:** Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordination, [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

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#### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals](#)
- [Ops Update #1; Ops Update #2; Ops Update #3;](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Revised Operational Strategy](#)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organisations (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.

# Operational Strategy

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/08-2022/11	Operation	MDRAFRPM21
Budget Timeframe	2021-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Dec 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAFRPM21 - Afghanistan Regional Population Movement 21

Operating Timeframe: 18 Aug 2021 to 31 Dec 2022; appeal launch date: 25 Sep 2021

#### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>24,600,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 21 Dec 2022</b>	<b>9,117,496</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>37.06%</b>

#### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Strategy	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	8,609,000	2,384,147	4,471,527	-2,087,380
PO02 - Livelihoods	3,372,000	1,658,900	20,194	1,638,706
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	2,994,000	504,308	281,188	223,120
PO04 - Health	2,401,000	1,182,733	788,018	394,715
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,551,000	1,122,978	90,196	1,032,782
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	268,000	56,774	12,350	44,424
PO07 - Education	0	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	631,000	351,604	67,663	283,941
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	409,000	298,200	23,083	275,117
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	280,000	21,000	0	21,000
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>21,515,000</b>	<b>7,580,643</b>	<b>5,754,218</b>	<b>1,826,425</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	922,000	351,280	186,923	164,357
EA02 - Secretariat Services	532,000	649,176	277,974	371,202
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	1,631,000	418,696	87,380	331,316
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>3,085,000</b>	<b>1,419,152</b>	<b>552,278</b>	<b>866,875</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,600,000</b>	<b>8,999,795</b>	<b>6,306,495</b>	<b>2,693,300</b>

#### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	9,178,008
Expenditure	-6,306,495
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>2,871,513</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	2,871,513

#### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	614,645	Reimbursed :	614,645	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Operational Strategy

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/08-2022/11	Operation	MDRAFRPM21
Budget Timeframe	2021-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Dec 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRAFRPM21 - Afghanistan Regional Population Movement 21

Operating Timeframe: 18 Aug 2021 to 31 Dec 2022; appeal launch date: 25 Sep 2021

#### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	3,615,100				3,615,100		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	4,690,037				4,690,037		
Italian Red Cross	98,292				98,292		
Japanese Red Cross Society	40,057				40,057		
On Line donations	475				475		
Other			61,635		61,635		
Red Cross of Monaco	52,891				52,891		
Swedish Red Cross	100,808				100,808		
Swiss Red Cross	11,076				11,076		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	375,648	103,094			478,742		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	28,895				28,895		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>9,013,279</b>	<b>103,094</b>	<b>61,635</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,178,008</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>9,178,008</b>	<b>0</b>	