

# FINAL REPORT

## Afghanistan | Regional Population Movement

<b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRAFRPM21 <b>First launched on:</b> 25/09/2021	<b>Glide №:</b> <b>CE-2021-000133-PAK</b> <b>OT-2021-000112-IRN</b> <b>CE-2021-000142-AFG</b>
<b>Final report issued on:</b> 31/03/2023	<b>Timeframe covered by final report:</b> From 18/08/2021 <sup>1</sup> to 31/12/2022
<b>Number of people targeted:</b> 160,000	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 211,453
<b>Funding requirement:</b> CHF 24,600,000	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 614,645 <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>
<b>Funding coverage:</b> CHF 6,025,873 (25%) - Please see further details in section D of this report	



*Food parcel distribution among Afghan displaced population in the border/eastern provinces, IRAN @IRCS.*

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

# Transition of emergency appeal activities to Unified IFRC Network Country Plans

This final report outlines the actions taken by the IFRC in response to the regional population movement in Pakistan, Iran and Tajikistan during the emergency phase of the response from the start of the first DREF operation 8 August 2021 to 31 December 2022. As outlined in this report, the situation in Afghanistan remains precarious and some activities that were foreseen under the emergency appeal operational strategy will continue in 2023, such as support to the National Societies in their continued preparedness actions as well as services provided to vulnerable people from Afghanistan in the three neighbouring countries mentioned above. Activities will include – but are not limited to – equipping local community centres, food distribution and the provision of contextualized training materials.

The continuation of these activities is already reflected in the respective 2023 IFRC Network country plans for [Iran](#), [Pakistan](#) and [Tajikistan](#) (the latter being included in the Central Asia multi-country plan), which show a holistic view of ongoing crisis response and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in each of the countries, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country action. Country plans aim to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

Following discussion with and agreement from the relevant donor, a part of the funds received towards the emergency appeal has been transferred to enable the continuation of the aforementioned activities under the respective country plans, and to provide technical support to the National Societies in Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan (please refer to the Financial Report in section D for further details). Subsequent reports on these activities and funds will follow the schedule of the unified plan (i.e. twice a year).

## 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), in 2023 as the country enters its third consecutive year of drought-like conditions and the second year of crippling economic decline **two-thirds of Afghanistan's population will need humanitarian assistance**. 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 (101.30 CHF) in 2019 to AFN 59,492 (616.86 CHF) in 2022. Most of the needs are in urban areas with 27 out of 34 provincial capitals experiencing extreme severity, 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 displaced Afghans 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 displaced Afghans for four decades. In addition to 1.4 million Afghan refugees, there are also an estimated 840,000 Afghan citizen cardholders and 775,000 undocumented Afghans in Pakistan, bringing the total number of Afghans in Pakistan to over 3 million. Most refugees reside in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (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.

Since August 2021, following the change in the political regime in Afghanistan, the number of new arrivals of Afghans seeking protection in Pakistan is between 100,000 and 250,000 people, according to official sources.

In 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 situation. Two of the five districts targeted under this emergency operation were also affected by floods, considerably increasing the humanitarian needs of people in these areas. 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 undertaking an exercise to verify the status of Afghans holding 'proof of registration' (POR) cards, and register new births of displaced Afghans in Pakistan. This exercise is 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). So far, In addition, IOM has embarked on a project to provide legal aid and information sessions for for Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh, in partnership with its local implementing partner.

In the last few months of the Emergency Appeal, an escalation has been seen in the attacks on government entities by an armed opposition group. Given the current situation, and in the absence of inclusive legal pathways for Afghans in Pakistan, the 'politicization' of managing this refugee situation is likely to continue which furthermore might trigger increased primary and secondary movements from the country, relying on irregular *operandi*.

## **Iran**

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 provide 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 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 or 20 people 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 coming from Afghanistan (over 80%).

The main social problems faced by refugees and asylum seekers were 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, while the majority, 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 had a negative impact on the financial situation of Afghan 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 were only accessible on a paid basis, which asylum-seekers may not be able to afford.

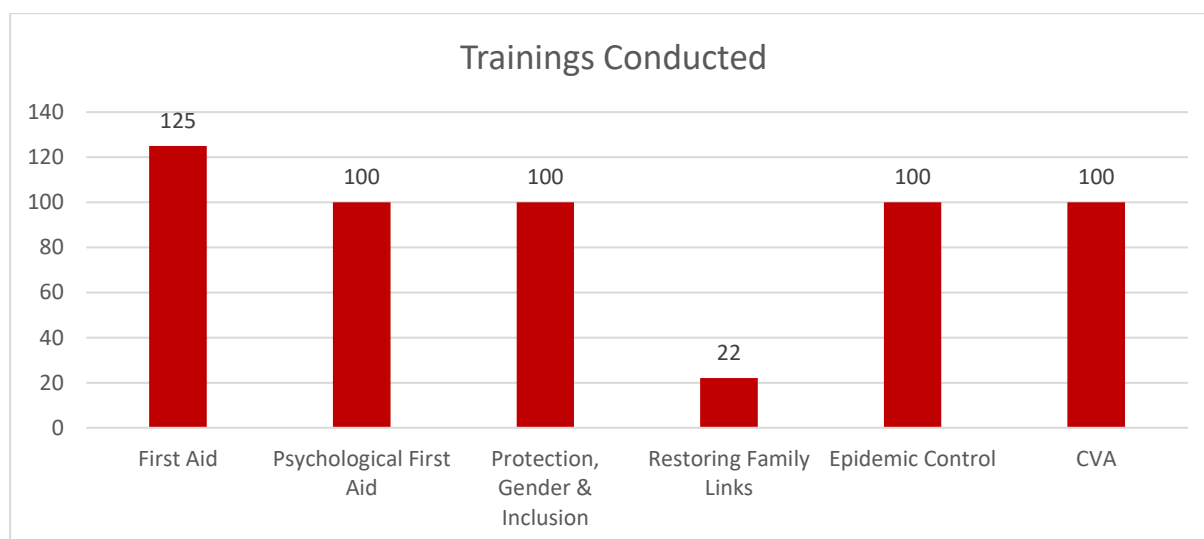
## Summary of response

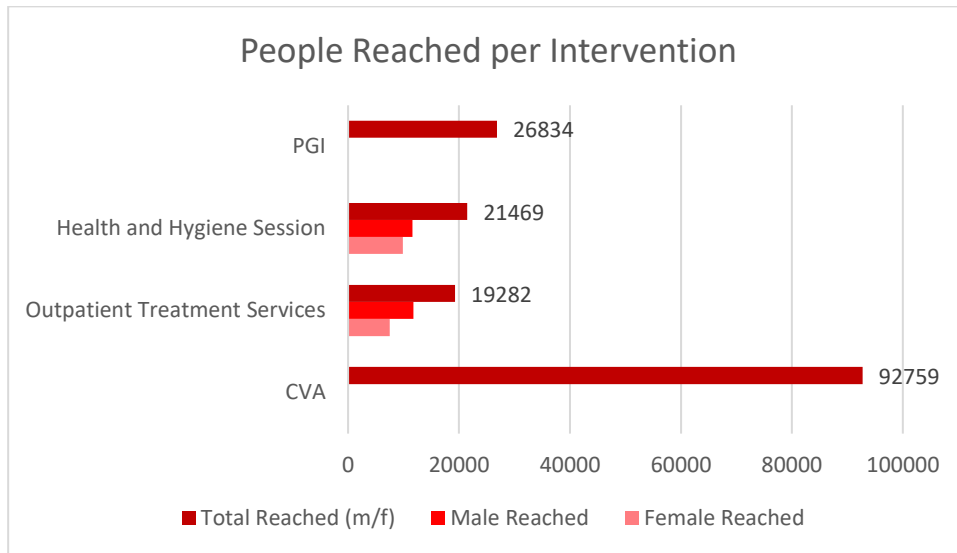
### Pakistan

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 were conducted for the smooth implementation of the project activities.

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.
- Multi-Purpose Cash grants were provided to 13,250 households in five districts. Among the beneficiaries 9,076 were male while 4,174 were female headed households. The total number of individuals benefitting from the intervention were 92,750.
- 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).
- 347 volunteers were selected and trained on First Aid; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA); Psychological First Aid; Protection, Gender & Inclusion; and Restoring Family Links.
- A total of 1,067 community awareness sessions (by 509 by male hygiene promoters and 558 by female hygiene promoters) were conducted by hygiene promoters and 21,469 people (9,885 men, 11,584 women) were provided with health and hygiene sessions.
- The installation of solarized water filtration plants has been completed in Chitral, Khyber and North Waziristan. Each solarized water filtration plant's production capacity is approx. 40,000 liters of clean drinking water per day. There are three water collection points consisting of eight water taps in each point, separated for male and females, except in Chitral.
- 9,000 hygiene kits were distributed to 9,000 vulnerable households. Approximately 26,834 beneficiaries have been sensitized through PGI awareness sessions at MHUs in Chitral and North Waziristan.





### Iran

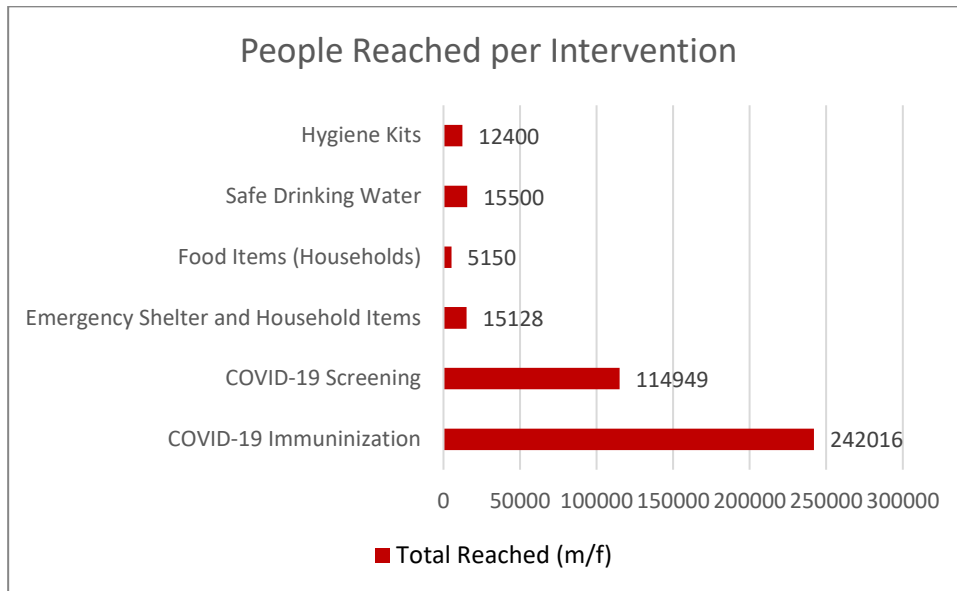
The Iranian Red Crescent Society plays a significant role as an auxiliary to Iranian public authorities in the delivery of humanitarian services, working in partnership with numerous national and local agencies. The IRCS headquarters in Tehran has been continuously overseeing the operation through the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

Aside from the HQs and provincial branches in Sistan-u-Baluchestan, South Khorasan, Khorasane-Razavi, and Kerman, which were 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, were also used for this response. In 11 provinces possible camps were anticipated – mostly in Khorasan Razavi, South Khorasan, Sistan Baluchestan, Semnan, Qom, Lorestan, Khuzestan, Yazd, Bushehr, Kerman, and Fars. Through a joint Movement planning process, the Movement Preparedness and Response plan was updated with an evaluation of the evolving needs in 2023, including the livelihood and physical rehabilitation aspect which were identified as the main needs and adjusted in the updated plan. Some activities will continue in 2023 including contextual activities like migration, preparedness, local community centres/Helal Houses to be equipped with appropriate training.

The IRCS provided emergency assistance (relief items) to new Afghan arrivals in the eastern provinces, including tents (15,128 units funded by IRCS), mats (7,700 pieces funded by IRCS), plastic sheets (7,437 kg), blankets (9,040 out of which 5,612 pieces funded by this EA), heaters (8,500 out of which 499 pieces funded by this EA), kitchenware (4,000 sets), 72-hour food packages (20,000 packs), and one-month food packages (9,000 packs). From August 2021 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 the total number of 4.5 million Afghans residing in the country which is a significant increase from the previously recorded 3.6 million. Of this figure, 2.6 million have been “head counted”, providing them with temporary protection from deportation. UNHCR is continuing to follow up with the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs on the issuance of regularized documentation for all “headcount” participants. Iran has also extended its inclusive health and education policies to this previously undocumented group. According to BAFIA 4% of new arrivals are settled in 20 settlements. The prepositioned food and hygiene kits items agreed to be distributed among the migrants who are living in these settlements (under management of BAFIA) after a needs assessment conducted by the IRCS, IFRC and ICRC.

In an attempt to contain the spread of COVID-19, 374,230 people were screened at the borders of South Khorasan, Khorasan Razavi, and Sistan-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 immunized in the four targeted provinces<sup>2</sup>. In addition, under WASH sector, 312 water tanks (2000 Lr capacity), 500 water tanks (5000 Lr capacity), water delivery packs and water purification points (including 20 items). Moreover, to enhance the response capacity of the local communities, 120 Helal Houses were equipped with basic response kits as well as 50 Community Emergency Response Trainings (CERT) have been conducted.

<sup>2</sup> The immunization was not financially supported by this Emergency Appeal



## **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.

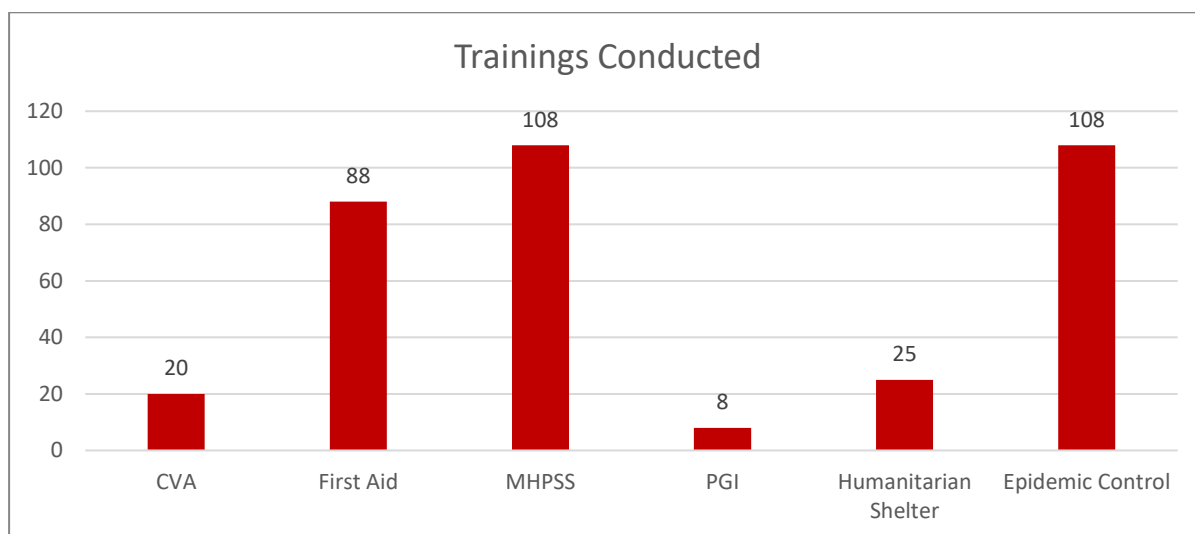
### **Cash Voucher Assistance**

- 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 defining a 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, 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.
- To initiate the second round of the vulnerability verification assessment, the 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 additional socioeconomic questions, and an assessment of 249 Afghan households was conducted in late November 2022. Multi-purpose cash was provided to 2,445 vulnerable Afghan refugees in Tajikistan. It is important to mention that during the second round of distribution, 14 persons with tuberculosis were also provided with cash. Additionally, 20 ethnic Kyrgyz persons in Kyrgyzstan and 26 Afghan students in Kazakhstan were reached with multi-purpose cash assistance.

### **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.

#### GBAO 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 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 continued coordination 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 continued coordination with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) on coordinated response planning, and was 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, closely coordinated with border guards on the monitoring of borders, and conducted regular visits to border areas to get direct updates from relevant personnel.
- The RCST actively participated and coordinated its activities in the health sector, led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and WHO.
- For refugee monitoring, the RCST coordinated 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 were 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 additional two years), funded by the Swiss Red Cross. In March 2022, the RCST, under its OD Department, supported by the Emergency Appeal (EA), appointed a PGI focal person who also covered 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 2022 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.

The Regional Office for Europe (ROE) provided support throughout the whole EA timeframe which included operations management and coordination, CVA, health, logistics and, migration and information management (IM). This has included multiple in-country deployments and technical support missions throughout the operation. Five support missions took place from the IFRC Regional Office to support the IFRC Cluster and RCST in the implementation of the activities including in the areas of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), CVA and three logistics missions. Operational and coordination support was also provided from the ROE through regular meetings and information sharing sessions and 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 IFRC 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 were 425 family tents, including 125 winter kits. In-country procurement by the RCST, included household items for approximately 700 families, hygiene kits and coal heaters for the winterised family tents. To mobilize 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.

### ***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 families having provided with cash support.

## Operational 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 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IFRC scaled up its support for the PRCS flood operation to ensure continued implementation and support to other operations and programmes. The PRCS was 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.</li> <li>PRCS also prioritized the activities of the program and implemented in parallel with flood operations.</li> </ul>
The government has closed its borders to new arrivals and may not encourage organizations to continue activities along the border areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PRCS, in its auxiliary role, continued to work closely with the government and was already before this EA implementing activities for Afghan refugees. The current EA activities targeted existing Afghan and host communities, alongside possible newly displaced people from Afghanistan, while further assisting and strengthening host communities for the future.</li> <li>PRCS, in its auxiliary role, deployed mobile health teams to the districts adjacent to the border, implemented multi-purpose cash grant program and completed WASH activities.</li> </ul>
Other possible risk factors included the ongoing clashes and violence within Afghanistan, as well as the deteriorating security situation across the borders.	The PRCS continued to closely monitor developments within Afghanistan focusing on security incidents at Pakistan/Afghanistan border areas. The IFRC, in turn, regularly released advisories to staff and volunteers accordingly.

### Iran

Risks	Mitigation actions
Staff and volunteer health: there was a risk of contracting COVID-19 as a result of response-related community-based activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IRCS began immunizing all staff and relief workers, and only those vaccinated were deployed in this operation (beginning 3 July 2021).</li> <li>Strict adherence to the IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocol. Refreshing risk awareness communication aspects by utilizing existing COVID-19 protection audio-visual learning platforms for staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>
Delays in transferring financial aid, in-kind resources, and funds to Iran as a result of sanctions imposed on the country. Funds arrived in 3 trenches, final trench holding 83% of funds arrived in October 2022.	IFRC, IRCS agreed to maximize local resources till funds arrive, hence, IRCS managed to do procurements and IFRC replenished the consumed resources.

Currency fluctuations impacting prices in local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currency fluctuations as well as prices were closely monitored with any findings included in proposed revisions to the plan.</li> <li>• IFRC IRCS agreed to go for quotation-based procurement for certain items, as suppliers were reluctant to bid validity and availability of items due to high fluctuation in market.</li> </ul>
The IFRC lacked trained human resources to tackle scale-up support.	<p>Joint recruitment and increased support through the Regional Office as well as using resources from other projects were made available to mitigate the impact of the lack of HR resources for the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRC recruited joint IRCS ICRC IFRC PMER expert/Officer, upgraded the existing JD of staff to reporting officer level, and deployed procurement specialist from MENA regional office. The PMER team also visited Iran from MENA RO to technically support in crafting PMER tools for the project.</li> <li>• 2 finance surges (from other projects) were deployed to standardize the working advances reconciliations with IRCS.</li> <li>• NSD Officer also recruited to assist in system strengthening.</li> </ul>
Slight border tensions, and a few security issues occurred.	IFRC IRCS were updating the situational analysis regularly, field visits to Sistan Balochistan got frozen, remote and virtual link was enhanced with the field.

### Tajikistan

Risk	Mitigation Actions
Throughout the EA timeframe the borders remained closed which led to a de-prioritization of preparedness and readiness actions by the Government of Tajikistan. Those activities, which were planned envisaging the mass refugee influx, were revisited, since it did not happen.	Continued advocacy within the stakeholder group for a potential influx of Afghan refugees and asylum seekers in line with the EA.
Conflicts across borders and civil unrest in the GBAO partially further complicated 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 ensured 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) affected the implementation of planned activities.	National Societies and the IFRC maintained close coordination to make sure that activities continue to address urgent needs. In coordination with refugee and asylum seekers Department of MIA and Afghan refugees, the database of the refugees was regularly updated, and only vulnerable ones were verified and supported.

<p>Low or no influx of Afghan refugees and asylum seekers may lead to reputational risk, given the large amount of invested funds.</p>	<p>The overall effort made in preparing for a potential influx of Afghan refugees was linked to the national emergency preparedness and response plan and increases the capacity for any future emergency. Given that mass influx did not happen, the OS was revised, and funds were channeled to other needs.</p>
<p>The RCST's limited capacity in emergency logistics was not enhanced as planned, which caused delays with the implementation, especially in procurement and mobilisation.</p>	<p>The IFRC and RCST reviewed the emergency logs capacity, including warehouse management, the pre-positioning mobilisation plan, and fleet management system. The IFRC supported the RCST in quickly adapting to the scaling needs. In case of a sudden emergency, the IFRC could deploy logistics surge capacity to support the operation. As result of fleet, logistics and procurement assessment, recommendations were given to improve. Also, IFRC committed to deploy a Procurement Delegate to build the RCST capacity and support with procurement cases.</p>
<p>Overdue reporting and late reconciliation of working advances from the National Society.</p>	<p>Coordination setup was 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.</p>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

This Emergency Appeal Operational Strategy aimed to support preparedness and priority humanitarian response for population movements from Afghanistan to the region neighbouring Afghanistan, focusing on Tajikistan and potentially other countries in Central Asia as well as Iran and Pakistan. This included a focus on the response capacity and readiness of National Societies and host communities, particularly in the countries likely to be most affected by population movement. This report covers the period from August 2021 to December 2022. As mentioned above, some activities that were foreseen under the emergency appeal will continue in 2023 with the remaining balance based on the agreements with the respective donors.

### ***Pakistan***

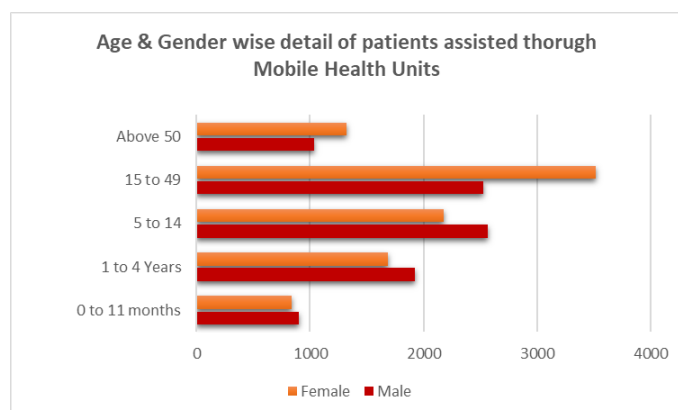
The Operational Strategy of the PRCS and IFRC in Pakistan remained unchanged since the revision of the Emergency Appeal which took place mid 2022. Through direct service delivery, awareness building, and in-kind support, the PRCS aimed to improve access to basic health, WASH, livelihoods and protection 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.

Through the planned interventions 92,750 people were reached through Cash transfer program, 26,834 through Mobile Health Teams, 9,000 through Hygiene kits and 21,469 through awareness programs.

## Health

As part of the EA, the PRCS launched mobile health units (MHU) in North Waziristan, Khyber, and Chitral. Approximately 26,834 patients have been provided with OPD services along with free medicines by the PRCS teams. Apart from sensitizing the communities through awareness sessions, referral services were 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 were complemented by the PRCS's separate humanitarian buffer COVID-19 vaccine operation, which specifically targeted Afghan communities in Pakistan and includes districts targeted under this EA.



## WASH

Under the WASH component, the PRCS successfully installed three solarized water filtration plants in North Waziristan, Khyber, and Chitral. The production of clean drinking water has already started from these plants and benefiting the communities. Community elders and district administrations greatly appreciated the PRCS for establishing such units for the supply of clean drinking water in 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 utilizing the financial services of the General Post Office. 13,250 households were assisted with the Cash Intervention in targeted districts.

### 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. Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) holders, such as host Pakistani communities (third priority).

## Plan for 2023

With the help of the remaining balance from the Emergency Appeal, the PRCS will continue their support activities for Afghan migrants and refugees as well as host communities in the areas of cash and voucher assistance, establishing Humanitarian Service Points, WASH and other related activities. Furthermore, some of the remaining balance will be used to support capacity building activities for PRCS such as trainings, strengthening the volunteer basis and mapping activities of the National Society itself. Focus will also be given to engage and raise awareness on migration related issues with key stakeholders as a way of responding to the humanitarian needs of migrants. The Plan of action has been shared with the Regional Office and Geneva.

## Iran

The overall operational objective of this EA was to prepare for and respond to 37,500 people or 7,500 households (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).

In total an average of 48,000 people were reached, which includes community activities as well as trainings. The assistance was not focused on support inside a specific settlement or camps as per the initial scenario, aid was given at zero borders, in makeshift camps and was not given in one package. The relief was provided according to need, varying from the food and other in-kind items. Through shifts in priorities and needs, equipping 13 physical rehabilitation centers was prioritized.

With the arrival of the Afghan refugees, IRCS deployed its teams to support and respond to the basic and emergency needs of the population after conducting a rapid need assessment. In the three border provinces, small emergency camps were set up. The reason for the set up of only small emergency camps was that the migrants did not come for a permanent stay. They came for around 48 hours at the borders. Some of them were returned to Afghanistan and the rest who were most vulnerable settled in the camps provided for a few days. The IRCS, according to its mandate and fundamental principles provided food and temporary emergency shelter for the displaced population. Moreover, with the outbreak of COVID-19, in line with the IRCS protocols and in coordination with the health deputy, IRCS distributed hygiene and PPEs among Afghans in the three provinces.

The Operational Strategy was updated due to operational changes. And since 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 and PPE to physical rehabilitation items. This shift in priority was 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 continued 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.

### **Plan for 2023**

The IRCS will use the remaining balance from this Emergency Appeal to continue the support and implement activities focusing on local community resilience in areas where Afghans are living. Additional to that the National Society with the help of the IFRC will hold practical trainings and simulations to enhance preparedness and resilience of local communities against the impacts of climate change at the national level.

### ***Tajikistan***

During the EA timeframe, the Operational Strategy for Tajikistan was revised. Due to the closed border, the initially previewed construction of a school and a new warehouse for the prepositioning of household items, as well as the construction of initial reception centers at the border area 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. Furthermore, emergency operations center (EOCs) at HQ and regional branches were not established, and the focus was shifted to the provision of CiH for vulnerable Afghan refugees, expansion of the operation to Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in order to support Afghan students and ethnic Kyrgyz people who arrived from Afghanistan. Also, trainings in FA, MHPSS, CBS, Shelter and CEA/PGI and other refresher trainings were delivered to RCST volunteers and staff. Additionally, through this operation the technical support to the Refugee and Asylum seekers Department of MIA and Afghan diaspora was provided to enhance their refugee registration and database maintenance capacities. An MoU was signed with the Afghan diaspora to cooperate on refugee support.

As part of a socioeconomic development initiative, renovation of a secondary school (including winterization), was prioritized, which would allow 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.

Overall, the EA provided cash support to 2,491 vulnerable Afghan refugees in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

### Plan for 2023

The remaining balance of the funds from this EA will on the one hand be used to continue CVA and livelihoods activities for vulnerable Afghan population and host communities as well as for the rehabilitation of public infrastructure in a selected refugee host community. On the other hand, the funding will help supporting various capacity building activities of regional branches like setting up EoC, training and procurement of much needed equipment.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>		Total People Reached: 15,442	
	People Reached Iran		People Reached Tajikistan	
Female: 7,413	Male: 7,715	Female: 160	Male: 154	

**Objective** *Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		Iran: # of people receiving emergency shelter and household items	15,128 (3,782 HHs)
	Iran: # of tents and shelter items replenished	400	7,500
	TJ: Total # of people reached with shelter interventions	80	Up to 3,000
	TJ: # of tents/shelters pre-positioned to the Initial reception centers	425	600
	TJ: # of people receiving emergency shelter and household items	234	Up to 3,000

**Iran:**  
The primary activities of the IRCS in this area of intervention were centered 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. 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. In total, the overall response of the IRCS has been as follows:

- Distribution of tents (15,128 units funded by IRCS), mats (7,700 pieces funded by IRCS), plastic sheets (7,437 kg), blankets (9,040 out of which 5,612 pieces funded by this EA), heaters (8,500 out of which 499 pieces funded by this EA), kitchenware (4,000 sets) (as most of the Afghan Refugees preferred to return to their county, the large-scale settlements/camps were not provided).

As a lesson learnt, it is recommended that migrant communities and local charities be included in the decision-making circle, and that coordination meetings include all local stakeholders, community leaders, and host communities.

**Tajikistan:**

- Five units of 40-foot containers were positioned in the RCST’s central warehouse to mobilize 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 were initiated for an additional 500 sets of household items.
- As for the host communities, initially it was planned to support the communities, living around the Initial Reception Centers (IRC). However, the IRC was not constructed due to the continuation of the border closure and hence lack of mass refugee influx. The refugees were located in Vahdat town, and as the host community was significant in number (over 20,000), the support to host communities was not implemented, considering the funding limitation.
- As lessons learned, for 2023, it was decided to target more vulnerable refugees with cash, implement socio-economic projects in host communities and build the technical and institutional capacity of RCST and its branches. (See achievements in the next section).

				<b>Livelihoods &amp; Multi-purpose cash</b>		Total People Reached: 117,245	
People Reached Pakistan			People Reached Iran		People Reached Tajikistan		
Female: 29,218	Male: 63,532	Female: 10,094	Male: 10,506	Female: 1,950	Male: 1,945		

**Objective:** *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Iran: # of people who have access to their basic needs for food security	20,600	37,500
	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

CA:12 # of people among migrants reached with livelihoods support	80	Scenario-dependent
CA: # of people (both among migrants and host communities) reached with cash for basic needs	0	1,000
CA: # of people in host communities reached with livelihoods support	0	Scenario-dependent
Iran: # of households receiving food items	5,150	7,500
Pakistan: # of people reached through unconditional cash grants	92,750	
CA: # of people among migrants supported with CVA	TJ: 2,445 KG: 20 KZ: 26	TJ 800
CA: # of people supported with host community food production/income generation projects	0	20,000
CA: # of people among migrants receiving food parcels	1,404	TJ: 3,000
CA: # of people in host communities receiving food parcels	0	TJ: 1,000

**Pakistan:**

- A total of 100 volunteers and provincial staff were trained on Red-Rose application for beneficiary data collection process and cash distribution.
- 13,250 households were assisted with multi-purpose cash grants intervention by December 2022 in different phases in the appeal period since its inception. 92,750 individuals benefited in Chitral, Khyber Agency, North Waziristan, Killa Abdullah (Chaman) and Quetta districts in Baluchistan.

The Cash was distributed to affected household who received PKR 12,000 (37.84 CHF) per HH through a financial service provider. The services of the General Post Office were hired for the disbursement of cash while keeping in view all the requirements of Global Cash in emergencies tool kits of IFRC. The General Post Office facilitated printing the urgent money order and disbursed the cash through its local network. Prior to the cash disbursement, all the beneficiaries were registered through the digital platform of Red Rose where trained volunteers facilitated the process in their respective regions.

The cash disbursement process was followed by post distribution monitoring in order to:

- Evaluate the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the project
- Monitor the targeting of multi-purpose cash grant distribution to the affected population
- Identify the gap/learning for future cash and vouchers response

It has been estimated based on respondent's feedback that 23% of the cash disbursed was utilized for basic household items and food. 11% of respondents apprised that they utilized the collected cash on basic household items, food and medical expenses. To the same question 14% respondents expressed that they pay their debts, purchase food, and basic household items. The cash utilized only on food need was reported by 9% of respondents.

Likewise, some respondents reported that a proportionate utilization of the cash was made to complete their needs for health, food, NFIs, education and pay debts. Apart from the above, the respondents in the range of 2% - 8% reported that cash was also utilized in meeting the integrated needs of house repair/minor construction, food, and other household needs. According to the survey the majority (87%) of the respondents have already spent all the cash they received through this operation to meet their needs, while 13% of the respondents have spent 50% of the whole amount.

### ***Iran***

Food packages were delivered to 5150 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. The remaining food basket distribution will be implemented in 2023 following a detailed assessment.

As a part of the lesson learned, the preferences of the migrants should be given special consideration and support adapted based on their feedback. Since most of the people who received aid returned from the zero borders back to Afghanistan, conducting post distribution surveys was not possible. However, it was noted that the main ask from migrants was to secure their livelihoods and documentation for staying in Iran.

### ***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 MIA, 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 EA). Since this food distribution was a one-time initiative and given the majority of the initially supported refugees have left the country, no post distribution monitoring was conducted, however feedback was collected during the distributions. During the food distribution, the refugees requested to add more rice and beans into the food package, as they traditionally use these products. It was recorded as one of the lessons learned,

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. However, after the technical assessment, it was revealed that the building required significant funds for repair. Furthermore, it turned out that the building was on the list of assets of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, which had a plan to use it as auxiliary health facility. In light of these findings, this initiative was cancelled.


Multi-purpose cash was provided to 2,445 vulnerable Afghan refugees in Tajikistan, 20 ethnic Kyrgyz persons in Kyrgyzstan and 26 Afghan students in Kazakhstan, thus exceeding the initial target.

In Tajikistan, since the bank transfer was not feasible, a more practical approach of CiH was prioritized. To ensure open and transparent approach, a regular communication with the Afghan diaspora and local partners were maintained. The transfer value was based on UNHCR calculation, taking basic amount of 232 TJS person, and additional 75% out of this amount to the second HH member, and 25% additional to the third HH member, 50% for the fourth person, etc.

In consultation with UNHCR and Afghan diaspora, vulnerability assessment was conducted and selected HHs were jointly verified and selected based on vulnerability and socio-economic scoring criteria. Only afterwards, the cash was provided into phases.

In Kazakhstan the transfer value was calculated to cover basic needs, like food, house rent, hygiene items, medicine. The transfer was done through bank.

In Kyrgyzstan, the basic needs, winter closing, utilities cost, and kitchen items. The CiH mechanism was utilized there.

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>				<b>Total People Reached:</b> 142,114	
	<b>People Reached Pakistan</b>		<b>People Reached Iran</b>		<b>People Reached Tajikistan</b>	
Female: 14251	Male: 12636	Female: 56,325	Male: 58,624	Female: 142	Male: 136	
<b>Objective:</b> <i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>						
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>			<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	
	Pakistan: # of people reached with services to reduce relevant health risk factors			26,834	66,100	
	Pakistan: # of people reached through first aid			53	Needs-based	
	Pakistan: # of communities aware of the risks related to epidemics			3	5	
	Pakistan: # of people reached with community-based disease control and health promotion activities			26,834	66,000	
	Pakistan: # of people reached through psychological first aid			53	Needs-based	
	Iran: # of people who have access to primary health services			0	37,500	
	Iran: # of people receiving first aid			0	37,500	
	Iran: # of people screened/tested			114,949	37,500	
	Iran: # of people reached with PSS support			0	TBD	
	Iran: # of volunteers provided with PSS			0	TBD	
	TJ: # of people provided with primary health services			80	Scenario-dependent	

Pakistan: # of assessments in the targeted districts to identify health risks and needs.	3	1
Pakistan: # of volunteers trained in first aid	125	100
Pakistan: # of volunteers trained in epidemic control	100	100
Pakistan: # of vaccination campaigns conducted	0	5
Pakistan: # of awareness sessions conducted	1,067	500
Pakistan: # of volunteers identified and trained on psychological first aid	100	100
Iran: # of basic health units activated and deployed	0	3
Iran: # of CBHFA volunteers activated and deployed	0	0
TJ: # of staff and volunteers trained in first aid and health promotion	88	98
TJ: # of health assessments conducted in refugee reception centres and host communities	1	TBD
TJ: # of staff and volunteers trained in epidemic control and CBS	108	98
TJ: # of RC volunteers trained in MHPSS	88	98
TJ: # of child-friendly spaces set-up	0	7
TJ: # of people reached with MHPSS services	2	6,500
Iran: # of physical rehabilitation centres equipped in targeted provinces	18	13

**Pakistan:**

- 125 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. The assessment revealed that the fragile healthcare systems in areas close to Pakistan-Afghan border are already being stretched by the increased numbers of people seeking health services amidst the pre-existing burden from the ongoing wave of COVID. Due to the ongoing situation in Afghanistan, the influx of new arrivals from Afghanistan will further put pressure on the existing health facilities in Pakistan. PRCS decided to support the existing healthcare systems to cope with the increased demand through enhancing capacity and coverage through the deployment of mobile health clinics across the target districts bordering Afghanistan. The mobile health clinics provided primary healthcare services, including ante and postnatal services targeting women, routine immunization for children and COVID vaccination over the period of 12 months with additional focus provided to host communities and displaced Afghans. In addition to the clinics,

PRCS continued to train and mobilize its volunteers to provide first aid services to host communities and people from Afghanistan to further reduce the burden on the already limited healthcare clinics/facilities available and ensure access to all.

- Three MHUs were established also in Chitral, Khyber and North Waziristan to support 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 sensitized 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 (508 by male hygiene promoters and 559 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. The activities were monitored by PRCS national headquarters staff, IFRC colleagues and PRCS provincial headquarters. Field locations were visited and the quality of the sessions were observed.

### **Iran**

The IRCS basic health care units (BHCUs) were on standby mode in the four affected provinces to provide immediate services whenever needed. However, the units (both personnel and facilities) were activated in August 2021 to be immediately deployed. According to the first contingency plan, 3 BHCUs were prepared to be deployed in Sistan Balochistan, Khorasan Razavi and Khorasan South. The resources were mobilized locally by IRCS in case of planned scenario, if influx is dense in prepared settlements. Due to the operational and scenario changes, planned services could not be delivered. The intervention mitigated 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 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.

According to operational changes and the request by the IRCS, the hygiene kits and PPEs were replaced by physical rehabilitation items (orthopedic) for people with disabilities. The National Society enjoys 206 physical rehabilitation units and 83 rehabilitation centers across the country. The rehabilitation equipment (including laser therapy, shock wave, magneto therapy etc.) were purchased and delivered to 18 centers in East Azarbayejan, West Azarbayejan, Isfahan Ilam, Charmaha-Bakhtiyari, South Khorasan, North Khorasan, Khorasan Razavi, Zanjan, Semnan, Qom, Ghazvin, Kerman, Golestan, Lorestan, Mazandaran, Hormozgan and Hamedan, where the needs identified most. People (from both host communities and displaced population) with disabilities will benefit from such services.

### **Tajikistan**

Regular coordination has taken 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 project implementation period, the following awareness raising sessions were provided:

#### In 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 Kulob region of Khatlon province:

- Twenty volunteers (11 men and nine women) at the RCST Shohin ´ s Kulob Regional Branch (8 November 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.

Following these trainings, the HQ PMER, OD, CVA, Youth and volunteer engagement officers conducted three post-training monitoring visits. The key objectives of these visits were to assess the branch capacities and create a database on which trainings the staff undergone and what gaps remaining. The identified gaps will be addressed within other capacity building initiatives.

		<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>				Total People Reached: 58,611	
People Reached Pakistan			People Reached Iran		People Reached Tajikistan		
Female: 11,379	Male: 10,090	Female: 13,671	Male: 14,229	Female: 4,670	Male: 4,572		
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>						
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Actual</b>		<b>Target</b>		
	Pakistan: # of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene- related services that meet agreed standards, according to the specific operational and programmatic context		21,469		70,100		
	Pakistan: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities		21,469		70,000		
	Iran: # of people provided with safe drinking water		15,500		37,500		
	TJ: # of people provided with water, sanitation, and hygiene-related services		3,754		3,000		
	Pakistan: # of site assessments carried out and shared		5		5		
	Pakistan: # of litres safe water distributed (cumulative)		120,000 litres per day		Needs-based		
	Pakistan: Average amount of safe water distributed per person per day		15 litres per day		TBC		

Pakistan: # of water distribution points	24	15-20
Pakistan: # of people per toilet	0	20-50
Pakistan: # of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	9,000	10,000
Iran: Coordination with WASH actors	Yes	Yes
Iran: # of people provided with adapted hygiene kits	12,400	37,500
TJ: # of site WASH assessments carried out	4	1
TJ: # of people provided with safe drinking water	80	3,000
TJ: # of people provided with access to excreta disposal facilities	0	3,000
TJ: # of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	2,954	Up to 3,000
TJ: # of people provided with hygiene kits	2,454	Up to 4,200

### **Pakistan**

- The installation of solarized water filtration plants was completed in Chitral, Khyber, and North Waziristan. Each plant's production capacity is 40,000 liters 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. Furthermore, assessments and other requirements for the installation of two more filtration plants have been completed. The installation of the two filtration plants was not possible to be completed before 31st December therefore it was shifted to the 2023 plan. In addition, 9,000 households were assisted with Hygiene kits in the targeted areas of the region. The PDM was planned for the distributed items, however it was carried forwarded to the 2023 plan of action.

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 diarrhea, etc.

### **Iran**

The primary activities of the IRCS for this area of intervention were centered on the procurement and provision of safe drinking water through water bottles, jerry cans, sanitary napkins, etc. for women, men, children, and babies, and hygiene *promotion*. Under the Preparedness and Response Plan 2023, it is planned that 2,500 HHs will receive adapted hygiene kits following a detailed needs assessment.

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

As per the Operational Strategy, water tanks and purification units were procured and provided to the target provinces and distribution points in camps wherever required.

## 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.

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>			Total People Reached: 26,942
People Reached Pakistan		People Reached Tajikistan		
Female: 14246	Male: 12688	Female: 6	Male: 2	
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	
Pakistan: # of people that benefited through sensitization		26,834	66,100	
Iran: Operation demonstrates evidence of addressing specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response		Yes	Yes	
TJ: # of people supported with RFL services		0	TBD	
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		0	100	
Pakistan: # of collaborations established with dependable local actors involved in giving SGBV prevention and response advice		0	Needs-based	
TJ: # of staff and volunteers trained on SGBV		8	TBD	
TJ: Community feedback systems are established		Yes	Yes	

## 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 sensitizing 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 (organizations, authorities, and UN agencies), was shared with branch focal persons in the Merged Districts, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan. The Merged Areas Branch is providing specialized protection services to host and displaced communities funded by NorCross-Health interventions, which includes psychosocial support and child-friendly spaces.

## Iran

- Due to the operational changes and lack of access to the beneficiaries in the zero-point border, PGI intervention could not be implemented.

## Tajikistan

- Eight RCST staff attended a one-day online training facilitated by UNICEF on SGBV.
- A PGI focal person was appointed by RCST. The first training for RCST staff and volunteers (including the orientation for leadership on PGI) was undertaken in June 2022. Further on, the remote support to RCST PGI focal point was provided by the ROE PGI staff on a regular basis. The trained RCST PGI focal point was serving as resource person for other RCST initiatives as well.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

### Objective:

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

Iran: National CEA Training with IFRC facilitation

#### Actual

0

#### Target

1

### Iran:

IFRC IRCS ICRC technical teams at regional and country level are in consultations to design contextualized CEA content. The initial plan was to bring in ICRC IFRC Regional technical trainers in December. However due to the situation in the country, the field visit got postponed to first quarter of 2023.

### Pakistan:

Community engagement and accountability were ensured throughout this process, starting from the needs assessment, where primary data collected through direct interviews, to better understand the specific needs per the National Societies' scope of work. Language-appropriate feedback channels were used to ensure that displaced people can express their opinions and responses to their respective Red Crescent societies and get timely responses from the community. Surveys were conducted either as stand-alone assessments or as part of post-distribution monitoring, to collect community feedback. This feedback was then responded to in a timely manner to close the loop. Community feedback was analyzed to adjust programming. In addition, the National Society communicated potential risks to the community on COVID-19 by raising awareness. PRCS engaged communities through protection


monitoring and profiling, to assess changes in the overall protection situation, by gathering information about the affected population, and performed community level monitoring to understand trends and patterns. This included PGI, to ensure that all interventions are aligned with IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies. IFRC thus provided technical backstopping and training for National Society staff and volunteers at headquarters and at the field level for integration of PGI and CEA across project implementation.

**Tajikistan:**

CEA was an integral part of this operation. While undertaking assessment, identifying priorities, the refugees and host communities were consulted, their priorities were identified by themselves. During the CiH distribution, the refugees were fully engaged. In addition, a Help Desk and complain box with phone number of RCST was made available. Moreover, a project banner, a flyer and referral/feedback cards on Tajik and Farsi/Dari languages were developed and installed/distributed at cash points.

In addition, considering the gathering of refugees, the hygiene and WASH promotion sessions were conducted. As COVID-19 precautions, the PPE were made available.

During the distribution, every seventh beneficiary was interviewed as part of beneficiary satisfaction survey.

	<b>Migration</b>			Total People Reached: 28,147
	People Reached Pakistan		People Reached Tajikistan	
Female: 14223	Male: 12611	Female: 748	Male: 565	

**Objective:** *Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)*

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Pakistan: People targeted with services for migration assistance and protection	26,834	66,100
	Pakistan: # of volunteers trained on RFL/migration	22	100
	Iran: Awareness and advocacy work carried out	Yes	Yes

**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 services for migration and protection focused on engagement and raised awareness on migration related issues with key stakeholders as a way of responding to the humanitarian needs of migrants in target districts. These

awareness raising activities also targeted engagement between local communities and migrants, to promote social inclusion, reduce marginalization and discrimination and lastly sensitize the public.

**Iran**

IRCS staff and volunteers made attempts to provide RFL services to IDPs, with support from the ICRC. The IDP community had been informed about the importance of reporting cases of separated families, unaccompanied children, and separated children to IRCS volunteers.

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

Also, the Movement partners will coordinate to support the development of a migration strategy for the IRCS in 2023.

**Tajikistan**

To support the refugees, 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.

As part of preparedness capacity building, the 3-day workshop in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan were conducted to update the Contingency Plans and develop scenarios for potential refugee influx. The workshop brought together representatives of migration services, MoES/CoES, border troops and UN agencies.



**Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery**

<b>Objective:</b>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Iran: # of Community emergency response trainings under Helal Houses	50	20
	Iran: # of Helal Houses equipped with basic response equipment	120	
	Iran: # of simulation theme park designing costs	1	1
	Iran: # of simulation theme park equipment procurements	1	1
	Iran: # of Helal Houses public awareness trainings	50	50

**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 MENA RO is helping to guide the local procurement processes in 2023. 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,

50 community emergency response trainings 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. It is pertinent to note that activities for these areas were part of the plan for the second half of the project as the team prioritized addressing the emergency needs. In the second half of the project timeline, however the monsoon flood hit most of the areas of the country which resulted in an adjustment of the plan and slight delays due to the emerging needs. Therefore, these activities were carried forward to 2023.

**Tajikistan**

The RCST appointed a Disaster Law Focal Point. With technical support from IFRC, the RCST conducted three events on disaster law and legislative advocacy. The other event was on IDRL and auxiliary role. These events were participated and contributed by CoES, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, Tax Committee, Customs Service, National Center for Legislation under the President.

One of the key outcomes was agreement to involve the experts of the National Legislation Center to screen the disaster related laws to identify gaps, duplications and others.

In addition, it was agreed to go beyond the laws and focus on sectoral development programmes, national DRR and CCA strategies and integrate the disaster related aspects into the District Development Plans.



**Environmental Sustainability**

**Objective:**

IFRC Secretariat and National Societies adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contribute to climate change mitigation

**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. It is pertinent to note that activities for these areas were part of the plan for the second half of the project as the team prioritized addressing the emergency needs. In the second half of the project timeline, however the monsoon flood hit most of the areas of the country which resulted in an adjustment of the plan and slight delays due to the emerging needs. Therefore, these activities were carried forward to 2023.

# Enabling approaches



## National Society Strengthening

### 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.

### **Pakistan**

- Capacity building activities for the Pakistan Red Crescent volunteers were organized; as reported further up several trainings were conducted for PRCS volunteers
  - Volunteers were trained on Restoring Family link, Hygiene Promotion, Protection Gender and Inclusion, First Aid, CVA and epidemic control.
- In addition, First Aid kits, PPEs and other equipment along with HR support were provided to PRCS.
- IFRC further supported with the agreement with the Financial Services Provider which was crucial for the disbursement of the cash assistance.

### **Iran**

Simulation Theme Park concept for HNS requires huge funds / almost 2 million CHF. IRCS could not manage to raise these funds. Hence, the available funds at offer from IFRC were planned to be consumed as ground preparation, change of management got the project manager changed, hence, most of the time the internal sensitization was created to bring all stakeholders to one platform. These series of dialogues and meetings helped to make the foundation of concept strong. This helped in bringing several stakeholders to establish links (solferino academy, Shareef Technical University/Tehran, IRCS, IFRC).

### **Tajikistan**

As per of NS capacity building strategy, the trainings on FA, CBS, MHPSS, CEA/PGI were conducted for target branches, namely Bokhtar, Kulob and GBAO staff, NDRT and volunteers. In addition, the uniforms, IT equipment were provided as technical capacity building strategy. The multi-hazard Contingency Plan for potential refugee influx was developed. A 5-day training on Humanitarian shelter for 25 staff of RCST, including from 5 regional and district branches, was delivered. Before initiating the multi-purpose cash provision to Afghan refugees, a training on CVA and digital data collection on KoBo application, was delivered to 20 volunteers. A disaster law and IDRL workshop was conducted for RCST and other partners.

Further on, to build the technical capacities of the RCST and institutionalize some processes, with IFRC technical expertise the RCST Fleet management, logistics and procurement procedures were assessed and solid recommendations for improvement were given. The RCST was supported by IFRC and the PER and Plan of Action were finalized.



## Coordination and Partnerships

### 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 were 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 were 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.

***Iran:***

The IRCS held regular coordination meetings with Movement partners 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 mobilization, 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 was 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.

Despite the initial scenarios from the contingency plan, the developments throughout the timeframe of the operation showed that the operation needed to adapt to a situation where the response focused on the zero border areas, stock replenishment and preparedness.

The scattered populations were not limited to only 3 targeted provinces but to 13 + provinces. The final evaluation revealed that out of 2.6 million who were counted in the registration exercise by the government, 4% are residing in settlements.

***Tajikistan:***

For the entire project implementation period, the IFRC and RCST held regular coordination meetings with UNHCR, UNICEF, the MIA, 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**

- The IFRC country delegation and PRCS conducted joint monitoring visits to field operations to ensure frequent monitoring by relevant staff, including finance. All operations staff visiting the field were briefed on the security situation at HQ, provincial, and district branches. The purpose of the visit was to monitor the progress of the implementation, ensuring compliance and providing feedback on the quality of the ongoing activities. The mission not only provided feedback to the field team but also shared its outcomes of the visit with concerned PRCS quarter colleagues.
- PMER supported external evaluators for the Final 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 was 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 was 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 were providing technical support throughout the EA timeframe 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 Emergency Appeal:

- An IFRC procurement mission enhanced the sensitization 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 contextualized 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 ensured that all activities were implemented as per PGA and IFRC guidelines and regulations. Specifically, monthly situation reports were 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.
- The IFRC ROE were providing technical support throughout the EA timeframe covering Finance, PMER, Migration SEP and Procurement as outlined in the operational strategy. In addition, during the EA timeframe, many visits including five missions were made from the ROE to the Central Asia Cluster, and project implementations were supported.

A final evaluation for this EA was commissioned in September 2022 and conducted between late 2022 and April 2023. The final evaluation report will be published and shared with donors and partners once finalized.

## D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The appeal funding requirement was CHF 24.6 million, out of which the coverage was CHF 9,157,876 (37%). Following discussion with and agreement from the concerned donor prior to the end of the emergency appeal timeframe, an amount of CHF 3,132,003 has already been transferred to the respective 2023 IFRC country plans for [Iran](#), [Pakistan](#) and [Tajikistan](#) (the latter being included in the Central Asia multi-country plan) to enable the completion of activities foreseen under the emergency appeal operational strategy but not completed by 31 December 2022.

Due to this transfer of funds, the **final coverage of the appeal is CHF 6,025, 873 (25%)**. The expenditure recorded was CHF 5,982,982 (99% utilisation). The remaining balance of CHF 42,890 will be used to provide technical support to the National Societies in Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan.

Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this narrative report. The donors and partners for this Emergency Appeal include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Britain, Canada, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland and online donations from the general public. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan, would like to extend sincere thanks to all for their generous contributions.

## Contact information

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

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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 the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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	2021-2023/4	Operation	MDRAFRPM21
Budget Timeframe	2021-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 May 2023

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 23 May 2023</b>	<b>5,960,049</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>24.23%</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	1,383,864	1,000,283
PO02 - Livelihoods	3,372,000	1,658,900	1,531,511	127,389
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	2,994,000	504,308	285,640	218,668
PO04 - Health	2,401,000	1,182,733	359,062	823,671
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,551,000	1,122,978	671,529	451,448
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	268,000	56,774	25,725	31,050
PO07 - Education	0	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	631,000	351,604	339,420	12,184
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	409,000	298,200	613	297,587
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>4,597,364</b>	<b>2,983,280</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	922,000	351,280	827,653	-476,373
EA02 - Secretariat Services	532,000	649,176	406,673	242,503
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	1,631,000	418,696	151,293	267,403
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>3,085,000</b>	<b>1,419,152</b>	<b>1,385,619</b>	<b>33,534</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,600,000</b>	<b>8,999,795</b>	<b>5,982,982</b>	<b>3,016,813</b>

#### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/04

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	6,025,873
Expenditure	-5,982,982
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>42,890</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	42,890

#### 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	2021-2023/4	Operation	MDRAFRPM21
Budget Timeframe	2021-2022	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 May 2023

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	1,558,034				1,558,034		
Italian Red Cross	73,858				73,858		
Japanese Red Cross Society	40,057				40,057		
On Line donations	475				475		
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran			26,552		26,552		
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	15,445		494,187		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	28,895				28,895		
Turkish Red Crescent Society			23,940		23,940		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>5,856,842</b>	<b>103,094</b>	<b>65,937</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,025,873</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>6,025,873</b>	<b>0</b>	