

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRAF015 Emergency appeal launched: 15/05/2024 Operational Strategy published: 12/06/2024</p>	<p>Glide №: FF-2024-000049-AFG</p>
<p>Final Report issued on: 07/10/2025</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by final report: From 04/05/2024 to 31/05/2025</p>
<p>Number of people targeted: 140,000 (IFRC Secretariat)</p>	<p>Number of people assisted: 134,489 -Secretariat 258,168 – Fed-wide</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 7.5 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 750,000</p>



ARCS providing families affected by flood with non-food items in Baghlan Province, one of the severely affected provinces (Photo Credit: IFRC Afghanistan/ Meer Abdullah Rasikh)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Between April and mid-May 2024, Afghanistan was struck by heavy and sustained rainfall that triggered destructive flash floods in 33 of the country's 34 provinces. The floods had a devastating human toll, directly affecting more than 280,000 people and placing close to one million at risk. At least 300 lives were lost, and more than 40,000 homes were damaged or destroyed. Agricultural production was severely disrupted, with over 180,000 hectares of farmland inundated, while the death of thousands of livestock further eroded livelihoods already under strain.

While the waters receded within weeks, the humanitarian consequences persisted far longer. By early 2025, thousands of families were still living in temporary shelters or with host communities, struggling to rebuild their homes and restore lost livelihoods. Recovery has been uneven: communities in remote and conflict-affected areas remain particularly vulnerable, with limited access to reconstruction support. The destruction of farmland and orchards has meant reduced harvests, aggravating food insecurity and forcing some households to resort to negative coping strategies. Public health concerns also remain, with recurrent outbreaks of waterborne illnesses reported in flood-affected districts, alongside rising psychosocial distress among survivors.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with the support of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and partners, mounted a large-scale response at the onset of the disaster. Volunteers carried out search and rescue operations, provided first aid and psychosocial support, and distributed dignity kits, cash assistance, food, and health services. Shelter support was prioritized for displaced families, with emergency tents and household items pre-positioned by the IFRC Secretariat and partner National Societies deployed rapidly to the hardest-hit provinces.

The IFRC allocated CHF 750,000 from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable ARCS to scale up its life-saving response and subsequently launched an Emergency Appeal targeting 20,000 households across 14 severely affected provinces. Over the course of the operation, ARCS, supported by the Movement, provided multi-sectoral assistance, including cash and voucher support, essential household items, health care and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

By March 2025, one year after the floods, the operation had concluded with notable achievements but also highlighted the scale of ongoing needs. Recovery remains a long-term challenge in Afghanistan, where recurrent disasters, fragile livelihoods, and limited coping mechanisms mean that families affected by the 2024 floods are still grappling with the aftershocks. Strengthening community resilience, restoring livelihoods, and ensuring access to safe housing and basic services will remain priorities for the ARCS and its partners in the years ahead.

Summary of response

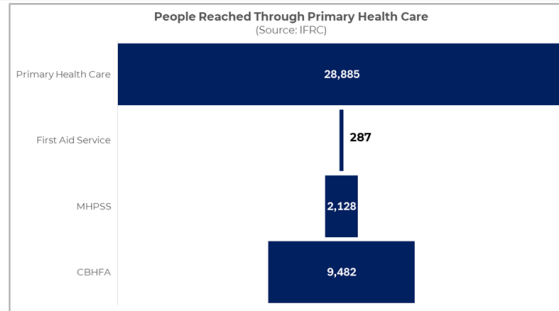
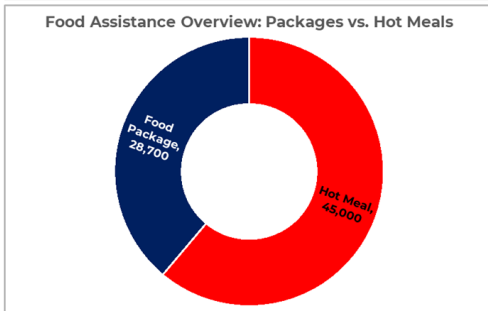
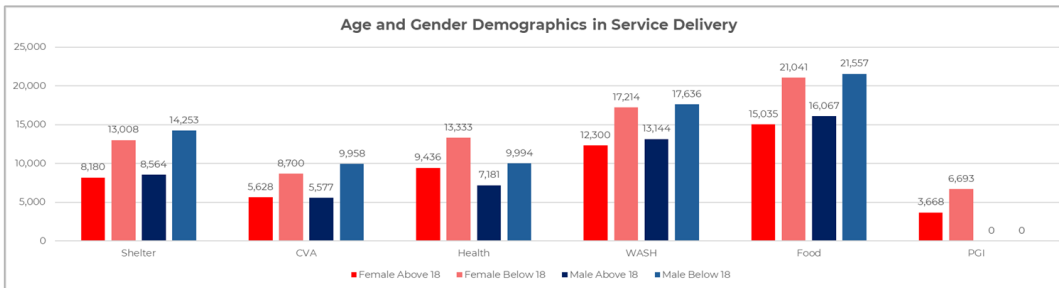
Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Rapid needs assessment was conducted by ARCS with support of IFRC to identify and deliver timely emergency relief to flood-affected population in the affected province of Afghanistan. The findings of the assessment were used for planning the operation activities and provide safe saving support is to alleviate suffering and enhance community resilience throughout the country.

Afghanistan Floods (MDRAF015): Summary of People Reached



258,168 People Reached
 25 Provinces Covered
 4 Present PNSs
 7.5 M Fed-Wide Funding
 May 2024 to May 2025 Duration



- ### # People Reached
- Shelter : **44,006**
 - NFI: **11,098**
 - MPCA: **29,862**
 - Health & Care: **39,944**
 - WASH: **60,295**
 - Food Package & Hot Meal: **73,700**
 - PGI: **10,361**
 - # staff & Volunteers Trained: **47**

Infographic on federation wide reach of operation

ARCS conducted search and rescue operations, aiding authorities in reuniting families who had lost contact during the devastating floods. ARCS mobilised volunteers to support communities in recovering bodies and facilitated dignified burials for the deceased. Rapid assessment, deployment of teams, along with the provision of essential relief items, underscores its unwavering commitment to assisting those affected by disasters and enhancing community resilience.

The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal (MDRAF015) on behalf of ARCS, following the DREF allocation on 5 May 2024, seeking CHF 5 million (IFRC Secretariat) to support 140,000 people directly and an estimated 790,000 people indirectly through multi-sectoral assistance across the 14 most affected provinces. The response targeted the most vulnerable, based on specific criteria and contextual realities, and addressed their both immediate and medium-term needs through recovery process.

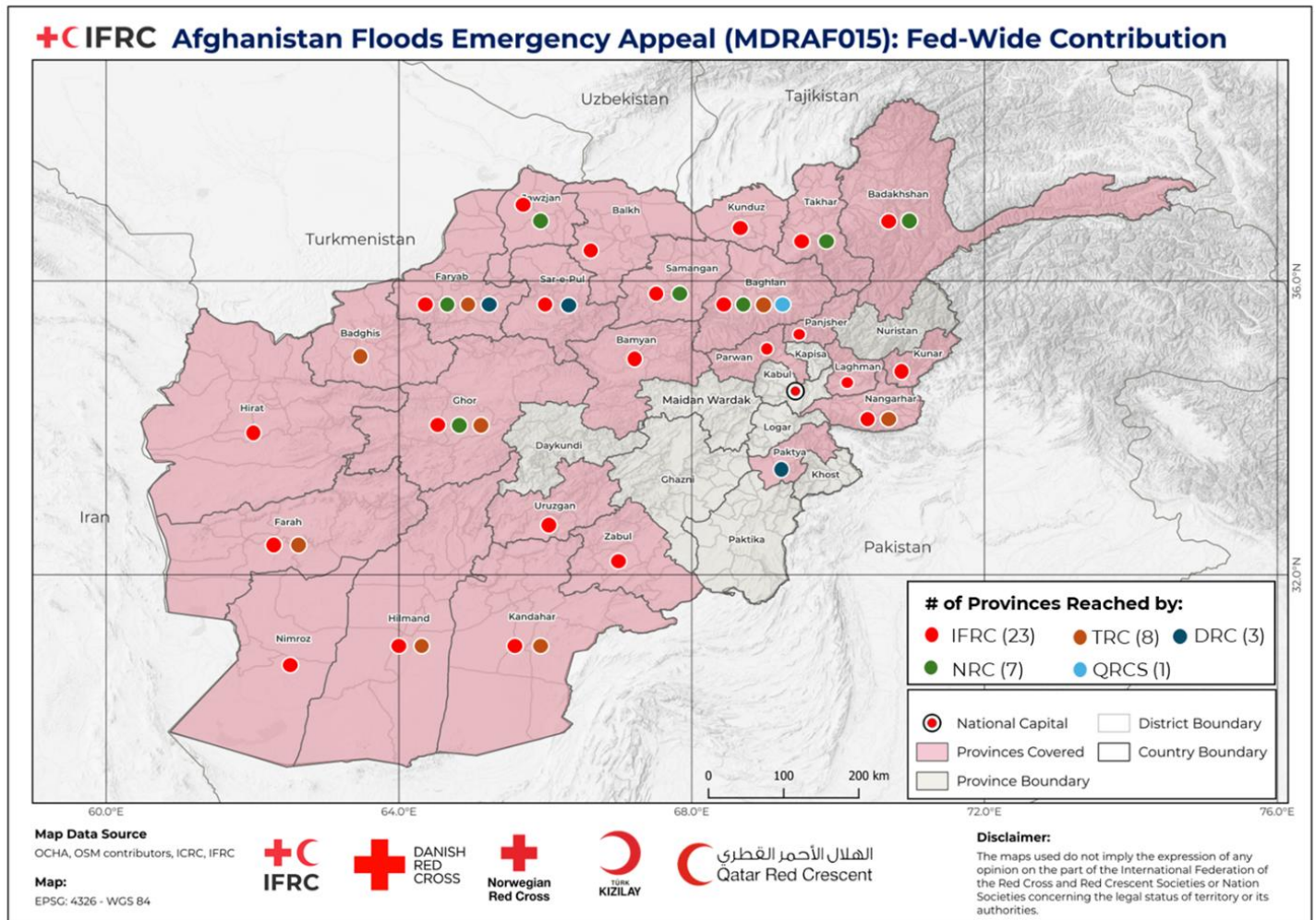
By end of operation, ARCS reached a total of 258,168 individuals (123,930 Male & 134,238 Female) federation wide under this Emergency Appeal with the support of the IFRC Secretariat and Participating National Societies (NRC, QRCS, DRC, TRC).

ARCS Response

- ARCS reached to 2,834 households through emergency shelter and household items, benefiting 21,886 individuals, including 262 female-headed households and 3,042 individuals with disabilities. Priority was given to the most vulnerable populations in provinces such as Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, and Kunar during distribution particularly in districts like Burka and Atghar.
- The multipurpose cash assistance program reached 2,690 households, supporting 25,662 individuals (12,272 females and 13,390 males). Key districts included Maruf (Kandahar) and Murghab (Ghor), benefiting 5,311 and 3,844 individuals respectively.

- In parallel, 2,570 dignity kits were distributed to households receiving emergency assistance across eight provinces, with an additional 200 kits provided in Nangarhar for flood-affected families and 30 kits distributed to Kandahar Marastoon to support individuals with mental health needs.

Key contribution of in-country Participating National Societies (PNS):



More information on donor contributions can be found in the Final Financial Report.

Needs analysis

The floods affected 33 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces, damaging or destroying more than 40,500 homes and causing at least 300 fatalities. Provinces such as Baghlan, Ghor, Helmand, and Uruzgan were particularly hard hit, leaving thousands of families displaced with urgent humanitarian needs.

On the basis of assessments conducted by ARCS with the support of in-country Movement partners, the most pressing immediate needs were food assistance, cash, emergency shelter, essential household items, emergency health services, clean water, and psychosocial support. Over time, communities have also required transitional shelter, livelihood restoration, rehabilitation of health facilities, and access to safe water and sanitation. Longer-term, the focus remains on durable shelter solutions, improved health and WASH infrastructure, livelihood recovery, and disaster risk reduction to strengthen resilience against future shocks.

Through MDRAF015, the operation successfully addressed many of the urgent short-term needs, including food distributions, multipurpose cash transfers, emergency health services, WASH support, and household relief items.

These interventions alleviated the most immediate suffering and supported early recovery for thousands of affected households.

By end of the operation, the durable housing solutions, sustained livelihood support, and strengthened health and WASH infrastructure to restore essential services are still in need. Continued support in disaster risk reduction and National Society capacity is also needed to ensure preparedness for recurrent floods and other climate-related shocks.

Operational risk assessment

The IFRC Afghanistan Country Delegation maintained a risk register, including safeguarding risks, in line with the IFRC Risk Management Framework. The register was reviewed quarterly, and risks exceeding the defined appetite were escalated to regional and global levels.

Dedicated risk and compliance unit strengthened financial controls and risk management. The unit worked closely with the ARCS audit and compliance department to review transactions and processes. Together with the senior PGI officer, the unit supported the prevention and response to sexual exploitation, abuse, and child safeguarding concerns. Communication strategies, tools, and guidance were developed for affected people, and coordination with the global safeguarding team ensured alignment with IFRC's PSEA policies.

Safeguarding efforts included training support for ARCS staff and volunteers, dissemination of safeguarding messages, and ensuring that communities had access to confidential reporting channels and referral pathways. IFRC also engaged with the Gender-Based Violence sub-cluster and other humanitarian stakeholders to identify practical solutions for safeguarding within ARCS programmes and operations.

[Afghanistan Floods Operation Strategy](#), (pp. 25–27) outlined key risks, which remained valid throughout implementation and were actively monitored and mitigated.

In terms of safety and security, the IFRC Afghanistan Delegation, in close collaboration with the ARCS security team, implemented a comprehensive risk management strategy. This work strengthened existing measures and introduced new policies and procedures tailored to the Afghan context, with particular focus on flood-affected areas.

Key actions taken included:

- Remote advisory support to field teams in flood-affected regions.
- Security briefings before field deployments and post-visit debriefs to strengthen preparedness.
- Movement monitoring platforms established to track staff and volunteers in real time.
- Staff and volunteers equipped with visibility items and identification badges to improve safety.
- Collaborated with ARCS to identify risks and apply tailored mitigation strategies in high-risk provinces.
- Engaged financial service providers to ensure continuity of operations.
- Conducted regular context analysis to inform programming modalities.
- Screened vendors and enforcing anti-fraud policies to promote accountability.
- Strengthened community engagement and accountability mechanisms to enhance trust and transparency.
- Promoted culturally appropriate practices for female staff to ensure safety and inclusivity.
- Monitored logistical arrangements, including flight options and liquidity for operations.
- Shared operational details with communities to raise awareness and participation.

Key achievements include the strengthening of local capacity and the enhancement of security measures. Security focal points of the ARCS at both regional and provincial levels were trained to advance their knowledge and

application of safety protocols. In addition, tailored guidance was provided on the design and implementation of effective security procedures. Furthermore, collaboration with ARCS during the flood response contributed to refining operational systems and ensuring improved safety for staff and volunteers engaged in flood-affected areas.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The operation aimed to address the multisectoral needs of the people affected by the floods and overall approach and strategies outlined in the operation strategy remained consistent throughout the response. The operation was implemented in 14 of the most severely affected provinces — Badakhshan, Baghlan, Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Nimruz, Parwan, Takhar, Uruzgan, and Zabul — targeting communities most impacted by the floods.

The operation addressed urgent needs, including food, shelter, health, WASH, and essential household items, through both in-kind and cash assistance. It also enhanced the capacity of ARCS to deliver quality health care, including specialized treatment for children with congenital heart disease. In addition, the operation supported livelihoods recovery, winter coping, and integrated risk reduction and inclusive approaches across interventions.

Shelter solutions, livelihood restoration and diversification, and strengthened socio-economic resilience of vulnerable groups — particularly women-headed households, widows, and destitute families — were prioritized. Improvements in access to WASH services, measures to cope with harsh winter conditions, and the systematic integration of PGI and CEA approaches were also achieved.

The operation further strengthened the local response capacity of ARCS and state entities, ensuring the sustainability of humanitarian services. Key elements of the approach included:

- Integrated assistance, combining multiple forms of support.
- Cash-based assistance, enabling flexible and dignified recovery.
- National Society development, reinforcing ARCS’s institutional and operational capacity.
- Localized action, tailoring interventions to the needs of specific communities.
- Protection and prevention, embedding safety and risk reduction measures throughout.

B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Total People reached	21,886
		Female > 18: 3,668	Female < 18: 6,693
		Male > 18: 3,742	Male < 18: 7,783
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target

# of households affected by floods provided with emergency shelter and essential household items.	2,834	3,500
# of households provided with cash/voucher/in-kind and technical assistance for transitional/durable shelter construction that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity.	0	200
# of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter.	0	60

Assessment and household selection

The ARCS prioritized assistance for the most vulnerable households, focusing on those who lost their livelihoods or whose homes were severely damaged. Beneficiaries were registered through the RedRose system to improve targeting and ensure accurate information. The primary selection criteria included households whose shelters were fully or partially damaged and those that had lost or injured family members. The secondary criteria covered households with limited or no productive assets, those with multiple young children, elderly caregivers, widows or single mothers with children, households with chronically ill or differently abled members unable to work, and those with pregnant or lactating women.

Community Sensitization

In each targeted village, ARCS teams gathered community members to explain the project scope and the Red Cross Movement’s principles, ensuring clear understanding of the objectives and expected outcomes. Following this sensitization, a verification process was undertaken for selected households, guided by established eligibility criteria and informed by the support and input of community leaders in identifying those most in need.

Distribution of Emergency Shelter and Household Items

ARCS distributed emergency shelter and household items to 2,570 households in Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kunar, Laghman, Nimruz and Zabul provinces in May 2024. Each household received blanket-7, jerricans-2, 1 kitchen set-1, tarpaulins-2. Each also received a dignity kit. (Refer to Table 4 for details)



Woman in queue to receive non-food items in Baghlan Province, distributed by ARCS in support of IFRC. (Photo: IFRC)

Additionally, 200 households in Nangarhar received shelter kit-1, kitchen set-1, blanket-7, jerrykan-5, tarpaulin-2 who also benefited from dignity kit. And 64 individuals from Kandahar Marastoon received blankets, each has received 7 blankets where 30 female headed households have received dignity kits.

Furthermore, ARCS distributed 170 tents, 340 tarpaulins, 1,200 blankets, 1,200 sleeping pads and 170 jerry cans received from Movement of Japan/JICA through IFRC to 170 households (1,190 people, male-607 and female-583) in Borka district of Baghlan province in May 2024.

Out of the 170 households, 160 received seven blankets and seven sleeping pads each, along with the other items. The remaining 10 households, identified as more vulnerable with larger family sizes, were given an additional blanket, and sleeping pad, totaling 8 blankets and 8 sleeping pads each.

The remaining 30 jerrycans and three water purifiers were retained at the ARCS base camp to support temporarily accommodated families.

Name of province	Name of district	Number of households targeted	Number of households reached	Number of people reached			Number of Female headed households	Number of child-headed households	Number of people living with disabilities
				Male	Female	Total			
Baghlan	Burka	420	420	1,891	1,545	3,436	54	0	478
Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	250	250	1,039	874	1,913	16	1	266
Balkh	Kishindeh	250	250	943	910	1,853	62	1	258
Ghor	Charsada	400	400	1,486	1,371	2,857	20	2	397
Herat	Chest-e Sharif	250	250	1,020	872	1,892	9	2	263
Kunar	Asad Abad	55	55	214	209	423	2	1	59
Kunar	Narang	33	33	152	104	256	1	0	36
Kunar	Shigal	110	110	472	484	956	5	1	133
Kunar	Watapur	52	52	194	185	379	6	0	53
Laghman	Alinegar	70	70	248	238	486	12	1	68
Laghman	Alishang	53	53	237	198	435	4	1	60
Laghman	Mehterlam	127	127	460	460	920	15	4	128
Nimroz	Khash Rud	250	250	937	956	1,893	12	2	263
Zabul	Atghar	250	250	1,077	865	1,942	0	4	270
Nangarhar	Surkh Rod	170	170	823	754	1,577	12	1	219
Nangarhar	Jalalabd	30	30	298	306	604	2	1	84
Kandahar	Marastoon	64	64	34	30	64	30	0	9
Total		2,834	2,834	11,525	10,361	21,886	262	22	3,042

Exit Survey

The ARCS PMER department conducted exit surveys and site observations in May 2024 at distribution points in Kunar and Laghman provinces, interviewing 86 respondents to gather feedback for immediate improvements. The PDM wasn't conducted, and findings of exit survey were used for evaluation purposes. Key findings included that most recipients (86 per cent) accessed distribution information through the ARCS office, with varying waiting times for verification, ranging from under 30 minutes (24 per cent) to over 3 hours (2 per cent). Average travel costs to collect cash were AFN 226, with a maximum of AFN 700. While all respondents expressed satisfaction with the distribution process, including respectful treatment and safety, 83 per cent lacked understanding of how to register complaints. Recommendations include increasing community sensitization sessions and reducing waiting times through staggered scheduling. For further details, refer to the previous report – [Operation Update #2](#).

Federation-Wide Achievement

- Throughout the reporting period, the ARCS, in close coordination with in-country PNS including the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC), and Qatar Red Crescent (QRC), delivered comprehensive multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance across numerous provinces in Afghanistan. These efforts significantly contributed to alleviating the suffering of vulnerable communities affected by conflict, displacement, natural disasters, and harsh winter conditions.
- ARCS successfully supported 2,834 households (21,886 individuals) through emergency shelter and household item distributions in provinces such as Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, and Kunar. Notably, targeted assistance in districts like Burka and Baghlan Jadid ensured the inclusion of female-headed households (262 in total) and individuals with disabilities (3,042), reflecting ARCS's commitment to inclusive humanitarian response.

Challenges:

- Funding shortfalls limited the provision of transitional/durable shelter solutions; resulting in most households only receiving emergency shelter items. This constrained the ability to support longer-term recovery and build safer, more resilient shelter options for the most affected communities.
- Delays in procurement and fund transfer slowed timely distribution of shelter kits in some provinces, affecting the operational timeline and the ability to respond before the onset of adverse weather conditions.
- Limited technical capacity at branch level to provide shelter guidance or monitor safe construction practices.

Lesson Learned

- Pre-positioned stocks and framework agreements enabled rapid initial shelter distributions, demonstrating the value of preparedness and strategic stock management in emergency response.
- Strong community sensitization and transparent verification processes improved targeting and minimized duplication, reinforcing the value of community engagement and accountability throughout the operation
- Shelter programming must integrate training on safe construction techniques to build resilience and reduce vulnerability against future disasters. Building the technical capacity of branch staff and volunteers will further enhance the quality and sustainability of shelter interventions in future responses.



Livelihoods

Total People reached	0
Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 0

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

Indicator	Actual	Target
<i># of flood-affected households assisted through emergency food security and livelihood restoration activities</i>	0	480
<i># of people provided with vocational training</i>	0	200
<i># of tools kits provided to trained people</i>	0	200
<i># of people engaged on cash for work in floods affected area</i>	0	400

ARCS with the support of TRC through another IFRC Emergency Appeal (Humanitarian Crises Appeal –MDRAF007) funding, provided hot meals twice a day to 1,500 people for 15 days in Baghlan province.

Challenges:

- No large-scale livelihood support was achieved due to funding gaps, leaving recovery needs unmet.
- Livelihood restoration was deprioritized in the face of urgent shelter, food, and health needs.

Lessons Learned:

- Livelihood support is critical to prevent negative coping strategies and must be integrated earlier in emergency responses.
- Partnerships with livelihood actors and government departments could help fill gaps when appeal funds are limited.
- Linking cash assistance to recovery-oriented programming (e.g., vocational training, input provision) improves sustainability.

Table 2: list of items and quantity in food parcel provided by TRC

Items	Quantity
1. Rice	2 Kg
2. Bulgur rice	1 Kg
3. Lentils	1 Kg
4. Pea	2 Kg
5. Macaroni/pasta	1 Kg
6. Halwa flour	500 grams
7. Barely rice	500 grams
8. Tomato paste	1 Kg
9. Sugar	2 Kg
10. Flour	1 Kg
11. Cooking oil	1000 ml
12. Salt	750grams



Multi-purpose Cash

Total People reached	25,662
Female > 18: 4,771	Female < 18: 7,501
Male > 18: 4,661	Male < 18: 8,729

Objective:

Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Key indicators:

Indicator

of households who successfully received cash for basic needs.

Actual

2,690

Target

2,700

By the end of the operation, ARCS had successfully distributed multipurpose cash assistance to 2,690 households (25,662 people) across eight provinces. While 2,700 households had originally been targeted, 10 households were absent during the distribution, resulting in a final total of 2,690 households being reached.

Coordination, Community Sensitization and Household Selection

The ARCS collaborated with the Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) and other pertinent stakeholders to adopt a cohesive and informed strategy for their cash-based intervention. This collaboration was succeeded by community mobilization and sensitization initiatives aimed at engaging the target population and enhancing awareness of the available assistance.

In each selected village, the ARCS convened community members to share information about the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the objectives of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), the criteria for household selection, and the cash amounts to be distributed. Subsequently, the process of household selection and registration was conducted using the RedRose system. The selection criteria mirrored those outlined in the "Shelter, Housing, and Settlements" section. Community leaders played a crucial role by providing valuable insights and support in identifying eligible households.

Distribution of Multipurpose Cash



People affected by flood receiving cash assistance at Sholgara District, Balkh Province from ARCS supported by IFRC. (Photo: IFRC)

- ARCS distributed multi-purpose cash assistance to 2,690 households, supporting 25,662 households across Farah, Ghor, Helmand, Parwan, and Uruzgan provinces. Each household received AFN 11,000 (equivalent to CHF 140) through a framework agreement with the IFRC.

- Among 2690 households, 200 households received MPC under FCDO SHAPE bilateral funding from British Red Cross. In Balkh's Sholgara District, ARCS provided a financial allocation of AFN 7,500 to support 150 households through, benefiting 1,243 individuals (598 males, 645 females), including 36 individuals with disabilities and 13 children. In Kunduz's Dashti Archi District, ARCS assisted 50 households, impacting 489

individuals (239 males, 250 females), with support also provided to 1 individual with a disability, 1 child-headed household, and 1 elderly individual.

- The detailed breakdown of the cash assistance provided by ARCS is as follows:

Table 3: Multipurpose cash distribution per province										
Name of province	Name of district	MPCA Amount	Number of households targeted	Number of households reached	Number of people reached			# of Female HHs	# of child HHs	# of people living with disabilities
					Male	Female	Total			
Farah	Bakwa	11,000 AFN	400	394	1,665	1,293	2,958	1	2	411
Ghor	Murghab		400	396	2,048	1,796	3,844	14	8	534
Hilmand	Kajaki		400	400	1,791	1,779	3,570	6	26	496
Kandahar	Maruf		400	400	2,721	2,590	5,311	4	0	738
Parwan	Bagram		61	61	233	216	449	7	1	62
Parwan	Charikar		57	57	209	165	374	13	0	52
Parwan	Jabal Saraj		85	85	405	334	739	13	3	103
Parwan	Koh-e Safi		147	147	605	506	1,111	5	2	154
Parwan	Sayed Khil		50	50	196	185	381	12	0	53
Uruzgan	Trinkot		500	500	2,680	2,513	5,193	16	2	722
Balkh	Sholgara	7,500 AFN	150	150	598	645	1,243	36	0	13
Kundoz	Dashti Archi		50	50	239	250	489	1	1	1
Grand Total			2,700	2,690	13,390	12,272	25,662	128	45	3,340

Exit Survey and Lessons Learned Workshop (MPCA)

ARCS PMER department conducted exit surveys in Kandahar and Parwan provinces to gather recipient feedback and make immediate improvements to cash distribution processes. A total of 239 recipients (97 per cent male, 3 per cent female) were surveyed, with 70 per cent aged 18–50. Most respondents (72 per cent) accessed distribution information through ARCS offices, while 28 per cent relied on community representatives. Nearly all respondents expressed satisfaction with the process, reporting respectful treatment and safety. Recommendations include implementing staggered distribution schedules to reduce waiting times.

Furthermore, a lesson learned workshop after completion of MPCA was held on 11–12 June 2024 in Kabul, Afghanistan, involving 40 participants, including ARCS and IFRC staff. Discussions highlighted budget limitations as a key challenge in addressing all vulnerable populations, while good practices included effective registration through the RedRose system, timely distribution, staff training, and proactive community engagement. Real-time feedback through exit surveys also contributed to improving the distribution process. The workshop underscored the need for robust planning, capacity building, and resource management to enhance MPCA Programme implementation.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Total People reached

28,885

Female > 18:
7,180

Female < 18: **10,176**

Male > 18:
4,770

Male < 18:
6,759

Objective:

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of health facilities (mobile/fixed) supported with staff, equipment and/or running costs for the provision of primary health services.</i>	19	10
	<i># of people reached with primary health services.</i>	28,885	16,489
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on CBHFA/ECV/first aid</i>	47	47
	<i># of people reached with first aid service</i>	287	726
	<i># of people provided with MHPSS interventions including PFA</i>	2,128	1,898
	<i># of people reached with CBHFA activities</i>	9,482	16,489

ARCS provided emergency primary health care services to 28,885 people through 19 MHTs, including mental health support and health education for 12,982 individuals.

Emergency Primary Health Care Response

ARCS provided emergency primary health care services to 28,885 individuals affected by the flash floods in Afghanistan, with 19 MHTs deployed in the affected areas of Parwan, Daikundi, Ghazni, Paktia, Paktika, Nooristan, Jawzjan, Faryab, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Ghoor, Farah provinces. This response effort yielded a significant impact, with 17,356 females and 11,529 males receiving primary health care services. The deployment of MHTs addressed the critical need for healthcare services in the affected communities.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and Health Education

In addition to primary health care services, the MHTs provided mental health and psychosocial support services to the individuals to address the psychological impact caused by the floods. Furthermore, 12,982 people received health education sessions on prevention of water borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

A significant number of trauma cases were also managed by the MHTs, with 767 individuals receiving primary healthcare services for traumatic injuries sustained during the floods. This response effort demonstrates the importance of timely and effective trauma management in disaster response, particularly in contexts where the risk of injury is high.

Infectious Disease Management

Furthermore, the MHTs treated a significant number of infectious disease cases, including 1,775 cases of Acute Respiratory Infection and 1,262 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea.

Federation wide achievement

- TRC provided 7,000 Kg of essential medicines to ARCS MHTs in flooded areas in May 2024.
- NorCross supported mobilization of three MHTs in Baghlan province.

Challenges

- Insufficient supply of medicines and medical kits constrained quality service delivery.
- Limited number of mobile health teams and CBHFA-trained volunteers in flood-affected areas.
- Rising cases of waterborne disease and mental health issues strained ARCS's health response capacity.

Lessons Learned

- Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) are vital in emergencies and must be adequately resourced with medicines and staff.
- Psychosocial support was highly valued and should be mainstreamed across future operations.
- Expanding CBHFA volunteer networks increases outreach and access, particularly in remote areas.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Total people reached	47,695
	Female > 18: 9730	Female < 18: 13,617
	Male > 18: 10,398	Male < 18: 13,951

Objective: *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*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i># of people sensitized on key WASH messages</i>	47,695
	<i># of water sources constructed or rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration).</i>	0	10
	<i># of constructed household/communal sanitation facilities (this is more than excreta disposal).</i>	0	10
	<i># of people reached with safe water</i>	0	78,830
	<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities</i>	47,695	47,695

Community Hygiene Sensitization and IEC Materials Distribution

Communities were sensitized with key messages through the distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and hygiene promotion activities. Messages delivered included topics on domestic

hygiene, prevention of hygiene-related infections, use of safe drinking water, and safe disposal of garbage and human waste. Other topics covered included menstrual hygiene management and household water treatment. A total of 47,695 IEC leaflets were distributed to 47,695 individuals in Baghlan, Badakhshan, and Takhar provinces collectively. Apart from the distribution of IEC materials, communities in the aforementioned locations were also sensitized on the same topics through group sessions.

Challenges

- Limited WASH coverage compared to needs; many households continued to face unsafe water access.
- Weak integration of hygiene promotion with distribution of hygiene kits.
- Limited infrastructure rehabilitation due to resource constraints.

Lessons Learned

- Hygiene kits distribution, when combined with sensitization, strengthens uptake of positive practices.
- Community feedback emphasized the importance of restoring water systems alongside short-term distributions.
- Integrating WASH into shelter and health interventions increases efficiency and impact.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Total People reached	10,361	
	Female > 18: 3,668	Female < 18:	6,693
	Male > 18: NA	Male < 18:	NA
Objective:	<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>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming.</i>	10,361	20,000
	<i># of people (and households) reached by dignity kits.</i>	2,800	3,000

ARCS reached 2800 households through dignity kits distribution by the end of operation. The integration of PGI and CEA approaches was ensured into flood response, developing assessment tools and conducting gender equality and safeguarding training for staff have been done.

PGI and CEA Tools Development

The ARCS has integrated gender, protection, and community engagement approaches into its flood response operations. Several coordination meetings between ARCS and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) were held to develop community assessment tools for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). These tools supported to gather information on community concerns, needs, culture, communication structures, inclusivity, and feedback.

Additionally, the IFRC CEA and PGI teams collaborated with ARCS to design a training needs assessment tool that evaluates topics such as PGI, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), CEA, and safeguarding. The assessment was conducted

with staff from ARCS's Disaster Management and Gender departments, and the findings were shared with the operational team and leadership to inform the decision-making process.

Safeguarding and Risk Analysis

The IFRC PGI focal point, with support from the IFRC Secretariat's safeguarding advisor, created a child safeguarding risk analysis tool and conducted an orientation session for IFRC technical staff.

Gender Policy and Operational Guidelines

The IFRC collaborated with ARCS's Gender Department to obtain approval for a gender policy. Simultaneously, with assistance from the PGI technical team at headquarters, efforts were made to prepare PGI operational guidelines, and the integration of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) into the code of conduct policy is in progress.

Orientation and Training

The IFRC team conducted a one-day gender equality orientation for ARCS staff at headquarters. The orientation was participated by the gender department, disaster preparedness program, information department and emergency operation manager and IFRC technical and operation staff. Key content of the orientation was gender-sensitive programming, and which point to consider while provide services and gender related terminologies and concept of gender, diversity and inclusion.

S.N.	Items	Quantity
1	Handwashing soap (130-140g)	5 bars
2	Laundry soap (220-230 gm)	5 bars
3	Sanitary pads (girls, box of 16)	3 packs
4	Female underwear (5 pieces per pack)	1 pack
5	Bag	1 piece
6	Toothbrush - adult	5 pieces
7	Toothpaste (130gm)	2 pieces
8	Shawl	1 piece
9	Shampoo (360ml)	1 piece
10	Plastic sandals	1 pair
11	Hairbrush	1 piece
12	Hygiene promotion IEC materials with key messages	2 sheets
13	Socks	4 pairs
14	Nail cutter	One piece
15	One Plastic bowl and one plastic bucket	One

In addition, IFRC technical team conducted 3 days PGI and continued with two days ToT CEA including PFA, PMER, safeguarding and code of conduct sessions training for ARCS Marastoon female staff and volunteers around 31 females participated.

Distribution of Dignity Kits

ARCS distributed dignity kit to the same 2,570 households who received emergency shelter and household items in Baghlan, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Kunar, Laghman, Nimroz and Zabul provinces. An additional 200 dignity kits were provided to 200 families affected by flooding in Nangarhar where 30 dignity kits were distributed to the Kandahar Marastoon for mental health beneficiaries.

Dignity kits are vital in humanitarian crises, especially for women and girls, addressing their specific hygiene needs with items like menstrual products and personal care essentials. These kits ensure they can manage their hygiene safely and comfortably, even in challenging environments. By respecting privacy and supporting overall well-being, dignity kits empower women and girls to maintain their health and dignity during crises, promoting gender equality and resilience. They symbolize respect for individual well-being and rights, offering essential support and fostering hope in difficult times. *Refer to Table 4 for list and quantity of items in each dignity kit.*

Challenges

- Limited number of female volunteers reduced outreach to women and girls.
- Safeguarding and PSEA systems are still in early stages of integration within ARCS.

Lessons Learned

- Systematic distribution of dignity kits improved dignity and trust among vulnerable groups.
- Training on safeguarding and PGI principles increased awareness among staff/volunteers but needs scaling.
- Inclusive targeting criteria (e.g., child-headed households, disability inclusion) are now recognized as essential standards.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Total people reached

-

Female > 18:

Female < 18: -

Male > 18: -

Male < 18: -

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators:

Indicator

of staff and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability

Actual

13

Target

250

Community Engagement and Inclusivity Initiatives

As part of ARCS's emergency response to the floods, community emergency and inclusivity were at the heart of all operations. With support from IFRC, ARCS ensured that the voices of affected individuals, particularly women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable household, were heard and reflected in both the needs assessments and the delivery of services. Local volunteers and first responders, many from the impacted communities themselves, played a key role in identifying urgent needs, conducting rescue missions, and delivering assistance.

Community feedback and rumor tracking mechanisms were also set up to guide and adjust the response as needed. Dignity kits were distributed to 2800 women and girls, and special attention was given to female and child headed households. The efforts were inclusive, context specific, and focused on restoring dignity while building long-term resilience.

ARCS National Strategy and CEA Policy Vision

Through ARCS National Strategy 2021-2025, and its commitment to accountability, significant progress has been made toward strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) within the organization. The ARCS CEA policy has been developed and is not operationalized. A national level workshop on the policy has already been conducted at ARCS HQ, and plans are in place to gradually roll out similar workshops at regional and provincial levels. This policy serves as a foundational tool to guide staff and volunteers in effectively integrating CEA principles into the planning, implementation, and evaluation of all programs, ensuring a people-centered approach and strengthening trust with the communities.

IFRC, in coordination with ARCS, advanced CEA and PGI efforts by planning staff and volunteer orientations in affected provinces, developing an assessment tool for emergency operations, and re-establishing the ARCS Hotline as a feedback channel. Coordination with PMER and Operations teams further ensured volunteer mobilization and the integration of CEA components—communication, participation, and feedback—across all sectors.


Challenges

- Feedback mechanisms were not consistently accessible or well communicated to communities.

- Low awareness among recipients on how to raise complaints (83 per cent lacked knowledge in exit surveys).

Lessons Learned

- Where dedicated hotlines and SOPs were in place, community engagement was more effective.
- Sensitization sessions improved beneficiary understanding of entitlements and reduced grievances.
- Engaging local leaders early enhances trust and facilitates smoother targeting and distributions.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Total people reached	-	
	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	<i>Strengthen the capacity of communities in high-risk areas to anticipate and reduce risks associated with disasters and climate change</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with disaster risk reduction.</i>	-	500

No progress made against key priorities under the 'Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery sector.


Challenges

- Focus was heavily on immediate relief, with limited integration of DRR and climate adaptation.
- Recovery programming did not sufficiently address resilience-building in flood-prone areas.

Lessons Learned

- Incorporating simple DRR measures (e.g., safe shelter training, hazard awareness) can begin even during relief operations.
- Strengthening community-level preparedness and early warning systems is key to reducing future impacts.
- Linking recovery with climate adaptation (e.g., flood-resistant crops, land rehabilitation) would enhance long-term resilience.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening			
Objective:	<i>To strengthen National Society capacity to prepare and effectively respond to emergencies in accordance with its mandate.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of ARCS staff and volunteers trained in different sector(s)</i>	0	NA

of warehouses extended/renovated/ constructed

0

NA

With the support of IFRC Emergency Appeal (MDRAF007) and IFRC network support, the following actions were conducted for national society strengthening.

Strengthening Human Resources Capacity

With IFRC support, ARCS has continued to strengthen its human resources through targeted training programs at both national and provincial levels for staff and volunteers. Beyond training, efforts have been focused on institutionalizing capacities by creating a more robust enabling environment. This includes reviewing, updating, and introducing key organizational policies and strategies that will shape ARCS's future engagement in disaster response, recovery, and community resilience efforts.

Advancing National Society Development

ARCS has made meaningful strides in advancing its broader development goals. In the final quarter of 2024, the National Society conducted institutional capacity assessments, initiated the development of a sustainable financial model, and accelerated its digital transformation processes. Preparedness activities have also been enhanced through training sessions and the refinement of key tools such as Contingency Plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which are now being rolled out across ARCS operational structures.

ARCS has deepened engagement with key partners, laying the groundwork for improved coordination in 2025, as envisioned in the National Society Development Plan. One of the key achievements has been the development and rollout of the Volunteer Management System (VMS), developed using local expertise. Training of national focal points on the VMS has begun, and the system's database is being updated to reflect the current volunteer landscape.

Challenges

- Gaps in PMER staffing at provincial and regional levels weakened monitoring and reporting.
- Limited financial management capacity at branch level led to delays and compliance challenges.
- Weak volunteer management systems, with no updated database of numbers, skills, or locations.

Lessons Learned

- Orientation on SOPs and donor requirements improved operational discipline.
- Building digital systems for reporting and finance will enhance timeliness and accountability.
- Investing in volunteer recruitment and training, particularly female volunteers, is crucial for inclusive outreach.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Technical and operational complementarity through the cooperation of Movement partners while engaging effectively with outside actors to influence actions at the local, regional, and global levels

Key indicators:

Indicator

National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place.

Actual

Yes

Target

Yes

Technical and operational complementarity through the cooperation of Movement partners while engaging effectively with outside actors to influence actions at the local, regional, and global levels.

Membership Coordination

Four Participating National Societies have a presence in Afghanistan; (DRC, NRC, TRC and QRC) working alongside ARCS and IFRC Secretariat. In addition, few other partners are supporting the ARCS operational and strategic plans priorities through other modalities. There is a good coordination mechanism in place to meet regularly with partners based in the country, especially if there will be a disaster like flash floods, earthquakes, or other disasters. There are several coordination meetings at different strategic levels.

There is a good coordination mechanism at different levels which is led by the ARCS. These coordination platforms are functional when a disaster happens. Once the decision is made with the ARCS, IFRC, the PNS and the ICRC, then it is implemented by the programmes at the branch and regional levels.

Engagement with External Partners

ARCS and IFRC Secretariat have been coordinating with diverse stakeholders to deliver a unified and effective response to the flood-affected communities. It encompasses aligning the coordinating efforts with the shelter cluster, Government of Japan/JICA; public authorities, and other national and international non-governmental organizations to maximize resources, avoid duplication, and address the multifaceted needs of the affected populations



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>The IFRC Secretariat ensures high quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>% of IFRC staff in-country who completed minimum security training requirements</i>	100%	100%
	<i># of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>	1	1

Security

IFRC Afghanistan Delegation maintained comprehensive Risk Management strategy, outlining all potential threats and listing measures taken to prevent and/or reduce the impact related to potential security and safety incidents/accidents. IFRC have advised ARCS security team on improvement of active security and safety measures of ARCS premises, as well as improved existing and supported ARCS team in development of new policies and procedures related to safety and security. IFRC cooperated and coordinated with ARCS on improvement of the national society systems in flood affected areas and the development programmes included, but not limited to, capacity building of ARCS regional and provincial security focal points on safety and security procedures development and implementation.

Evaluation

Since the EA coverage was less than CHF 5 million an internal reflection workshop/ review for MDRF015 was held on 19 May 2025, in Kabul Afghanistan, involving ARCS DM, health, PMER representatives, IFRC Ops, health and PMER units. The evaluation identified key learnings, challenges, and action points for strengthening the operation. It highlighted that clear roles, timely fund transfers, and effective coordination enabled early relief delivery, while delays in funding, weak information systems, and limited coordination between IFRC and ARCS hindered implementation. Key action points include developing a joint ARCS–IFRC workplan, enhancing coordination mechanisms, improving community feedback systems, and establishing digital data management tools to ensure more efficient and accountable future responses.

Communication

- Press release about the floods is accessible [here](#).
- Audio visual materials of flood response in Baghlan and Herat province are available [here](#)
- AV materials of the MPCA in Farah province to 400 flood-affected families are available <https://shared.ifrc.org/collections/DPKLRk5N>
- Press release about the floods can be accessed from here <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/severe-flooding-afghanistan-escalates-humanitarian-needs>

Supply Chain Management

In response to the devastating flash floods affecting multiple provinces in Afghanistan, IFRC, in coordination with the ARCS, successfully completed the distribution of essential non-food items (NFIs) to the impacted communities. A total of 2,400 NFI packages—including blankets, tarpaulins, jerry cans, kitchen sets, and dignity kits—were released from IFRC’s pre-positioned stocks and distributed to flood-affected populations in Baghlan, Ghor, Nangarhar, Zabul, Herat, Balkh, Laghman, and Kunar provinces.

To ensure continued readiness, procurement activities were carried out to replenish the stocks. These procurement processes have been completed, with most items already delivered and stored in IFRC warehouses, and the remaining items fully received and stocked by the end of the operation.

In addition to these efforts, the IFRC/ARCS also received an in-kind donation from the Government of Japan through JICA, consisting of:

- 170 family tents (suitable for 2 adults and 5 children),
- 1,190 blankets,
- 34 rolls of tarpaulin,
- 1,190 sleeping pads,
- 170 potable jerry cans,
- 3 water purifiers.

These donated items were assembled into 170 customized household NFI packages by hired labor and transported using ARCS trucks to Burka district in Baghlan province. The packages were successfully distributed to 170 affected households.

Challenges

- Delays in fund transfers and lengthy procurement slowed response.
- Limited PMER/IM capacity reduced data accuracy and timeliness.
- Weak community feedback and safeguarding follow-up in the field.

Lessons Learned

- Streamline financial flows and procurement to avoid operational delays.
- Strengthen coordination SOPs and logistics preparedness.
- Provide earlier, structured support for CEA and PGI integration.
- Institutionalize reflection workshops to capture learning in real time.

C. FINANCIAL REPORT

The initial Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation was CHF 750,000. As of 31 May 2025, the IFRC Emergency Appeal coverage is CHF 1,223,155 (approximately 24.46 per cent) against a funding requirement of CHF 5 million.

The total expenditure recorded was CHF 1,428,406, representing 98 per cent utilization of the available funds of CHF 1,445,433 including other income (in-kind goods). A detailed financial breakdown, including income, expenditure, and balance, is available in the attached final financial report.

The conclusion of this Emergency Appeal operation has resulted in a fund balance of CHF 17,027. In alignment with IFRC commitment to continued humanitarian support, these funds will be allocated to the Afghanistan Network Country Plan to further address ongoing needs, enhance local response capacities, and contribute to long-term community resilience.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this balance, you are kindly invited to contact: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org within 30 days from the publication of this final report. The IFRC and ARCS extend their gratitude to all partners and donors for their invaluable support in this operation

Contact information

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Partnership-in-Emergencies, Asia Pacific Regional Office; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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	2024/5-2025/8	Operation	MDRAF015
Budget Timeframe	2024/5-2025/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Sep 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRAF015 - Afghanistan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 04 May 2024 to 31 May 2025; appeal launch date: 13 May 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 29 Sep 2025	1,223,155
Appeal Coverage	24.46%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	181,512	216,432	-34,920
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	402,913	356,792	46,122
PO04 - Health	0	100,269	-100,269
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,000	0	2,000
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	135,793	135,482	311
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	287,042	284,179	2,863
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	3,000	4,089	-1,089
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,012,260	1,097,243	-84,982
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	92,779	67,249	25,530
EA02 - Secretariat Services	80,684	214,883	-134,199
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	58,400	49,031	9,369
Enabling Approaches Total	231,862	331,163	-99,301
Grand Total	1,244,123	1,428,406	-184,283

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/08

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,445,433
Expenditure	-1,428,406
Closing Balance	17,027
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	17,027

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	750,000	Reimbursed :	750,000	Outstanding :	0
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Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/5-2025/8	Operation	MDRAF015
Budget Timeframe	2024/5-2025/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Sep 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRAF015 - Afghanistan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 04 May 2024 to 31 May 2025; appeal launch date: 13 May 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Australian Red Cross	30,201				30,201		
European Commission - DG ECHO	192,549				192,549		
Finnish Red Cross	238,274	107,586			345,859		
Irish Red Cross Society	23,521				23,521		
Japanese Government		81,884			81,884		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,291				28,291		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,408				9,408		
Saudi Red Crescent Authority (from Saudi Arabia Govt)	67,876				67,876		
Singapore Red Cross Society	33,398				33,398		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	22,400				22,400		
The Canadian Red Cross Society		32,808			32,808		
The Netherlands Red Cross	75,029				75,029		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	502,209				502,209		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,223,155	222,278	0	0	1,445,433	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,445,433	0	