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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Georgia: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation / n° MDRGE012 Final Report	Glide number: 2019- 000047
Date of issue: 9 December 2019	Operation timeframe: 3 months
Date of disaster: 12 May 2019	
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 109,437	
Total number of people affected: 5,088	Number of people assisted: 5,088 (1,272 Households)
Host National Society: Georgia Red Cross Society (GRCS) with 100 volunteers, 15 staff, Akhmeta, Telavi, Lagodekhi, and Dedoplistskaro Municipalities	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Emergency Management Service of MIA, Local Municipalities	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 12 May 2019, heavy rain and hail affected Kakheti Region of Georgia, mainly Lagodekhi, Akhmeta, Telavi and Dedoplistskaro municipalities. As a result of the heavy rain (125 mm), yards, entrances, basements and first floors of many houses and buildings were flooded. Furthermore, infrastructure, such as roads and bridges connecting the villages, riverbank protections, as well as agricultural lands and fruit trees have been destroyed.

The Emergency Management Service and all relevant ministries were involved in the liquidation works of the flooding of the rivers in the affected villages.

In total 1,272 families (5,088 people) have been affected by the disaster in Kakheti Region. The overall population of the affected municipalities was approximately 147,800 with the breakdown per community as follows:

- Dedoplistskaro Municipality – in total 20,900 people,
- Telavi Municipality 56,000 people,
- Lagodekhi Municipality 41,300 people,
- Akhmeta 29,600 people.



Flooded streets in Lagodekhi. Photo: GRCS

In general, in the targeted municipalities 25 per cent were youth (below 20) and 21 per cent were elderly (above 60). The main income/livelihood of the households was agriculture (harvest, vineyards) which has been seriously damaged by the disaster. Given the upcoming harvest season in the summer period, the damage occurred in the crops was foreseen to bring a heavy impact on the quantity and quality of the crops and as such on the livelihood of the affected people. The relevant authorities were working on rehabilitation of the roads and bridges affected by the disaster; therefore all affected

communities were accessible. No injuries were recorded, and local people had access to health services. No people have been evacuated. Since the onset of the disaster food or water support had not been provided to the affected people. Around 40 per cent of the population remained without drinking water and electricity for one day.

Summary of response

The Georgia Red Cross Society (GRCS) Disaster Management (DM) Department deployed 50 GRCS volunteers in the affected areas (Kakheti Region: Telavi, Akhmeta, Lagodekhi and Dedoplistskaro municipalities) to conduct a rapid assessment of the situation. In addition, 100 volunteers were mobilized, who were on standby in case of need for extended support in the affected area.

GRCS Akhmeta, Telavi, Dedoplistskaro and Lagodekhi branches have 75 (25 each) trained volunteers in Disaster Management, First Aid, PSS, and needs assessment; all of them were mobilized and had permanent communication with relevant structures and local population to support them in case of need.

They were engaged in cleaning the territories after the flooding and also provided PSS to more than 200 affected persons in the affected communities. The volunteers were actively involved in the humanitarian aid distribution process.



Volunteer conducting needs assessment in Akhmeta Municipality. Photo: GRCS

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society seeks to fulfil its auxiliary role to the government of Georgia and its role as the sole Georgian humanitarian organization being included in the Civil Safety National Plan of Georgia.

Close coordination and information sharing were maintained with the Emergency Management Service of Georgia during the whole DREF operation, which is responsible for the overall coordination of the response, and the Red Cross branches in the affected areas.

Situation reports were also shared regularly with the representatives of the Danish and Austrian Red Cross, as well as with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) representatives.

In the affected areas, the Georgia Red Cross Society took the lead among NGOs and Movement partners in the response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Georgia Red Cross Society Disaster Management Department were constantly sharing the information on the on-going response activities conducted by the Government and the GRCS with the non-state actors in Georgia working in the Disaster Management field. (Bridge innovation, RDFG, Save the Children, ASB, CENN, People in Need, Caritas, Salvation Army, etc.). No in-kind donation or manpower support was provided from the NGOs side.

Georgia Red Cross Society was actively working with the local authorities and central government, especially with Emergency Management Service of Georgia at local and central levels on coordination of the efforts for supporting of the affected population. EMS is the main responsible body in the country during the response operations and they provide manpower and specific equipment to support the affected population. It included cleaning of the damaged roads, pumping out the water from the basements, providing the transportation of the urgently needed population to the safe area and etc. The coordination and cooperation with local authorities started from the initial assessment of the beneficiaries which were conducted together with the local authorities and the methods and the types of the assistance were defined. It continued with detailed assessment of the beneficiaries, relevant information sharing on the regular base, identifying gaps in the list of the affected population, defining the sites for the distribution, informing the humanitarian aid receivers for the details distribution information on how, how many, where and etc. it would be. Volunteers were involved in all stages during the assistance.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The GRCS representatives were in constant communication with the local authorities from all five affected municipality representatives and Governor's office of Kakheti region. Based on the information received from local authorities and from the GRCS assessment teams, the needs of people affected by the floods included basic non-food items (kitchen sets, hygiene kits), as well as food items. Information of the needs were provided by the affected population. Volunteers during the assessment process used specific needs assessment forms to define their needs. All the information was received from the affected population during the needs assessment process in the targeted communities in coordination with the local authorities.

The items of hygiene kits, kitchen sets and food parcels below are standard having been provided by the National Society to the affected population during the previous disasters and operations. The list was defined based on previous interviews with the targeted population, when GRCS provided assistance within the DREF operations. Subsequently, the list of food and household items were standardized by the National Society, as it was claimed all of the items useful for the affected population. This is the reason of choosing the items for the beneficiaries.

Based on the needs assessment conducted by GRCS volunteers, GRCS aimed to assist 5,088 people with food and 1,292 people with non-food items.

No health problems have been recorded due to the disaster. However, GRCS First Aid (FA) volunteers were on standby to deliver FA in case of need. PSS volunteers were also mobilized. More than 200 affected people received basic PSS from the GRCS volunteers, as the people who lost their livelihood needed PSS support. It mainly included conversation – Psychological First Aid was provided to the affected population and home visits were provided to some families as well.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall operational objectives were:

- To provide relief assistance to the affected 1,272 households (5,088 people).
- To distribute food parcels to the 5,088 people whose houses were flooded and/or harvest – being the main source of income in this region – were destroyed.
- To distribute hygiene kits and other household items to 323 families (1,292 persons) to those whose houses were flooded.
- To complete the DREF operation within three months.

Operational support services

Logistics and supply chain

The Georgia Red Cross has a logistics department and procurement guidelines in place which are in compliance with IFRC procurement standards and the locally pertaining legal requirements.

GRCS did not have a stock available to be used during the disasters in the warehouse During the DREF Operation. Procurement were conducted at central level by the logistics department. Given that the DREF operation was considered to be implemented within three months, it was not possible to sign agreements with the banks and retailers to implement cash transfer programming. It was challenging to implement cash programme, as affected areas were quite remote and no properly functioning markets were available.

A quote from the RDRT mission report: *“The RDRT member did a CBI introduction after the lessons learned workshop. As expected, it quickly raised a lot of questions and remarks from the participants. These later have no experience of CBI but are worried that such a modality would create problems within the communities. For a future response to a similar disaster they would feel more comfortable with a conditional cash response.*

The question of cash was also introduced to the Deputy Governor of Kakheti and he reacted similarly, very carefully. Participants explained during the workshop that his reaction was also linked to the fear people accusing authorities to use CBI in the context of elections. Indeed this last point is extremely sensitive these days in Georgia and should be taken in

consideration for the future. Decision for cash-based intervention could only be taken after a thorough assessment and response analyze as it has been explained to the participants.”

Human resources

GRCS staff and volunteers were involved in the implementation of the above-mentioned activities. Two technical staff were hired to support the successful implementation of the actions.

Communications

The visibility of GRCS activities and strengthening of the National Society's image were ensured through the following activities: Maximizing the visibility of National Society through Red Cross vests wearing volunteers and staff during the operation and Red Cross stickers on the parcels, local press releases, local media field visits, relief distributions, visits to the affected people, monitoring and evaluation by staff and trained volunteers of the Red Cross branches. Activities were shared with local media and through the social media accounts of Georgia Red Cross and IFRC Regional Office for Europe. The GRCS Communications Coordinator proactively shared the information with journalists and partners.

Articles about the operation can be found under the following links:

- <https://www.interpressnews.ge/ka/article/557213-sakartvelos-citeli-jvris-sazogadoebis-prezidentma-stikiis-shedegad-dazaralebulebs-humanitaruli-daxmareba-gadasca>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJO-R4GdLEE&fbclid=IwAR00ebZGbZkFEMRz0OTKf_Gke103d4RLnymeLO7NX5KOv_-7BsVEUkanMz0
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2060856250890056>
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=477424282825015>

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

GRCS and the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team for Southern Caucasus (based in Tbilisi) jointly monitored the action. A lessons-learned workshop was organized together with GRCS staff and volunteers. Post distribution monitoring was organized in the targeted areas. The findings of these are available in the relevant section as well as in the [Annex](#) of this report.



Affected family in Maghraani village, Akhmeta Municipality.
Photo: GRCS

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People targeted: 1,292

Male: 581

Female: 711

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Coordination with government and other stakeholders	10 meetings	20 meetings
Conduct detailed assessment in the affected areas (in 5 municipalities)	200 people	200 people
Kitchen sets have been produced and distributed	323 families (1,292 people)	323 families (1,292 people)
Blankets and Mattresses have been distributed	323 families (1,292 people)	323 families (1,292 people)

Narrative description of achievements

General description of the assessment, targeting and distribution

The Georgia Red Cross Society in close cooperation and coordination with local authority representatives carried out distribution for a total of 5,088 people based on the needs assessment conducted by the NS staff and volunteers from central and local levels.

During the assessment period, affected population was identified according to their damages as household damages and agricultural lands:

- families with household damages received full package of the food of non-food items including one food parcel, one kitchen set, one blanket and one mattress per family;
- families with agricultural lands received kitchen 1 food parcel per family.



Distribution Point in Akhmeta Municipality. Photo: GRCS

Special distribution points were organized by the local authority representatives for the service receivers to receive the humanitarian aid and mainly service receivers came themselves for the assistance. For those who were not able to arrive to the distribution sites, due to their specific conditions, humanitarian aid was organized to deliver at their homes by the local Red Cross volunteers and local authority representatives.

Service receivers had an opportunity to contact back or give feedback for the humanitarian aid through visiting Red Cross branch, or visiting local authority representatives' offices, or by phone, which were provided during the distribution time.

A total of 323 families (1,292) people were reached with kitchen sets, the content of which is as follows.

Table 1 – Content of the kitchen set

Kitchen set	Quantity
Frying pan	1 pc.
Cooking pot	1 pc.
Fork	4 pcs.
Spoon	4 pcs.
Plate	4 pcs.
Cup	4 pcs.

The listed items above are standard having been provided by the National Society to the affected population during previous disasters. The list was defined based on previous interviews with the targeted population, who claimed all of the items useful. This is the reason of choosing the items for the affected population.

The list of the items has also been defined based on previous experiences, therefore has been standardized and applied in all responses during the disasters in Georgia. This is the standard list of items the Georgian National Society use to provide to the affected population.

Based on the assessment, a total of 323 families (1,292) people were reached through the distribution of emergency household items (blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets).

The following table shows the timeframe of the response:

Activities/locations	Akhmeta	Telavi	Lagodekhi	Dedoplistskaro
Delivery of food and non-food items in municipalities	03.07.19	04.07.19	05.07.19	02.07.19
Distribution of food and non-food items to beneficiaries	16-17.07.19	16.07.19	9-12.07.19	05.08.19

Challenges

The main challenge for the DREF operation was the late distribution of the humanitarian aid, as the process of the procurement procedures, packing of the boxes, delivering to the regions and distribution to the service receivers took more time than expected. The humanitarian needs of the affected people mainly were met, but because of whole process of the distribution chain, the urgent humanitarian needs of the people were not fully satisfied.

Lessons learned

The supply chain has to be improved, including the whole procedures with tendering, procurement procedures, warehouse service/packing, delivering to the sites and distribution.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 5,088

Male: 2,289

Female: 2,799

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Detailed assessment of the basic food needs of the affected population	200 people	200 people
Access to the food security has been increased	1,272 families (5,088 people)	1,272 families (5,088 people)

Narrative description of achievements

Please refer to the narrative section under "Shelter" for the general description of the assessment, targeting and distribution.

A total of 1,272 families (5,088 people) were reached with food parcels (one-time distribution), the content of which is as follows.

Table 2 – Content of food parcels

Food parcel	Quantity
Flour	4 kg
Oil	2 litres
Salt	2 kg
Sugar (800 gr)	4 unit
Rice (800 gr)	4 unit
Tea	2 (bag)
Pasta 500 gr	4 (bag)
Buckwheat	2 kg
Cereals 500 gr	2 (bag)



Distribution Point in Akhmeta Municipality. Photo: GRCS

Challenges
Food and non-food items were distributed on one-off form and the challenges for the whole process were the delays for the distribution to the affected population, including the preparation phase before the assistance were delivered to the beneficiaries.
Lessons learned
The supply chain has to be improved, including the whole procedures with tendering, procurement procedures, warehouse service/packing, delivering to the sites and distribution.

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene People targeted: 1,292 Male: 581 Female: 711</p>																				
Indicators:	Target	Actual																		
Detailed assessment to identify areas for intervention	200 people	200 people																		
Access to the sanitation and hygiene has been improved at the household level among affected population	323 families (1,292 people)	323 families (1,292 people)																		
Narrative description of achievements																				
<p><i>Please refer to the narrative section under “Shelter” for the general description of the assessment, targeting and distribution.</i></p> <p>A total of 323 families (1,292 people) were reached with the distribution of hygiene kits (considered to be used for three months), thus improving their hygiene situation. The hygiene kits were the same for men and women, as no specific requirement was received from the local government and the local population. The content of the hygiene kits is as follows.</p>																				
<p>Table 3 - Content of hygiene kits</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hygiene kits</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shampoo</td> <td>2 pcs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toothpaste</td> <td>2 pcs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toothbrush</td> <td>4 pcs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toilet paper</td> <td>4 rolls</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soap</td> <td>4 pcs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bath towel</td> <td>4 pcs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing powder</td> <td>2 pcs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dishwashing liquid (500mg)</td> <td>2 pcs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Hygiene kits	Quantity	Shampoo	2 pcs	Toothpaste	2 pcs	Toothbrush	4 pcs	Toilet paper	4 rolls	Soap	4 pcs	Bath towel	4 pcs	Washing powder	2 pcs	Dishwashing liquid (500mg)	2 pcs
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Challenges
As described in the Livelihood and basic needs and Shelter sectors, the challenges mainly were late distribution of the humanitarian assistance to affected population.

Strengthen National Society		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
GRCS staff capable to work interdepartmental during the crises	4 departments	4 departments
GRCS Volunteers at local level are trained and practiced on the assessments during the crises	50 volunteers	50 volunteers
The cooperation between five GRCS branch offices and the local authorities has been increased	20 meetings	20 meetings
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The National Society seeks to fulfil its auxiliary role to the government of Georgia and its role as the sole Georgian humanitarian organization being included in the Civil Safety National Plan of Georgia.</p>		

Close coordination and information sharing were maintained with the Emergency Management Service of Georgia during the whole DREF operation, which is responsible for the overall coordination of the response, and the Red Cross branches in the affected areas.

Situation reports were also shared regularly with the representatives of the Danish and Austrian Red Cross, as well as with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) representatives.

In the affected areas, the Georgia Red Cross Society took the lead among NGOs and Movement partners in the response.

During the implementation of the operation NS relevant departments were involved such as Health, Finance, Branch Development, Logistics.

Challenges

Georgia Red Cross Society Disaster Management department was an overall responsible for the DREF operation in Georgia, affecting the population by floods. DM department was responsible to activate volunteers during the operation and send staff to the affected areas for the assessments. Main challenges during the operation were lack of human resources at HQ level in DM department and lack of capacity at branch level including transportation of volunteers to the site for the conducting of the assessments.

Lessons Learned

The lessons learned workshop has been organized in a way to ensure dynamic participation. Participants were first divided in two groups corresponding to two provinces. Within each group participants should meet and share their experience based on the following questions:

- How did you apply what you learned from GRCS projects for the present operation?
- What did you learn from this operation?
- What were the main challenges, difficulties you faced to?
- What would be your recommendations for similar future operations?
- Can you identify mitigation measures to counter similar disasters in the future?

Results were then introduced and discussed by each group to all participants.

The team facilitated the discussions and organized a general conclusion in order to identify the key recommendations of participants for a future similar response. During the lesson learnt it was identified that more capacity building is necessary for the branch representatives. It is important to maintain the existing capacity and human resources (including trained volunteers) and to provide more refresher trainings in Disaster Management field, including DM, First Aid, Psychosocial Support and etc.

D. Financial report

The budget for this DREF Operation was CHF 109,437. After finalizing the operation, there remains a balance of CHF 6,522, which will be returned to the DREF account.

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

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

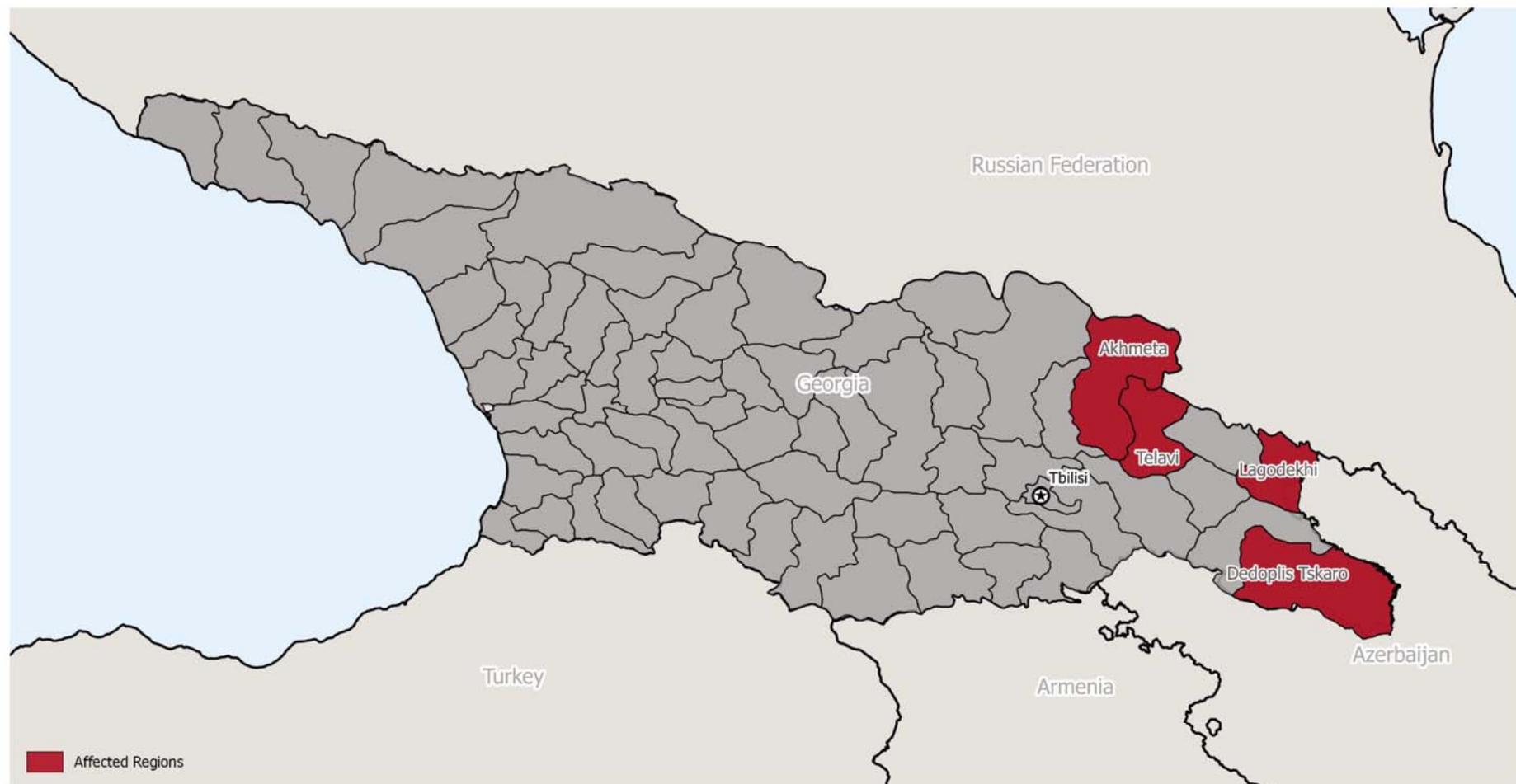


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

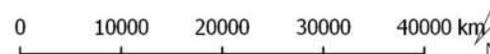


Georgia, Floods Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: DEVINFO, International Federation



Annex 1 – Results of the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

The response has been organized jointly with the GRCS branches and the local authorities at all stages of the process. Local authorities supported the branches specifically for the transport of the volunteers for assessment and the distribution of the relief (including transport of goods from Tbilisi to the region).

Assessment:

In all branches assessment has been done jointly with the local municipality. The beneficiaries were identified by local representatives. These later reported information to the local authorities who shared the list of victims with the GRCS branches. Beneficiaries were then visited by volunteers jointly with local representatives to assess the level of vulnerability of the person and establish final lists. GRCS branch staff used the GRCS household assessment form to conduct the assessment. In Dedoplistskaro it seems most of the process was handed over to the local authorities and GRCS volunteers only participated to the distribution. The Dedoplistskaro branch is a medical unit which has no experience in disaster response.

In the municipalities of Akhmeta, Telavi and Lagodekhi GRCS staff and volunteers mentioned they profited of the trainings organized during the BSRC II project to better respond to the disaster. They said they knew how to organize an assessment, how to interact with victims and were prepared to react to disaster more practically through the simulation organized in the frame of the project. They also mentioned the twining project with Norwegian Red Cross with rescue team established and first aid trainings organized.

It seems the context was different than for the previous DREF in summer 2018 in Svanetie. GRCS HQ staff confirmed communication with Kakheti branches was easier this time than in Jubire last year. Indeed branches' staff and volunteers were much better prepared to respond, especially to assess situation in the field.

Effectiveness and relevance of the distribution:

The distribution was organized differently according to the branches, most of the time there were collection points organized by the local authorities and/or GRCS branches in the villages. Generally beneficiaries were informed informally by word of mouth. In some cases the parcels were brought directly to the beneficiaries, especially for disabled and elderly people.

Actual time frame of the response:

	Tbilisi HQ	Akhmeta	Telavi	Lagodekhi	Dedoplistskaro
Tender announced	29.05.19				
Contract signed	05.06.19				
Delivery of goods in municipalities		03.07.19	04.07.19	05.07.19	02.07.19
Distribution of goods to beneficiaries		16-17.07.19	16.07.19	9-12.07.19	05.08.19

For Dedoplistskaro we did not receive explanation for the long period passed between delivery of goods and distribution.

Interviews with beneficiaries:

24 beneficiaries were interviewed; whose 23 were women and only one a man. For all visits the delegation was accompanied by a represent of the local authority with whom the relief was coordinated.

All beneficiaries expressed the unforeseen aspect of the disaster and its violence. Many of them inhabited in areas close to river banks and had houses and gardens flooded. Others were vulnerable household living in particularly fragile houses prone to be damaged in case of heavy rains. Particularly in Telavi and Lagodekhi provinces it was noticed such vulnerable

households living in poor conditions with five children. It seems there are initiatives at the municipality level to support these people for repairing houses and roofs. In Dedoplistskaro beneficiaries were all farmers and winemakers whom harvests were devastated by the disaster, particularly by hail (see chart 2). They only received food assistance. Many of these Dedoplistskaro beneficiaries applied for bank loans to rehabilitate their plants (see chart 3).

Chart 1. Types of the disaster affecting households

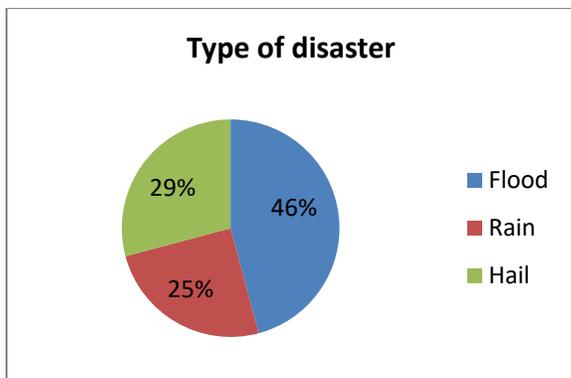
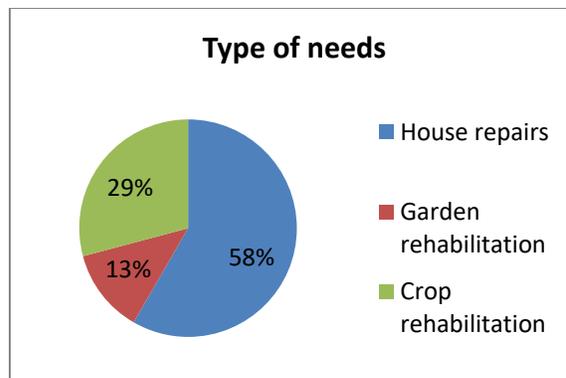


Chart 2. Type of needs at the time of the visit



Most of the beneficiaries were satisfied by the relief, in term of quality of material and quantity. The quality was particularly highlighted by many of them. We did not receive any particular negative feedback from the interviewees. It seems many beneficiaries did not expect such a relief as mentioned by few of them and also branches staff members. It may also explain their high level of satisfaction.

Most of the beneficiaries did not remember exactly the dates when they received the relief, in general they remembered receiving it one or two months after the disaster.

Interview with authorities:

Deputy Mayor of Akhmeta province: the Deputy expressed his entire satisfaction for the response organized by the GRCS. He mentioned there are very limited funds available for rehabilitation and maintenance of local infrastructures. Also population is mainly concerned by its daily problems and difficulties and does not anticipate possible disasters.

Deputy Governor of Kakheti province: the Deputy expressed his entire satisfaction for the response organized by the GRCS. He explained the authorities appreciate the very operational way the GRCS can respond to disasters. He also insisted on the importance of prevention. According to him this disaster was absolutely unforeseen and difficult to anticipate. As an example, Alizani, main Kakheti river, abnormally changed its direction contrary to all expectations. He explained the authorities have project to install counter measures to reduce risk of hails for farmers and winemakers.

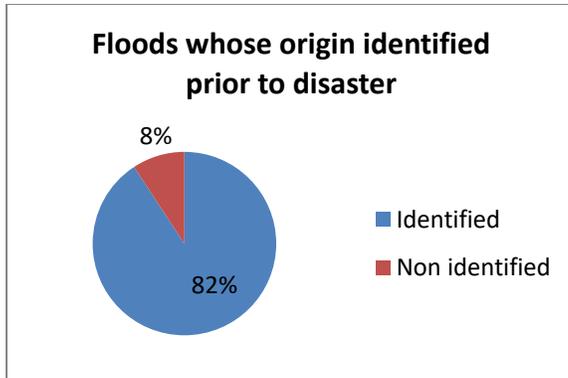
Mitigation measures to counter impact of the disaster:

Mitigation measures were discussed with all beneficiaries' victims of floods. In most cases the cause of the flood is well known (see chart 4, presence of water powered mill, poor maintenance of drainage systems, damaged riversides protection, absence of gabion baskets...). In some cases the situation appears regularly if not every year. There is already mapping of the concerned areas. Mitigation measures have been already imagined but lack of funds in the municipalities prevents proper implementation, also maybe lack of commitment from the communities. It was also said during the visits that a recently enacted river protection law prevents villagers to clear the bottom of the river by themselves.

In the frame of the BSRC II project small scale mitigation projects were implemented in Lagodekhi municipality funded partially by the municipalities. It seems these measures prevented similar disasters in the targeted areas. This example should be used for advocacy at the local level for similar initiatives. Advocacy could be done towards local authorities but also toward communities to involve inhabitants in such initiatives.

In houses damaged by rain and hail it is clear they were already in very bad shape prior to the disaster. Advocacy could be also done for maintenance and rehabilitation of vulnerable families' houses in the villages, another way to counter impact possible disaster.

Chart 4. Victims of floods whose origin was identified prior to disaster



Community Engagement and Accountability

Throughout the operation it was ensured that people affected by the flooding and in areas where the Red Cross is carrying out distributions were consulted prior to those distributions and understand why the items were distributed, to whom, and based on what criteria. Taking into account that natural disasters, like flooding, are not gender, age or disability blind; women and marginalized groups might be disproportionately affected by this type of disasters and excluded or not reached during distribution. Specific measures was adopted to make sure that the distribution process was inclusive and gender sensitive. Appropriate channels and opportunities were provided for community members and those receiving distributed items to ask questions, receive answers and to give feedback.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/05-2019/10	Operation	MDRGE012
Budget Timeframe	2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 06/Dec/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRGE012 - Georgia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 24 May 2019 to 24 Aug 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	109,437
DREF Allocations	109,437
Expenditure	-102,915
Closing Balance	6,522

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	15,136		15,136
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	50,272	99,433	-49,161
AOF4 - Health		26	-26
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	8,256		8,256
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration		9	-9
Area of focus Total	73,664	99,468	-25,804
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,035	349	2,686
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	22,685	3,098	19,587
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	9,787		9,787
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	266		266
Strategy for implementation Total	35,773	3,447	32,327
Grand Total	109,437	102,915	6,523

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/05-2019/10	Operation	MDRGE012
Budget Timeframe	2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 06/Dec/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRGE012 - Georgia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 24 May 2019 to 24 Aug 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	69,168		69,168
Clothing & Textiles	14,212		14,212
Food	38,160		38,160
Utensils & Tools	9,044		9,044
Other Supplies & Services	7,752		7,752
Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,800		11,800
Storage	800		800
Distribution & Monitoring	2,000		2,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000		9,000
Personnel	9,040		9,040
International Staff	2,500		2,500
National Society Staff	5,190		5,190
Volunteers	1,350		1,350
Workshops & Training	1,500	976	524
Workshops & Training	1,500	976	524
General Expenditure	11,250	2,610	8,640
Travel	7,000	2,086	4,914
Information & Public Relations	900		900
Office Costs	1,800		1,800
Communications	500	406	94
Financial Charges	250	118	132
Other General Expenses	800		800
Contributions & Transfers		93,047	-93,047
Cash Transfers National Societies		93,047	-93,047
Indirect Costs	6,679	6,281	398
Programme & Services Support Recover	6,679	6,281	398
Grand Total	109,437	102,915	6,523