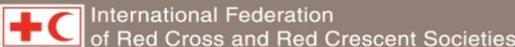




# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Kazakhstan: Floods



<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	<b>MDRKZ009</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<b>FL-2020-000130-KAZ</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	<b>14 May 2020</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>4 months</b>
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>30 September 2020</b>
<b>Category allocated to the disaster: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 322,948</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>33,000 people</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>6,128 people</b>
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	<b>Makhtaaral district, Turkestan region</b>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	<b>Makhtaaral district, Turkestan region</b>
<b>Host National Society presence:</b>			
Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan consists of 78 staff members (33 in NHQ, 45 in 16 branches, 2295 volunteers, 9224 RCSK members. South-Kazakhstan regional branch of the Kazakhstan Red Crescent – 2 staff members, 10 volunteers from the beginning of the response activities, additional 4 members from the NDRT from the RCSK HQ, 60 volunteers in the field will be mobilized. Total number of volunteers mobilized for the response operation is 70. Disaster Response Coordinator in the HQ will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the response operation. Response/Logistics Officer in the Branch office will support with procurement and other logistics arrangements.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b>			
IFRC			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b>			
Government of Kazakhstan and local authorities			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

On 1 May 2020, pouring rains and strong wind caused a dam burst of Sardoba reservoir in Uzbekistan that resulted in a critical increase in the level of water in water collectors and flooding in Makhtaaral district of Turkestan region of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 2 May. States of emergency were declared in both Makhtaaral district and Turkestan region that borders Uzbekistan on 2 May ([please click here](#) to see a map of the affected area).

By 5 May the flood affected 5 villages with 1,030 houses being flooded: 310 in Zhenis village, 71 in Zhanaturmys village, 244 in Orgebas village, 384 in Ferdausi village and 21 in Dostyk village. According to the assessment reports by 11 May, the total area of flooded agricultural crop and pasture fields makes 7,316 hectares, more than 700 household animals died; and according to government assessment, the damage affects around 1,000 agriculture producers.

A bridge in Zhenis village has also been destroyed and four roads have been damaged (one district level road to Zhanaturmys village, two regional level roads - between Zhenis and Ferdausi and an entrance to Orgebas village, and one national level road). Consequently, access to the flooded villages is currently still limited.

People from 5 flood-affected villages and other 12 villages situated in the flood risk area were evacuated in the first days following the water rise. The total number of people evacuated from 17 settlements was about 33,000. As of 5 May, about 22,000 people have returned to their houses as the risk of flood decreased. However, the risk of flood was affecting another 4 settlements with a total number of 532 houses (3,445 people) until 5 May. The threat of flood in 16 villages passed by now and people from the evacuated villages that were not affected returned to their houses.

The government and communities have not considered flood as a disaster risk in the region; the disaster happened unexpectedly, and people were unprepared. People were informed about the evacuation and the evacuation happened quickly. For temporary accommodation, the authorities spontaneously organized 24 evacuation points in the two nearest villages: Atakent and Zhambyl. According to the preliminary report there were 2,411 people in evacuation points as of 5 May. The latest report on 11 May shows that there are 10 evacuation points with total number of 3,199 people. The ten evacuation points are located in the following villages: Atakent – 3, Orkenient – 1, Yessentay – 1, Igilik – 1, Qyryqzhyldyq – 2, Kokaral – 1, Zhetisay -1.

Health services in the evacuation points are provided by professional medical staff (doctors and paramedics). Some people from the flood-affected area left to stay with their relatives who live in the same or close districts and some left for Shymkent and Turkestan cities. These people have not been properly tracked or registered. The number of people still staying in the evacuation points is 3,199 (as of 11 May); the remaining people whose houses are damaged by the flood (about 3,000) are staying with relatives. People in the evacuation points experienced lack of hygiene items, bed sheets, blankets, shoes and clothes. Food items and clean water is also limited. There is no hot water supply and the number of latrines is insufficient. Electricity, mobile and internet connections in the flood-affected area are provided with interruptions.

There is no damage assessment information available yet as of 11 May. However, some houses in the flood area are reported seriously damaged because of the high level of floodwaters. Household items, home appliances, clothes, food stocks have been destroyed. Those people who managed to move their cattle (cows, camels, sheep, chickens) to safe places will need to repair or rebuild cowsheds, barns and restock cattle feed. Some people have lost their cattle and will face food insecurity while the government conducts the damage assessment and together with NGOs (including Red Crescent Society), business structures and community organizations provides assistance in restoring a normal life.

The Department of Emergency Situations, police, the National Guard, local akimats (administrations) and local communities are involved in evacuation of the population, provision of shelters (evacuation points), food and necessary basic items. Local non-governmental organizations and volunteer initiatives assist the government/ authorities and provide in-kind assistance to help the disaster affected people.

There are cases of COVID-19 still registered in the country. As of 7 May 2020, In Kazakhstan there were 4,530 COVID-19 registered cases, 1470 people recovered and 30 died. Out of this, in Turkestan oblast there were 165 registered cases, 58 recoveries, and 1 death. Combined, both disasters increase vulnerability and reduce the ability of the population to engage in social distancing and to practice basic hygiene. The COVID-19 related state of emergency was ended on 11 May, but quarantine restrictions are still present and affect many activities, including movement between locations or interruptions in the work of markets and other places selling household items. In such a situation, the assistance should be provided with purchased items, a voucher system might not work well.



**Image 1 - Maktaaral District Flood, Photo: Kazakhstan Red Crescent**

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The South-Kazakhstan regional Red Crescent branch (that covers Turkestan oblast) based in Shymkent city started responding in the first hours following the disaster. Branch staff and volunteers went to the flood area (about 350 km away from Shymkent) where they provided psychosocial support to people in the evacuation points, assisted the authorities with evacuation and management of evacuated people, as well as distributed food aid to 300 families using branch funds. The team deployed facilitated the calculation and registration of people in the evacuation points and assessed their needs.

Due to COVID-19 movement restrictions and lockdown of the major cities in the region (Shymkent and Turkestan), people are not allowed to leave the region. With support of the Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction and the department of the emergency situation of Turkestan Oblast the RCSR has got an authorization to move and implement response activities from the first day of the disaster. The RCSR DRT agreed with the local authorities to track down family links of the evacuated people with relatives living in these cities and ready to host them for the time of flooding. The team further registered those people who preferred to stay with their relatives and organized transportation for them.

The branch staff and volunteers follow security rules and regulations as well as COVID-19 prevention measures. Branch team uses personal protection equipment and sanitizers. 5,000 masks were distributed by the team among evacuated people and 3,000 masks were handed over to those who carry out disaster response activities in the communities: volunteers from communities, staff of the Department of Emergency Situations and military personnel.

A damage assessment has not been conducted yet because there is no access to flooded villages. However, the RCSR branch team met affected people in the evacuation points and talked to community members in villages on the way to the affected area. Most people had been informed about the disaster and evacuation before water flooded the villages, but some were unwilling to leave their houses hoping the level of water would not rise high or that water would flow by.

Mobile communication and Internet are not functioning well because these services may be limited in rural areas (due to distance). Direct communication with people is the key approach for Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) used by the National Society and other actors. The branch Disaster Response Team (DRT) channels all information to the RCSR headquarters through email and WhatsApp.

Currently, there are 2 staff members and 10 volunteers from Shymkent branch of the RCSR involved in the immediate response activities, additional sixty will be mobilised. The NDRT consisting of four members is planning to travel to the region in the next few days. The RCSR team in the field will be responsible for collecting the detailed list of affected households (number of family members per household, contact information etc.) together with the local authorities, which has the list of affected households. Also, the RCSR staff with volunteers will work close with the evacuation points in order to break down the quantity of the supplies between the facilities according to the list of beneficiaries.

Staff at the National headquarter will provide assistance with communication and additional support with logistics procedures.

It is challenging to commute 350 km every day between Shymkent and Maktaaral, therefore during the assessment and distribution of the DREF funded supplies the team will stay in Maktaaral rayon centre.

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

The IFRC Country Cluster Office, based in Almaty, Kazakhstan, supports five NS in Central Asia including the RC of Kazakhstan and provides technical assistance in disaster management, risk reduction and health as well as NS institutional capacity strengthening, advocacy and partnerships development. Currently IFRC provides financial support to NS response to COVID-19. The project aims at reaching 3 million people for risk communications and community engagement. Total allocation to implement the COVID-19 response in Kazakhstan is CHF 185,350.

The main partners of the RC of Kazakhstan are Swiss Red Cross (fundraising) and Spanish Red Cross (on youth engagement and volunteering development). The German RC is planning a cash transfer project to address the secondary impact of COVID-19. Apart from the IFRC's DREF support, no other NS plans to provide any support to this operation.

ICRC is present in Nur-Sultan, capital of Kazakhstan and supports the National Society in various areas including on dissemination of international humanitarian law, Restoring Family Links and first aid. RFL support is not needed within this operation.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

The government established an Operational Headquarters (OH) in the district centre of Makhtaaral, which is the key coordinating body for the disaster response in the region. Akimat (administration), the Department of Emergency Situations and other departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the National Guard of the Ministry of Defence are key actors of the OH.

Although the RCSK is not included in the OH, the National Society has a Memorandum of Understanding with the MIA as well as with the National Guard. The RCSK is also a member of the Interagency State Commission on Disaster Preparedness and Elimination. All branches of the RCSK have partnership agreements with the regional Departments of Emergency Situations. The Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction is also one of the partners that assists the National Society with access to information, coordination and networking.

The RCSK receives primary information from the OH and coordinates its activities with the Department of Emergency Situations of Turkestan region and local Akimat. The government has not requested any international assistance yet; in case any international organizations get involved in the response and coordination mechanism is established, the National Society will join. The government appointed the political party "Nur Otan" and local authorities to coordinate collection and distribution of the food aid and essential goods. Red Crescent Society is actively involved into sorting, packing and distributing the goods among beneficiaries.

The government immediately organized evacuation of all flooded communities and those at risk of flooding. There were 38 early warning systems (alarm/voice system) activated in 15 villages to inform people about the evacuation and provide further instructions.

Local authorities together with the military of the National Guard carry out mitigation activities in the region including building temporary dams and water collectors, preparing sand bags and carrying out construction works along the highway. Four diesel water pumps are also ready to draw water.

The Police stationed 8 block-posts in the villages of Zhanaturmys, Ferdausi, T.Zhaylybayev (2), Nurlyzhol, Lirzhar, Orgebas, Shugyla to ensure public order. Police officers and military personnel of the National Guard are responsible for public order.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

Evacuated people from 5 villages (Zhanaturmys, Zhenis, Ferdousi, Orgebas and Dostyk) are currently accommodated in 10 evacuation points that are set up in schools, colleges, kindergartens, mosques and other institutions in order to avoid overcrowding and follow COVID-19 protection measures.

The key water source in the area is the water intake station that distributes water to public standpipes; pumping water columns are also used as a water source. Some of the evacuation points do not have access to drinking water. In many evacuation facilities there are no showers, and although toilets are available there are not enough. The government is taking responsibility to resolve the problem with water and hygiene facilities.

According to the statistics, local families are large families with many children, on average each family has 3-5 children, with an average family size of 6-7. According to initial assessments conducted by RCSK women and children need hygiene items: female sanitary pads, diapers, wet wipes, soap. People in the evacuation facilities lack of water containers, children pots,

Although the government and community initiative groups from the nearest villages and volunteer organizations collect and deliver food and household items for the affected people, there is still lack of basic goods observed. The RCSK branch DRT observed a lack of mattresses, pillows, bed linen, blankets and towels. Leaving their houses unexpectedly, people had only money and documents with them, some of them now have no proper clothes and shoes. Because of lack household items, there have been cases of stealing observed in the evacuation points. Displaced people now get accommodated in such a way that one family occupies one room, in order to avoid tension and thefts.

Some evacuation points did not have enough non-perishable food supplies such as rice, macaroni, oil, tea, sugar, canned food and some lacked clean drinking water. At the moment representatives of business structures and non-governmental organizations collect funds and food items and channel food assistance to the affected population. The food needs are therefore covered.

Although the evacuated families are separated from each other, they stay within the same facility and interact with each other. It creates a high risk of COVID-19 outbreak if people fail to follow prevention measures. The number of masks distributed among the population by the RCSK branch as part of response to date was very limited and obviously

insufficient to meet the needs. In addition, hand sanitizers, chlorine, decontamination tablets are required to prevent COVID-19 and other infectious diseases spread.

According to the Department of Emergency Situations' report the level of water in the flooded houses varies from 40 to 70 cm. Some houses are completely ruined because of poor construction materials and technology used. Since the level of water is quite high, most household items such as kitchen supplies and other basic needs items will require replacement.

*No health risks were identified neither by the DRT nor the government. No other epidemic risks are identified, except for COVID-19.*

## Targeting

The RCSK is planning to reach the affected residents of **5 flooded villages with a total population of 6,128 people**, including **2,677 children**, with kitchen utensils and other household items such as mattresses, blankets and bed linen. Gender disaggregated data for adult population and number of damaged houses are presented in the table below.

Table 1. Data on the number of damaged houses and number of affected people in target villages.

#	Village	# of damaged houses as of 5 May	Total # of houses*	Total population	Adult males	Adult females	Children	# of evacuated people
1	Zhenis	310	288	1,922	568	546	808	1,922
2	Zhana Turmys	71	47	321	93	96	132	321
3	Ferdausi	384	314	2,377	633	686	1,058	2,377
4	Orgebas	244	194	1,451	388	409	654	1,451
5	Dostyk	21	11	57	15	17	25	57
TOTAL		<b>1,030</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>6,128</b>

\* The total number of houses in villages is different from the number of damaged houses due to the difference between registered and unregistered houses. There are many houses in the region that people build without registration.

According to the latest information as of 11 May, there are **3,199 people staying in 10 evacuation points**. These people come from the flooded villages and are included in the total number of flood-affected residents. Older people, women and children make the majority of the population in the evacuation facilities. These people will be reached with hygiene items and water containers. People in evacuation points were selected for assistance with hygienic items and water containers because they have poor sanitation and hygienic facilities. People who stay with host families have access to water and better hygienic conditions.

## Scenario planning

The table below outlines three possible scenarios of how the situation might evolve in the nearest future.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Increased number of people in evacuation points due to continued flooding	Lack of food and household (hygiene and basic needs) items	The RCSK will mobilize local resources (in-kind donations of goods, launch of in-country appeals (to local commercial sector, population).
Increased number of damaged houses due to continued flooding, poor quality of constructions	Lack of household items	The RCSK will mobilize local resources (in-kind donations of goods, launch of in-country appeals (to local commercial sector, population).
People return to their houses, decreased number of/no people in evacuation points	Unused food and non-food items	Food and household items will be distributed to the most vulnerable people who returned to the flooded villages.
CIVID situation affects the operation as such, people will have to return home or find alternative solutions for staying	Limited access to the communities, Limited movement between locations, interruptions in the markets	Response will take into consideration the social distancing rules and will operate the relief distribution within this framework

## Operation Risk Assessment

There are cases of COVID-19 still registered in the country. As of 7 May 2020, there are 4,530 COVID-19 registered cases. Out of this, in Turkestan oblast there are 165 active cases, 147 people are cured, and 30 died. The related state of emergency is ended on 11 May but quarantine restrictions still present and might affect many activities, including movement between locations or interruptions in the work of markets and other places selling household items. In such a situation the assistance should be provided with purchased items, the voucher system might not work well.

Reconstruction of destroyed or severely damaged houses will take time and families from affected households might have to stay with relatives or in shelters for an extended period. People will need food as they have lost crops, hygienic items and follow prevention measures since they will get in contact with people other than their family members.

On 31 January 2020, IFRC launched a global [Emergency Appeal](#) (further revised in February and March 2020) to support its worldwide membership to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. Besides critical components such as health interventions, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) and other forms of support to medical services, the global Emergency Appeal has a strong focus on National Society institutional preparedness. This component considers how the humanitarian landscape is changing due to challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic and considers the development of effective and relevant guidance to ensure that ongoing activities will factor in these new risks. As auxiliaries to public authorities, Red Cross and Red and Crescent National Societies have a strong role to play in supporting national COVID-19 response focused on preparedness, containment and mitigation against the pandemic. This includes ensuring the health and safety of staff and volunteers and developing plans specifically for emergency health service provision where relevant. As such, the National Society actions dedicated to COVID-19 and those conducted through ongoing operations will be **mutually beneficial and built upon programmatic synergies**. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this particular crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same.

The current DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, there is a risk of delays due to further COVID-19 spread and Government restriction measures with a view to curb this spread. The NS is working closely with the government to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is provided to the affected families. The planned DREF activities will follow the Ministry of Health and World Health Organisation regulations on hygiene and social distancing especially during distribution of HHIs. The NS will incorporate hygiene and health promotion activities in this operation in line with the NS COVID-19 action plan, to assure government restrictions will be complied with. Up to date information on the activities of the NS as part of the national COVID-19 response and covered outside of this DREF operation is available on the [IFRC Go Platform](#).

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to meet the immediate Shelter and WASH related needs of all 1,030 flood affected households in five villages of Makhtaaraal district through distribution of hygiene items, kitchen utensils and household items.

Taking into consideration the results of the assessment to date, the RCSK plans to support 3199 people accommodated in evacuation points with hygiene items, children potties and chlorine tablets for washing the kitchen items, laundry and cleaning surfaces in order to protect their health and well-being. RCSK selected to assist with hygienic items and water containers only people in the evacuation points because they have poor sanitary conditions and outages with the water. Those who stay with host families have hygiene facilities, access to water and better sanitary conditions overall. People at evacuation points will receive:

According to the SPHERE standard:

- 2 water containers per family (10–20 litres; one for collection, one for storage);
- 250g of soap for bathing per person;
- 200g of soap for laundry per person;
- 15 pieces of disposable sanitary pads per woman;

According to the NS package:

- 1 package of diapers per child under 2 years;
- 1 liter of sanitizer per family;
- 2 packages of wet wipes per person;

- 1 children pot per child;
- 1 package of tablets for chlorine solution.

Household items assistance is the important part of restoring and maintaining daily domestic activities in and around the home after the disaster. The RCSK plans to assist everyone from the flooded villages (6,128 people) whose houses have been damaged by water with kitchen items and bedding. These items will be distributed to all people because it is an actual need. Now, people in the evacuation points are provided with the kitchen items and bedding for temporary use. When people's houses are build and renovated, all families will need the household items because the old ones were all damaged. As of May 11 the water still remains in the villages, the level of water in the villages varies from 10 to 30 cm. People from 1030 households (6128 including those who are in evacuation points) will receive:

- Kitchen sets (2 cooking pots with handles and lids, kitchen knife, large bawl, 2 serving spoons – per household; plates, spoons, folks, cups – one per each member of a household);
- 1 blanket per person;
- 1 mattress per person;
- 1 bed linen set per person.

The RCSK will also produce and disseminate printed hygiene promotion informational materials to adults who are in the evacuation points and adult residents from flooded villages during the humanitarian aid distribution. COVID-19 prevention activities (distribution of masks donated by local organizations, dissemination of key messages, distribution of IEC materials) will take place during the entire response operation.

The lists of people included in distributions will be made by the RCSK in consultation with the administration and local social protection service in order to reach the target population. In case COVID-19 lockdown and movement restrictions apply in the region, a permission to access the region/villages and carry out distributions will be obtained from the regional Department of Emergency Situations and local administration (akimat).

Humanitarian aid distributions will be organized by the NDRT team with support from local authorities and volunteers from local communities. Volunteers will receive incentives for their participation in distributions (meals, reimbursement of transportation costs, etc). The volunteers will be mobilized from the local communities. This year is announced the Year of Volunteers in the country therefore it is becoming very popular to participate in the volunteering activities. Currently 10 RCSK volunteers are from Shymkent city traveled together with RCSK staff to the disaster area.

RCSK has developed guidelines on COVID-19 mitigation measures for volunteers and conduct an instruction session with each person before the volunteers get any tasks. Personal protection items (masks) will be provided to volunteers and staff.

To maintain health and well-being of volunteers the RCSK staff will provide psychosocial support to those who need it and cover meal and transportation expenses of the volunteers. Incentives will be used to motivate, encourage and appreciate volunteers' inputs into the disaster response operation.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

Six staff and 70 volunteers will be deployed to deliver the aid to the affected people. Due to the volume of activities, the National Society plans to deploy 4 members of its National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) to conduct the detailed assessment and support humanitarian aid distributions.

The National Society requires support in arranging the beneficiary satisfaction survey in the end of the operation. For that purpose, the RCSK will involve a monitoring and reporting consultant for eight weeks who will advise on the process, instruments, support data analysis and preparation of the final report on the operation in addition to technical assistance available from IFRC.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Household items to be distributed to the affected population will be procured in Shymkent and delivered for the distribution to the affected villages. The procurement, transport and prepositioning of the stocks will be conducted in accordance with IFRC procedures and rules. Local market is available but does not have a capacity to meet the needs of affected communities.

### **Information technology (IT)**

The Kazakhstan Red Crescent headquarters maintains regular communication with its Shymkent branch through the ground and mobile telephone networks and Internet. Mobile telephone networks are used for communication with the affected villages and while travelling to the disaster site.

### **Communications**

A press release will be developed in Kazakh and Russian to be disseminated through the local media. Pictures from the operation site will be taken and used for both sending to media and posting on the Kazakhstan Red Crescent's website.

The field staff and volunteers will be available for media interviews with the preliminary coordination with the RCSK communications officer.

### **Community Engagement and Accountability**

People and communities will be engaged by the Red Crescent, kept informed of Red Crescent plans and activities affecting them, and included in critical activities such as establishing prioritisation criteria and verifying distribution lists. The scope, purpose and rationale for Red Cross activities will be clearly communicated to affected people and communities – including those who may not receive direct support from the Red Cross – and effective, accessible feedback, complaints and appeals mechanisms put in place to ensure issues can be satisfactorily resolved, and anyone qualifying for Red Cross support who has been inadvertently left out is able to be included and receive the support they are entitled to.

Post-distribution monitoring, including qualitative satisfaction metrics, will be conducted, with learning captured and acted on to drive continuous improvement and inform future activities.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

The Kazakhstan Red Crescent's Director of the DM Department will monitor the progress of the operation. Weekly updates will be provided by the Kazakhstan Red Crescent to the IFRC on general progress of the operation. As part of the monitoring and evaluation activities, the Kazakhstan Red Crescent will carry out a satisfaction survey (BSS) among people reached at the end of the operation and host communities and people affected by the floods to seek their opinion of the operation and based on the outcomes of the survey improve future operations. For that purpose, the RCSK will arrange a training session on BSS for branch staff and volunteers. A lessons-learned workshop will also be arranged to share the experience and challenges faced during the operation among the Red Crescent staff, the IFRC Secretariat, Government counterparts and partners. This operation is expected to be implemented over four months and will therefore be completed by 30 September 2020. The timeframe is defined by limitations related to COVID-19 quarantine measures currently affecting procurement activities, transportation etc. A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation, by 31 December 2020.

IFRC CCST will monitor the implementation through weekly updates and field monitoring visits (at least twice), if quarantine and lockdown have been lifted. IFRC will also participate in the design and analyses of the BSS and lessons learnt workshop.

### **Administration and Finance**

The Kazakhstan Red Crescent will ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the project agreement signed between the National Society and IFRC







## Funding Requirements

The budget for this DREF Operation is CHF 322,948. Please click [here](#) to see the budget.

## Contact information

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

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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.



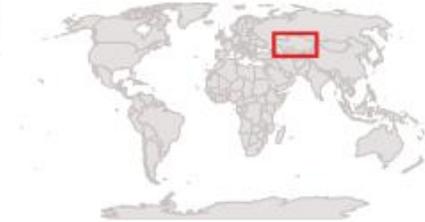
Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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



07 May 2020  
MDRKZ009



## Kazakhstan: Floods Disaster Relief Emergency Fund



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

0 100 200 300 400 km



**DREF OPERATION**

MDRKZ009 - KAZAKHSTAN - FLOODS

14/05/2020

**Budget by Resource**

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	152,293
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	20,198
Medical & First Aid	20,542
Teaching Materials	405
Utensils & Tools	75,218
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>268,656</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,744
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,744</b>
National Society Staff	5,246
Volunteers	6,489
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>11,736</b>
Consultants	1,824
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,824</b>
Workshops & Training	4,638
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>4,638</b>
Travel	12,417
Information & Public Relations	1,083
Office Costs	137
Communications	410
Financial Charges	593
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>14,640</b>
DIRECT COSTS	303,237
INDIRECT COSTS	19,710
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>322,948</b>

**Budget by Area of Intervention**

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	244,219
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	53,363
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	6,911
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	13,015
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	5,439
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>322,948</b>

