



DREF Operation Final Report	Operation n°: MDRKG012
Date of Issue: 17 November 2017	Glide n°: EQ-2017-000050-KGZ
Date of disaster: 3 and 5 May 2017	
Operation start date: 10 May 2017	Operation end date: 10 August 2017
Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK)	Operation budget: CHF 205,918
Number of people affected: 1,000 families (5,000 people)	Number of people assisted: 550 most-affected families (2,750 people)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 5 RCSK was liaising with in-country partner national societies (PNSs) on the situation and identified needs following the earthquakes, including the Austrian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Iranian Red Crescent, as well as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: 4 Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MoES), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), and World Food Program.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 3 May 2017, a 5.9 magnitude earthquake with a depth of 10 km occurred in northern Tajikistan near the border of Kyrgyzstan. The epicenter of the earthquake was 120 km away from Batken and 192 km from Osh city in southern Kyrgyzstan. Several aftershocks occurred the following days; a 5.8 earthquake, likewise with a depth of 10 km, was registered on 5 May in the same area. While there were no fatalities in Kyrgyzstan, the earthquakes severely damaged infrastructure, including educational and health facilities, as well as houses in the Chong Alay District of the Osh Province and in the Kadamjai District of the Batken Province. On 5 May 2017, the second earthquake hit the same area, increasing the number of harmed people and damaged facilities. Afterwards, RCSK deployed its National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members from its Osh Branch to the scene. The team was deployed within 72 hours following the second earthquake and initiated emergency needs assessment (ENA) with provision of psychological first aid to the affected families, as well as the identification of priority needs and gaps.

According to the data provided by MoES and local municipalities, five villages of the Chong Alay District of Osh province (Karamyk, Jekendi, Kara-Teyit, Chuluk and Shabee) sustained major damages. 1,000 families (roughly 5,000 people) were reported to have been affected in these villages as of 8 May 2017, with 237 families whose houses were severely damaged (Cat III) and 537 families with partially or completely destroyed houses (Cat IV and Cat V). The earthquake caused damage in local infrastructure objects – (three local clinics, one school and one mosque) and loss of livestock (100 goats/sheep).

To address the needs of population in emergency shelter, MoES distributed 550 summer tents. On 8 May 2017, the RCSK Osh branch team was deployed to Chong Alay District to conduct emergency needs assessments (ENA) in five worst-affected villages. In order to organise a more effective and harmonised response, RCSK conducted analysis of primary data (household interviews, focus group discussions (community leaders, local traders, etc.) and available

secondary data (status reports from Chong Alay district administration and situational reports and updates of local MoES representatives).

Table A below provides information on # and categories of damaged houses according to MoES.

#	Name of village	Assessed houses	Cat I	Cat II	Cat III	Cat IV	Cat V
1	Karamyk	394	21	44	104	218	7
2	Kara-Teyit	160	-	9	27	123	1
3	Shibee	124	11	23	36	54	-
4	Jekendy	194	49	35	37	73	-
5	Chuluk	127	-	33	33	61	-
Total		999	81	144	237	529	8

Table A. Damaged households by village (Cat I – Houses with small cracks; Cat II – Houses with moderate cracks; Cat III – Houses in need of capital repair; Cat IV – Partially destroyed houses; Cat V – Completely destroyed houses)

Summary of response

Needs assessment

Main findings of the needs assessment included the following:

- Beneficiaries' core needs: Safe shelter, kitchen facilities, hygiene items and food.
- Shelter: 550 tents were distributed; some families live in yurts (traditional Kyrgyz mobile tents / nomad houses).
- Health: Local medical facilities operated normally. Additionally, a mobile clinic (Ministry of Health) started to operate in the affected area.
- Water and hygiene: Water infrastructure is functioning. There is access to clean drinking water.
- Food security:
 - According to the results of RAM, markets and service providers are functional, active and well-integrated to the local economy
 - 16 small shops are operating in the affected areas.
 - Every Monday, bazaar (market) operates near Daroot-Korgon (center of Chong Alay District);

NFI distributions

RCSK's pre-positioned stocks of relief items played a crucial role in supporting the affected population. RCSK warehouses in Osh and Batken provinces had sufficient number of NFIs for the MoES/RCSK joint distribution which took place on 13 and 14 May 2017. NFIs were delivered and distributed in close collaboration with MoES and the Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic (MoD). Two heavy trucks of MoD were provided in Batken and two more trucks were provided by MOES in Osh. All NFIs were loaded to the provided trucks and delivered to the affected area. RCSK reached a total number of 537 families who received blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, buckets/containers and soap.



Beneficiary from Karamyk village receives non-food items. Photo: RCSK

#	Name of village	# of households reached	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Tarpaulins	Buckets and plastic containers
1	Karamyk	225	1125	225	125	225
2	Kara-Teyit	125	625	125	125	125
3	Shibee	54	270	54	-	54
4	Jekendy	72	360	72	-	72
5	Chuluk	61	305	61	-	61
Total		537	2,685	537	250	537

Table B. Joint RCSK/MOES NFI distribution in the District of Chong Alay

Coherent RCSK emergency SOPs (i.e. division of roles and responsibilities between province branches and HQ, lines of communication, coordination mechanisms, etc.) helped to facilitate timely and effective decision-making in distributions and implementation of other activities. The preparedness level of the RCSK Osh and Batken branches, experienced staff, and trained volunteers were also a key contributing factor to the effectiveness of the operation.

Market assessment and cash grant distributions

Within the DREF EPoA, RCSK planned a one-off distribution of unconditional cash grants for 550 target households to enable the worst-affected families to meet their immediate needs (construction materials, food items, and other essential household items).

Rapid assessment of the markets (RAM) was conducted to analyse and to confirm the functionality/accessibility of local markets and availability of key items in sufficient quantities and reasonable prices. RCSK conducted RAM during the emergency needs assessment (ENA), after the disaster, and an additional price monitoring two weeks later. Following the analysis, the cash amount was confirmed at CHF 200 (KGS 13,900) per affected household. The amount was identified as sufficient for beneficiary families to immediately meet the essential.



A National Disaster Response Team member carrying out needs assessments. Photo: RCSK

#	Name of village	# of households reached	Amount in KGS (13 900 per family)	Amount in CHF (200 per family)
1	Karamyk	248	3 447 200	49 600
2	Kara-Teyit	122	1 695 800	24 400
3	Shibee	55	764 500	11 000
4	Jekendy	69	959 100	13 800
5	Chuluk	56	778 400	11 200
Total		550 ¹	7 645 000	110 000

Table C. Joint RCSK/Bank of Asia debit cards distribution in Chong Alay District, Osh Province

The functionality of the market and the needs of the affected population enabled cash to be the main modality of assistance. To ensure safe distribution mechanisms, it was decided to use the bank debit cards that would provide more transparency and accountability for beneficiaries as well as for third parties.

Bank of Asia was selected as the most appropriate according to an analysis based on the following criteria:

- accessibility (the nearest ATMs are located within 20–30 km from the EQ epicentre) – travel costs were included in the cash transfer amount;
- minimal KYC requirements for card production (e.g. copies of IDs were accepted);
- ability to promptly produce the number of debit cards required;
- availability of two or more bank personnel during cash distribution for consultation with beneficiaries concerning card usage;
- absence of fees upon encashment/withdrawal
- extensive experience of working with the RCSK.



Bank of Asia representative provides guidance to beneficiaries on card usage. Photo: RCSK

Due to labour migration, a significant portion of the younger generation lives and works in the Russian Federation or Kazakhstan – for whom the sole means of sending money to their relatives in Kyrgyzstan are banks or remittance companies. Therefore, most of the beneficiaries had been using bank money transfer services but were unfamiliar with the practice of opening an account or using a bank card. Beneficiaries were explained that the cards were a safer way to receive and keep the money, and Bank of Asia provided a specialist during the card distribution to show how to use cards and ATMs.

Bank of Asia produced debit cards at no cost, and did not charge for services for two months. After two months, beneficiaries would be charged according to bank policy. The cards were delivered and distributed – a process that involved experienced staff members and volunteers from CSK's HQ, Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces, as well as experts from Bank of Asia. The cash grants distribution took place 28–30 June 2017 in Chong Alay district of Osh province.

¹ These are the same 550 households that had received support in NFIs.

Overview of Host National Society

RCSK supported the affected population since the first day after the disaster. After the first shock in Tajikistan, RCSK monitored the overall situation and put the entire NDRT on stand-by to be ready for deployment. The NDRT has over 90 experienced and trained disaster response members. RCSK Osh branch has over 20 staff and over 150 active volunteers, out of which six staff and 17 volunteers were involved in the earthquake response operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

RCSK has ongoing partnerships with various Movement actors, including IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies in the areas of disaster risk reduction, public health care, social assistance, youth support, and organisational development. Currently, RCSK is running disaster risk reduction initiatives in Batken province (in partnership with German Red Cross/BMZ), in Naryn and Jalal-Abad provinces (in partnership with ECHO, German Red Cross and Austrian Red Cross), in Talas province (in partnership with Swiss Red Cross), in Osh City (in partnership with Austrian and American Red Cross), and in Bishkek City (in partnership with American Red Cross).

RCSK activities and the area of health and social care were actively supported by Swiss Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and the Saudi Red Crescent.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

RCSK is coordinating its assessment and response activities with other non-RCRC actors, including governmental and non-governmental agencies, through the relevant established coordination mechanisms, such as coordination meetings organised by MoES and the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU). DRCU is chaired by UN OCHA and is a high-level coordination mechanism, established in 2008, with a mandate to coordinate disaster response efforts of UN Organisations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and local and international NGOs with the government. DRCU is a member of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Disaster Management, and works closely with MoES.

B. Operational strategy and plan

The majority of the affected population lost their homes or sustained damages in their houses, and needed essential non-food items, hygiene items, and construction material for repairing their houses. Emergency shelter was provided by the government.

RCSK Osh Branch NDRT conducted multi sectorial needs assessment, which involved consultations with local authorities, local MoES representatives, affected families from five villages, doctors from local medical units, private entrepreneurs from local markets. Timely and coherent needs assessment including findings from governmental bodies and other stakeholders allowed to design effective and harmonised response, avoid duplication issues and address essential needs of affected population.

RCSK had sufficient pre-positioned stocks in southern Kyrgyzstan, and the stock were replenished with the support from the DREF allocation (please refer to *Table D* below).

#	Name of items	Unit	Quantity
1	Blankets	Pcs	2750
2	Kitchen sets	sets	550
3	Hygiene kits	sets	550

Table D. Items distributed by RCSK

Beneficiary selection

Beneficiary selection was conducted in collaboration with local administrations and MoES. It was determined that assistance would be provided to the most-affected families, namely families with partially destroyed or completely destroyed houses, (cat IV and cat V – please refer to *Table A*). The same grant was given to both categories of beneficiaries due to no major difference between their needs – both groups needed to rebuild their houses completely.

Assistance was provided to the most-affected families with partially destroyed or completely destroyed houses, (cat IV and cat V – please refer to *Table A*). All activities were conducted in close coordination with the involved actors. RCSK and IFRC, guided by the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in

Disaster Relief, provided services under this operation to the disaster-affected populations based on the needs and targeting the most vulnerable families.

RCSK conducted beneficiary selection in consultation and close coordination with local communities, administrations, affected families, MoES, and other stakeholders. Recognising disaster victims as dignified human beings, the organisations ensured community participation in beneficiary selection and in identifying their own needs and options to meet these. Guided by IFRCs Gender Policy and pledge on Non-discrimination and respect for diversity, the operation's beneficiary selection process was sensitive to socially or economically-disadvantaged and excluded groups and considered issues of disability, gender, age, and minority. The operation was also committed to ensuring that the SPHERE Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards were met.

Beneficiary and community engagement and accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is given a special consideration in ongoing RCSK programmes, and this operation was not an exception. During the response operation, RCSK regularly collected feedback from targeted beneficiaries and integrated suggestions for improvement from beneficiaries and other stakeholders in programme activities.

Various sources and tools of social media were actively used for provision of relevant and timely information to affected communities, which significantly contributed to voicing beneficiary concerns, and to reporting relevant issues through various channels, including from the first line responders and volunteers.

For this operation, RCSK ensured CEA through:

- setting up suggestion boxes and information boards at distribution points in the affected villages;
- production and distribution of information materials on RCSK services being provided (e.g. on unconditional cash grants, NFIs, and others as appropriate);
- BSSs, post-distribution monitoring and focus group discussions (FGDs) among affected populations to solicit their opinion, needs and suggestions for improvements for RCSK services. Cash grants were received in a timely manner, and their amount covered the minimum needs of beneficiaries.



Beneficiary feedback and complaints boxes installed next to the distribution point. Photo: RCSK

Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS)

In July 2017, RCSK conducted beneficiary satisfaction surveys (BSS) in the operational areas to consult beneficiaries on the effectiveness of RCSK response activities, and to receive feedback for improvement. 10–15 per cent of beneficiaries were interviewed during the BSS from five earthquake-affected villages. In addition, RCSK staff and volunteers collected information on how the surveyed beneficiaries spent their cash. The majority of those surveyed spent the grants on construction materials – see *Table D* below for details. (*Note: Table D only mentions the seven main items most often purchased by beneficiaries. The total number of types of items purchased exceeded 20.*)

#	Name of village	# of households surveyed	Men	Women	Denomination of Resources		
					Construction Materials	Food Items	Clothing
1	Karamyk	21	157	117	1. Cement 2. Armature 3. Roofing item 4. Gravel	1. Flour 2. Vegetable 3. Oil	0
2	Kara-Teyit	20	74	70	1. Cement 2. Armature 3. Roofing item 4. Gravel	1. Flour 2. Vegetable 3. Oil	0
3	Shibee	10	41	36	1. Cement 2. Armature 3. Roofing item 4. Gravel	1. Flour 2. Vegetable 3. Oil	0
4	Jekendy	10	36	32	1. Cement 2. Armature 3. Roofing item 4. Gravel	0	0
5	Chuluk	10	36	34	1. Cement 2. Armature 3. Roofing item 4. Gravel	0	0
Total		71	344	289	-	-	-

Table E. Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey results

Operational support services

RCSK distributed unconditional unrestricted cash grants (bank cards) for the 550 most-affected families. Non-Food Items were dispatched from RCSK stocks and distributed from the first day after the earthquake. More than 550 most-affected households received NFIs from RCSK within the first three days.

The use of cash in emergencies has proven an effective tool of assistance due to its flexibility in usage. The selection of beneficiaries for the cash grants and other activities was carefully coordinated with other stakeholders, including MoES, in order to reach out to the most-in-need and to avoid duplication of assistance. Combining cash grants and NFIs proved to be the most effective way of providing assistance which helped to meet diverse and immediate needs as well as promote dignity of beneficiaries. Due to the high number of destroyed houses, NFIs were highly preferred by beneficiaries in the first stages of the operation; while the cash component significantly contributed to the provision of basic support during subsequent stages of the response.

RCSK Disaster Management Department held the lessons learnt workshop at the end of the operation to evaluate key achievements and challenges in order to improve RCSK response operations in the future.

Human resources (HR)

RCSK Osh branch has over 20 staff and over 150 active volunteers, out of which 6 staff and 17 volunteers were involved in the earthquake response operation. In addition, RCSK deployed NDRT members from HQ, Jalal Abad and Batken branches overall 13 RCSK staff and 17 volunteers took part in response operation.

Logistics and supply chain

All non-food items were procured locally in accordance with RCSK and IFRC procurement guidelines and in coherence with the DREF guidelines, and were distributed to the affected population. RCSK prepositioned stocks were replenished. The National Society has its central warehouse for the southern regions located in Osh City, which has sufficient capacity to store procured goods. In distribution of unconditional cash grants to affected families, the National Society used financial structures in place that were fully functional and available during the operation timeframe (banks, other financial institutions, as needed). RCSK headquarters and its Osh branch has extensive financial and programme management experience, with established systems and SOPs.

Communications

RCSK has a well-established and experienced communications unit at its headquarters in Bishkek, which was sharing information on the disaster, its impact and actions undertaken and planned by the National Society and other stakeholders through various media sources, including social media. Initial reports and situational updates were published on IFRC DMIS. Situation reports were provided for the stakeholders, partners and other interested parties. The communications strategy of the operation focused on beneficiaries, their needs and challenges, as well as on preparation and risk reduction measures that could help earthquake-prone communities to prepare for future disasters.

Security

No security or safety breaches occurred during this operation. RCSK has solid working relationships with respective government authorities, including MoES, local administrations and others. The National Society also has the capacity to activate its strong volunteer network to respond to the needs of additional disaster-struck communities, if needed, thereby preserving the majority of its human resources for its ongoing operations.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

RCSK was responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation. Reporting on the operation was carried out in accordance with IFRC minimum reporting standards. This supported identification and, where possible and necessary, resolution of any emerging issues. PMER was carried out involving beneficiaries and other stakeholders utilising participatory approaches throughout the operation timeframe. Weekly internal operation updates were developed by the implementing team of RCSK Osh branch, which were relayed to RCSK headquarters and further distributed to key stakeholders as necessary. Monthly financial and operation progress reports informed of key operational achievements and planned activities. The reports reflected the number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. Additionally, meetings with key stakeholders, performance reporting, field visits to follow progress on implementation of activities were conducted on a regular basis. Furthermore, a beneficiary satisfaction survey was done in line with IFRC standards.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning & emergency response preparedness

While earthquakes are an almost unpredictable type of disaster, RCSK put significant efforts in building of capacity to be well-prepared for immediate actions right after the disaster. In this regard, RCSK has trained staff members and volunteers on response and relief activities (needs assessment, disaggregated data collection, humanitarian aid distribution, etc.) In addition to this, RCSK maintains the sufficient number of essential non-food items to be ready for distribution in first stages after the disaster and address immediate needs of affected population.

Achievements

RCSK has over 90 trained staff all over the country; Osh province branch has 20 experienced staff members and 150 active volunteers. Each of the eight RCSK province branches have pre-positioned sufficient # of non-food items to cover the first needs of affected people (kitchen sets, hygiene kits, blankets). Trained personnel and prepositioned stocks played a crucial role during the present response operation.

Challenges

The main challenge – with a minor impact on the response operation – was the remoteness of affected area.

Lessons Learned

RCSK will continue educating and training its staff members and especially volunteers on community level in order to provide timely response on future hazards

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment

On 8 May 2017, RCSK Osh branch team was deployed to Chong Alay District to conduct emergency needs assessments (ENA) in five different earthquake-affected villages confirming the preliminary information provided by MoES and RCSK representative from Chong Alay district of Osh province. Among other measures, RCSK team interviewed local authorities, medical personnel, families whose houses were either partially destroyed or completely destroyed and private entrepreneurs from local markets.

Achievements

RCSK Osh Branch NDRT conducted multi-sectorial needs assessment, which involved consultations with local authorities, local MoES representatives, affected families from five villages, doctors from local medical units, private entrepreneurs from local markets. Timely and coherent needs assessment including findings from governmental bodies and other stakeholders allowed to design effective and harmonised response, avoid duplication issues and address essential needs of affected population

Challenges

- Unclear information concerning the severity and extend of the damages during the first 72 hours.
- Limited presence of RCSK in the affected district (Chong-Alay) and consequent limited knowledge of the affected communities of the organisation's activities and mission resulted in longer-than-usual beneficiary selection approval processes;
- Remote location of the affected communities / areas (4–5 hours' drive from the Osh provincial centre) and difficult terrain (high mountain passes) as well as high altitude (more than 3,000 metres) posed challenges for the responders, which were successfully overcome due to careful consideration and planning of the assessment and distribution activities.

Lessons Learned

Strong RCSK relationships and experience of collaboration with governmental bodies (MoES, local authorities) made a great contribution in regard to access to relevant information. RCSK will continue work with relevant structures by joint workshops, trainings simulation exercises, etc.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Along with basic household items (kitchen facilities and blankets), RCSK provided targeted beneficiaries with IFRC standard hygiene kits.

Achievements

550 households received hygiene kits including male/female and children hygiene items. The distribution was supported by hygiene promotion activity. Key messages included times for handwashing, safety and dignity for women/girls and solid waste management practices.

People reached: 550 families (3,884 people) – Male: 2,048 people; Female: 1,836 people

Lessons learned

According to BSS, cash was preferred by beneficiaries over NFIs; however, NFIs were also regarded as useful means of support.

Shelter and Settlements

RCSK addressed the essential needs of affected households by provision of core relief items. Prepositioned stocks were jointly distributed in collaboration with MoES and local authorities.

Achievements

550 families (3,884 people) received standard kitchen sets (according to IFRC catalogue) and blankets (five per family).

Challenges

No challenges occurred during the distribution of NFIs. Adequate # of stocks was available in warehouses of Osh and Batken. RCSK province branches were allowed to deliver aid and address the needs of ATPs in the first stages of response operation. Strong relationships with MoES and other governmental bodies played a crucial role for overall effectiveness of operation.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Market analysis was conducted to assess and to confirm the functionality of local markets and availability of key items in sufficient quantities and reasonable prices. Following the analysis, the cash amount was confirmed at CHF 200 (KGS 13,900) per affected household. The amount was identified as sufficient for beneficiary families to purchase staple food for family members (families count five members on average in rural areas of Kyrgyzstan), for at least two months.

Achievements

550 families received cash grants in amount of 200 CHF to meet immediate needs

Challenges

Lack of a pre-existing agreement with the selected financial service provider bank led to longer-than-expected time spent on negotiations of terms and conditions of the service provision.

Lessons learned

RCSK is currently making steps forward in cash preparedness, and capacity building in cash-based approach, including:

- institutionalisation of CTP (including the CTP into contingency planning, development of CTP strategy);
- pre-agreements with financial service providers;
- education and training of RCSK staff and volunteers.

D. THE BUDGET

The DREF allocation of CHF 205,918 has been spent in accordance with the approved budget and in line with the planned activities. The final balance of funds is CHF 2,264, which will be returned to DREF funds in line with relevant regulations. IFRC is grateful to DG ECHO and Austrian Red Cross for their generous replenishment of the DREF account – DG ECHO provided a replenishment of EUR 165,000 and Austrian Red Cross EUR 20,000.

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[Click here](#)

1. Click [here](#) to see the final financial report
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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 (NGOs) 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**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKG012 - Kyrgyzstan - Earthquakes

Timeframe: 15 May 17 to 15 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 15 May 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/05-2017/09	Programme	MDRKG012
Budget Timeframe	2017/05-2017/08	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		205,918				205,918	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		205,918				205,918	
C4. Other Income		205,918				205,918	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		205,918				205,918	
D. Total Funding = B + C		205,918				205,918	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		205,918				205,918	
E. Expenditure		-203,654				-203,654	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,264				2,264	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKG012 - Kyrgyzstan - Earthquakes

Timeframe: 15 May 17 to 15 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 15 May 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/05-2017/09	Programme	MDRKG012
Budget Timeframe	2017/05-2017/08	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			205,918			205,918		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	13,750		13,750			13,750	0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,500		16,500			16,500	0	
Utensils & Tools	27,500		27,500			27,500	0	
Cash Disbursement	110,000		110,000			110,000	0	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	167,750		167,750			167,750	0	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,000		2,000			2,000	0	
Distribution & Monitoring	7,600		4,400			4,400	3,200	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,000		2,801			2,801	-801	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,600		9,201			9,201	2,399	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	2,000		1,500			1,500	500	
Volunteers	3,300		3,000			3,000	300	
Total Personnel	5,300		4,500			4,500	800	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,000		5,665			5,665	-2,665	
Total Workshops & Training	3,000		5,665			5,665	-2,665	
General Expenditure								
Travel			360			360	-360	
Information & Public Relations	4,500		2,500			2,500	2,000	
Office Costs	600		739			739	-139	
Communications	600		600			600	0	
Financial Charges			-91			-91	91	
Other General Expenses			0			0	0	
Total General Expenditure	5,700		4,108			4,108	1,592	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	12,568		12,430			12,430	138	
Total Indirect Costs	12,568		12,430			12,430	138	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	205,918		203,654			203,654	2,264	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,264			2,264		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRKG012 - Kyrgyzstan - Earthquakes**

Timeframe: 15 May 17 to 15 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 15 May 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/05-2017/09	Programme	MDRKG012
Budget Timeframe	2017/05-2017/08	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Food security	205,918		205,918	205,918	203,654	2,264	
Subtotal BL2	205,918		205,918	205,918	203,654	2,264	
GRAND TOTAL	205,918		205,918	205,918	203,654	2,264	