

Final Report

Tajikistan: Floods

DREF operation final report	MDRTJ029
Date of Issue: 30 November 2020	Glide number: FL-2020-000138-TJK
Operation start date: 28 May 2020	Operation end date: 31 August 2020
Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	Operation budget: CHF 170,820
Number of people affected: 2,690 people (538 households)	Number of people assisted: 2,690 people (1,690 people in 338 households assisted with items and hygiene promotion, and an additional 1,000 people only with hygiene promotion)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC and German Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Local and National Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Continuous heavy rains resulted in mudflows between 14 and 16 May 2020 in Khatlon Province, Asadullo, 18th Hizb (former Partsyezd) and Pakhtaobod villages of Khuroson district, Ergash village in Kushoniyon district, Galaba Street of Vahdat town and Surkhudara village in Fayzobod district. In total, seven mid-scale mudflows and floods have occurred throughout Tajikistan.

There were 338 households (1,690 people) heavily affected in Khatlon province (Khuroson district) and in Regions of Republican Subordination (RRS) Vahdat town and Fayzobod district another 11 households. At least one person was killed and another one person missing because of the events. Around 305 households were evacuated to neighbouring villages into safe places, i.e. schools, mosques and relatives' houses.

Reportedly, out of the destroyed houses, the owners have dismantled 11 before the assessment was conducted by the relevant agencies/services. The Local Disaster Management Commission has invited additional experts from relevant agencies/services, for detailed assessment of the damaged buildings. While Khuroson district authorities have announced that land plots in safe locations will be allocated, the decision on eligible households were guided by results of the assessment. The Government commenced relief operations in some affected districts and calls for assistance from in-country humanitarian partners.



Image 1 - Temporary tent-camp erected to accommodate people whose homes were destroyed. Photo by RCST.

In the first days, 31 households (196 people) residents of destroyed houses were placed in the tent-camp erected nearby the local mosque, in order to avoid overcrowding and follow COVID-19 protection measures. Residents of the tent-camp consumed drinking water and used sanitation facilities of the mosque. While projectors illuminated the tent-

camp area, individual tents were not supplied with electricity or cooking facilities due to safety concerns. Meals for the residents were prepared and served very close to the affected houses. A first-aid point was established in the tent-camp by local healthcare services, while local police guarding the area around the clock ensured safety and security of the tent-camp.

According to the results of the preliminary assessment conducted by the National Emergency Response Commission in the affected areas, as of 18 May 2020, the total number of residential houses with structural damages caused by mudflows and floods were at 538 households out of which 72 houses were heavily damaged and destroyed, and another 466 houses were muddled. The number of destroyed and heavily damaged houses increased, once the detailed assessment had been completed. Mudflows and floods damaged and destroyed assets and stocks of the population (livestock, food, water supply systems, latrines, household items, etc.), and damaged auxiliary premises and land plots of the residential houses, including crops. Furthermore, infrastructure, such as roads and bridges connecting the villages, riverbank protections, as well as agricultural lands had been destroyed, increasing the humanitarian needs of the population. The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES) called to scale-up the delivery of assistance.

Table 1. Total number of targeted populations:

Province	Region	District	Community /Village	Total population		Affected population	
				# of households	# of people	# of affected households	# of destroyed houses
Khatlon	Bokhtar	Khuroson	N. Asaddullo	293	2,452	175	35
			18th Hizb (former Partsyezd)	179	1,140	70	17
			Pakhtaobod	524	3,268	37	13
			Khuroson	289	2,573	56	7
Total:				1,285	9,433	338	72

Table 2. Breakdown of assistance provided by National Society

Province/Region	District	Community / Jamoat	# of households	Matrasses	Pillows	Blankets	Cooking sets	Bed linen	Plastic buckets	Plastic sheeting	Hygiene kit	Shovels	Hoe
Khatlon/ Bokhtar	Khuroson	N.Asaddullo	175	875	875	875	175	875	175	175	175	350	350
		18 th Hizb (former Partsyezd)	70	350	350	350	70	350	70	70	70	140	140
		Pakhtaobod	37	185	185	185	37	185	37	37	37	74	74
		Khuroson	56	280	280	280	56	280	56	56	56	112	112
Total:			338	1,690	1,690	1,690	338	1,690	338	338	338	676	676

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan Bokhtar, Khuroson, Vahdat and Fayzobod branches' staff and volunteers were on the disaster sites to conduct assessment, and to provide support to the affected population by rendering first aid and psychological support. They have participated in evacuation activities and assisted the affected households in cleaning the mud from their homes. In total, 12 National Disaster Response Team members, 18 Local Disaster Committee members/volunteers, 2 Regional staff from Bokhtar, 3 NS branch's executive secretaries and 1 staff from HQ level from Dushanbe city were deployed to support response activities.

As a member of National Emergency Response Commission, the National Society deployed team members, who participated in the preliminary assessment in affected areas during 15 and 18 May 2020.

In total, 57 injured people had received first aid and PSS and 1,525 affected people were evacuated to neighboring villages to safe places, i.e. schools, mosques and relatives' houses. RCST volunteers helped the people to evacuate to safe places and accompanied old, vulnerable people and children to evacuation points. At the same time, all other health issues were covered by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and local medical centers/hospitals.

On 17 May 2020, RCST issued a field report on the IFRC GO platform followed by situation reports indicating the need for a DREF operation, following the request of CoES (Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense).

The RCST HQ had also been officially requested by the CoES in National level and also by local authorities from all affected areas to provide food and household items to cover basic needs, including hygiene kits to the affected population.

In response, the RCST mobilized its stocks from the Emergency Response Centers (ERCs) in Dushanbe and Bokhtar to distribute in the most affected villages. All household item sets, including hygiene kits, were mobilized from both warehouses (Dushanbe - 260 sets; Bokhtar - 78 sets). All sets were formed and provided as per DREF application/standards.

The selection of the most affected HHs were done jointly with the local authorities and CoES representatives. NS staff and volunteers from Bokhtar regional office and Khuroson district branch made random monitoring of affected households. Registration of HHs were done based on joint assessment of RCST, local authorities and CoES.

In total, National Society provided 338 households with household items and 72 most affected households with unconditional cash with the support of DREF funds.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Movement partners included International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and German Red Cross (GRC) representations in country. All partners were ready to support the National Society in case of need. The National Society kept the IFRC Country office updated on the progress of the operation. ICRC and GRC were actively involved in COVID-19 response activities in country. GRC was supporting RCST actions to disease prevention, reducing morbidity and social impacts, and support of food security in Sughd province (total budget: EUR 110,700) for 5,000 vulnerable families. Partnership was established between all Movement components working in the country. Cooperation within the Movement and other actors maximized the positive impact of response operations based on shared information and optimized the use of all capacities and resources.

Movement Coordination

The RCST was continuously coordinating with and informing the IFRC's Country Office in Tajikistan as well as the ICRC and German Red Cross about the situation on the ground and the response activities. Skype calls were conducted on 17-18 May 2020 by RCST Head of DM Department with participation of National Society key staff, IFRC Program Coordinator in Central Asia and German Red Cross Representative for Central Asia. Participants were updated on the extraordinary meeting conducted by the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES) and the appeal to the international community for support in response operations.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

The National Emergency Response Commission led by the CoES Chairman had been tasked to conduct damage assessment in the disaster area since the first hours of the disaster. The local branches of CoES, Ministry of Internal affairs and medical centers have been mobilized to conduct rescue operations and evacuate the affected people to safe areas such as schools, mosques, and relatives' houses in neighboring villages.

In all districts, the central government mobilized its structures to rehabilitate the damaged infrastructure (cleaning roads and ditches, restoring electricity lines, providing clean drinking water) within their capacity and together with private sector actors started organizing the distribution of drinking water and food from neighboring villages around the affected localities.

CoES military personnel were mobilized to conduct search and rescue operations in Khuroson district right after the first flood on 15 May 2020. The group of soldiers found the dead body of a resident of the village Kamolov Kholmurod. In addition, this group assisted the local population for cleaning muds from their land plots.

CoES additionally allocated 2 tons of diesel, 1 excavator, 1 heavy machinery for cleaning ditches and channels in Khuroson district. Also, the local government of Khatlon Province allocated 2 tons of diesel for disaster response operations.

In Vahdat town, local government provided foodstuff (potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage, rice, macaroni, vegetable oil, salt, dry tea and sugar) for affected families in Galaba Street.

There were international agencies, UN organizations and RC/RC actors operating in the country in the REACT framework, the national emergency response coordination mechanism in Tajikistan. However, due to COVID-19 prevention activities, none of the organizations were on the disaster site and mainly rely on CoES and RCST information.

On 17 May 2020, local media reported that the population of the affected villages in Khuroson district blocked Bokhtar-Dushanbe road, demanding assistance to the affected families. On 18 May 2020, Governor of Khatlon Province - Qurbon Hakimzoda and Deputy Prime Minister - Davlatshoh Gulmahmadzoda visited the disaster site and had a meeting with the affected population.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Initial assessment at the local and national levels had identified the following humanitarian priorities: **food, household items to cover basic needs**, support in **debris cleaning** and **water sanitation and hygiene**.

Food stocks and food storage facilities in most houses were damaged (covered with mud) or lost. Although local food shops and markets continued to operate, the local population were not able to buy food due to the financial losses that they have suffered because of the floods. WFP and local government had been distributing food to the affected households. People had also lost much of their cattle and livestock, gardens and agricultural fields, which are the main source of income for most of the affected households.

There was a **need for basic household items** including beddings, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and mud cleaning tools, as many household utensils including kitchen sets, cleaning tools (shovels, hoes) and bedding were tainted or not suitable for use anymore.

Water Sanitation and hygiene: local government provided drinking water to households living in areas affected by mudflows, as the water supply and the sewer systems were temporarily disabled by the disaster. Water sources had been polluted by floods and were deemed unfit for human consumption (especially in rural areas). There was an urgent need to raise people's awareness of the first signs of water-borne diseases to immediately seek medical help in case of need.

Support was also required in debris/mud removal: in particular, for the most vulnerable households (e.g. female-headed households, multi-children households, and elderly people, especially those living alone).

According to the coordination and distribution of roles, and based upon request from the local authorities and in agreement with the CoES headquarter, the RCST focused on providing household items including beddings (matrasses, quilts, pillows, bed linen sets) kitchen sets, hygiene kits, buckets, shovels and hoes, hygiene promotion materials and cash assistance in close cooperation with governmental bodies, local authorities and REACT partners.

Selection:

People were targeted for support the RCST, based on the **following criteria**:

- Households that had been heavily affected by the floods (damage to homes, loss of properties, need for household items, among others) or that are especially exposed due to the floods (in terms of vulnerability).
- Households with special circumstances of vulnerability, such as single-parent households with dependent children, households of older adults or with dependent older adults, with members with disabilities based on assessment results and local authorities' data.

The most affected households received unconditional cash were those who had their homes completely destroyed and lost food and property, as identified during the assessment in coordination with National Emergency Response Commission representatives, local authorities and representatives of people affected by the floods.

Disaggregated data for population targeted with in-kind support and cash grants

Category	Estimated number of people in target group	Female	Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	220	118	102
Children (5-17yrs)	606	296	310
Adults (18-49 yrs)	560	301	259
Elderly (>50 yrs)	251	113	138
People with disabilities	53	29	24
Total:	1,690	857	833

Operation Risk Assessment

No significant risks and security concerns had been identified that would potentially affect the operations. However, the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan forecasted continued high temperature and snow melting from mountains, which increases water levels in rivers throughout of the country.

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

In the operation timeframe, Tajikistan started to face acute challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, with new cases rapidly increasing every day. As of 9 October 2020, the COVID-19 situation in Tajikistan counted 10,097 laboratory confirmed cases and 78 deaths. High transmission rate of COVID-19 was a concern in terms of implementation of the operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The overall operational objective was to provide relief assistance to 338 households (1,690 people) through household items to cover basic needs and additionally to 72 affected households (360 people) with unconditional cash grants whose houses had been totally destroyed, damaged, flooded and lost their home properties and belongings.

2,690 people living in the affected communities were reached by hygiene promotion activities and distribution of information materials. The operation was completed within three months.

Implemented strategy

The operation included a one-time distribution of household items, unconditional cash grants as well as hygiene promotion and distribution of information materials to cope with the consequences of the floods. The RCST has implemented the following activities within the DREF operation by staff and volunteers in close cooperation with National Emergency Response Commission representatives:

- Detailed needs assessment and finalization of lists of people who the RCST worked with, specifying further the extent and scope of damages.
- Provision of 338 households (1,690 people) – with household sets (see details in table 4) and kitchen sets (see details in table 3):
- 72 households (360 people) were additionally provided with unconditional cash grants of the amount CHF 150 per household, to meet immediate needs within DREF eligibility criteria (including food, other essential household items, construction tools and materials and other items that were not included in the overall assistance).
- Improvement of the hygiene situation of 338 households (1,690 people) by distributing hygiene kits and hygiene promotion information materials in affected communities and conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, including the distribution of information materials (2,690 people).
- Affected population were engaged in the assessment phase of response operations to identify their needs, hygiene promotion campaigns (in most public areas) as well as a satisfaction survey and post distribution monitoring.

The selected items for distribution listed below were according to the traditions and were standard having been provided by the RCST to the affected population during the response operations to previous disasters since 2008 in response to different emergencies including earthquakes, drought, floods, mudflows and cold waves. The list was defined based on previous results of satisfaction surveys and interviews with the population in the country.

Table 3 – Content of kitchen set

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity per HH
1.	Pot (8 litre)	pcs.	1
2.	Ladle	pcs.	1
3.	Scoop	pcs.	1
4.	Kitchen knife	pcs.	2
5.	Large plate	pcs.	5
6.	Small plate	pcs.	5
7.	Spoon	pcs.	5
8.	Fork	pcs.	5
9.	Cup	pcs.	5
10.	Carton box with logos	pcs.	1

Table 4 – Content of household items set

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity per HH
1.	Mattress	pcs.	5
2.	Pillow	pcs.	5
3.	Quilts	pcs.	5
4.	Bed linen	set	5
5.	Shovel with handle	pcs.	2
6.	Hoe with handle	pcs.	2
7.	Plastic bucket, 10l	pcs.	1
8.	Plastic sheeting	pcs.	1

Table 5 - Content of hygiene kits

No.	Item	Quantity per HH
1.	Towel	5 pieces
2.	Soap	5 pieces
3.	Toothpaste	2 pieces
4.	Toothbrush	5 pieces
5.	Washing powder	500 gr/1 pack
6.	Disinfection powder	500 gr/1 pack
7.	Liquid soap	1 litre
8.	Shampoo	1 piece
9.	Disinfectants (500 ml)	1 piece
10.	Female sanitary pads	1 pack
11.	Toilet paper	5 rolls
12.	Laundry soap	4 pieces
13.	Plastic bag	1 piece
14.	Diapers	18 pcs, 1 pack

Operational support services

Human resources

In total 6 staff, NDRT members and volunteers were deployed by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), including 1 Disaster Management Coordinator in HQ, 5 National Society staff in branches, 12 National Disaster Response Team members, 18 Local Disaster Management Committee members/ volunteers to carry out the proposed activities

The IFRC were also involved and provided overall technical support to the RCST in implementing the operation, as well as in reporting and communications.

Logistics and supply chain

Basic household items were procured, transported and pre-positioned locally in accordance and full compliance with the RCST's and IFRC's procurement rules as well DREF guidelines.

Information technology (IT)

Communications equipment, mobile and fixed phones and laptops had been made available by RCST in order to maintain contact between the branches and operational volunteers and their base, as well as maintain and update records, and plan and coordinate the emergency. The National Society's HQ maintained regular communication with its Bokhtar and RRS branches through mobile phone network and for reports and pictures, through the internet.

Communications

A press release was prepared in Tajik and English, which further disseminated through the local media, REACT Secretariat as well as posted on the RCST official website. Photos were taken on the operation sites and disseminated both via media outlets and the RCST's internal and external websites. RCST field staff and volunteers were available for media interviews after preliminary coordination with the RCST's Communications Officer.

Based on needs in the affected areas it was decided to print information materials with messages on safe sanitation and hygiene delivered through awareness materials, including: two types of information materials on Hygiene and Sanitation titled “Water for life” and “Fresh water is safe”.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The RCST made monitoring of the implementation throughout the project. The IFRC provided technical support in terms of operation management including monitoring and reporting where necessary. Regular updates were provided by the RCST to the IFRC on the general progress of the operation. A Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS) of 101 affected families as well as one-to-one interviews was conducted of 72 affected families who were carefully and jointly with CoES and local authorities selected for cash distributions within 24-30 July 2020.

On 25-26 August 2020, the RCST HQ DM Department facilitated a “Lessons learned” workshop (LLW) in Shahrinav district in order to examine the level of achievement of the operation outcomes and outputs against the plan of action and to capture and disseminate lessons learned so as to improve future planning and response. Findings of the lessons learned workshop are integrated into the ‘Detailed Operational Plan’ section below.

Administration and Finance

The RCST ensured the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the project agreement signed between the National Society and the IFRC. The IFRC ensured that financial resources management took place in compliance with IFRC standards and DREF guidelines.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The RCST ensured that affected people in areas where they were operating were included in the response and recovery process, consulted regarding their needs and understood why assistance was being provided, based on what criteria and to whom. Hygiene promotion campaigns were based on community participation with active engagement and involvement of affected people. Post distribution monitoring included satisfaction and quality elements to ensure data collected reflects recipients’ experiences of RCST services and activities and provided guidance for identification of best practice and future adaptation and improvement. Appropriate feedback/response mechanisms were in place to ensure people affected by the emergency, RCST activities can effectively provide feedback and raise issues, and that this is acted on, with resulting actions reported back to individuals and communities.

Protection Gender and Inclusion

Specific measures were adopted to make sure that the distribution process were inclusive and gender sensitive.

The registration lists were prepared in collaboration with the local administration centres (Jamoats) in order to make sure that the people mostly exposed to isolation or risk to be excluded from the intervention received specific attention and their needs are addressed, including the specific group and people with impairments and disabilities. Different channels of communication were used to make sure that information are widespread, and easy to access for everybody. Distributions in points or door to door were considered to avoid exclusion. Specific attention were given to gender, making sure that time, location and access were suitable to different groups and eventually separated, based on gender sensitivity. During cash distribution, women were taken into consideration the one who were taking decisions on how to use it. Receiving and transportation of aid were facilitated, and NS volunteers accompanied disabled.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 1,690

Male: 833

Female: 857

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicator	Target	Actual
% of surveyed households who agree that the assistance received was relevant for restoring their wellbeing	70%	N/A ¹

Shelter Output 1.1: Emergency household items (kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, buckets, shovel, hoes etc.) **will be distributed to support the affected population of Khatlon Province.**

Indicator	Target	Actual			
# of people reached with emergency household items	338 HHs (1,690 people)	338 HHs items sets were distributed to affected families			
		Total:	1,690		
		Male:	833	Female:	857

Narrative description of achievements

The RCST HQ was requested by the CoES on a National level and by local authorities from all affected areas to provide food and household items to cover basic needs, including hygiene kits to the affected population.

The selections of the most affected HHs were done jointly with the local authorities and CoES representatives. NS staff and volunteers from Bokhtar regional office and Khuroson district branch made random monitoring of the affected households. Registration of HHs were done based on joint assessment of RCST, local authorities and CoES.

RCST Logistic Department organized transportation of 338 sets of HHs items in two phases i.e. on 1 June 2020, 260 sets from Dushanbe NS HQ warehouse and on 19 June 2020 another 78 sets from NS Emergency Response Centre in Bokhtar was sent to Khuroson district.

Household items were procured, transported and pre-positioned locally in accordance and full compliance with the RCST's and IFRC's procurement rules as well DREF guidelines. As described, the procured household item stocks were replaced in the RCST's two Emergency Response Centers in Dushanbe and Bokhtar to replenish the already distributed stock.

The National Society, according to the plan of action, provided 338 households with household items during two phases:

- the first phase was conducted on 2-3 June 2020. In total, 260 affected HHs received household items including kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, buckets, shovel, hoes and plastic sheeting. The distribution was conducted jointly with the representatives of local authorities and CoES.



¹ No related question was included in the BSS or the PDM, thus no reliable information is available to answer this indicator.

- the second phase was conducted on 20 June 2020. A repeated assessment has demonstrated that 112 additional families were affected (in addition to 338 affected family initially planned to be covered). RCST supported 78 of the 112 families, and local authorities covered the remaining 34. During the day, these 78 HHs in Khuroson district received household items, the distribution was conducted jointly with the representatives of local authorities and CoES.

On 24-30 July 2020, RCST HQ DM team including NS Emergency Preparedness and Response Coordinator, Mine Risk Awareness Coordinator and Finance Officer conducted a post-distribution monitoring of affected people in Khuroson district. The RCST HQ DM team was accompanied by NS Khuroson branch Executive Secretary, Bokhtar Regional DM Coordinator, Bokhtar NDRT members and local volunteers. During the monitoring, people who received household items and cash expressed their sincere gratitude for RCST Disaster Response timely actions.



Image 2 & 3 - Distribution of household items.
Photo by RCST

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic hit when the operation was ongoing. The RCST staff involved in the response operation used to wear for the first time special uniforms (PPE) during assessment and distribution, which was very uncomfortable in hot weather.

Lessons Learned

RCST will take into account this factor in the future and see the possibility of using light uniforms in disaster response adapted to hot weather and adaptable to the place where the epidemic situation exists.



Livelihoods and basic needs
People reached: 360 (72 HHs)
Male: 211
Female: 149

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicator	Target	Actual
% of surveyed households whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level	70%	N/A ²

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of households reached with unconditional cash grants	72 HHs (360 people)	72 HHs received cash grants
		Total: 360 people
		Male: 211 Female: 149

Narrative description of achievements

In total, 72 households, whose houses were completely destroyed and who lost home belongings and food products were selected in close cooperation with the National Emergency Response Committee and local authority representatives. The list of selected 72 HHs for the cash were coordinated and agreed with the local authorities, and approved by Chairman of CoES. The National Government provided these households with construction materials to reconstruct their houses. The National Society provided cash to help affected people to buy supplementary food, pay for labour and procure construction tools. The operation targeted the most-affected households in the most flood-affected areas in Khuroson district.

The selection of these households was done based on several criteria including: totally or severely affected households, size of families, vulnerability factors and approval of local authorities. RCST based on its experience, started to conduct assessment of available financial service providers which actively function in this region. Some other

² No related question was included in the BSS or the PDM, thus no reliable information is available to answer this indicator.

issues as coverage of the bank, availability of its branches in the field and close coordination with RCST were taken into account.

The RCST has consulted IFRC cash expert about the cash process on 22 June 2020 during an online call. NS Finance Department prepared all necessary papers with servicing bank for further cash transfer based on signed Framework Agreement with State Saving Bank “Amonatbank”.

During the second phase of household item distribution on 20 June 2020 in Khuroson district, NS staff and volunteers monitored all 72 selected HHs. The list was submitted to RCST Finance Department on 22 June 2020 for further actions and follow-up. According to plan, within July, unconditional cash grants were transferred to all 72 HHs.

On 24-30 July 2020 during the monitoring mission of RCST HQ DM team in Khuroson district, it was revealed that all 72 affected households whose houses severely affected by natural disaster received the cash transfer, amounting to 1598,73 Tajik somoni (150 CHF) per household.

The beneficiary satisfaction survey found that people spent the cash grants mainly for the rehabilitation of their houses and livelihoods (more details on the BSS can be found under the ‘Strengthen National Society’ section).

Challenges

Still in Tajikistan, banking system has difficulties (weak network countrywide, underdeveloped infrastructure) with providing cash to people in areas outside the capital. Also in the situation with COVID-19, in the beginning of response, some people were reluctant to get cash directly from bank with a fear of being exposed to COVID-19.

Lessons Learned

:
NS has gained much experience from this response on CTP. Further support from IFRC in development of CTP in disaster response operations and recovery SOP’s and training for staff and volunteers will help them to be better prepared to manage such disasters in future.

From the experience of implementing for the second time in DREF Operations with an unconditional cash programme, RCST is now more confident of implementing a cash based programme that provides target households with more options in deciding what is best for them with the flexibility to receive support based on a proposal that shows how the cash will be utilized to restart or build household livelihoods.

By undertaking cash programme to support affected communities, RCST learnt a new modality of program implementation and have developed capacity at the HQ and branch level to implement such projects in future.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 4,380

Male: 2,077

Female: 2,303

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities provided to target population

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	538 HHs (2,690 people)	538 HHs (2,690 people)

WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods provided to the target population

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of people provided with a set of essential hygiene items	338 HHs (1,690 people)	338 HHs (1,690 people)

Narrative description of achievements

Based on needs assessment, under this operation 338 hygiene kits were distributed to the affected population (1,690 people). The RCST branch team members identified that 67 HHs still accommodated in the evacuation point (tent-camp) require hygiene items. Local authorities and private sector took over the responsibility.

Information materials with messages on safe sanitation and hygiene delivered through awareness materials, including two types of information materials on Hygiene and Sanitation titled: “Water for life” and “Fresh water is safe”, 8 information banners were distributed among affected communities and conducted hygiene promotion campaigns. All members of the NDRT were trained and equipped with essential equipment. Several members of the NDRT have medical background, along with local volunteers.

During the monitoring of affected sites within July 24-30, 2020, it was discovered that population strictly used the methods and recommendations indicated in information materials on hygiene and sanitation. In addition, the team visually observed how people read carefully the banners posted in the new place of their residence. It was also noted by the affected population that during the distributions of household items and hygiene kits, RCST staff had shown the contents of hygiene kits and introduced the items for the recipients.

It is important to note that all information materials were elaborated in close cooperation with RCST Health Department.

Challenges

Limited understanding and adaptation to culture and norms on domestic usage of water by some community members

Lessons Learned

- Provided information materials as well as banners close to location of getting hot meals for population helped a lot to get general information on infection diseases and keeping clean water;
- There should be continuous advocacy and sensitization campaign on hygiene;
- Purchase of all relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for all staff and NDRT members involved in DREF Operation.

Strengthen National Society

S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	100%	100%

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the response operation	18	18

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities

Indicator	Target	Actual
# feedback and complaints mechanisms implemented	1	1
% of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS (100%)	100%	100%

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits conducted	3	3
# of satisfaction survey completed	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

RCST staff and volunteers in Bokhtar region and Khuroson district after receiving information on the natural disaster started to conduct needs assessment of the affected communities within 14-16 May 2020. NS staff and volunteers were mobilized according to the NS Disaster Response Contingency Plan Standard Operational Procedures. NS Head of DM Department and RCST Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordinator provided additional short notice on security during the first hours after the natural disaster. All staff and volunteers were insured through this DREF operation. While conducting needs assessment, RCST staff and volunteers took the suggestions of local authorities and CoES representatives into account. In the process of assessment, representatives of local authorities were involved accordingly.

RCST HQ jointly with its branches in Bokhtar and Khuroson established mechanisms for receiving feedback from the affected population, and conducted post-distribution monitoring (used as a feedback mechanism), home-to-home interviews, with 30% of affected families out of 260 households (1st phase beneficiaries). Before conducting the second phase of NFIs distribution, RCST HQ DM staff made a selectively monitoring of households on 18-19 June 2020 who received NFI sets in the first round of distribution.

RCST Head of DM was in constant contact through with the IFRC country team (based in Almaty) and with IFRC Regional DM team in Budapest, through Skype and phone.

The key activities planned as part of this operation were as follows:

- Completion of detailed emergency needs assessments;
- Finalization of the lists of beneficiaries together with local authorities and in accordance with the Red Crescent's assessment procedures and format;
- Procurement, transportation and distribution of household items and hygiene kits, including replenishment of distributed stocks in two RCST ERCs as applicable;
- Printing and distribution of hygiene promotion information materials and installation of banners in strategic locations of the villages;
- Distribution of unconditional cash grants to the most affected HHs;
- Monitoring and evaluation of relief activities and reporting on the relief distributions;

Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS) along with Post distribution monitoring of unconditional CTP survey was conducted on 24-30 July 2020 in Khuroson district of Khatlon Province. In total, 2 RCST HQ DM staff jointly with the NS branches staff and volunteers and HQ Finance officer in affected area interviewed 173 most affected households. In general, beneficiaries were fully satisfied with the distributed household items as well as cash grants. Particularly, people expressed their wish to receive financial support as a transfer to cards or cash, as well as get more construction materials for the recovery of their houses.

During the BSS, some people suggested to revise the content of household sets, while another part of affected people mentioned the importance of providing household in the first days after the disaster. Majority of affected people asked the RCST to be involved in provision of safe drinking water and food items, which were important. During analyzing PDM of CTP, beneficiaries were more than happy and express their readiness to use the funds mainly for the house rehabilitation. Detailed report of BSS and PDM of CTP is attached along with the DREF Final Report.

A press release was prepared in Tajik and English, which was disseminated through the REACT Secretariat in Dushanbe, as well as posted on NS website on 5 June 2020. Photos were taken on the operation sites and disseminated both via media outlets and the RCST's internal and external websites and Facebook page. NS field staff and volunteers were available for media interviews after preliminary coordination with Head of RCST DM Department and Communication Officer.

Between 25-26 August 2020, based on the situation with COVID-19 in the country, RCST conducted a "Lessons learned" workshop (LLW) in Shahrinav district. The aim of the meeting was to examine the level of achievement of the operation outcomes and outputs against the Plan of Action and to capture and disseminate lessons learnt so as to improve future planning and response. The LLW participants as usual were the key staff of the RCST HQ DM Department, representatives from the regional CoES branches in Khatlon Province and Khuroson district, the RCST ERC Coordinator from Bokhtar region, volunteers, a few active community members from affected areas and people supported through the operation. The LLW proved useful for identifying priorities and key areas to focus on in the future, as well as identifying gaps in response capacity of the RCST that IFRC should address. The RCST staff and partners assessed the response operation as successful in reaching the target families with assistance.

Challenges

- Hot weather in affected area;
- COVID-19 affected area.

Lessons Learned

- To conduct BSS as early as possible before mid-day using NS volunteers;
- To use special PPE for the staff and volunteers during hot weather;
- Feedback and complaint mechanism should be improved, because this will in turn improve engagement with community members.

D. Financial Report

The budget for this DREF Operation was **CHF 170,820**. After finalizing the operation, there remains a balance of **CHF 983** which will be returned to the DREF account. [Please refer to the Final Financial Report for details.](#)

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. The Netherlands Red Cross and DG ECHO have replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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.**



Report

A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted between July 24-30, 2020, by RCST DM coordinators from HQ and nine members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) in Bokhtar emergency response centre and local volunteers. The survey gauged the opinion of people in target districts, reaching 101 families from N.Asadullo, 18th Hizb (former Partsyezd), Pakhtaobod and Khuroson villages of Khuroson district.

Background

Continuous heavy rains resulted in mudflows between 14 and 16 May 2020 in Khatlon Province, Asadullo, 18th Hizb (former Partsyezd) and Pakhtaobod villages of Khuroson district, Ergash village in Kushoniyon district, Galaba Street of Vahdat town and Surkhudara village in Fayzobod district. In total, 7 mid-scale mudflows and floods have occurred throughout Tajikistan.

There were 338 households (1,690 people) heavily affected in Khatlon province (Khuroson district) and in Regions of Republican Subordination (RRS) Vahdat town and Fayzobod district another 11 households. At least 1 person was killed and another 1 person is missing as a result of the events. Around 305 households were evacuated to neighbouring villages into safe places, i.e. schools, mosques and relatives' houses.

Reportedly, out of those destroyed houses, 11 have been dismantled by the owners before the assessment was conducted by the relevant services. The Local Disaster Management Commission has invited additional experts from relevant agencies/services, for detailed assessment of the damaged buildings. Khuroson district authorities allocated land plots in safe locations.

The purpose of the survey was to find out to what extent beneficiaries were satisfied with the goods and services received during the operation, to expand the knowledge base, identify best practices and provide concrete recommendations for future disaster response operations. Methods used for data collection mainly included individual and household interviews, as well as direct observation. A total of 173 families were selected to participate in the survey, representing 30% from all families reached with NFIs and 100% received cash. This number provides a broad sample for database to analyze if the operation reached its objectives and the needs of targeted beneficiaries. The survey questions referred to relevance/appropriateness of goods and services, timeliness, information dissemination and visibility.

The survey questions touched upon issues of relevance/appropriateness of goods and services, timeliness, information dissemination and visibility. Most of the questions in the questionnaire can be classified in one of these categories. Therefore, this report will present the findings and conclusions based on these four main criteria.

Methodology

The methods used for data collection included mainly individual and household interviews and to some extent observation. The representatives of the RCST HQ and Khatlon regional branch in affected community did monitoring of the interviewing and activities.

The team did aim to reach a representative sample, therefore the selection of interviewed families was decided to be done in the affected village in order to reach a wider impression about the scale of the operation, and the quality of assistance provided to the beneficiaries. 173 families (in total, 865 people – 360 people received cash and 505 people received NFIs) were selected to participate in the survey (male - 80% and female – 20%).

According to the results of the survey interviews all randomly selected households were asked by the National Society staff and volunteers, and results are the following:

- the distribution points and the time were convenient for the beneficiaries;
- the necessary information about the date, time and place of distribution were provided prior to the distribution;
- whether the quality of the distributed items received from the National Society were according to the needs;
- humanitarian aid provided by Red Crescent professionally trained staff or volunteers during the emergency response activities and distributions;

- majority of interviewed households are aware about the Red Crescent and visibility of the Red Crescent Society was ensured during the distributions with the help of a uniform or a logo.

The answers of respondents to the questions on their needs after the flood as following:

In total: 173 families/households.

- **Male – (31%);**
- **Female – (69%).**

Target Groups:

- Elderly people over 60 living alone – 18%;
- People with disabilities – 2%;
- Socially endangered persons with very young children – 50%;
- Self-supporting mothers – 31%.

1. How were you affected by the disaster?

- ✓ Almost lost my life – 72%;
- ✓ I was injured – 2%;
- ✓ A family member was injured – 1%;
- ✓ A family member died – 2 persons;
- ✓ My property was damaged – 90%.

2. What did you need?

- ✓ Food – 95%;
- ✓ A place to sleep – 72%;
- ✓ Clothes/blankets – 80%;
- ✓ Water – 89%;
- ✓ Hygiene items – 100%.

3. What did you receive?

- ✓ Food – 100%; (by local government and other organizations)
- ✓ A place to sleep – 67% (tents provided by local government);
- ✓ Blankets – 100%;
- ✓ Water – 100% (by local government);
- ✓ Kitchen sets – 100%;
- ✓ Cash – 72 households (by RCST)

4. Who gave you this?

- ✓ Government – 101 households;
- ✓ Red Cross\Red Crescent – 172 households;
- ✓ International and local NGOs – 67 households;
- ✓ Others – 15 households;
- ✓ Don't know – 0.

5. What did you receive from each?

NFIs and Cash – RCST, Government and Private Sector;
 Food and Water – Local Government, Private Sector and other organizations;
 Hygiene kits – RCST, UNICEF and UNDP.

6. Did you receive cash?

- ✓ Yes – 72 households
- ✓ No – 101 households

7. How much did you receive?

1 598,73 Tajik somoni – 72 households

8. For what did you spend the above mentioned cash?

- ✓ For rehabilitation of houses – 61 households
- ✓ For the food - 36 households
- ✓ For the warm clothes – 4 households
- ✓ For another – 0 households

9. Were you asked about your needs?

- ✓ Yes: by RCRC – 101 households;
- ✓ By government – 72 households;
- ✓ By others – 5 households;
- ✓ By neighbour – 8 households;
- ✓ No – 3 households;

6.1 If yes to previous question: Did you give advice about how to help the people affected by the disaster?

- ✓ Yes – 72 households;
- ✓ No – 29 households;

10. If support came from the RCRC, when did you receive it?

- ✓ 12 hours after – 0%
- ✓ One day after - 0%
- ✓ Two days after – 0%
- ✓ 3-5 days after - 0%
- ✓ One week after – 0%
- ✓ Two weeks after – 100% households:

11. Where did you receive the relief items/cash?

- ✓ At home – 0%
- ✓ Distribution point – 101 households;
- ✓ Local branch of Amonatbank – 72 households.

12. How far did you have to travel?

- ✓ Half an hour – 75 households;
- ✓ An hour – 28 households.
- ✓ 2 hours – 0
- ✓ 3 hours - 0

10. At what time did the distribution take place?

- ✓ In the morning – 75%;
- ✓ During the day – 25%;
- ✓ In the evening – 1%.

11. What time would have been the best for you?

- ✓ In the morning – 90%;
- ✓ During the day – 10%;
- ✓ In the evening – 1.

12. Was there anything that hampered you to go there?

- ✓ Yes – 9%;
- ✓ No – 92%.

13. Where did you hear about the distribution?

- ✓ On radio – 0%
- ✓ In TV – 0%
- ✓ In a newspaper – 0%
- ✓ From a neighbour/friend – 3%;
- ✓ Other, RCST\local authorities – 97%.

14. Was all necessary information on the date, time and place of the distribution included?

- ✓ Yes – 100%;
- ✓ No – 0%.

15. What would have been the best way of giving you information about the distribution?

- ✓ On radio – 0%;
- ✓ On TV – 0%.
- ✓ In a newspaper – 0%;
- ✓ Other: through Community Leader – 100%.

16. Did you know what will be distributed before going there?

- ✓ Yes – 99%;
- ✓ No – 1%.

17. Did you transport the NFI yourself or did you ask\pay someone else to transport this aid to your home?

- ✓ Him\herself – 90%;
- ✓ With someone's help – 10%.

18. Were you informed about hygiene or safety rules?

- ✓ Yes – 97%;
- ✓ No – 3%.

19. After the end of the operation, will you have the means to be self-sufficient?

- ✓ No – 67%;
- ✓ Yes – 34%.

20. Have you received any information about the work of the Red Cross/Red Crescent since the disaster happened?

- ✓ Yes – 77%;
- ✓ No – 23%.

21. Where did you receive this information from?

- ✓ TV – 0 householders;
- ✓ Radio – 0 households;
- ✓ Newspaper – 0 households;
- ✓ Printed material from RC – 91%;
- ✓ Personal visit to the local branch – 9%.

22. Were the RCRC volunteers wearing uniform and/or a visible RCRC emblem?

- ✓ No – 0%
- ✓ Yes – 100%.

23. Do you know how to make a complaint about the goods/services you received?

- ✓ No – 3%;
- ✓ Yes – 97%.

24. Do you know who funded the RC\RC response?

- ✓ No – 61%;
- ✓ Yes – 41%.

25. How was the behaviour of the RC staff and volunteers during the distribution?

- ✓ Excellent – 71%;
- ✓ Very Good – 9%;
- ✓ Good – 15%;
- ✓ Average – 5%
- ✓ Bad - 0
- ✓ Don't know - 0

26. Were you involved in needs assessments, planning, implementing and monitoring the response?

- ✓ No – 59%;
- ✓ Yes – 41%.

27. Is there any change you would like to see in regard to the operation?

- To provide NFI assistance in the first hours/days after the disaster;
- To provide construction materials to the families who lost totally their houses;
- To provide cash to more people;
- To provide sedative medicines;
- To include some more items in the NFI sets;
- To provide tents for the population who lost their houses;

- To construct toilets.

**POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING OF
Unconditional cash grants survey**

1. What is the gender of the respondent?
 - Male – 80%
 - Female – 20%
2. What is the gender of the head of household?
 - Male – 90%
 - Female – 10%
3. Are there any vulnerable people (children under the age of 5, elderly, pregnant or lactating mothers) in the household?
 - **Yes**
4. Is the respondent the person who received the cash at the distribution point?
 - **Yes**
5. What is the total number of members of your household, including yourself, in each age bracket?

Category	Male	Female
Young Children (under 5 years)	46%	54%
Children (6-17 years)	51%	49%
Adults (18-49 years)	46%	54%
Elderly (>50 years)	54%	46%

6. What has your household received from the Red Cross Red Crescent since the disaster?
 - Cash – 72 households;
 - Kitchen Set – 338 households;
 - Shelter Tool Kit – 0;
 - Tarps – 338 households;
 - Blankets – 338 households;
 - WASH/Hygiene Supplies – 338 households;
 - Other Household Items – mattresses, pillows, bed linen, shovel with handle, hoe with handle, plastic buckets – 338 households;
 - Other (specify).
7. Which organization(s) have provided you cash since the disaster?
 - Government – **Yes**;
 - Red Cross\Red Crescent – **Yes**;
 - Other NGO – **No**;
 - Relatives/Friends – **Yes**;
 - Religious Groups – **No**;
 - Private Sector – **Yes**;
 - Other -

8. How much money did you receive from the Red Cross Red Crescent?

1 598,73 Tajik somoni (150 CHF).

9. What were the selection criteria for receiving this assistance?

- Do not know – 0
- Female head of household – yes
- Family member with chronic disease/disability – yes
- Young children in house – yes
- Pregnant or lactating women – yes
- Elderly household members – yes
- House was destroyed – yes
- House badly damaged – yes
- Household very poor – yes

10. In exchange for being included in the distribution, did you have to pay any fee, or give a favor in return?

- **No – 0**

11. Do you think all the people in your community who were affected by the disaster have been included in the beneficiary lists?

- Yes – 89%
- Don't know – 11%

12. How long did it take to get from the distribution point back to your home (return trip)?

- Less than 1 hour – 100%
- 1 hour to 3 hours –
- More than 3 hours –
- Don't know

13. What was the main mode of transportation from the distribution point for you or the person who went to the distribution for you (return trip)?

- On foot – 0%
- Bicycle – 0%
- Animal – 0%
- Motor vehicle (bus, taxi, car, motorcycle, truck) – 80%
- Other (garden cart) – 20%

14. How much did you or the person who went for you spend on transport from the distribution site back to your home (return trip)?

- **From 1 to 3 CHF mainly for fuel of their own car**

15. Did you or the person who went to the distribution for you feel safe at the venue for the distribution?

- Yes, completely – 100%
- Somewhat –
- Not at all –
- Don't know –

16. Of the cash assistance from the Red Cross Red Crescent you have received, how much have you spent so far?

- 100% - all affected people spent their funds
- 75% -
- 50% -
- 25% -
- 0% -

17. Of all the money you have spent, what were your **top three** areas/categories you spent your money on?

- Shelter Construction Materials – 61 households;
- Labour to repair or construct housing – 0 household;
- Food – 36 households;
- Medical expenses – 0 household;
- Basic household items (utensils, cooking supplies, blankets, etc.) – 0 household;
- Large household items (table, stove, etc.) – 0 household;
- Paying debts – 0 household
- Savings – 0 household;
- Agricultural inputs – 0 household;
- Gave money to friends/relatives – 0 household;
- Maintenance or stock for family business/Tools and supplies for self-employment- 0 household;
- Education – 0 household; 0 household;
- Clothing – 4 households;
- Hygiene items – 0 household;
- Other (specify) – 0 household.

18. Were the items you needed available in your local market?

- Yes – 80%
- No – 20%

19. Where did you purchase goods?

- Did not purchase them –
- Market/shop within my district – 80%
- Market/Shop in other district – 20%

20. How much did you pay for transport of your items from the market to your home?

From 10 to 12 CHF

21. If the assistance could have been done over again, would you have preferred to receive food/goods rather than cash?

- Yes – 0%
- No – 100%
- Don't know –

22. Has receiving this cash caused conflict within your household?

- **No – 100%**

23. Are other community members jealous because you received the cash transfer?

- Yes – 35%
- No –
- Don't know –

24. Do you have any debt due the disaster?

- Yes – 20%
- No – 80%
- Don't know -

25. Were you informed about how you can report problems or ask for help regarding the cash you received?

- Yes – 100%
- No –
- Don't know –

26. Did you receive a contact phone number to make complaints or ask for help from the Red Cross Red Crescent?

- Yes – 100%
- No –
- Don't know –

27. Has this programme changed your opinion on the Red Cross Red Crescent? How?

- Has not changed – 5%
- Better – 95%
- Worse -

Conclusions

- In general, targeted population valued the assistance they had received from the National Society high and expressed appreciation of the Red Crescent support;
- The items distributed mainly to beneficiaries met their basic needs and supported them to cope with the consequences of the disaster;
- During the distributions some community members mobilized themselves and were supporting the community members in the transportation of relief, distributing the items to the homes of targeted people, providing information about the needs of affected people and sharing information among themselves related to the time and process of distributions;
- The Red Crescent of Tajikistan will continue using these practices and tools in other types of projects in order to be more accountable towards the beneficiaries;
- RCST conducted several meetings regarding cash in National level as well as at Khatlon Province level regarding cash initiative after the disaster. The beneficiaries were selected carefully by local authorities and CoES;
- The cash-based interventions completed in July 2020, considering the long process for disbursement of unconditional cash distribution by RCST through the State Bank, it was decided that the cash support would be granted to the “totally damaged houses” group which was deemed most in need of cash support;
- To conduct the distribution of cash for conditional transfers, RCST collaborated with the State Savings Bank “Amonatbank”. The modality utilized was cash distribution through bank. Many beneficiaries expressed their sincere gratitude for the Project Donor.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-2020/10	Operation	MDRTJ029
Budget Timeframe	2020/5-2020/8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Nov/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTJ029 - Tajikistan: Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 May 2020 to 31 Aug 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	170,820
DREF Allocations	170,820
Expenditure	-169,837
Closing Balance	983

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		6,080	-6,080
AOF2 - Shelter	124,241	139,595	-15,353
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	11,502		11,502
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	15,096	15,237	-140
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	150,840	160,912	-10,072
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	6,556	3,482	3,074
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,246		1,246
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	11,646	5,443	6,202
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	533		533
Strategy for implementation Total	19,980	8,925	11,055
Grand Total	170,820	169,837	983

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-2020/10	Operation	MDRTJ029
Budget Timeframe	2020/5-2020/8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Nov/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTJ029 - Tajikistan: Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 May 2020 to 31 Aug 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	136,826	136,596	230
Shelter - Relief	6,084	6,057	27
Clothing & Textiles	82,388	81,977	410
Food		304	-304
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,140	10,116	24
Medical & First Aid	2,592	2,765	-173
Teaching Materials	4,035	3,931	104
Utensils & Tools	20,787	20,645	142
Cash Disbursement	10,800	10,800	0
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,600	7,809	-2,209
Distribution & Monitoring		2,297	-2,297
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,600	5,512	88
Personnel	6,564	5,946	618
National Staff	3,000	2,409	591
Volunteers	3,564	3,537	27
Consultants & Professional Fees		1,215	-1,215
Professional Fees		1,215	-1,215
Workshops & Training	2,000	2,000	0
Workshops & Training	2,000	2,000	0
General Expenditure	9,405	5,906	3,499
Travel	5,476	1,165	4,311
Information & Public Relations		600	-600
Office Costs		13	-13
Financial Charges	500	1,137	-637
Shared Office and Services Costs	3,429	2,989	440
Indirect Costs	10,426	10,366	60
Programme & Services Support Recover	10,426	10,366	60
Grand Total	170,820	169,837	983