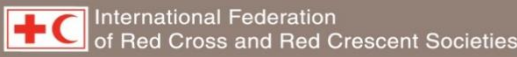


# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Kyrgyzstan: Border Conflict



<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	<b>MDRKG013</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<b>OT-2021-000046-KGZ</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	<b>14 May 2021</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>5 months</b>
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>31 October 2021</b>
<b>Category allocated to the crisis: <span style="background-color: yellow;">Yellow</span></b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 337,871</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>Over 40,000</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>- at least 6,000 via DREF EPoA, - a total of 9,000 Federation-wide<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	<b>Batken province</b>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	<b>Batken province</b>
<b>Host National Society presence:</b>			
The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), established in 1926, is the largest local humanitarian organization in the country. The National Society has its headquarters office in Bishkek and its regional branches in the country's seven provinces, including in the affected Batken province. The RCSK has over 200 staff and 3,866 active volunteers across Kyrgyzstan, including over 100 experienced and trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members through ICRC long-term program support. The RCSK Batken Branch has 16 staff and 207 volunteers. For this emergency, in addition to the RCSK Batken Branch staff and volunteers, the National Society deployed 43 staff and volunteers, including experienced NDRT members from Osh, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Chui, Talas and Naryn regions, and from its headquarters..			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b>			
The RCSK has been actively liaising and hosting coordination meetings with the Movement partners, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and in-country partner national societies– German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Italian Red Cross.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b>			
The RCSK is complementing the government's response and is in close coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situation, the Batken province administration, Disaster Response and Coordination Unit (DRCU) members. UNICEF, , UNFPA have contributed to the RCSK operation and discussions are taking place with regard to and IOM support and further collaboration.			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

On 28-29 April 2021, the tensions between the residents of Kyrgyzstan (Batken province) and Tajikistan (Sughd province) in the border areas escalated into an armed conflict, resulting in casualties and displacement of thousands of people in both countries. While the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan engaged in emergency discussions to stabilize the situation, the number of evacuated people grew rapidly within two days from several hundreds to several thousands in both sides, with over 40,000 people evacuated on the Kyrgyzstan side. On 29 April, the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan announced their agreement on returning to status quo and continued to work during 30 April – 3 May on stabilizing the situation in border areas, including on cessation of all hostilities and withdrawal of military forces from the point of contact. By 12 May 2021, majority of the evacuees have returned to their homes, and the remaining ones have

<sup>1</sup> Other RCRC Movement partners, including ICRC are also supporting RCSK CVA to the affected families. Therefore, the total number of assisted families will be 1,800 (approximately 9,000 people). See complete list under 'movement coordination' on page 5.

stayed with their relatives, as there were still reports that a significant number of people are fearing to go back and are staying with host families in neighbouring villages or districts.



\*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IFRC.

**Picture 1:** draft map of the conflict area with preliminary affected cross border villages noted.

The conflict, meanwhile, have inflicted substantial losses and damages. In Kyrgyzstan, according to the government agencies' reports, 36 people died and over 156 people were injured as a result of the clashes, including military personnel and medical staff. 220 facilities were destroyed throughout the region, including 136 houses, 15 social facilities, 27 gas stations, 42 shops<sup>2</sup>. Over 40,000 people were reported to have been evacuated or fled from the border villages in Kyrgyzstan, according to the local government. The majority of these displaced people – over 25,000 individuals – were concentrated in Leilek district. The displaced population found refuge with their relatives or host families in neighbouring villages, districts, or resided at temporary community shelters established in Batken and Leilek districts by the government (mainly in school, lyceum, gymnasium, sport hall and hotel facilities).

With the situation stabilizing and the number of affected people rapidly increasing, the National Society decided to apply for a DREF to address immediate needs of affected population.

As of 12 May 2021;

- **All Collective centres (12) have been closed.** Citizens who were evacuated from the conflict zones on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border were sent back either their homes or their relatives'. Transport was organized for residents so that they could get to their homes and camps (those who lost houses).
- **Families of Killed people (36) are receiving new houses.** On 9 May, construction of housing by the GoK for the families of 36 Kyrgyz citizens who died as a result of the armed conflict on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border began in the city of Batken.
- **Official toll** of the conflict is 36 people died; 156 people are injured. Compensation has been paid to families of the Dead and the injured. Important to note: the average salary in KG is around approx. KGS 20,000 (equalling approx. USD 210)
  - The families of the killed Kyrgyzstanis will receive KGS 1 million each (about USD 12,500);
  - Injured citizens who received serious bodily injuries - 100 thousand each (about USD 1,250);
  - Victims who received less serious bodily injuries - 50 thousand each (about USD 600);
  - Victims who received minor injuries from a bullet wound, resulting in a short-term health disorder - 30 thousand (about USD 375).

<sup>2</sup> Source: MoES, 12 May 2021.



**Picture 1:** From the early hours of the crisis, RCSK has been supporting affected population in Batken province in coordination with government and other organizations. *Photo credit: RCSK*

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

From the very beginning of the crisis, on 28-29 April, the RCSK Batken Branch team was involved in the provision of first aid to the wounded people and their transportation to local hospitals. With the number of evacuated people increasing by the hour in the first days, the RCSK mobilized its resources to provide food, drinking water, psychological first aid, essential relief items, including personal protection equipment and hygiene kits at temporary community shelters in Batken district. The RCSK also supported local government agencies (the Ministry of Emergency Situations and local administrations) with evacuation, transportation of women, older people and children from the affected villages. To support the RCSK Batken Branch, the National Society mobilized its NDRT members from other provincial branches and its headquarters, and also mobilized hygiene kits and other essential relief items from its prepositioned stocks in Osh, Jalal-Abad, Talas and Bishkek warehouses. As of 8 May, a total of 43 staff and members were mobilized from other regions and Bishkek in support of the RCSK's response activities in the areas with relief distributions (food, household items), PSS, emergency shelter and WASH as well as to support ongoing assessments in Batken province in coordination with government and other humanitarian organizations. Due to security constraints on the ground and the large territory involved, assessment and response to remote villages in the Leilek district by the RSCK only started from the agreement on returning to status quo between both countries, on 30 April with the normalization and deconfinement of Leilek district.



**Picture 3:** RCSK has been providing psycho-social support to evacuated women and children in Batken. *Photo credit: RCSK*

**The key response components of the RCSK to-date can be summarized as follows:**

***Relief distribution (food, household items):*** Over the first week since the conflict occurred, the RCSK team, with the support of the ICRC, organized hot meals for 730 people residing at temporary community shelters in Batken town and Kyzyl-Jol village, as well as for 140 response personnel of different agencies, including medical workers, rescue teams, in Batken province. The National Society, with support of its partners, provided humanitarian assistance to 578 families affected by the conflict (kitchen sets, hygiene kits, bed liners, and others) in Batken district (193 families / 965 individuals) and in Leilek district (385 families / 1,925 individuals).

**PSS:** All displaced persons, mainly women and children under 10 years old, who stayed in temporary community shelters in Batken province were provided with psychosocial support from the RCSK staff who were trained in the past years through ICRC's Emergency Preparedness and Response program (EPR). This support was performed in all 13 community centers, where the highest peak of displaced people reached 3,864 families or 15,723 individuals, out of which, more than 10,000 were children under 10 years of age. The RCSK PSS activities continue in support of the affected population.

Two MHPSS specialists were deployed by the ICRC to support RCSK' PSS activities and are currently in Leilek district to assess PSS needs there.

**Emergency shelter:** Since 3 May, the RCSK has been establishing temporary accommodation, in collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and local governments, in the affected areas. The RCSK was requested to provide temporary shelter with available resources (tents, temporary housing units) in Batken district for 58 families (290 individuals) who lost their houses:

- 18 families will be living in a temporary camp in Ak-Tatyr village (families from Kok Terek village);
- 20 families will be living in Uch-Dobo village (families from Tashtumshuk village);
- 10 families will be living in Aksai community;
- 10 families will be living Dostuk community.

**Emergency WASH:** The National Society, in addition to distributing hygiene kits and drinking water to displaced people, is also addressing the urgent water, drainage and sanitation needs at temporary community centres and in the areas where temporary housing units are being established.

ICRC provided remote technical support on the Wathab activities, also a WASH specialist is planned to be deployed by the ICRC for the initial one-week period, with the objective to support the ongoing WASH activities of the NS in the affected areas (in two camps mainly) and do conduct an onsite assessment.

**Table 1: Overview of items distributed by the RCSK to the affected population up to the date of publishing this document**

	Item	Quantity		Item	Quantity
<b>WASH</b>	Water	2,576 ltr	<b>SHELTER</b>	Bed liners	190 pcs
	Hygiene kits	578 kits		Blankets	246 pcs
	Antiseptics	112 ltr		Clothing	16 bales
	Liquid soap	50 ltr		Kitchen sets	90 kits
	Toilet paper	150 pcs		Prefabricated temporary housing units	42 sets
	Napkins	240 pcs			
<b>Psycho-social Support kits (PSS)</b>	Coloring books	10 pcs	<b>FOOD</b>	Hot meals	730 pax
	Color pencils	30 pax			
	Puzzle	20 pcs			
	Sketchbook	30 pcs			
	Paint	30 pcs			
	Clay maker	27 pcs			
	Drawing crayon	3 pax			

**Local fundraising:** The RCSK launched a local fundraising campaign in cooperation with the country's main mobile operators as well as through its online fundraising platform. As of 7 May 2021, the National Society mobilized nearly KGS 2 million (CHF 22,222) through its local fundraising efforts.

Since the beginning of the crises, Kyrgyz solidarity started to collect food and NFI and cash. About 350 MT of food and 150 MT of household items started to be delivered on 30 April. By 12 May, the total weight of humanitarian aid donated by Kyrgyz citizens reached 1,61MT and close to 2 Mio KGS of cash donations.

The National Society continues coordination with key stakeholders (government and non-governmental organizations) at regional (Batken districts) and national levels.

ICRC informed NS on 29 April 2021, that it would support the emergency expenditures for providing assistance to the victims of these clashes. This included, replenishment of some stocks, expenditures related to the deployment of NDRT

(about 45 people from all NS branches) and food distribution. The support was contingent upon needs and assessments carried out.

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

The RCSK has ongoing partnerships with several Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, including the IFRC, ICRC, German, Swiss and Italian Red Cross Societies. The ICRC has an office in Bishkek and an ongoing long term partnership with the RCSK focusing on response to armed conflict and situations of violence. The current partnership projects supported by these RCRC partners are in line with the organization's strategic priorities and are in the areas of disaster preparedness and response to armed conflict in situation of violence, risk reduction, health, social care, and organizational development.

For this armed conflict, the RCSK has been providing regular situational updates to the RCRC partners from the early hours of the crisis and has been holding meetings (twice a day in the early days, then daily, now every other day) since the beginning of the response operation. Detailed updates have been provided by the RCSK on the evolving situation and needs on the ground as well as on the RCSK ongoing response and plans. Movement partners have been supporting the RCSK's operation in a coordinated way (described below).

### Movement Coordination

Through the Movement coordination meeting organized by the RCSK on 29 April and regular situational updates shared since, the RCRC partners have been fully informed of the situation and have been coordinating on their support/contributions towards the RCSK's operation.

Through their current project with the National Society, **ICRC** have been supporting the relief activities (including supporting the deployed NDRT's operational costs and by providing additional own field staff, PSS interventions, distribution of food and water in community centres, and replenishment of RCSK household hygiene, PSS kits as well as FA dressing materials).

**German Red Cross** has pledged funds in support of early recovery activities through cash-and-vouchers assistance to 700 families in Kyrgyzstan and 700 families Tajikistan for a total budget of EUR 250,000.

**Swiss Red Cross** contributed over CHF 36,000 from its emergency response funds in support of the emergency phase activities.

**Turkish Red Crescent** joined the effort by committing financial resources and expertise on CVA intervention that will be formalized in the coming days.

The current **IFRC** DREF intends to cover the existing gaps in the National Society's response plan, particularly, to provide unconditional multipurpose cash grants for 1,100 families, to continue supporting PSS activities and to replenish emergency shelter stocks and hygiene kits. At the same time, the IFRC Central Asia CCST is conducting planning with the RCSK COVID-19 project team, to explore possibility of re-programming some of its COVID-19 emergency appeal related funds for Kyrgyzstan to support the activities aimed at prevention of COVID-19 outbreak among the affected areas in Batken province.

Movement partner	Sector/ Type of support	Amount	Number of people / families targeted or reached
ICRC	- covering NDRT costs - providing ICRC field staff	CHF 10,000 for NDRT costs	-
	- supporting RCSK PSS interventions	2 MHPSS specialists	Activities were conducted in 13 community shelters housing 3,864 families (15,723 people)
	- distribution of food and water in community centres	CHF 2,000	730 people from communities + 140 response personnel
	- supporting the RCSK in the distribution of hygiene kits, PSS kits, FA materials	CHF 10,000 for replenishment, Wathab specialist	578 families (approx. 2,890 people)
German Red Cross	- cash and voucher assistance for early recovery	EUR 250,000 for both countries	700 families (approx. 3,500 people)
	- hygiene parcels	TBD	
Swiss Red Cross	- emergency phase activities, camp management, WASH in temporary shelters	CHF 36,000	-
Turkish Red Crescent	- supporting relief distribution, and CVA, other activities TBD	TBD	TBD
IFRC via DREF	See sections 'B' and 'C' below	CHF 337,871	1,100 families with CVA (approx. 5,500 people), 290 people with shelter, and a total of approx. 6,000 with PSS

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The RCSK is coordinating its assessment and response activities with other actors, including governmental and non-governmental agencies, through the relevant established coordination mechanisms, including coordination meetings organized by the Ministry of Emergency Situations and through the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU). The DRCU is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and is a high-level coordination mechanism, established in 2008, with a mandate to coordinate the efforts of UN Organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC and Federation are observers), and local and international NGOs with the Government in disaster response. The DRCU is a member of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Disaster Management and works closely with the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

For this emergency, the DRCU was activated on 4 May 2021 at the request of the government. Following this, another mechanism – REACT (Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team) – was activated and nearly 30 technical experts from different international and local humanitarian agencies were deployed on 5 May to conduct detailed sectorial assessments in the affected areas of Batken province. The assessment will reflect the existing gaps, needs in different sectors (health, WASH, shelter, livelihoods, and others) and the findings are expected to be presented at DRCU by 13 May 2021. On 5 May a WFP/FAO Food Security cluster meeting was also held. However, it seems that no major support in the emergency and early recovery periods should be expected from UN agencies due to their lack of responsive disposition but likely beyond 3-4 months with specific rehabilitation interventions. At best some WFP food and training for work activities to support affected villages could be expected. RCSK is also taking part in the ongoing assessment and co-leads two technical sectors – Shelter and WASH together with UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR.

The RCSK assessment in the remote Leylek district started only after the achieved status quo from 30 April and on 4-5 May, it became quite clear that any response coordinated by the UN system with support from other international organizations would arrive too late in Batken. Therefore, RCSK took the decision to request this DREF allocation to fill in the gap.

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

### Needs analysis

According to various international ratings, Kyrgyzstan has extremely low living standards of the population. Limited budgetary expenditures on education, healthcare and social payments do not cover the needs of citizens and on average, every fourth Kyrgyz or 1.2 million of the population lived on less than USD 1.2 a day in 2019. As a result of COVID-19, the population living in poverty could increase by another 10 percent, resulting in about 1.9 million people in poverty in the country according to WFP. The country has the lowest average wage and the highest outflow of labor migrants among the Eurasian Economic Union member countries.

With low level of infrastructure (gas, electricity, water access), communication and remoteness challenges as well as high exposure and vulnerability to natural disasters, hazards and climate change, Batken province is considered to be one of the poorest regions among all seven provinces. The demarcation and border delimitation issues and competition for water access are the main domains of dispute in border areas of the Fergana valley. The population has been constantly suffering from recurrent local natural disasters (floods, mudflows, landslides), exacerbated by climate change in addition to the socio-economic and psychological impact of regular and growing clashes escalation between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

This conflict has become a turning point in recent history due to its magnitude. Following the initial official estimates, 36 people died, 156 were injured (including military and medical personnel), 220 facilities were destroyed and there are between 60,000 – 70,000 people affected in 20 villages of Batken province (6 communities in Leilek district and 14 communities in Batken district).

According to the RCSK needs assessment (sitrep and need assessment reports were shared on a daily basis) and following initial UN Agencies intersectoral assessment which is being finalized in parallel to the DREF preparation, multipurpose grants will become the most feasible solution to support affected population and facilitate soonest return to their normal lifestyle. Taking into account multiple impact nature of CVA, it will have accelerated positive effect on community life, contributing to local markets and overall community economy revitalization. The benefits of cash as an economic stimulus for local markets combined with a strong livelihoods approach in supporting self-sufficiency at the household level ensures that these interventions are owned and led by the communities with close support from the National Society. This modality includes supporting the people to meet their basic needs and recovery in post conflict period while considering the COVID-19 potential impacts.

*Detailed assessment results will be presented in upcoming reports.*

By the second week of May, displaced people have been moving from temporary shelters back to their homes, with limited public infrastructure (i.e. schools). Market and shops keep functioning with full supply of food and non-food items. Since 3 May, the roads were open and the supply chain has been re-established. In locations with affected infrastructure of services, the activities have been conducted by state agencies.

The RCSK response strategy is aiming at the affected population's earliest rehabilitation and the underlining actions are to be implemented in close collaboration with local bodies, Ministry of Health and Social Development, Ministry of Emergency Situations, movement partners and UN agencies.

As auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, RCSK occupies a unique space and is therefore well placed to invest in the linkages between humanitarian approaches and the strengthening of national social protection systems for longer term support to vulnerable households.

## Targeting

RCSK will be targeting households living in the affected areas in Leilek and Batken districts of Batken province, the main focus will be given to those families with property losses, and whose houses were looted in the aftermath of the armed fighting. The RCSK will prioritize the following aspects during the selection of families to be supported:

- Families with disabled members in their household
- Families with older people in their household
- Families with three and more children
- Woman-headed households with min 3 children
- Families whose social well-being deteriorated rapidly as a direct consequence of the conflict, e.g. due to loss of livelihoods and jobs

According to the Ministry of Emergency situations, Ministry of Health and Social Development of KR and Batken province administration, the government will be supporting following categories of affected population:

- Families who lost their members during the clashes – will receive 1 mln KGS (CHF 11 100) per lost family member. This has been already preannounced in public media, however no exact timeline of this assistance was mentioned
- Families whose member was wounded will receive full compensation for full medical treatment
- HHs whose houses were fully destroyed – government took commitment to fully rebuild them

## Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Category	Estimated % of target group	% male	% female
Young Children (under 5 years)	13%	51%	49%
Children (5-19=8 yrs)	30%	52%	48%
Adults (19-49 yrs)	42%	52%	48%
Older people (>50 yrs)	15%	47%	53%
People with disabilities (among all age groups)	4%	52%	48%

## Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<b>Worst case:</b> escalation of the conflict	Loss of lives or injuries among civilians, RCSK staff and volunteers, causing limitations on the access of response teams to the vulnerable communities or the operation cancelation	Continue operation in safer areas where access will be granted. Continue provision of relief for displaced population, including food and basic household items, shelter, WASH and PSS Continue to closely monitor the situation on the ground and conducting of needs assessment to be able to take appropriate actions if situation deteriorates/becomes volatile.

<b>Likely case 1</b> ; delayed recovery due to May-June high risk season for floods and mudflows	Increasing the number of affected populations More burden on people living in temporary shelters, including camps. Negative impact on water treatment (both potable and technical)	Continue operation in safer areas. Continue provision of relief for displaced population, including food and basic household items, shelter, WASH and PSS. Needs and damage assessment. Possible increase in number of targeted families for multipurpose cash grants.
<b>Likely case 2</b> ; delayed recovery due to outbreak of COVID-19 in Batken province and neighbouring areas, as the risk of COVID-19 community transmission increases with the displacement of people and overcrowding in temporary community shelters and host families, difficulty of maintaining a physical distance	Prolonged need for humanitarian response Increased morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 Difficulty in accessing the affected populations due to public health restrictions on movement of people due to COVID-19 outbreaks	PSS, referral to relevant stakeholders, provision of COVID-19 preventative measures Increasing the capacity of local health institutions to deal with the surge of COVID-19 cases, referrals and transportation of severe cases to neighbouring provinces Provision of PPE in camps Resumption of COVID-19 vaccination in affected areas by the government, which was suspended due to the security situation
Combinations of the 3 cases are possible, particularly likely case 1 and 2 that will render the emergency and early recovery operation more difficult		

### Operation Risk Assessment

The main risk identified so far based on KRCS field visits and assessment information is the risk of recurrent conflicts in bordering territories. Overall security is under responsibility of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kyrgyzstan. Police regularly patrols the affected communities. RCSK will be closely monitoring security situation for appropriate and timely response.

The remoteness of the communities in affected area, poor roads, weak internet and cellular network coverage as well as foreseeable problems with absence of IDs and other relevant documentation will be causing delays in program implementation. RCSK will closely work with relevant government bodies on facilitation of issuing new IDs as well as working with FSPs on KYC standards.

Floods and mudflows risk season may also be burden, affecting people's health, lives and property. In this regard RCSK closely monitors weather forecasts, supports temporary shelters and settlements with basic draining and floor elevation systems against stagnating water and in urgent case will activate the organization's "no-regret early action" protocols based on IFRC early warning systems guidelines in order to take effective measures prior to the disasters (as not related example of current risk, an old dam collapsed in Kadamjay district of Batken province on 7 May due to intensive rain and the local population was temporarily evacuated).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a challenge of maintaining physical distance when delivering direct assistance to people. Personal protective equipment has to be used by both assistance providers and affected people. This is particularly true when working around older people in the temporary collective shelters.

*National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which will facilitate supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Regional Office for Europe, in coordination with global and regional partners. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely, focusing on the health risks, and revise accordingly if needed taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items and procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information, please consult [the COVID-19 operation page on the IFRC GO platform](#).*

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

The proposed operation aims to provide immediate assistance to 1,100 most-affected families through cash-and-vouchers assistance as well as through psychosocial support and distribution of hygiene items to be replenished via the DREF. The proposed intervention also aims at providing temporary shelter to 58 households (290 people) whose houses were totally destroyed.

With the support of this DREF operation, the RCSK aims to assist 1,100 most-affected families (over 6,000 people) with distribution of multi-purpose cash grants to enable the families to meet their immediate needs, such as replace lost/looted household items, repair materials for their houses, and cover other essential costs. The RCSK is also providing emergency shelter and other household items from its pre-positioned stocks and envisages replenishment of stocks with DREF support, specifically: replenishment of hygiene kits, First aid kits, tents and prefabricated houses. The National Society plans to continue its PSS activities in the affected areas with support of the DREF.

**Community engagement and accountability:** Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is given a special consideration in the RCSK's ongoing programmes, and this operation will not be an exception. RCSK regularly collects feedback from targeted people and integrates targeted people's and other stakeholders' suggestions for improvements in its programme activities. The National Society's headquarters and regional branches actively use social media for provision of relevant and timely information to affected communities, and actively seek inputs from them to voice their concerns / report relevant issues through various channels, including from its first line responders and volunteers.

For this operation, RCSK will implement the following CEA activities:

- Set up suggestion boxes and information boards at distribution points in the affected villages;
- Production and distribution of information materials on the RCSK services being provided (e.g. on unconditional cash grants, household items, and others as appropriate);
- Develop special digital materials to be disbursed among targeted population via different tools (WhatsApp Telegram other communicators) as Social Media
- Conduct satisfaction surveys (post-distribution monitoring) and focus group discussions (FGDs) among affected population to know their opinion, needs and suggestions for improvements for the RCSK services.

## Operational support services

### Human resources

The RCSK has involved over 90 staff and volunteers for this operation, in support of the Batken Branch. More volunteers will be mobilized in support of the DREF-funded activities and will be involved in the operation (at least 50 volunteers). All deployed volunteers will be covered using local schemes for accident insurance during the operation.

Operations manager, field coordinator and finance manager will also be deployed for the implementation of this operation.

### Logistics and supply chain

All household items to be distributed to the affected population and to replenish the RCSK prepositioned stocks under this DREF will be procured locally in accordance with the RCSK-IFRC procurement guidelines and in adherence to the DREF guidelines. The National Society has its central warehouse in Bishkek and also warehouses in Batken, which has sufficient capacity to store and dispatch procured goods. The RCSK has not enough fleet operability for Batken province when considering additional fleet/transport mobilized from other branches. Additional transport will be provided through local procurement of vehicle or rental contract for more effective delivery of services to the affected areas. In distribution of unconditional cash to affected families, the National Society will use financial structures in place that are fully functional in the moment of use (banks, other financial institution as needed) RCSK is considering reusing the financial service provider (FSP) agreement they have with Aiyl Bank under this DREF. Zero fees and commissions were negotiated and RCSK will validate the terms and conditions of the agreement with IFRC LPSCM and CVA team. The RCSK HQ and its Batken Branch has extensive financial and programme management experience, with established systems and SOPs.

### Information technologies (IT)

The RCSK (HQ and Batken Branch) will use available IT technology (landlines, mobile phone network, the Internet, satellite, if needed) to ensure regular communication among respective operation team members. *RCSK will be utilizing existing capacity in MDC trained staff and volunteers as well as phones and tablets procured under the various projects. If there will be a need RCSK may mobilize additional personnel and equipment from other neighbouring branches.*, RCSK recently developed a database and currently integrating all existing list of beneficiaries to it. HHs under this

response will be also included to RCSK data base in order to track all humanitarian aid, facilitate future distributions and avoid duplications.

### **Communications**

The RCSK has experienced communications specialists at its headquarters in Bishkek, which has been sharing information on the crisis, its impact and actions undertaken and planned by the National Society and other stakeholders through various media outlets, including social media. The RCSK will continue to update population and stakeholders on the operation progress. Stories and photographs that depict the situation and response as well as challenges will continue to be shared both locally and internationally on different platforms, including through local mass media, social media, the RCSK and IFRC social media accounts among others. The operation's communications strategy will focus on targeted people, their needs and challenges, as well as on preparation and risk reduction measures that can help earthquake prone communities to prepare for future disasters.

### **Security**

At the moment, following the agreement between the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the situation is stable. Affected areas in both Batken and Leilek districts are accessible. If tensions rise again, there are risks of further exacerbation of the situation and, therefore, risks for delays in implementation. The RCSK will keep monitoring the situation in the implementation areas and will keep IFRC, among other RCRC partners, informed at all times. The RCSK has solid working relationships with respective government authorities, including the MoES, local administrations, and others, and could leverage joint resources in order to ensure timely access to the affected areas, if such challenges occur. The National Society also has the capacity to activate its NDRT members and volunteer network supported by the ICRC to respond to the needs of additionally affected communities, if such needs arise, therefore preserving the majority of its human resources for its ongoing operations.

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be an integral part of the operation and will be carried out involving the assisted people and other stakeholders utilizing participatory approaches throughout the operation's timeframe. Regular internal operation updates (biweekly or monthly) will be developed by the implementing team of the RCSK Batken Branch, feeding to the RCSK headquarters and further distributed to key stakeholders as necessary. Monthly financial and operation progress reports will inform of the key operation's achievements and planned activities for the next period. The reports will reflect the numbers of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, age and disabilities if possible. Additionally, meetings with key stakeholders, performance reporting, field visits to follow progress on implementation of activities will be done on a regular basis. Furthermore, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be done in line with the IFRC standards to find out about their satisfaction towards the services received by them from this DREF-supported operation. In addition, the RCSK will hold a lesson learnt workshop at the end of the operation to evaluate key achievements and challenges in order to improve the NS response operations in the future.

This operation is expected to be implemented over five months and will therefore be completed by 30 September 2021; a final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation, by 31 December 2021.

### **Administration and Finance**

The operational budget (detailed in a separate file) reflects all relevant operational and administrative costs. RCSK has extensive experience in financial administration of DREF funds in compliance with the IFRC's established financial procedures and DREF guidelines. The National Society's Finance Department at Headquarters and the RCSK Batken Branch have experienced, qualified financial officers. The RCSK undergoes an annual auditing process of its programmes, projects, conducted by an independent auditing firm every year.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

People targeted: 290

Male: 48%

Female: 52%

Requirements (CHF): 36,210

**Needs analysis:** The conflict caused damage among more than 220 facilities). Following the close coordination with local response bodies and coordination platforms, RCSK and Ministry of Emergency situations split the geographical areas for provision of shelters to families whose houses were destroyed completely. RCSK will be providing temporary shelters for 58 families in Batken district (42 who lost their houses and 16 families who were forced to leave their homes in fear of further conflict).

- 100 people (20 HHs) who are or will be accommodated in prefabricated houses/temporary shelter in front of their damaged homes
- 190 people (38 HHs) who will be accommodated in temporary settlements to be constructed in safe area

This intervention currently carried out with bilateral support from Swiss Red Cross and ICRC, as well as with locally fundraised funds. Under this EPoA RCSK plans to replenish 40 tents and 10 temporary shelters that have been mobilized from HQ and 7 provincial warehouses.

**Risk analysis:** Recurring conflicts on the bordering territories further damaging buildings, properties and pushing people's lives further in poverty and distress. This drives more people into alternative accommodation or to leave the immediate area to seek safety. It also increases the exposure of affected families living in temporary settlements to the risk of COVID-19 contracting.

**Population to be assisted:** 58 households (290 people) whose houses were totally destroyed in the aftermath of the conflict or/and were forced to leave their territories under the fear of new conflict.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Sphere standard for families up to 5 members: 18sqm for a family of 5.



**Picture 4:** RCSK has been providing temporary shelter in Batken district, with installation of mobile houses in Orto-Boz village. Photo credit: RCSK

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>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</b>	<i>% of people who report that they feel safe in the temporary shelter they have been provided (target: 80%)</i>				
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families</b>	<i>Number of households in Batken district who were provided with temporary shelter (target: 58 households) Number of people in Batken district who were provided with temporary shelter (target: 290 people)</i>				
	Activities planned / Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP005	Procurement of summer tents and mobile houses (for replenishment)		x	x	x	
AP005	Identification and/or verification of shelter assisted affected households – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response	x	x			
AP005	Distribution of the temporary shelter to the affected population (those living next to their damaged homes or those accommodated in newly built settlements in safe areas)	x	x			
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x
AP005	Monitoring and evaluation on the provided shelter assistance	x	x	x	x	x



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted Federation-wide: 9,000**

**People targeted via DREF: 5,500**

Male: 48%

Female: 52%

**Requirements (CHF): 210,444**

**Needs analysis:** According to the assessment conducted (report is being expected soon) and following the coordination with governmental bodies, UN agencies and RC partners it was decided that RCSK will support those families who lost their properties (food reserves, household items, livestock, agro-inputs, gardening/farming tools and equipment, gardening/farming and shop production/revenues...etc) while government took commitment to support 129 families whose houses were completely destroyed as well as 36 families who lost a family member. These are initial plans and further situation will be closely monitored by RCSK cash focal point and DM department in order to avoid any duplication as well as ensure wider coverage. The establishing of criteria for eligibility and verification process has been and will be done in close cooperation with governmental bodies and municipalities to ensure this cash assistance is prioritised for those who need it the most – this will be vulnerable families with severe level of property loss, and negative coping mechanism. A special commission under the lead of the Ministry of Emergency Situations for compensation of families who lost properties during looting will serve as a starting base for the selection of beneficiaries. Following the initial damage and need assessments conducted in affected area as well as RCSK staff observations markets resumed their work and are operating in normal mode. Affected population has access to shops and bazaars except some facilities. Since the Batken-Isfana road has opened again, no supply chain disruptions have been observed.

This DREF will contribute to RCSK overall response strategy to meet urgent needs of 1,800 families (9,000 individuals) – with provision of unconditional multipurpose cash grants<sup>3</sup>.

- 1,100 families will be covered through the IFRC DREF
- 700 families will be covered with bilateral support from German RC

#### **This will become 15% of total caseload – out of +40 000 people affected**

The harmonized transfer amount – 14 200 KGS (160 CHF) will be based on minimum expenditure basket according to the National Statistic Committee of KR and covering only essential needs in household items and medical/social/public services for family of 5 (2 adults and 3 kids) but not the food item that will be covered by the government.

According to the National Statistics Committee of KR, for 2020 MEB for Batken province was - KGS 26,200 (CHF 291) and covered minimum HHs expenditures on food, household items and costs for basic services (communication, utilities transportation health)

#### **Consumption basket composition for Batken province:**

Food items (excluding tobacco and alcoholic beverages) = 12 000 KGS (CHF 133) - 45 % of total HH expenditures. Household item and service expenses composition – 55% of total HH expenditures and are as follows:<sup>4</sup>

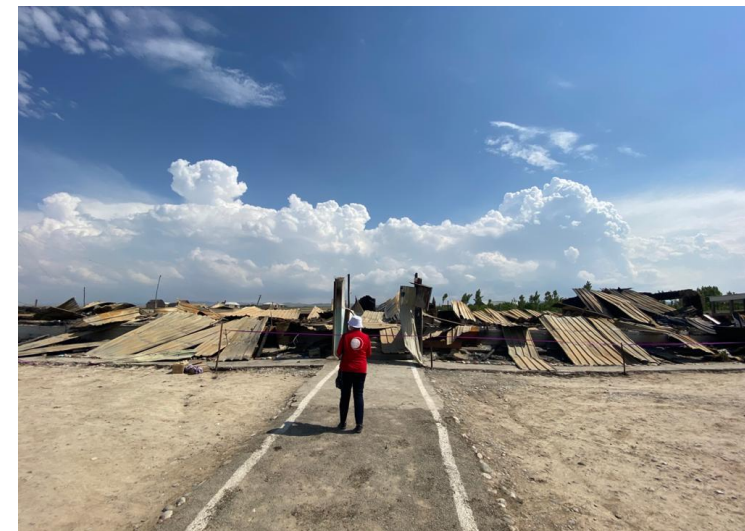
Expenditure type	Sum KGS	Sum CHF
Household item/Services for 2 adults	6,000	69
Houshold item/Services for 3 children	8,200	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>160</b>

RCSK has initiated market assessment right after the government granted the safe access and currently NS has an overview of market availability and capacities in the affected areas including an assessment related to cash assistance. This assessment will be a continuing process, in order to ensure smooth beneficiary selection and cash delivery. In addition, Turkish Red Crescent will be deploying two experienced CVA and Disaster Response personnel to support the RCSK CVA intervention. RCSK will also need to coordinate with WFP on potential food and cash for work intervention in affected villages as well as on the same cash transfer modality in selected Batken province towns. At the moment communities are rehabilitating markets shops, and other infrastructure so additional injection of cash will contribute to the communities' revitalizing process/

Due to the pre-existing experience and local population's awareness with the modality cash over the counter has been chosen as most feasible way to deliver the assistance. This is also explained by challenges that may occur due to the conflict – loss of the IDs and other relevant documents and cash over the counter requires lowest KYC and will allow RCSK to deliver cash faster.

<sup>3</sup> Turkish RC deployed team members will also work bilaterally with RCSK to contribute into the CVA programme which will be harmonized by RCSK with RCRC movement partners.

<sup>4</sup> According to the National Statistics committee of Kyrgyz Republic



**Picture 5:** Destroyed houses in Maksat cross border village in Leylek district. Photo credit: RCSK

RCSK will be using an agreement with Aiyi Bank that has a wide network coverage having branches POS and ATM machines in affected areas. The communities with no FSP accesses will be supported by the RCSK with transportation to the closest FSP branch and brought back.

**Risk analysis:** Slow process of communities' live rehabilitation including start of works of markets, banks, point-of-sales terminals that might cause delays in cash delivery or expose targeted families to travel to closes note affected communities (closest is in 30 min walking distance).

**Population to be assisted:** RCSK will be targeting households living in the conflict zone in Leilek and Batken districts of Batken province, the main focus will be given to families with property loss, and who's houses were looted aftermath the armed fighting.

Out of this number RCSK will prioritize people with disability in household, older people in household, families with three and more children, single headed households with children mainly headed by women, people whose social well-being deteriorated rapidly as a direct consequence of the conflict, people who lost their livelihoods and jobs.

The selection criteria will be clearly communicated among targeted communities to avoid any conflict or misunderstandings within the targeted communities. Family selection exercises will be done in close coordination of community leaders and local municipalities. To assure the clear selection process RCSK staff and volunteers will cover 100 % of the families via door-to-door visits or phone calls.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of people who report that the CVA support received was sufficient for covering their immediate needs				
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: People are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	-Number of people and households supported with one-off multipurpose cash grant through the DREF (target: 5,500 people in 1,100 households)				
	Activities planned / Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP081	Design of Cash & Voucher Assistance to meet basic needs of the affected population	x	x			
AP081	Identification of target population – CVA applications and registration	x	x	x		
AP081	Planning and implementation of community engagement, consultation, communication and feedback activities	x	x	x		
AP081	Selection of cash modality and financial service provider including IFRC procurement procedures (Agreements with FSP's in compliance with IFRC DREF procurement standards)	x				
AP081	Disbursement of one-off unconditional multipurpose cash grants		x	x	x	
AP081	Post distribution monitoring on the use of unconditional cash grants, including satisfaction survey				x	x



## Health

**People targeted: 6,000**

Male: 52%

Female: 48%

**Requirements (CHF): 51,386**

**Needs analysis:** Families were forced to leave their houses following the conflict and were forced to live in collective shelters until the situation was stabilized (9 May 2021). All this increases the risk of COVID-19 transmission. RCSK will continue its risk communication activities to inform people how to minimize those risks among the affected population, as well as its staff and volunteers who are deployed for this operation.

In both Leilek and Batken districts, a number of health institutions were damaged or burnt down. In Leilek district, 2 pharmacies, 1 medical facility, 1 dentistry, 1 feldsher post was damaged. National health authorities that are present on the ground are providing the necessary health care services. According to government officials, the state budget allocated 700 million KGS for rehabilitation work in Batken province, including the damaged health infrastructure. The local and national private sector, including construction companies have expressed their willingness to help rebuild infrastructure in the Batken province.

Therefore, in its health response, the RCSK will focus on psychosocial support and will continue to provide first aid if and when required. Additionally, RCSK will conduct community health and hygiene promotion activities, including the risk communication on COVID-19 prevention.

RCSK trained MHPSS staff and volunteers will provide their support in person, temporary settlements and affected communities and via establishment of PSS points with all the required equipment. Mobile PSS teams will visit households and conduct organized activities, as the COVID-19 epidemiological situation allows.

**Risk analysis:** Safe access to people affected by the conflict during the COVID-19 outbreak.

**Population to be assisted:** At least 6,000 people, including children, will be supported by psychosocial support (outreach, organised activities and support line). Protection of RCSK staff and volunteers will be prioritised so they can work directly with the affected population. The modality of delivery of PSS services will be adjusted depending on the COVID-19 outbreak situation. Preference will be given to an active outreach, if the situation allows, while adhering to personal protective measures to both RCSK staff and volunteers as well as affected communities. RCSK will be prioritizing delivery of PSS outside in open areas or in well-ventilated rooms, to minimize risk of COVID-19 transmission.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The content of the psychosocial support training and provision of psychosocial support follow IFRC MHPSS standards.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The affected population have increased mental health resilience	Number of people affected by the crisis receiving PSS services (target:6,000)				
	Health Output 1.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	Number of staff and volunteers trained in PSS (target: TBD) Number of staff and volunteers receiving PSS (target: TBD)				
	Activities planned / Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP023	Assessment of MHPSS needs and resources available in the affected community	x	x	x	x	x
AP023	Provision of PSS to people affected by the conflict via outreach, and organised activities which includes the procurement of PSS materials for the most vulnerable people, e.g. children and older people	x	x	x	x	x
AP023	Training of new staff and volunteers on PSS in Emergencies	x	x	x	x	x

AP023	Provision of PSS to staff and volunteers through group support (team building) and exchange experience meetings		x		x	
AP023	Organizing summer camp for 100 kids from affected families			x	x	
AP023	Printing of IEC materials on self-care	x	x			

P&B Output Code	<b>Health Outcome 2: Improved health outcomes in the affected populations in Batken and Leilek districts</b>	<i>Number of people reached with health promotion and disease prevention activities (target: TBD)</i>				
	<b>Health Output 2.1: Affected populations have increased knowledge and skills to protect their health</b>	<i>Number of first aid kits procured as replenishment (target: 10)</i>				
	Activities planned / Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP022	Health education in the affected communities with special focus on health promotion, prevention of communicable diseases, COVID-19 and water-born diseases.	x	x	x	x	x
AP022	Replenishment of first aid kits	x				



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 3,000**

Male: 48 %

Female: 52 %

**Requirements (CHF): 18, 744**

**Needs analysis:** The lack of access to safe water and improved sanitation is a pressing problem especially for remote and vulnerable communities in Kyrgyzstan, which reinforces social vulnerability and poverty. Water and sanitation infrastructure is in need of substantial repair. Rural communities are more likely to have limited or no WASH access. This gap is exacerbated by recurrent disasters (floods, mudflows, drought due to the climate change impact) that overstretches existing WASH capacities and threaten people access to clean water and adequate hygiene and sanitation conditions. Therefore, RCSK ensures replenish sufficient number of hygiene items in own stocks all over the country, to be able to provide immediate response to affected communities in the first hours or days after the disaster

**Risk analysis:** Closed borders might negatively impact the availability of the markets and might result in a price fluctuation.

**Population to be assisted:** with support of the DREF, RCSK plans to replenish hygienic items for 800 families to be stored in RCSK warehouses in 7 provincial branches and HQ office.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Replenished hygiene kits to adhere with Sphere standards.



**Picture 6:** Installation of water tank in cross border Maksat village. Photo credit: RCSK

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: The incidence of water-borne diseases in the affected population is reduced through improved access to hygiene items in emergencies	Number of people reached with hygiene items distributed from the RCSK stock (replenished by the DREF) (target: 3,000) Number of families for whom hygiene items have been replenished and pre-positioned (target: 800)				
	WASH Output 1.1: The NS has emergency supplies of hygiene set items for 800 families, as a part of their disaster preparedness	Number of people reached with hygiene promotion provided to the affected population (target: TBD)				
	Activities planned / Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP030	Replenishment of hygiene kits for emergencies	x	x			
AP030	Development and printing of IEC materials on hygiene promotion in emergencies	x	x			



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 1,000

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Requirements (CHF): 0<sup>5</sup>

**Needs analysis:** The Kyrgyz Republic fares poorly in terms of global development indicators, compared to other former Soviet Union countries in the region. In 2018, it was ranked 122nd out of 189 countries and territories in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI). The country lags behind its neighbours, such as Kazakhstan, which was ranked 58th in the 2018 HDI; and Uzbekistan, which was ranked 105th. Around a quarter of the country's total population lives below the poverty line of Som31,151— which is equivalent to approximately \$446—per capita per year. Extreme poverty is low, however, affecting only 0.8%—around 49,000—of the population. Women in the Kyrgyz Republic are disproportionately affected by poverty and are worst hit by a reduction in employment opportunities, coupled with a widening gender wage gap. The capacity for women of childbearing age to take on formal employment is also undermined by the withdrawal of state-run systems of family and childcare support. Given context of the crisis, the special focus will be given to women headed households due to the fact that they are most vulnerable among other marginalized groups of population who have negative coping mechanisms. RCSK will ensure prioritization of single women headed households in selection criteria together with other vulnerable groups like older people living alone, HIV and TB positive people NS staff and volunteers that people who have difficulties to access humanitarian services, will receive aid in proper and dignified way via door-to-door delivery.

**Program standards/benchmarks:** PGI interventions are to adhere to IFRC standards.

P&B Output	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	Total number of older people, disabled and children who have access to food, medical supplies and public services (target: at least 1,000)
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<sup>5</sup> The costs for these activities are covered under other budget lines.

Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	Services are provided to vulnerable groups such as transportation and delivery of supplies as well as provision of other tailor-made services (target: yes)											
		Activities planned / Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP031	Conduct assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.	x	x	x	x								
AP031	Provide transportation and accompaniment to older people and people with disability to access services	x	x	x	x								
AP031	Tailor-made activities established and delivered especially in organised collective shelters for older people, and among them, women	x	x	x	x								
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex, age and disability disaggregated data	x	x	x	x								

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 21,088

P&B Output Code	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																								
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected												Number of local volunteers who are mobilized and involved in the response activities. (target 50)		Number of LLW organized: target 1										
	Activities planned /Week												1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP040	Activate volunteers for the implementation of the plan												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP042	Deploy NS staff and volunteers to the field for the implementation												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Conduct regular monitoring for the implementation												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Lessons Learned Workshop																						x	x	
AP042	RCSK Finance officer deployment, financial reporting												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	OutcomeS2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured																								
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained												Number of IFRC monitoring visits (target:2)												
	Activities planned /Week												1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP055	IFRC Monitoring															x				x					

## D. Budget

The total budget for this DREF operation is **CHF 337,871**. [Please click here to see the budget.](#)

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

### **In the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent National Society**

**Secretary General:** Mr.Chingiz Dzhakipov, +996 312 300 190. [ch.dzhakipov@redcrescent.kg](mailto:ch.dzhakipov@redcrescent.kg)

**Operational coordination:** Bektur Imankulov RCSR head of the DM department +996 312 300 190 [b.imankulov@redcrescent.kg](mailto:b.imankulov@redcrescent.kg)

### **In the IFRC**

#### **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:**

- Luc Patenaude, Programme Coordinator for Central Asia, [Luc.Patenaude@ifrc.org](mailto:Luc.Patenaude@ifrc.org)

#### **IFRC Regional Office for Europe:**

- Seval Guzelkilinc, Head of DCPRR, [seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org](mailto:seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org), +36 70 430 65 02
- Agnes Rajacic, Senior DM officer, [agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org](mailto:agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

#### **Programme and Operations focal point:**

- **Antoine Belair**, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination - Response and Recovery (Americas and Europe)  
Phone : +41 22 730 4281, email : [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org)
- **Karla Morizzo**, Senior Officer, DREF – Disaster and Crisis Department; Phone: + 41 22 730 4295, email:  
[karla.morizzo@ifrc.org](mailto:karla.morizzo@ifrc.org)

## 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.

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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**.

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# DREF OPERATION

MDRKG013 - KYRGYZSTAN - BORDER CONFLICT

14/05/2021

## Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	34,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,600
Medical & First Aid	11,250
Teaching Materials	4,900
Other Supplies & Services	32,100
Cash Disbursement	176,000
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>275,850</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	2,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,100
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>3,100</b>
National Society Staff	8,000
Volunteers	12,500
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>20,500</b>
Workshops & Training	10,000
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Travel	7,500
Financial Charges	300
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>7,800</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>317,250</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>20,621</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>337,871</b>

## Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	36,210
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	210,444
AOF4 Health	51,386
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	18,744
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	15,443
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,325
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>337,871</b>

