

Final Report

Tajikistan: Floods

DREF Operation Final Report	Operation n° MDRTJ030
Date of Issue: 31 December 2021	Glide number: FL-2021-000055-TJK
Operation start date: 24 May 2021	Operation end date: 30 September 2021
Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	Operation budget: CHF 226,560
Number of people affected: 25,010	Number of people assisted: 1,785 people in 357 households reached with household items and information materials (including 74 households - 370 people – that also received cash and voucher assistance) 11,184 people reached by hygiene promotion activities
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

The torrential rains between 7–13 May 2021 triggered floods, landslides, and mudflows in many districts of Tajikistan. Disasters caused the death of at least seven people and affected around 18,000 people (over 2,500 households). Mudflows left 110 households homeless and caused significant damage to the houses of another 169 households.

The largest numbers of destruction and losses were suffered by the districts of Khatlon province. Ranking based on the total economic loss, the number of affected population and damage caused to the residential infrastructure indicates that Kulob town and Vaksh districts were the most severely affected areas. The Government responded rapidly to the emergency with the evacuation of the affected population and salvage of assets and belongings. Necessary machinery and workforce had been made available for debris removal, restoration of road communications and other essential services, including electricity and water supplies. Essential healthcare was ensured through local healthcare facilities and mobile teams of medical staff were deployed to the affected areas.

Table 1. Total number of affected populations:

District\Town	Jamoat\ Community	Total # of HH	Total # of population	# of affected HH	# of affected people	# of partially damaged houses	# of fully destroyed houses
Abdurahmoni Jomi	Iftikhor Jamoat,	376	1,946	187	1,496	5	15
	Navobod - 4 villages						
	Navobod - 5 villages						
Vaksh	20-solagii Istiqloliyat	400	1,370	80	416	45	19
	Vahdat Jamoat						
	Mashal Jamoat						
	Ittifoq village						
	Senakos village						

	Shahdez – 1						
	Shahdez – 2						
Yovon	Obshoron Jamoat, Sanjatak village	222	1,788	52	288	3	3
Kulob	Zavod Street	867	6,936	504	6,936	104	37
	Sodikov Street						
	Sections 3,4,5, Fayzobodi bolo						
	Pervamay Street						
	Bogi Habib Street						
	Vokzal Street						
	Oftobruya Street						
	Rahimzoda Street						
	Pashadara Street						
Shamsidini Shohin	Dashtijum Jamoat	427	3,289	26	208	-	-
	Dashtijum village						
	Hojidara village						
	N.Mahmudov						
	Jamoat Porvor						
Vose	Guliston Jamoat	874	7,561	27	880	110	-
	Guliston village						
Muminobod	Balkhobi Jamoat	420	2,120	120	960	3	-
	Shululu village						
	Tebalay village						
	Bobpoi Habib village						
	Shohin Jamoat						
TOTAL		3,586	25,010	996	11,184	270	74

One month after the disasters, construction of new houses and rebuilding of damaged houses started in all the affected territories, supported by the workforce and construction materials provided by the authorities.

Meanwhile, displaced populations were sheltered in tents erected in their yards. The private sector and individuals made generous donations. In addition, REACT partners provided immediate food and non-food relief assistance (food packages, bedding and kitchen sets, hygiene sets) to disaster-affected households in different districts of Khatlon province.

Local Inter-Agency Commissions on Emergency Situations of each mudflow-affected district, continued facilitation and coordination of the response operations, including damage assessment, clean-up works, provision of relief assistance and recovery planning. The local Commissions in all the affected districts completed timely assessments of the damage.

The Government of Tajikistan, represented by the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, a co-chair of REACT partnership, approached REACT partners for assistance.

A further 2,200 households were directly affected by the disaster: buildings adjacent to their houses were destroyed, livestock and crops were lost, agricultural land and pastures were buried under mud and rocks. The roads and bridges in the area were seriously affected, as were other infrastructure including riverbanks, water supply systems, electricity lines, and agricultural land.

Government assessments indicated that crops on over 2,700 hectares (agricultural lands and kitchen gardens) had been destroyed and over 1,300 heads of cattle had been killed. Around 165 km of roads (main and subsidiary) and many kilometers of irrigation and mudflow diversion channels had been damaged. Some 14,000 people were affected in their access to safe drinking water. Education had been disrupted in seven schools (affecting 6,504 children). The Government estimated the total damage to be around TJS 100 million (USD 9 million).

Response operations in every disaster-affected district were led and facilitated by the activated Inter-Agency Commission on Emergencies chaired by the heads of the districts, composed of relevant government departments, and supported by the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES). Taking into account the scale of the crisis in Kulob town, the Commission for the Kulob emergency was chaired by the Prime Minister and supported by the Chairman of the CoES.

By 3 September 2021, state services had completed debris removal from the yards of private houses, social buildings, and roads. It was reported that movement had been restored on all the main roads and bridges, and electricity supplies had been restored.

Where possible, the water supply systems had been restored and where restoration required large-scale infrastructural rehabilitation, water trucks were supplying water. Regular disinfection was conducted in the affected territories. Medical care was provided through mobile teams deployed to the affected areas, in temporary medical points, as well as in permanent healthcare centres (local polyclinics and hospitals).

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the Government ensured regular provision of hot meals to the population. Additionally, immediate relief assistance (food and non-food items) were provided, and those families in need of temporary housing were provided with family tents. The private sector and individuals made generous donations of food, bedding, clothing and household items for the affected population in each district.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan Kulob, Vose, Shamsiddini Shohin, Vakhsh, Abdurahmoni Jomi and Yovon branches' staff and volunteers were on the ground from the onset of the disaster, starting 7 May 2021. Disaster management volunteers informed the Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) in Kulob and Bokhtar regions and started early action: conducting rapid assessments and providing support to the affected population by rendering first aid and psychological support, also joined CoES teams in evacuating people to safer places. They participated in evacuation activities and assisted the affected households in cleaning mud from their homes. In total, 24 National Disaster Response Team members, 97 Local Disaster Management Committee members/volunteers, 6 branch secretaries, 4 regional staff from Bokhtar and Kulob, and 2 staff from headquarters level were deployed to support National Society response activities.

As a member of the National Emergency Response Commission, the National Society deployed team members who participated in the preliminary assessment in affected areas during 7-14 May 2021.

In total, 17 injured people received first aid, 865 people including families who lost family members, received psychosocial support, and 910 affected people were evacuated to neighbouring villages to safe places, such as schools, mosques and relatives' houses by the National Society, as part of the initial response activities. RCST volunteers assisted people to evacuate to safe places and accompanied older people, vulnerable people and children to evacuation points. National Society staff and volunteers provided first aid and psychosocial support (PSS) to affected population. At the same time, all other health issues were covered by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and local medical centres/hospitals.

On 6 May 2021, [RCST issued a field report](#) on the IFRC GO platform, followed by situation updates indicating the need for a DREF-funded operation, following the request of CoES (Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence). On 12 May 2021, RCST updated the disaster information on the IFRC GO Platform.

The RCST headquarters had been primarily requested by the CoES at national level officially on 8 May 2021 and local authorities from all the affected areas requested provision of food and household items to cover basic needs, including hygiene kits, to the affected population. **The second official request from CoES was addressed to RCST on 14 May 2021.**

In response, the RCST mobilized its stocks from Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) in Dushanbe, Kulob and Bokhtar, to distribute basic household items in the most affected villages.

The National Society provided 357 households with household items, and 74 most affected households with unconditional cash, with the support of DREF funds.

Table 2. Breakdown of assistance provided by the National Society

No	Area	District\Town	Administrative center/ Community	Distributed
1.	Kulob region	Kulob town	Zavod Street Sodikov Street Sections 3,4,5, Fayzobodi bolo Street Pervamay Street Bogi Habib Street Vokzal Street Oftobruya Street Rahimzoda Street Pashadara Street	- 30 family tents - 152 non-food household item sets were distributed on 29 May 2021
		Vose district	Guliston	- 110 non-food basic household item sets were distributed on 23 May 2021

2.	Bokhtar region	Vakhsh district	20-solagii Istiqloliyat Vahdat Mashal Ittifoq Senakos Shahdez - 1 Shahdez - 2	- 80 non-food basic household item sets were distributed on 17 May 2021
		A.Jomi district	Iftikhor Jamoat, Navobod - 4 village Navobod - 5 villages	- 15 non-food basic household item sets were distributed on 9 May 2021
Total items:				30 tents and 357 non-food basic household item sets

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

Movement Partners included the 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 these partners remained supportive and ready to assist the National Society in case of need. The National Society regularly updated the IFRC Country Office on the progress of the operation. The ICRC Office in Dushanbe city had expressed its readiness to provide technical support to the National Society response operation when required. The IFRC Central Asia Country Cluster Delegation team had also been technically supporting RCST, in addition to providing the DREF funding.

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 actual situation and the response.

A coordination meeting was conducted on 12 May 2021 by the RCST Head of Disaster Management Department, with the participation of the RCST Deputy Secretary General, IFRC and ICRC representatives in Tajikistan, and the German Red Cross representative for Central Asia. Participants were updated on the situation and response actions based on the official request from the CoES, which was received on 8 May 2021. In-country partners also were informed by RCST about plans to prepare a request for DREF funding to send to the IFRC Central Asia Country Cluster Delegation.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors' actions in country

The Government of Tajikistan had activated an Inter-Agency Commission on Emergency Situations (Commission) in each disaster-affected district, which fully facilitated the response in respective local operations. Furthermore, Emergency Operations Centres (Shtab) had been set up in each disaster-affected district, which collected and analysed relevant information and coordinated the relevant response activities.

The National Emergency Response Commission led by the CoES Chairman was tasked to conduct damage assessments from the onset of the disaster. The local branches of the CoES, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and medical centres had been mobilized to conduct rescue operations and evacuate affected people to safe areas such as schools, mosques, and relatives' houses in neighbouring villages.

In all affected 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 neighbouring villages around the affected localities.

CoES teams were mobilized to conduct search and rescue operations in the affected areas following the first flood on 6 May 2021.

General response actions undertaken by the Government in every affected area included search and rescue, evacuation of population from at-risk zones, constant disinfection of the affected areas, debris removal, assessment of damage and needs, registration of affected population, restoration of communal services, collection and distribution of immediate relief assistance, as well as recovery planning.

There were international agencies, UN agencies and Red Cross Red Crescent actors operating in the country in the REACT framework (RCST is a member), which is the national emergency response coordination mechanism in Tajikistan.

Co-Chairs of REACT, the Chairman of the CoES and UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan called an extraordinary field REACT meeting in Kulob town on 14 May 2021. The meeting was also attended by the Mayor of Kulob town. During the meeting, the situation, damage and humanitarian needs of the population were discussed. Among different operational aspects discussed and agreed, it was agreed that partners should consider releasing

available stocks of relief items to cover the most urgent needs and trigger available emergency response mechanisms, with consideration of early recovery interventions.

REACT Partners (UNICEF, AKAH, WFP and UNDP) including RCST had started to deliver relief items including fuel, hygiene and dignity kits, sets of household items and food aid to the affected population in Jomi district and Kulob town. By 19 May 2021, UNICEF had distributed 36 hygiene and dignity kits in A. Jomi district and 150 hygiene and dignity kits in Kulob town. Local government and private sector distributed food items to more than 500 affected families (Kulob, Vakhsh, A. Jomi and Vose).

Coordination

RCST was in constant contact with CoES and REACT Secretariat in Dushanbe from the first hours after the disaster occurred. RCST is a part of the REACT Rapid Response Team, and on 13 May 2021 jointly visited the affected areas, and prepared a needs assessment report. In addition, an internal Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination meeting (IFRC, ICRC and German Red Cross) was held in the RCST headquarters on 12 May 2021.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The intense and prolonged rains and flooding had affected different sectors at multiple levels. Initial assessments at the local and national levels had identified the following humanitarian priorities: **food, drinking water, household items to cover basic needs**, support in **debris cleaning sanitation/hygiene** as well as measures aimed at the prevention of COVID-19 (provision of PPE and hand sanitizers).

COVID-19-related risks/needs and preventive/infection control measures had been taken into account.

Livelihoods and basic needs: 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 population was not able to buy food due to the financial losses that they had suffered because of the floods. 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 were the main source of income for most of the affected households.

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

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). To avoid further casualties and damage, the Committee of Emergency Situations supported by RCST volunteers, evacuated populations of the fully destroyed houses to safer locations. By 20 May 2021, there were altogether 128 displaced households, out of which 109 were placed in tents, and 19 were hosted by relatives. National Government supported people to rebuild their homes and it was planned to return them to their homes within two months. All required services were available in evacuation centres.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: local governments provided drinking water to households living in areas affected by floods/mudflows, as the water supply and the sewer systems were temporarily disabled by the disaster. Water sources had been polluted by the 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.

Targeting

According to the coordination and distribution of roles, and based upon requests from the local authorities and in agreement with the CoES headquarters, the **RCST focused on providing shelter and household items including: shelter (family tents), bedding (mattresses, quilts/blankets, pillows, bed linen sets) kitchen sets, hygiene kits, buckets, shovels and hoes, hygiene promotion materials and cash assistance** in close cooperation with the governmental bodies, local authorities and REACT partners.

RCST targeted to support people based on the **following selection criteria:**

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

Among these, the most affected households who had their homes completely destroyed and lost food and property, as identified during the assessments in coordination with National Emergency Response Commission

representatives, local authorities and representatives of people affected by the floods, were assisted with unconditional cash assistance.

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

Category	Estimated number of people in the target group	Female	Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	256	130	126
Children (5-17 years)	687	349	338
Adults (18-49 years)	496	252	244
Older people (>50 years)	271	152	119
People with disabilities	75	39	36
Total	1,785	922	863

Scenario planning

The table below outlined three possible scenarios of how the situation might evolve in the nearest future:

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Increased number of people in evacuation points due to continued flooding	Lack of food and household (hygiene and basic needs) items and shelter	The RCST will mobilize local resources (in-kind donations of goods, launch of in-country appeals (to local commercial sector, population etc.)
Increased number of damaged houses due to continued flooding, poor quality of construction	Lack of household items and shelter	The RCST will mobilize local resources (in-kind donations of goods, launch of in-country appeals (to local commercial sector, population etc.)
People return to their houses, decreased number of/no people in evacuation points	Unused food and household items	Household items will be distributed to the most vulnerable people who returned to the flooded villages. This scenario and response materialized in the current operation.
Likely case 2; delayed recovery due to outbreak of COVID-19 in affected as well as neighbouring areas in Khatlon region, as the risk of COVID-19 community transmission increases with the displacement of people and overcrowding in temporary community shelters and host families and the difficulty of maintaining a physical distance	<p>Prolonged need for humanitarian response</p> <p>Increased morbidity and mortality due to COVID- 19</p> <p>Difficulty in accessing the affected populations due to public health restrictions on movement of people due to COVID-19 outbreaks</p>	<p>Intensifying COVID-19 preventative measures, including provision of PPE for affected communities</p> <p>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</p> <p>COVID-19 vaccination in affected areas by the government</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

No significant risks and security concerns had been identified that would potentially affect the operations.

Reconstruction of destroyed or severely damaged houses took time and some families from affected households had to stay with relatives or in shelters for an extended period. People needed food as they had lost crops, hygiene items, and had to follow COVID-19 prevention measures since they had got in contact with people other than their family members.

Although the country had not had any new reported cases of COVID-19 between January – April 2021, the floods and subsequent displacement of people increased the risk of COVID-19 outbreaks in the affected communities. Displacement of people and overcrowding in temporary community shelters and host families, and difficulty of maintaining a physical distance when delivering direct assistance to people increased the exposure risk for both

affected communities as well as responders. Personal protective equipment have been used consistently by both responders and the affected people.

Also, in order to avoid the spread of COVID-19, it was necessary to take infection control measures. Despite the announcement by government agencies of the absence of new cases of COVID-19 infection, there remained a real threat of a repeated outbreak of infection, given the failure to comply with safety measures on the part of the population.

According to the Ministry of Health, from the beginning of the pandemic until 13 September, more than 17,000 cases of COVID-19 were registered in the country, and 124 people died from this disease.

According to the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan, 2,398,703 people, or 41.2% of the country's adult population, were vaccinated against COVID-19 by 4 October 2021. 1,740,682 people received the second dose of the vaccine by that period.

All RCST staff and volunteers engaged in the operations had been instructed to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) consistently and were distributed sufficient stocks of PPE and hygiene items for their use during the operations. The RCST and the local Khatlon branch were in the process of updating their business continuity plan for the operations in the event of an outbreak of COVID-19 in the affected areas.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The overall operational objective was to provide relief assistance for three months to 357 households (1,785 people) through the provision of shelter (provision of household items), livelihoods and basic needs support (through cash and vouchers assistance modality) and WASH (hygiene kits and hygiene promotion campaigns).

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 on coping with the consequences of the floods. The RCST planned to implement the following activities within the DREF-funded operation by staff and volunteers in close cooperation with the National Emergency Response Commission representatives and in cooperation with the local communities:

- Detailed needs assessment and finalization of lists of people who the RCST assisted, specifying further the extent and scope of damage;
- Provision of household sets (see details in table 4) and kitchen sets (see details in table 3) to 357 households (1,785 people);
- 74 households (370 people) were additionally provided with unconditional cash grants (CHF 200 per household) to meet immediate needs within the DREF eligibility criteria (including food, other essential household items, construction tools and materials, and other items that are not included in the overall assistance);
- 11,184 people, out of 25,010 people living in the affected communities were reached by hygiene promotion activities and distribution of water and sanitation information materials. This activity was coordinated with UNICEF.
- Improvement of the hygiene situation of 357 households (1,785 people) by distributing hygiene kits and hygiene promotion information materials in affected communities and conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, including the distribution of information materials (11,184 people);
- Affected population were engaged in the assessment phase of the response operations to identify their needs, hygiene promotion campaigns (in most public areas) as well as a satisfaction survey and post distribution monitoring (see annex).
- Ensuring infection control measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among the affected and displaced population, as well as among the staff and volunteers of the RCST.

The selected items for distribution listed below were according to traditions and were standard having been provided by the RCST to the affected population during response operations to previous disasters since 2008 including earthquakes, drought, floods, mudflows and cold waves. In the evaluations of these operations, it had

been proved to be the adequate set of items. The National Society had enough medical masks and hand sanitizers in its stock provided by its partners.

RCST was collaborating with UNICEF with regard to the needs of children and women. The items were already distributed and had to be replenished.

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 litres)	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.	Quilt\blanket	pcs.	5
4.	Bed linen	set	5
5.	Shovel with handle	pcs.	1
6.	Hoe with handle	pcs.	1
7.	Plastic bucket, 10l	pcs.	1
8.	Jerry can, 20l	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 gm/1 pack
6.	Disinfection powder	500 gm/1 pack
7.	Liquid soap	1 litre
8.	Shampoo	1 piece
9.	Disinfectant (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, 12 staff of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, including Head of DM Department and EPR Coordinator in the headquarters, and 10 National Society staff in local branches, 24 National Disaster Response Teams members, 97 Local Disaster Management Committee members/volunteers carried out the activities, deployed NDRT members and volunteers:

- 2 RCST Headquarters DM staff (Head of DM Department and EPR Coordinator);
- 4 staff at Bokhtar and Kulob regional branches (2 executive secretaries and 2 Emergency Response Centres' Coordinators);
- 24 National Disaster Response Team members (12 members in each);
- 6 National Society branch executive secretaries;
- 97 volunteers (Kulob – 40, Vose – 15, Muminobod – 5, Shamsidini Shohin – 5, Vakhsh – 20 and AbdurahmoniJomi – 12).

All NDRT members received first aid and PSS trainings. Furthermore, all local volunteers through different projects supported by National Society partners received basic first aid and psychological first aid trainings at community level.

The operations coordinator, operations coordinator assistant and finance officer of the RCST were dedicated to the operation during the timeframe of the DREF-funded operation, and associated HR costs were budgeted within the DREF operation.

The IFRC Operations Coordinator in Tajikistan was involved and provided overall technical support to the RCST in implementing the operation, as well as in monitoring, 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 procedures 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 to maintain and update records, and plan and coordinate the emergency. The National Society's headquarters maintained regular communication with its Bokhtar and Kulob regional branches through the mobile phone network and for reports and pictures through the internet.

Communications

A [press release](#) was prepared in Tajik and English and disseminated through the REACT Secretariat, as well as posted on the RCST's Facebook page and official website on 4 June 2021. Photos were taken at 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.

The IFRC's Regional Office for Europe communications team shared pictures and information on the activities via its social media account.

Based on needs in the affected areas, it was decided to print out information materials with messages on safe sanitation and hygiene to be delivered through awareness-raising materials, including: two types of information materials on water, sanitation and hygiene titled "*Water for life*" and "*Fresh water is safe*".

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The RCST and IFRC Country Office in Tajikistan were monitoring 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 final report was to be jointly published after the completion of the operation.

A satisfaction survey, as well as one-on-one interviews, was conducted as part of the monitoring and evaluation plan. A 'lessons learned' workshop was conducted on 20-21 September 2021 in Kulob town of Khatlon Province, to share the breadth of experience gathered and challenges encountered during the operation among the RCST, IFRC, ICRC and German Red Cross staff, governmental actors and REACT partners involved in the response. The lessons learned exercise included a segment taking stock of whether and how learnings from previous operations had been integrated into the response's design.

This operation was expected to be implemented within three months and would therefore be completed by 31 August 2021, however it was extended for one month, with no request for additional funding (a no cost extension).

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 had taken place in compliance with IFRC standards and DREF guidelines.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The RCST ensured that affected people in the areas of operations were included in the response and recovery process, consulted regarding their needs, and so they understood what and why the assistance was being provided, to whom and the selection criteria. 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 reflected recipients' experiences of RCST services and activities, and provided guidance for identification of best practices and future adaptation and improvement. Appropriate feedback and response mechanisms were in place to ensure people affected by the emergency and RCST activities could

effectively and in a timely manner provide feedback and raise issues, and that this was 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 was 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 were addressed, including people with disabilities. Different channels of communication were used to make sure that information was widespread and everybody had access to it. Distribution points and door-to-door methods were considered to avoid exclusion. Specific attention was given to gender, making sure that time, location and access was suitable to different groups, and eventually separated, based on gender sensitivity. In case of cash distribution, women were taken into consideration as the ones who were taking decisions on how to use it. Receiving and transportation of aid were facilitated, and disabled people were accompanied during the interventions.

Security

There were no extraordinary security concerns in the affected areas. The RCST had security regulations for its staff and volunteers in place. In addition, all National Society staff and local volunteers took part in SA basic and refresher trainings on a regular basis.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<h3>Shelter</h3> <p>Total number of people reached in the reporting period: 357 households (1,785 people) Male: 863 Female: 922</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restored and strengthened their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</p> <p>Provision of 357 households (1,785 people) – with household sets and kitchen sets.</p> <p>Emergency household items (kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, plastic buckets, shovels, hoes and jerry cans) were distributed to support the affected population of Abdurahmoni Jomi, Vakhsh, Vose districts and Kulob town.</p>			
Indicator	Target	Actual	
% of surveyed households who agree that the assistance received was relevant for restoring their wellbeing	70%	70%	
<p>Output 1.1: Emergency household items (kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, buckets, shovels, hoes etc.) will be distributed to support the affected population of Khatlon Province.</p>			
Indicator	Target	Actual	
# of people reached with emergency household items 357 households (1,785 people)	357 households (1,785 people)	357 household item sets were distributed to affected families	
		Total:	1,785
		Male:	863
<p>Narrative description of achievements</p> <p>The RCST headquarters had been primarily requested by the CoES at national level officially, and by local authorities from all the affected areas to provide household items to cover basic needs, including hygiene kits and tents, to the affected population.</p> <p>The selection of the most affected households was done jointly with the local authorities and CoES representatives. RCST staff and volunteers from the affected areas in Abdurahmoni Jomi, Vakhsh and Vose districts and Kulob town branches made random monitoring visits to affected households.</p> <p>Registrations of households were done based on joint assessments of RCST, local authorities and CoES.</p>			

In response, the RCST mobilized its stocks from the Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) in Dushanbe and Bokhtar to distribute in the most affected villages. All non-food item sets, including hygiene kits, were mobilized from three warehouses (Dushanbe - 312 non-food item sets; Bokhtar - 45 non-food item sets and Kulob – 30 family tents). All non-food item sets and family tents were collected together and provided as per DREF application/standards.

Non-food item sets were procured, transported and pre-positioned locally in accordance and full compliance with the RCST's and IFRC's procurement guidelines, as well DREF guidelines.

The National Society, according to an early elaborated plan, provided 357 households with household items as follows:

1. The first round of distributions was conducted in Abdurahmoni Jomi district on 9 May 2021. In total, 15 affected households received non-food items such as kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, plastic buckets, shovels, hoes and jerry cans;
2. The second round of distributions was conducted in Vakhsh district on 17 May 2021. In total, 80 affected households received non-food items such as kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, plastic buckets, shovels, hoes and jerry cans;
3. The third round of distributions was conducted in Vose district on 23 May 2021. In total, 110 affected households received non-food items such as kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, plastic buckets, shovels, hoes and jerry cans;
4. The fourth round of distributions was conducted in Kulob town on 29 May 2021. In total, 152 affected households received non-food items such as kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, plastic buckets, shovels, hoes and jerry cans.

The distributions were conducted jointly with the representatives of local authorities and CoES.

On 28 July – 3 August 2021, the RCST headquarters' DM team, including the Head of DM Department and the RCST Emergency Preparedness and Response Coordinator, conducted a post-distribution monitoring of affected people in Kulob and Bokhtar regions. The monitoring team was accompanied by National Society branch executive secretaries as well as regional DM Coordinators and local volunteers. During the monitoring, people who received household items and cash expressed their sincere gratitude for RCST timely disaster response actions.

On 7-13 September 2021, the RCST headquarters DM team, including the Head of DM Department, the RCST Emergency Preparedness and Response Coordinator, DM Coordinators, Health and Finance Officers conducted baseline satisfaction surveys in the affected areas of Khatlon Province. The monitoring team was accompanied by National Society branch executive secretaries as well as regional DM coordinators, NDRT members and local volunteers. During the BSS, people who received household items and cash were questioned about the aid they received. The detailed report is attached.

Challenges

- The COVID-19 pandemic was fluctuating in some parts of the country during implementation of the DREF-funded operation. The RCST staff involved in the response operation wore PPE during assessments, monitoring and distributions;
- There was also a risk of being infected with TB in Vose district (one of the affected areas) during the assessments, monitoring and distributions, because in this district the level of TB patients is high compared to other areas of Tajikistan.

Lessons Learned

- RCST will take into account this factor in the future and see the possibility of raising awareness of local population on using PPE while in crowded places, making house to house visits, receiving assistance in kind of non-food items and ICEs, as the COVID-19 situation may only disappear after some years;
- The National Society staff and volunteers have to keep a distance and use PPE while in crowded places, and making house to house visits.



Livelihoods and basic needs

Total number of people reached in the reporting period: 74 households (370 people)

Male: 141

Female: 229

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%	70%			
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	74 households (370 people)	74 households received cash grants			
		Total:	370 people		
		Male:	141	Female:	229
Narrative description of achievements					
<p>Based on detailed needs assessment, CoES headquarters selected the most vulnerable 74 households for unconditional cash grants in affected areas and was approved by the Chairman of CoES. The list of 74 households for the cash grants was coordinated and agreed with the local authorities in affected areas.</p> <p>The selection of the households was done based on several criteria as totally or severely affected households, size of families, vulnerability factors and approval of local authorities.</p> <p>RCST, based on its experience, started to assess available banks which actively function in these regions. Some other issues, such as coverage of a bank, availability of its branches in the field and close coordination with RCST were taken into account.</p> <p>Based on previous experience from the DREF-funded operation MDRTJ029, RCST started negotiations with potential national service providers (banks). The RCST Finance Department prepared all the necessary documents according to IFRC regulations and requirements for Cash and Voucher (CVA) interventions. The RCST team consulted IFRC cash experts about the cash process via several calls.</p> <p>Affected targeted population received cash assistance through the Open Joint Stock Company "Orienbank", as RCST already has an agreement with this bank. The cash was given via debit cards. The cash grant provided CHF 200 per household, calculating CHF 150 to cover the most urgent food household needs for two months and CHF 50 for the procurement of one set of construction tools.</p> <p>It had been planned to work with the State Savings Bank "Amonatbank", but due to high workload, "Amonatbank" informed RCST that it would not be possible to deliver cash in time and the issue of banking cards would take time up to a month. "Orienbank" confirmed the possibility to deliver cash in 10 days after all the required documents would be provided (list of beneficiaries, ID's /passports etc.).</p> <p>"Orienbank" is the seasoned partner of the National Society and a reliable bank taking leading positions in country ratings along with such financial organizations as "Amonatbank" and "Eskhata bank". According to the local analytical sources "Orienbank", "Amonatbank" and "Eskhata bank" are the biggest banks operating in Tajikistan, with high-quality portfolios, positive trends and strong competent human resources.</p> <p>Taking into account the urgent needs of the affected population to access the basic items and services, the long process of compiling beneficiary lists (together with identification and verification exercises) and the fact that RCST would be covering fees related to bank transfers to targeted affected families from its own resources, RCST requested IFRC to consider exceptional tendering procedures and go with procurement from one source. Based on RCST's request in this regard and documents submitted to IFRC, it was approved and recommended to use the existing contract between the JSC "Orienbank" and RCST.</p> <p>According to the RCST's plan, on 10 August 2021, unconditional cash grants were transferred to all 74 households, and their debit cards had already been issued by JSC "Orienbank".</p>					
Challenges:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The work of bank systems in Tajikistan has to be improved as still there are some difficulties with cash availability in the regions; - There is much paperwork related to working with banks (bid procedures for selection etc.) which resulted in delays of cash transfers to the affected people. 					
Lessons Learned:					
<p>There are certain banks working closely with RCST, such as "Orienbank" and "Amonatbank" since 2000s. In order to better work with the banks in the case of natural disasters, proper on-the-job trainings with the responsible bank staff should be conducted ahead of time and according to country legislation.</p>					



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Total number of people reached in the reporting period: 11,184

Male: 5,514

Female: 5,670

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

Indicator	Target	Actual
% of people who report that the hygiene items received were relevant for their needs	70%	100%

WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities provided to target population

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	11,184	11,184
# of meetings to be conducted with affected communities	23	20

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	1,785	357 households (1,785 people)

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the needs assessments, under this operation, 357 hygiene kits were distributed to the affected population (benefiting 1,785 people). The RCST branch team members identified that some households still accommodated in evacuation points (tent camps) required hygiene items. Local authorities and the private sector took over this responsibility.

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

Challenges:

- While conducting door-to-door visits and health promotion, the majority of the people were not wearing masks as COVID-19 prevention measures.

Lessons Learned:

- RCST staff and volunteers had to distribute PPE to some affected people during door-to-door visits and health promotion activities. However, not all people were happy with this initiative as in some regions COVID-19 was not officially registered/reported.

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	97	97
# of NDRT members (from Bokhtar and Kulob regions)	24	24

Output S2.1.3: National Society compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of community engagement and accountability approaches and activities		
Indicator	Target	Actual
# feedback and complaints mechanisms implemented	1	1
% of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the National Society (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		
<p>RCST staff and volunteers in Bokhtar and Kulob regions, after receiving information on the natural disaster, started to conduct needs assessments of the affected communities during May 2021. National Society staff and volunteers were mobilized according to the RCST Disaster Response Contingency Plan Standard Operational Procedures. The RCST Head of DM Department and RCST Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordinator provided additional short notice briefings on security during the first hours after the natural disaster. All staff and volunteers were insured through this DREF-funded operation. While conducting needs assessments, RCST staff and volunteers took the suggestions of local authorities and CoES representatives into account. In the process of assessments, representatives of local authorities were involved in respective local areas.</p> <p>RCST headquarters jointly with its branches in Bokhtar and Kulob regions established mechanisms for receiving feedback from the affected population, and conducted post-distribution monitoring (used as a feedback mechanism), home-to-home interviews, and selective monitoring with 30% of the affected families out of the 357 households.</p> <p>RCST Head of DM was in constant contact with the IFRC country team (based in Almaty) and with the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation DM team in Bishkek, through Skype and phone.</p> <p>The key activities planned as part of this operation were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 households; and • Monitoring and evaluation of relief activities and reporting on the relief distributions. <p>A beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS) along with a post distribution monitoring survey of the unconditional cash assistance was conducted on 28-30 July 2021 in Kulob and Bokhtar regions of Khatlon Province. In total, 3 RCST headquarters DM staff jointly with the RCST branch staff and volunteers, and a headquarters finance officer, interviewed 172 most affected households in the affected areas. In general, beneficiaries were fully satisfied with the distributed household items as well as the grants. Particularly, people expressed their wish to receive financial support as a transfer to cards or cash, as well as to get more construction materials for the repair of their houses.</p> <p>During the BSS, some people suggested to revise the content of household sets, some people mentioned the importance of providing household items in the first days after a disaster. The majority of affected people asked the RCST to be involved in the provision of safe drinking water and food items, which were important. During the analysis of the post-distribution monitoring of the cash transfer assistance, beneficiaries were more than happy and expressed their readiness to use the funds mainly for rehabilitation of their houses. The detailed report of the BSS and PDM is attached along with this DREF Final Report.</p> <p>A press release was prepared in Tajik and English, which was disseminated through the REACT Secretariat in Dushanbe, as well as posted on the RCST Facebook page and website. Photos were taken at the operation sites and disseminated both via media outlets and the RCST's internal and external websites and Facebook page. RCST field staff and volunteers were available for media interviews after preliminary coordination with the Head of the RCST DM Department and Communications Officer.</p>		

During 20-21 August 2021, RCST conducted a “Lessons learned” workshop (LLW) in Kulob town of Khatlon Province. 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 to improve future planning and response. The LLW participants were the key staff of the RCST headquarters DM Department, representatives from the regional CoES, and volunteers from the branches in Kulob and Bokhtar regions of Khatlon Province, 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 in the future. The RCST staff and partners assessed the response operation as successful in reaching the target families with assistance.

Challenges:

- Recurrent natural disasters in Khatlon Province;
- Need for the new disaster risk reduction project in the affected areas;
- Some RCST branch volunteers were infected with COVID-19 during the DREF-funded operations.

Lessons Learned:

- RCST is conducting assessment and gathering data for a possible CBDRR Project in south Tajikistan with other local NGOs;
- RCST branch volunteers received refresher on-the-job trainings on COVID-19 prevention measures.

D. Financial Report

The budget for this DREF Operation was **CHF 226,560**. After finalizing the operation, there remains a balance of **CHF 9,664** 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, Germany, 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 on the occasion of this operation.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\) and DREF Operation Update](#)

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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.

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING
Cash and Voucher Assistance

Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)

Period

September 2021

Scope

The aim of this study

- understand the impact and quality of the assistance provided
- understand further needs of population affected
- extract lessons learned and best practices from the action

Location

Kulob, Vakhsh, A.Jomi, Vose and Vakhsh districts in Khatlon Province
Include the table with name of the districts

Number of interviewers

YOU CAN PUT INFO HERE

Number of interviewees

74 HH

Average time for interview

15 to 20mins

Methodology

- The assessment was conducted using the mobile data collection app *Open Data Kit* (ODK) on smartphone and the online server *KoBo Tool Box*.
- The questionnaire survey was available in Russian and Tajik Languages.
- Household selection: the RCST staff and volunteers in total surveyed 72 HHs.
- Interviewees have been informed that they could refuse to answer any questions they are uncomfortable with.
- Women were asked to be included in the interview.

YOU CAN ADD GENERAL INFO HERE

* number of affected

*GEO regions

* Type of assistance and Finance Service Provider

Total number of respondents (by territory)

Kulob	8
Vakhsh	40
A.Jomi	21
Vose	2
Yovon	3

Location

Vose, Abdurahmoni Jomi and Vakhsh districts in Khatlon Province

Number of interviewers

YOU CAN PUT INFO HERE

Number of interviewees

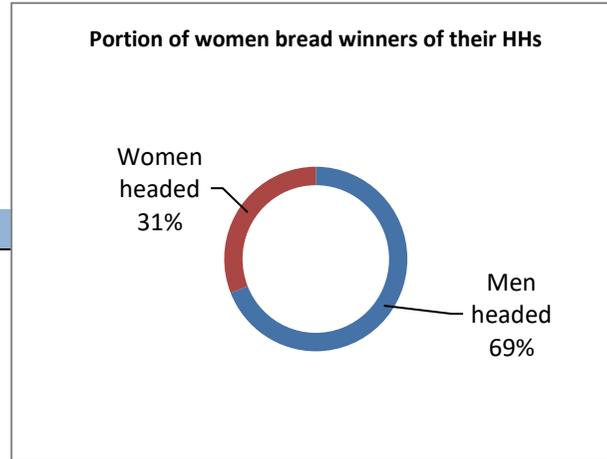
74 HH

Average time for interview

15 to 20 minutes

Respondent's gender

Male
Female



What is the gender of the head of household?

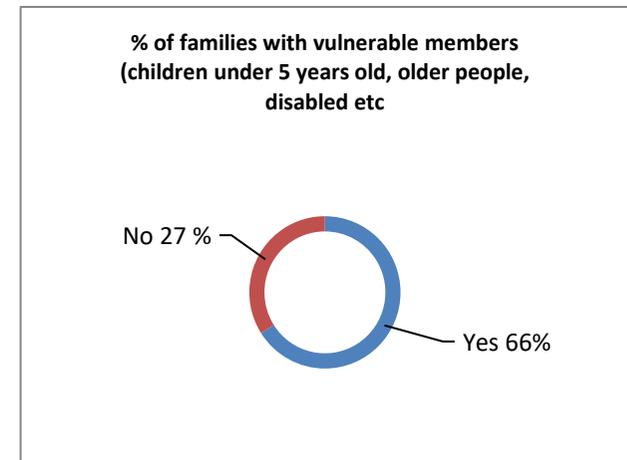
Male 69%
Female 31%

The respondents stated that out of 66 respondents, 44 men are breadwinners and 19 women are breadwinners.

The average age of respondent was 42; while the oldest respondents were at the age of more than 65 years - 9%; the youngest was at the age of 19. The RCST survey team tried to ensure participation of representatives from different gender groups.

AGE AND GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE TARGETED HH

Age /Gender	Total	Male	Female
Children 0-5	70	42	28
Children 6-17	96	51	45
Adults 18-59	107	55	52
Older people 60+	43	23	20



According to the PDM, 66% of the households which responded are in a vulnerable group (have members in the following categories: multi children families with kids under the age of 5, older people, pregnant or lactating mothers), and another 27 % were identified as families who live in difficult living conditions.

AWARENESS ON SELECETION CRITERIA

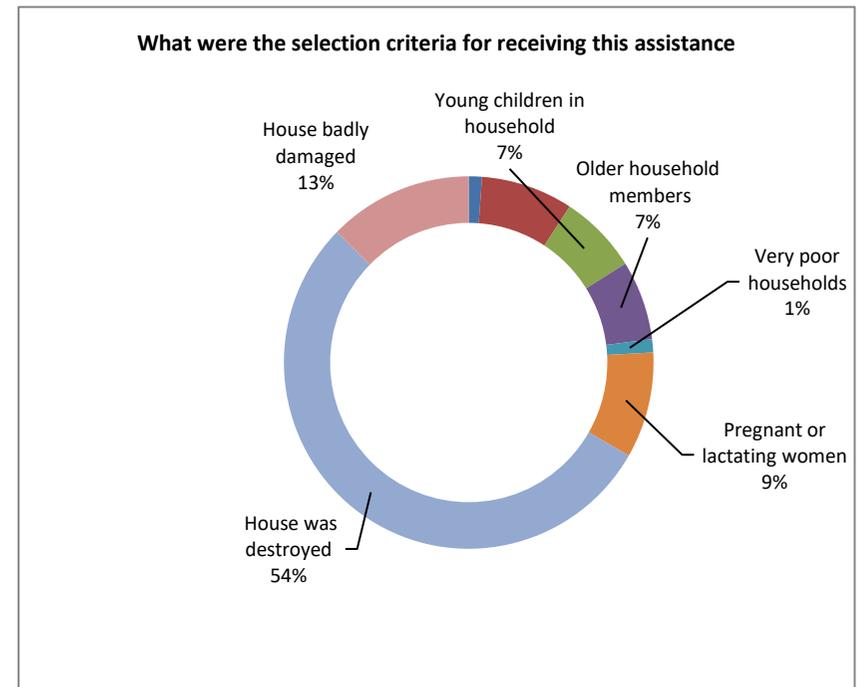
Prior to distributions, the RCST in close collaboration with the local authorities, disseminated clear messages among the communities on eligibility criteria.

This action helped to avoid any conflicts and misunderstandings between community members.

The PDM revealed that all targeted families were aware of the selection criteria.

What were the selection criteria for receiving this assistance?

Young children in household	7%
Pregnant or lactating women	9%
Older household members	7%
House was destroyed	54%
House badly damaged	13%
Household very poor	1%
Other	1%



100% of respondents confirmed that none of them have paid any fees, or given a favour in return to be included in the distribution list.

Do you think all the vulnerable families with children in your community have been included in the beneficiary lists?

Yes	37%
No	37%
I don't know	45%

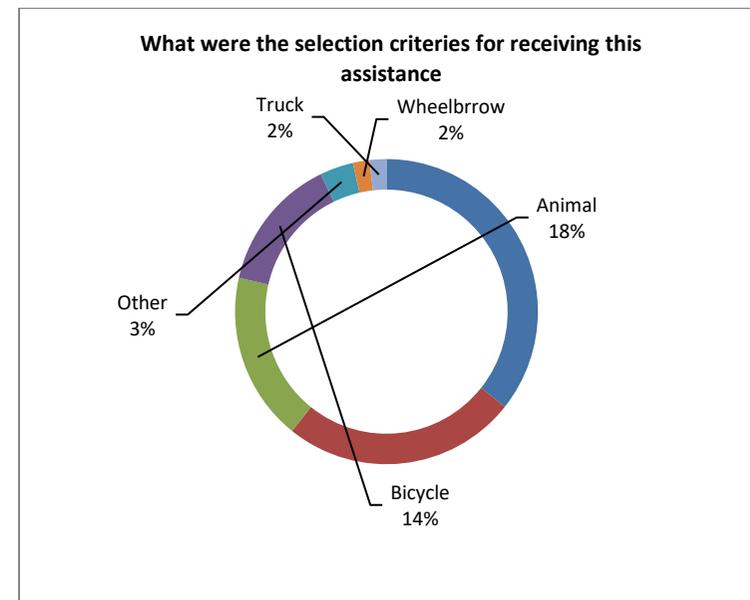
According to the survey, **37% of respondents** who received assistance in cash are thinking that not all of the vulnerable families with children in the community have been included in the beneficiary lists.

However, **37% of beneficiaries** who received assistance in cash were confident that assistance has covered all vulnerable households in the village. Furthermore, **45 % of beneficiaries** who received assistance in cash did not know about it or preferred to leave this question without any comments.

CVA distribution

The feasibility assessment conducted by RCST in the early stages of the project revealed that the best option would be the “cash” modality. This decision was supported by the following factors:

- 1)The method is well known among the general population and no problems occurred during cash delivery.
- 2) This modality is low cost and with low requirements in documents needed to deliver the cash to beneficiaries (cash has been sent to the unique identity code of the beneficiary and verified by the passport).
- 3)RCST has an agreement with Orienbank which has a wide network of representations, including in remote areas.

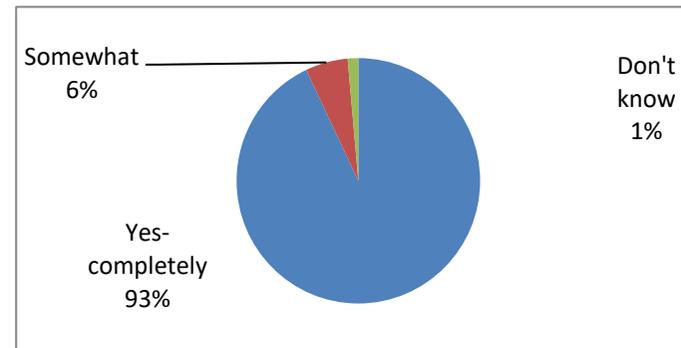
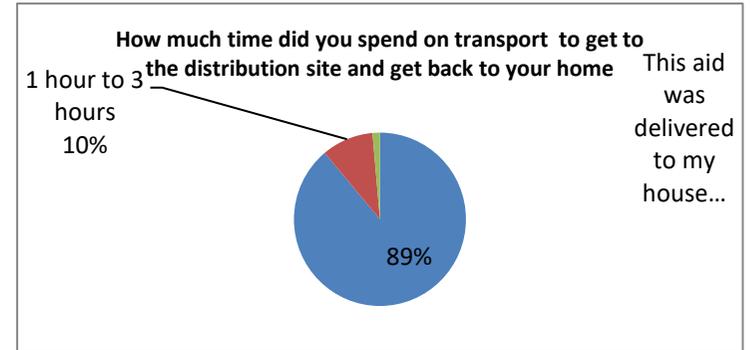


Did you or the person who went to the distribution for you feel safe at the venue for the distribution?

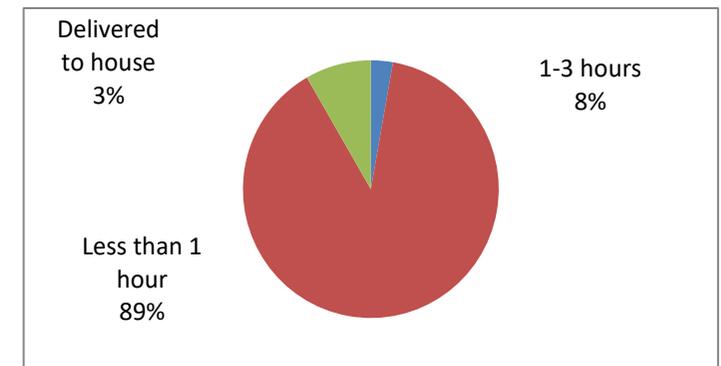
How long did it take to get from the distribution point back to your home? (return trip)

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

Yes – completely	93%
Somewhat	6%
Don't know	2%



The aid was delivered to my house	2%
Less than 1 hour	89%
1 hour to 3 hours	8%
More than 3 hours	0%

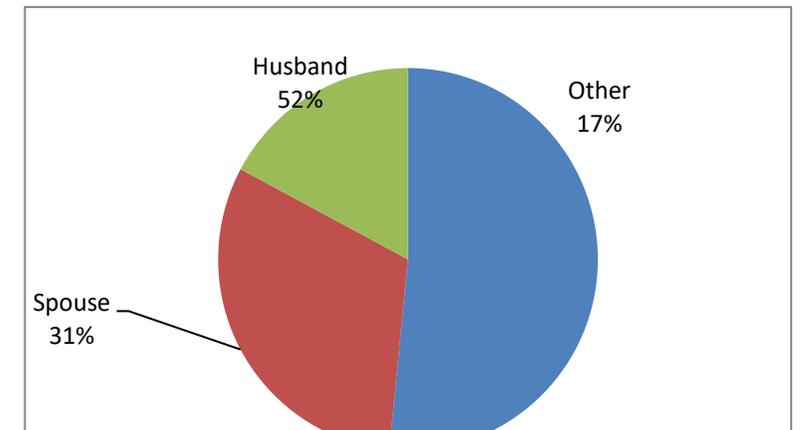


Overall, 93% of respondents replied that they felt themselves safe during the distribution, the rest 6% of people mentioned that it was risky due to the pandemic.

TRANSFER AMOUNT

The transfer amount was linked to the existing social welfare system and calculated as the top up to governmental allowances received by the families and equal to 2,494 Tajik somoni for one household. By the time of the survey, the vast majority of the Respondents, 92%, have responded that they fully utilized the received assistance and around 8% still have some remaining.

Despite the fact about the typical hierarchy in the targeted location: *the man is the main role player in the family*. Out of all respondents – 50% - were taken by a man (widower, father/grandfather, eldest in the family) and 30% of families considered a woman (a widow, mother/mother, the elder in the family), and 11% stated that all decisions were taken jointly when deciding where and how to spend the received aid.



INTENDED USAGE of the cash assistance

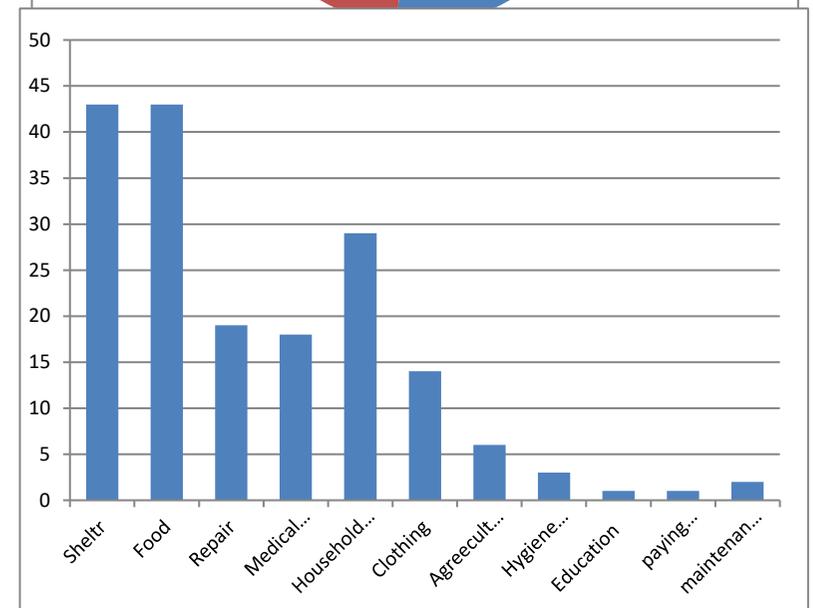
By the time of the survey, the vast majority of the respondents, 89.39%, have responded that they had fully utilized assistance received, and 7.58% still have some remaining. It is explained by belated money withdrawal by the beneficiaries themselves.

Around 2% spent around 10 to 50 Tajik somoni for transportation.

According to the chart, an equal number of people: 65.15% (43 HHs) of beneficiaries purchased food and shelter items, due to the fact that people are preparing for a new wave of COVID-19 and shelter for preparation for the winter season; Secondly, people are buying household items (basic and large): 43.94% (29 HHs). Thirdly, people spent money to repair destroyed or damaged houses: 28.79% (19HHs)

Then costs go as following:

- Medical 27.27% (18 HHs);
- Clothing 21.21% (14 HHs);
- Agriculture 9.9% (6 HHs);



- Hygiene items 4.55% (3 HHs);
- Maintenance or stock 3.03% (2HHs);
- Education 1.52% (1 HH)

Do you have any debt due the disaster?

Yes	1.52%
No	98.48%

The same was with medicines; costs of medicines rose and such increases directly affected the provision of life saving medicines to people. As mentioned above, all the people had a very sad experience from COVID-19 and everyone saw that there was a shortage of everything, medicines included. Therefore, people spend a lot of money to buy medicines needed both for virus infections, flu prevention, heart pressure, asthma, diarrhea and chronic diseases.

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

Yes	92.42%
No	4.55%
Don't know	0%

Conclusion and Recommendations

Overall, the findings indicate that the respondents are highly satisfied with the cash transfer programme in terms of its quantity, usefulness and flexibility. The flexibility of the cash meant that the beneficiaries were not restricted in what they could purchase and were able to spend the cash to tackle their priorities, which was reported to be food, medical expenses and clothing.

- It is evident that since receiving the cash, 99% of respondents had spent all 2,494 TJS that they had received; this indicates that the current cash assistance is not enough to sustain the household's basic needs.
- Transportation to the market to purchase goods with the cash had to be paid for by many of the respondents with some paying from 10 to 50 TJS to go to and return from the market.
- The majority of respondents reported that they were satisfied with the cash and if it was done over again, they would still prefer to receive cash rather than food/goods.
- Overall, the time taken to get from the distribution point to their home was relatively quick.

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are drawn for the future programming

Multipurpose Cash Grants is the best option to address the needs of targeted population as it gives flexibility and freedom of choice where the market is fully functional. If possible, it would be good to give cash instead of distributing food and non-food items.

Information sharing on beneficiary selection has been found effective as most of the respondents knew about it in advance. It should be continued in other distributions as well. Also, a few of the respondents mentioned that the distribution process was not communicated properly; it is suggested to have a help desk set up at the distribution site to expand communications in an effective manner.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/05-2021/11	Operation	MDRTJ030
Budget Timeframe	2021/05-2021/11	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Dec/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTJ030 - Tajikistan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 22 May 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	226,560
DREF Allocations	226,560
Expenditure	-216,896
Closing Balance	9,664

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	141,418		141,418
AOF2 - Shelter		129,434	-129,434
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs		15,606	-15,606
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	46,268	31,015	15,253
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	187,686	176,054	11,631
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	26,893	26,702	191
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		10,478	-10,478
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	11,981	3,661	8,320
Strategy for implementation Total	38,875	40,841	-1,967
Grand Total	226,560	216,896	9,664

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/05-2021/11	Operation	MDRTJ030
Budget Timeframe	2021/05-2021/11	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Dec/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTJ030 - Tajikistan - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 22 May 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	164,211	158,559	5,652
Clothing & Textiles	94,427	91,115	3,312
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		14,029	-14,029
Medical & First Aid	1,330	1,415	-85
Teaching Materials	16,776	15,298	1,478
Utensils & Tools	22,705	22,049	656
Other Supplies & Services	14,173		14,173
Cash Disbursement	14,800	14,653	147
Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,400	11,471	-4,071
Distribution & Monitoring	1,000	4,961	-3,961
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,400	6,510	-110
Personnel	29,022	29,916	-894
National Society Staff		5,999	-5,999
Volunteers	29,022	23,918	5,104
Workshops & Training	2,500	2,584	-84
Workshops & Training	2,500	2,584	-84
General Expenditure	9,600	1,128	8,472
Travel	5,700		5,700
Information & Public Relations		45	-45
Office Costs	300	352	-52
Communications	600	814	-214
Financial Charges	3,000	-84	3,084
Indirect Costs	13,828	13,238	590
Programme & Services Support Recover	13,828	13,238	590
Grand Total	226,560	216,896	9,664