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# Final Report

## Georgia: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation final report	Operation n° MDRGE015
Date of Issue: 4 May 2022	Glide number: <a href="#">FL-2021-000152-GEO</a>
Operation start date: 8 October 2021	Operation end date: 31 January 2022
Host National Society: Georgia Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 176,860
Number of people affected: 1,780	Number of people assisted: 1,780
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for South Caucasus	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Emergency Management Service of Ministry of Interior, municipal authorities	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

During 22-24 September 2021, heavy rains seriously affected five municipalities in the western part of Georgia, in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara and Guria region. A total of 1,780 people (445 households) were heavily affected out of a total population of 195,193 people. The heavy rain further triggered landslides in the rural areas of the affected municipalities and destroyed houses of 25 families, 20 families in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara and 5 households in Guria region. The Government ensured the evacuation of these families and accommodated them in the safe space/shelter immediately. Only one casualty of the disaster was reported: a woman whose house was affected by the landslide was injured and was provided with necessary medical care immediately.

The volume of rainfall, in addition to the subsequent landslides, exceeded the capacity of the households to respond in a timely manner and to prevent the damages to their properties. The rapid needs assessment conducted by the GRCS revealed significant damages to roofs, ground/first floors, basements, and entrances of residential buildings. The flooding of the ground floors and basements further damaged the affected families' short- and medium-term food and non-food stocks as well as their hygiene stocks. The flooding further increased the indoor humidity in the affected houses, making it more difficult for the affected population to ensure proper heating. The disaster caused significant damages to the local population's agricultural land plots and fruit orchards. It is noteworthy that subsistence and commercial agriculture are primary sources of income for rural households in Georgia, including the Autonomous Republic of Adjara and the Guria region.<sup>1</sup>



Figure 1: Flooded Street in Khelvachauri © Netgazeti

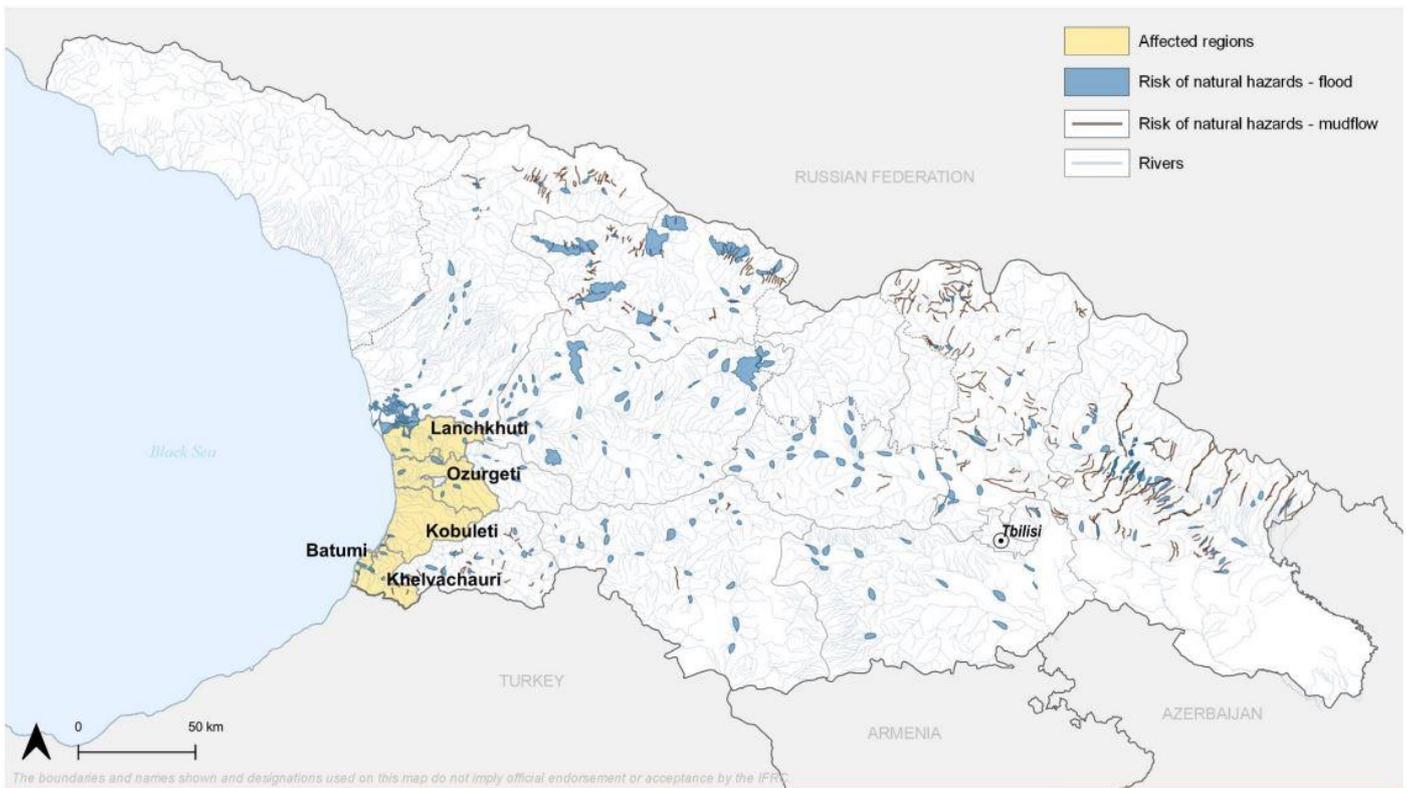
<sup>1</sup> See <https://agenda.ge/en/news/2021/2977>

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Georgia Red Cross Society (GRCS) is the largest humanitarian organization in Georgia with 39 branches nationwide and over 4,500 active volunteers. It has an auxiliary role to the public authorities in the humanitarian field and is mandated to coordinate the civil society sector before, during and after emergency situations in the country.

The GRCS fulfils its auxiliary role and its role as the leading humanitarian organization included in the Civil Safety National Plan of Georgia. From the very beginning of this emergency, the GRCS was actively working with the local authorities and central Government, especially with the Emergency Management Service of Georgia at local and central levels, on coordination of the response efforts. The GRCS, in close cooperation with the local authorities, conducted a needs assessment in affected communities, based on which the methods, needs and the types of assistance were jointly identified and confirmed. Throughout the response, the National Society was actively working with the local authorities on a regular basis and active communication was maintained for information sharing and exchange from both sides.



#### Georgia, Floods Emergency Relief Disaster Fund

MDRGE015  
FL-2021-000152-GEO

2021/09/29  
Map data source: ICRC, GeoNode/Sustainable Caucasus  
DCC | IM | BUD



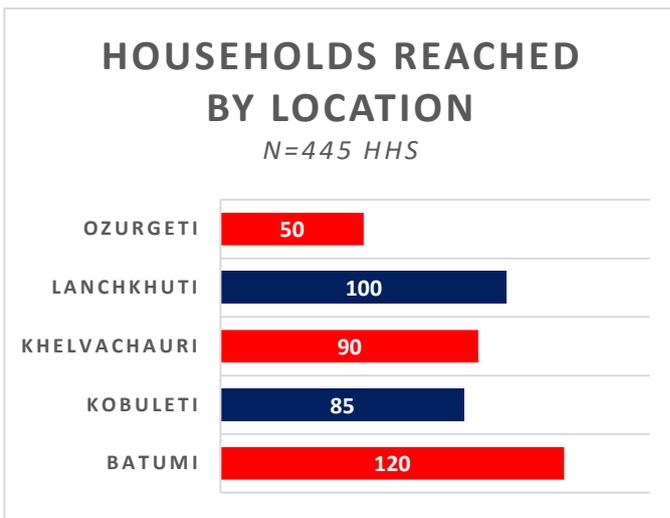
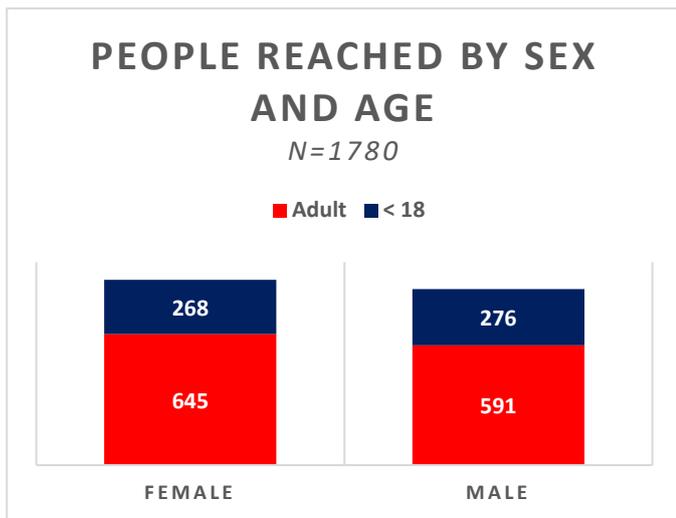
GRCS operates local branches in three of the affected municipalities (Batumi, Ozurgeti and Lanchkhuti municipalities), i.e. in both of the affected regions. The Batumi branch coordinated the response activities and the volunteer groups in the neighbouring municipalities (Kobuleti and Khelvachauri), which are part of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara. In total, the branches have six staff members and 800 registered volunteers of which 200 are active. These 200 volunteers have been trained on Disaster Management (DM), First Aid, psychosocial support (PSS) including psychological first aid (PFA), and needs assessments.

Availability of the volunteer network allowed the GRCS' DM Department to immediately deploy its volunteer teams to the affected locations; a total of 48 branch volunteers were mobilized to undertake disaster risk reduction and awareness raising activities to prepare the most vulnerable households for the imminent weather, to conduct a needs assessment and to participate in the emergency response activities in the affected locations.

The early warning actions undertaken by the local branches of the GRCS indicated the relevance and effectiveness of the recent Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness measures undertaken by the GRCS through which the volunteer teams have been actively involved in annual simulation exercises together with the local authorities before

the COVID-19 pandemic in Georgia. Accordingly, the operation was largely supported by the GRCS' Disaster Response Volunteer Teams, which were established within the framework of those DRR projects in the affected communities. The operation further served as a continuation of the established cooperation with the local authorities and other key stakeholders such as the Emergency Management Service, Regional Governor of Guria (Giorgi Urushadze), and the Mayors of Kobuleti, Batumi, Khelvachauri, Ozurgeti, and Lanchkhuti municipalities. Furthermore, the GRCS has been actively working with the local population and the stakeholders through regular awareness-raising activities (trainings, workshops, distribution of booklets, leaflets, and etc.), all of which served to facilitate the rapid response at community level.

The response operation was informed by the needs assessment conducted by the GRCS' DM Department in close cooperation with the branches. A total of 48 volunteers took part in the data collection through household visits and key informant interviews in Batumi, Khelvachauri, Kobuleti, Lanchkhuti and Ozurgeti. A total of 1,780 people (445 households) were directly reached with food and non-food items during the operation. The local branches remained in close contact with the affected population throughout the response operation with regular household visits, community consultations and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities. 90 persons received PFA during the operation.



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

The GRCS is supported by in-country presence of all components of the Movement:

1. **IFRC** Country Cluster Delegation, based in Tbilisi, Georgia. The office comprises three international staff and four local staff: Head of Delegation, Programme Coordinator, CEA Delegate, PMER Senior Officer, Health Officer, Finance Manager, and Finance & Admin Officer.
2. **ICRC** has been present in Georgia, including Abkhazia and South Ossetia since 1992. Currently, the office comprises 89 staff members, of which 74 are national (residents) and 15 international (mobile).
3. **Partner National Societies (PNSs)** consist of the **Austrian Red Cross**, which operates its regional office for South Caucasus and Ukraine in Tbilisi, Georgia, and the **Italian Red Cross**, which operates its regional representation for South Caucasus from Tbilisi, Georgia.

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Tbilisi has been coordinating and working closely with GRCS, providing technical support to the National Society throughout the whole cycle of the response. Weekly meetings took place from the onset of the disaster between the IFRC CCD and GRCS DM Department through which the implementation was monitored and support was mobilized. A joint monitoring visit was undertaken by IFRC and GRCS on 10 November 2021 to Batumi.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

No response was undertaken by other NGOs and INGOs in Georgia. The response operation was closely coordinated with the local authorities, in particular during the assessment and distribution. Special commission was established by the Government of Georgia to calculate the damage caused by the heavy rain, flooding, and the landslide in the municipalities of Georgia. Renovation of the damaged roads and infrastructure, as well as the damaged residential buildings was undertaken by the local authorities in addition to the provision of longer-term housing to those families whose homes were completely destroyed. The Emergency Management Service under the Ministry of Interior in Georgia was actively involved in the disaster response and worked to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the critical infrastructure in the affected municipalities. Response works included the cleaning and restoration of the damaged areas, properties, and infrastructure in the immediate aftermath of the emergency.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

A rapid needs assessment was conducted within the first 72 hours after the disaster occurred by a team of 48 local volunteers together with the local authorities. Approximately 20% of the affected population were interviewed via household visits and key informant interviews. The assessment revealed that the primary and most urgent needs of the households revolved around livelihood, and basic needs support, where approximately 95% of the interviewed households mentioned basic food and hygiene items as the most urgent support needed. The assessment revealed significant damages on hygiene stocks of the affected households with an increasing risk of COVID-19 infection. The disaster occurred during the fourth wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Georgia in parallel with an imminent flu season. Therefore, provision of hygiene items was critical for the affected population to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 infection as well as other infectious and viral diseases. Also, due to the damages caused by the disaster and deteriorating weather conditions in Georgia, most of the affected households reported being in need of warm blankets and kettles for boiling water.



Figure 2 Distribution of Relief Items

Frequent updates and information were received from the local authorities and the Governor's offices of the targeted areas. Accordingly, the verification of findings was ensured through cross-checking with the local authorities' assessments. It is worth noting that the findings were further complemented by the official request received by the GRCS from the public authorities in which the GRCS was urgently asked to provide immediate humanitarian aid (food and non-food items) to the affected households.

Below table shows the scenario planning for the response including mitigation measures taken:

**Likelihood:** rare (1); unlikely (2); possible (3); likely (4); almost certain (5)

**Impact:** negligible (1); minor (2); moderate (3); major (4); severe (5)

Scenario	Likelihood	Impact	Humanitarian Consequence	Planned Response
Increased rainfall in the coming days or weeks	4	4	There was a risk of worsening situation with continuing heavy rains and landslides, causing more damage to the households in the targeted as well as other municipalities.	GRCS planned for putting efforts in mobilizing more resources in order to provide necessary support and timely response.
People remaining without basic needs (food, and non-food items) for weeks or months	1	4	There was an unlikely risk of emergence of additional problems for the local population and the GRCS due to not being able to deliver the necessary assistance.	GRCS maintained communication with local people in need to get regular updates and inform them about the planned assistance. There were also coping mechanisms in the community where people provide support to each other during emergencies.
Lockdown due to COVID-19	2	4	There was a risk of increase in prices of the food and non-food items as well as the isolation of the local population, limiting their access to essential food and non-food items.	There was a plan in place for volunteer groups to visit the affected households and provide necessary basic food and non-food items, e.g. volunteers visiting the elderly to support them with their daily chores and errands such as shopping for supplies. Special protection was provided for the volunteers during the response activities. The aid distribution process was changed to 'no-contact' – e.g. volunteers leaving the aid parcels at the doors of the targeted households.

## Risk Analysis

GRCS has a high reputation and maintains good cooperation and partnership with the authorities, key stakeholders, and the local population in Georgia. It is noteworthy that the implementation of the response took place during a spike of COVID-19 cases in Georgia, which inevitably had an impact on the flexibility and timeliness of the response. However, the findings of the PDM survey reveals a high level of satisfaction among the affected population with the support provided by the DREF allocation, which indicates sufficient level of timeliness. PPEs and SoPs were in place to protect the health and well-being of the GRCS staff and volunteers. The distribution of relief items was organized with a door-to-door approach to avoid exposure to COVID-19 through the gathering of people. The selection of targeted population was further communicated openly and transparently through appropriate channels of communication to avoid creating tensions in the targeted communities. The following risks were registered for the response on the following scale:

**Likelihood:** rare (1); unlikely (2); possible (3); likely (4); almost certain (5)

**Impact:** negligible (1); minor (2); moderate (3); major (4); severe (5)

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Explanation & Mitigation Strategy
GRCS Staff and Volunteers are exposed to COVID-19	2	4	PPEs and SoPs were in place for the GRCS staff and volunteers. Distribution process was organized by door-to-door rather than public areas, which allowed for physical distancing. Local market was fully functional with no difficulties in procuring the required products. GRCS staff and volunteers received all necessary/relevant trainings to ensure safety during response activities.
People are frustrated that they do not receive support	2	4	Clear targeting criteria was communicated and coordinated through relevant and appropriate channels of communication.
Complaints towards GRCS is published in media	2	4	Feedback and complaints were systematically logged and response protocols were in place for handling sensitive complaints. No sensitive complaints were registered during the response.
Challenges related to dealing with the expectations of the affected communities due to limited funds	3	3	A communication plan was implemented to manage expectations of the local population. Mapping of other available services was undertaken by GRCS in cooperation with the local authorities for referrals to relevant state and non-state services.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall Objective

The overall objective of the operation was to provide relief assistance through the distribution of food and non-food items to 445 affected households (1,780 people) in two regions whose houses were flooded or affected by the landslide, and whose food and non-food stocks were damaged. The MHPSS needs of the affected individuals were to be met by raising their awareness about the GRCS' PFA/PSS services through its hotline.

### Implemented strategy

The operational strategy has been successfully implemented through the following activities:

- Detailed needs assessment and finalization of lists of targeted people specifying further the extent and scope of damages jointly with local authorities;
- Local procurement of aid items; hygiene items, household items, and food;
- Distribution of hygiene kits (a one-off distribution of four months' supply of hygiene items) to 445 households (1,780 people), accompanied by health and hygiene promotion activities (on COVID-19 safety and prevention);
- A one-off distribution of household items including blankets and kettles;
- Distribution of food parcels (a one-off distribution of four months' supply of food items) to 445 households (1,780 people). The composition of a food parcel was developed in compliance with the SPHERE standards. The monetary value of a single food parcel is GEL 360 (about CHF 107);
- Awareness-raising (through face-to-face conversations) of the affected population during food and non-food items distribution on health and hygiene topics as well as protection of household and livelihoods assets (e.g. risks of storing the long-term stocks of food and non-food items in the basement);
- Dissemination of informational leaflets promoting the GRCS' PSS/PFA service through its hotline, including the hotline number, by the engaged staff and volunteers during the distribution of food and non-food items;
- Regular monitoring of activities jointly by GRCS and IFRC;
- Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to measure the satisfaction of the targeted people with the support provided, GRCS service, registration process, and distributions;
- The lessons learned workshop was postponed beyond the timeframe of the response due to the epidemiological situation in Georgia during the operation. The workshop is scheduled to take place in May 2022.

## Operational Support Services

### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER):

The distribution of relief items was followed by a PDM survey (satisfaction survey) through which 210 of the people reached were interviewed by 35 volunteers (14 male; 21 female). The PDM survey took place during a spike in COVID-19 cases in the country; therefore, the GRCS volunteers administered the survey by phone. In total, a statistically representative sample comprising 210 adult service recipients (113 women; 97 men, representing 47% of the households receiving assistance) were interviewed (one person from one family). The respondents were selected with a random sampling approach, using a random function in the beneficiary database.

A summary of the key findings of the PDM are as follows:

- a) Overall, the respondents were very positive about the distribution process and the way they were informed about it. **83%** of the respondents said they received information 2-4 days in advance about the date and exact time of the distribution and **17%** received the information 5-7 days before the distribution.
- b) **74%** of the respondents received the information regarding the distribution both from the Red Cross and the local municipality. **24%** of the respondents received the information from other sources, such as local community members and social media.
- c) The majority of the respondents were aware that the local authorities and the GRCS organized the distribution process jointly. **95%** of the respondents stated that Red Cross staff/volunteers and local authorities brought the parcels to their homes. Only **5%** of the respondents did not receive parcels at home, and they picked them up themselves.
- d) **84%** of the respondents rated the composition of parcels as high; and **95%** rated that the quality of the received items as good.
- e) The PDM confirmed the relevance of the support provided: **58%** of the respondents rated the content of the parcels as "very useful" and **42%** as "useful".
- f) **The survey sought to understand if the targeted population would have preferred to receive different type of support in addition to the distributed items. 79%** of the respondents noted that they would have preferred receiving medical items while the rest (21%) preferred receiving other types of assistance such as cash, furniture, etc.
- g) **53%** of the respondents were very satisfied and **47%** were satisfied with all services provided by GRCS and its volunteers during the emergency response.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,780

Male: 867

Female: 913

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people who report during the satisfaction survey that the food items received were matching their needs	70%	84%

#### Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

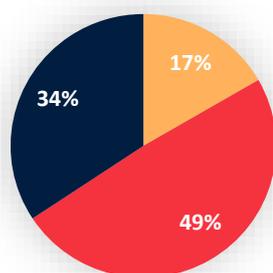
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency food parcels	445	445
# of people provided with emergency food parcels	1,780	1,780
# of people surveyed for post-distribution monitoring	235	210

#### Narrative description of achievements

A total of 1,780 individuals (445 households) affected by the disaster were provided by food and non-food assistance through a one-time distribution as planned by the operational strategy. Each family received one food parcel containing 5 units of flour (1 kg), 1 unit of salt (1 kg), 2 units of sugar (800 gr), 12 units of rice (800 gr), 3 packs of tea, 24 packs of pasta (500 gr), 6 packs of buckwheat (800 gr), 1 unit of oil (1 liter), and 10 units of lentils (800 gr). Each household item kit contained 2 pcs of blankets and 1 pc of kettle.

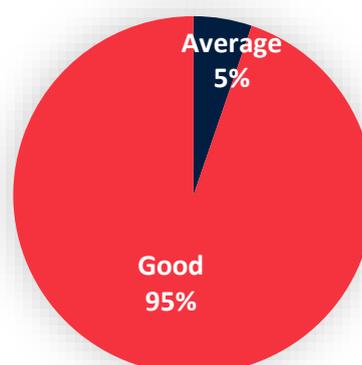
The distribution was followed by a PDM survey with a statistically representative sample comprising 210 adults (113 women; 97 men). The survey revealed the satisfaction exceeding the targets set for the operation, i.e. 84% of the respondents rated the composition of parcels as high; and 95% rated that the quality of the received items as good.

Please rate your satisfaction level with the selection of the items for the distribution? 1 - lowest, 5 - highest



■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5

What do you think of the quality of each item you received?

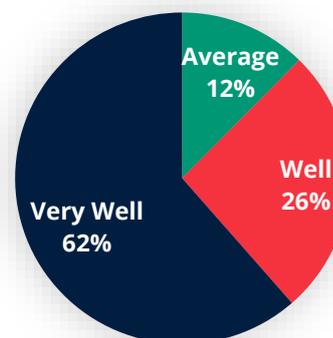


## Challenges

Due to the COVID-19 situation in the country, a door-to-door approach was adopted for the distribution of the relief items with the aim of mitigating the risk of exposure to the COVID-19 infection among the targeted population, as well as to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers. According to the PDM survey findings, 62% of the respondents found the distribution very well organized.

There were also some challenges when planning the post-distribution survey due to the pandemic. In order to avoid direct contact with the targeted population and to reduce the risk of spreading the virus further, the GRCS, with the support of IFRC, updated and digitalized the survey. The GRCS volunteers conducted the post-distribution survey by phone, covering a total of 210 individuals.

How well was the distribution organized?



## Lessons Learned

One of the important lessons learned was the importance of using digitalized tools for the data collection forms both for assessment and registration of people as well as for post-distribution survey. The digitalized tools facilitated the flow of data from the field to the branches and HQ, and ensured timely analysis for actions.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1,780

Male: 867

Female: 913

**Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through provision of appropriate sanitation and hygiene items to the affected population.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people who report through the satisfaction survey that the hygiene items received were relevant for their needs	70%	84%

**Output 1.1 Hygiene needs of the most affected population by the floods are improved.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with hygiene kits	1,780	1,780
# of households provided with hygiene sets	445	445
# of people surveyed for post-distribution monitoring	235	210

### Narrative description of achievements

A total of 1,780 individuals (445 households) affected by the disaster were provided with hygiene items through a one-time distribution as planned by the operational strategy. Each family received one hygiene kit containing 60 pcs of facemasks, 2 pcs of toothpaste, 4 pcs of toothbrush, 8 rolls of toilet paper, 2 pcs of liquid soap (400 gr.), 2 pcs of dishwashing liquid soap (500 gr.), 2 pcs of baby soap, and 1 pc of wet wipes. The distributions were complemented by risk communication on health and hygiene promotion, focusing on COVID-19 preventive measures.

The distribution was followed by a PDM survey with a statistically representative sample comprising 210 adults (113 women; 97 men) interviewed (one person from one family). The survey revealed the satisfaction exceeding the targets set for the operation, i.e. 84% of respondents rated the composition of parcels as high; and 95% rated that the quality of received items as good. On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being lowest and 5 being highest), 34% of the interviewed people rated their satisfaction with the selection of items for the distribution as 5, 49% as 4, and 17% as 3.

### Challenges

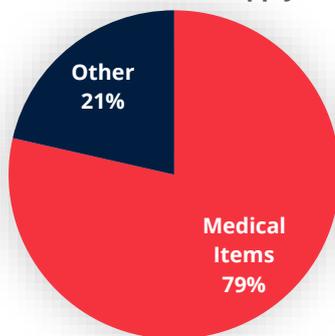
Due to the COVID-19 situation in the country, a door-to-door approach was adopted for the distribution of the relief items with the aim of mitigating the risk of exposure to the COVID-19 infection among the targeted population, as well as to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers.

There were also some challenges when planning the post distribution survey due to the pandemic. In order to avoid direct contact with the targeted population and to reduce the risk of spreading the virus further, the GRCS, with the support of IFRC updated and digitalized the survey. The GRCS volunteers conducted the post-distribution survey by phone, covering a total of 210 individuals.

### Lessons Learned

It is noteworthy that 79% of the people interviewed as part of the PDM survey requested medical items to be included as part of the distributed items. On the other hand, all of the respondents claimed to be satisfied with the services provided by the GRCS in response to the disaster, with 53% of the respondents being very satisfied, and 47% satisfied. The digital information management of the data collection and analysis proved of great importance for the operation, and afforded the GRCS to ensure the timeliness of the response.

Would you have preferred to receive a different type of assistance instead? (Please select all that apply)?



How satisfied are you with all the services that GRCS provided in your community during the emergency response?



## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 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**

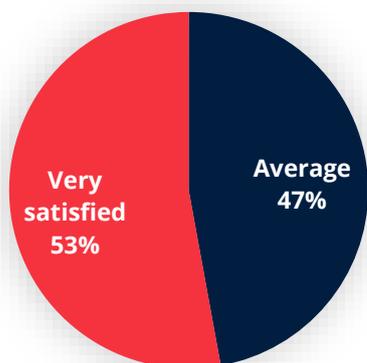
**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of local volunteers who are mobilized and involved in the response activities	80%	80%
% of volunteers properly trained for the implemented field activities	100%	100%

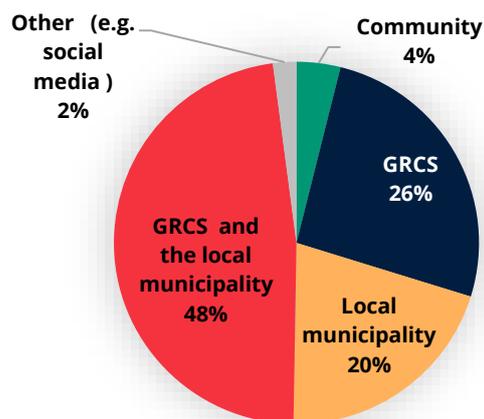
### Narrative description of achievements

The availability and capacity of the local volunteer network allowed the GRCS' DM Department to immediately deploy its volunteer teams to the affected locations; a total of 48 branch volunteers were mobilized to collect data for the needs assessment; undertake disaster risk reduction and awareness raising activities to prepare the most vulnerable households for the imminent weather; conduct a needs assessment and participate in the emergency response activities in the affected locations. A total of 35 volunteers took part in the data collection as part of the PDM survey. 53% of the respondents considered themselves very satisfied with the overall behaviour and support of the GRCS volunteers and staff, while 47% of the respondents rated their satisfaction as average. This finding requires further analysis to better understand the responses to this question, and the opportunities for operational learning and improvements. 74% of the respondents were informed about the assistance by the GRCS (including GRCS HQ, and local branches), while 26% of the respondents were informed via other sources (local municipality, community and social media). This indicates majority of the beneficiaries are well informed about the assistance through GRCS channels.

How satisfied are you with the overall behavior and support of GRCS volunteers and staff?



Who informed you about the assistance ?



### Challenges

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, it was challenging to ensure the safety of the volunteers and staff involved in the response activities. The risk was mitigated by taking all safety measures: the volunteers and staff involved in the response activities were equipped with the personal protective equipment to avoid further spreading of the virus.

Also, due to the worsened pandemic situation, it was difficult and not safe to travel to the branches and conduct the trainings for volunteers on post-distribution survey and usage of the Kobo data collection tool. Therefore, the GRCS used online tools to conduct the training.

### Lessons Learned

The affected areas are prone to fires, droughts, landslides and floods, as well as hailstorms for some parts of the region. The communities in these areas experience issues with ravine and drainage systems. Many of the systems/infrastructures need more regular maintenance which could be the reason why floods or rains cause serious damage. More technical support could be provided to the communities in how to make basic repairs to reinforce the existing structures to prevent the effects of floods.

The PDM confirmed the relevance of the support provided: **58%** of the respondents rated the content of the parcels as "very useful" and **42%** as "useful". **79%** of the respondents noted that they preferred receiving medical items while the rest (21%) preferred receiving other types of assistance such as cash, furniture, etc. These findings need to be taken into account for future responses to maximize the relevance of support. Furthermore, despite clear indications from both the needs assessments and the PDM survey related to the relevance of the type of support provided, the GRCS should use this disaster as an indication regarding its level of cash preparedness. The fact that cash and voucher assistance is associated with high reputational risks in Georgia calls for advocacy measures to increase understanding and knowledge of humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies and disasters.

## International Disaster Response

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

**Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of IFRC monitoring visits	2	1
Operational review is conducted	Yes	No
Post-distribution monitoring/ satisfaction survey is conducted	2	1

## Narrative description of achievements

The DREF operation was actively monitored by the IFRC CCD through weekly coordination meetings, monthly reports and one field visit. One PDM survey was conducted due to the one-time distribution process throughout the response. Due to the epidemiological situation in the country and the related restrictions in place during the operation, it was impossible to conduct an operational review for this operation. The review is planned to take place in May 2022 as part of GRCS' disaster preparedness process. The GRCS is currently moving into a new permanent office, in which the DM department will be established in an improved format to strengthen GRCS' role to fulfil its mandate as a response actor in Georgia, including coordination, communication and cooperation with its branches, civil protection mechanism and other response actors in Georgia. The ongoing process to strengthen GRCS DM is largely informed by the recent PER exercise as well as the comprehensive operational review that was conducted by IFRC and the Austrian RC in 2019 on two DREF operations (floods and demonstrations), findings from which are still relevant and valid for operational learning and improvements.

## Challenges

The main challenges were posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in Georgia during the operation. In addition to the operational review being postponed, it is also worth mentioning that the PDM survey was limited to data collection via phone interviews. Although face-to-face data collection would have provided more in-depth observation and qualitative findings, the data collection method was determined due to the epidemiological situation in the country.

## Lessons Learned

The digital information management of the data collection and analysis proved of great importance for the operation, in particular to ensure the timeliness of the response.

## D. Financial Report

The total budget for the DREF operation was **CHF 176,860**. After finalizing the operation, there remains a balance of **CHF 8,040** 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.*

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

### In the Georgia Red Cross Society

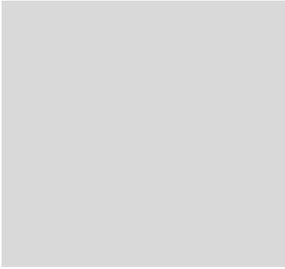
- **Nino Osepaishvili**, Secretary General  
phone: +995593991525; email: [nosepaishvili@redcross.ge](mailto:nosepaishvili@redcross.ge)
- **Kakhaber Mamuladze**, Deputy Secretary General/Head of Disaster Management Department  
phone: +995577230026; email: [dm@redcross.ge](mailto:dm@redcross.ge)

### In the IFRC Regional Office for Europe

- **Andreas von Weissenberg**, Head of DCC, [andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org](mailto:andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org)
- **Agnes Rajacic**, Senior Disaster Management Officer; phone: +36 1 888 4537; email: [agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org](mailto:agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

- **Antoine Belair**, Senior Officer, Ops. Coordination, [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org), phone: +41 79 708 314



**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- **Andrej Naricyn**, Head of Partnerships and Resource Development, email: [andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org](mailto:andrej.naricyn@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- **David Kohlmann**, PMER Manager a.i., [david.kohlmann@ifrc.org](mailto:david.kohlmann@ifrc.org)

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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.

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/09-2022/01	Operation	MDRGE015
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Apr/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRGE015 - Georgia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 07 Oct 2021 to 31 Jan 2022

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>176,860</b>
DREF Allocations	176,860
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-168,820</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>8,040</b>

## II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods	83,510	168,820	-85,311
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	62,636		62,636
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>146,146</b>	<b>168,820</b>	<b>-22,674</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	1,740		1,740
EA02 - Secretariat Services	7,000		7,000
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	21,974		21,974
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>30,714</b>		<b>30,714</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>176,860</b>	<b>168,820</b>	<b>8,040</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/09-2022/01	Operation	MDRGE015
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Apr/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRGE015 - Georgia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 07 Oct 2021 to 31 Jan 2022

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,931</b>		<b>1,931</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	1,931		1,931
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>3,157</b>		<b>3,157</b>
Professional Fees	3,157		3,157
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,634</b>		<b>1,634</b>
Workshops & Training	1,634		1,634
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>771</b>
Financial Charges	1,485	714	771
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>157,859</b>	<b>157,802</b>	<b>57</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies	157,859	157,802	57
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>10,794</b>	<b>10,304</b>	<b>491</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	10,794	10,304	491
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>176,860</b>	<b>168,820</b>	<b>8,040</b>