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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Georgia: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRGE016	Glide n°:	FL-2022-0002261-GEO
Date of issue:	8 July 2022	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 October 2022
Category allocated to the disaster: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 357,773 CHF			
Total number of people affected:	5200 , in 10 municipalities	Number of people to be assisted:	3570 , in six municipalities
Provinces affected:	Ambrolauri, Tkibuli, Kutaisi, Senaki, Poti, Khobi, Zugdidi, Dusheti, Tianeti, Kazbegi	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, Samegrelo -Zemo Svaneti, Mtskheta-Mtaienti, Imereti Regions
Host National Society presence: GRCS DM Department, 18 staff members and 70 volunteers across six branches in Ambrolauri, Senaki, Zugdidi, Dusheti, Tkibuli, Taineti municipalities. In total, 39 branches countrywide, including 4,500 active volunteers and 198 staff members.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC Country Cluster Support Team for the South Caucasus.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Emergency Management Service of Ministry of Interior, Regional Government representatives, Local Municipalities			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Through June 21-26, 2022, heavy rains and strong wind seriously affected ten (10) municipalities in Georgia (Kazbegi, Tianeti, Dusheti, Tkibuli, Kutaisi, Ambrolauri, Senaki, Khobi, Poti and Zugdidi, see map below). The scope of the disaster covers Eastern and Western Georgia, both rural and urban settlements located in flatlands and high mountainous regions. Subsequently to heavy rainfall, central and adjacent streets of the settlements were flooded, roads were destroyed by the sudden mudflows and landslides or blocked by trees, many villages were flooded, and other state infrastructure such as bridges and inland roads, and power transmission towers were damaged. It became necessary to evacuate hundreds of people to shelters established by the local municipalities. Some families are still staying in flood-affected areas due to personal reasons but may require relocation and other forms of recovery support.

A special commission established by the Government of Georgia is assessing the damage caused by the heavy rain in the affected municipalities of Georgia. The Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia, regional and local municipalities, and Emergency Management Service (EMS) under the Ministry of Interior in Georgia are actively involved in the liquidation works of the flooding and the landslide in the affected municipalities. Liquidation works include cleaning and restoring damaged areas, properties, and infrastructure in the immediate aftermath of the emergency.

In Dusheti municipality, central roads were destroyed by the disaster, that left several mountainous villages in complete isolation from the rest of the country, including families with older people, children, around hundred tourists visiting the area. The effect of the disaster is particularly severe in this municipality due to the pre-existing difficult socio-economic situation in the area – 23% of the local population receives subsistence benefits and 55% of the municipality population depend on social benefits¹.

¹ http://ssa.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=GEO&sec_id=460

In **Ambrolauri** municipality, strong winds blew the roofs off several houses. In Poti and Senaki municipalities and Kutaisi city, the flood reached into residential houses and destroyed household items and family belongings. Around 100 families in Dusheti municipality were evacuated. 1 person is reported dead as a consequence of the mudflow. The Government allocated safe space/shelter for the evacuated persons immediately.

On a household level, the disaster has severely damaged the roofs as well as the ground/first floors of the residential houses, where families generally keep home electronics and stocks of food and hygiene items for long-term use. In rural areas, agricultural lands were severely flooded and fruit trees were destroyed. As agriculture is a substantial source of income of the households in the affected municipalities of Georgia, the damage caused by the disaster is foreseen to bring a heavy impact on the livelihood of the affected people.



Image 1: GRCS volunteers supporting affected households in Senaki after floods

This DREF operation targets 6 of the 10 affected municipalities, i.e. Ambrolauri, Dusheti, Senaki, Tkibuli, Zugdidi, Tianeti; from where the local authorities have requested support from the GRCS. The other four municipalities (Poti, Kutaisi, Mtskheta and Kazbegi) that were affected by the disaster are not being targeted within this DREF operation as the local authorities and the affected population have not requested support from the GRCS.

Table 1: Number of affected households and people in the 6 most affected municipalities requesting assistance

Affected Municipality	Number of people affected	Affected households
Ambrolauri	525	150
Dusheti	700	200
Senaki	1225	350
Tkibuli	350	100
Zugdidi	420	120
Tianeti	350	100
Total	3570	1020

Summary of the current response

Through June 22-27, local authorities of six municipalities (Ambrolauri, Senaki, Zugdidi, Dusheti, Tkibuli, Tianeti) officially approached the Georgia Red Cross Society (GRCS) with the request to assist the affected population. Georgia Red Cross has mobilized a total of 70 volunteers in the six branches in the affected regions to assess the situation at household level and to support the affected people, focusing on evacuations, psychosocial support of casualties, cleaning and disinfections.

During the rapid needs assessment (within 72 hours after the disaster occurrence) of the affected households, the volunteers used needs assessment forms elaborated by the GRCS in coordination with the key stakeholders. GRCS branch staff and volunteers are coordinating their activities with local authorities. The volunteers have reached a total of 20% of the affected households during the data collection phase; based on initial findings, the GRCS identified *basic food, hygiene and non-food items* as urgent needs of the affected households. Based on the impact analysis, which from the GRCS' local branches in close coordination with the local authorities, a **total of 1020 households (3570 people)** were identified to be targeted (see table 1).

The response is solely undertaken by the local authorities in cooperation with the GRCS. To the best of GRCS' knowledge, no other NGO or private sector entity is providing support to the affected population due to limited funding and absence of disaster management projects in the affected areas.

Overview of Host National Society Response action

The Georgia Red Cross Society is the largest humanitarian organization in Georgia with countrywide presence and coverage through its 39 branches and over 4,500 active volunteers. GRCS operates local branches in all six targeted affected municipalities (Tianeti, Dusheti, Tkibuli, Ambrolauri, Senaki and Zugdidi). This allowed the GRCS Disaster Management (DM) department to immediately deploy its volunteer teams to the affected locations. Georgia Red Cross Society's DM department immediately deployed a total of 70 GRCS volunteers to conduct a rapid assessment of the damages and needs in the affected areas of Tianeti, Dusheti, Tkibuli, Ambrolauri, Senaki and Zugdidi. Apart from conducting the assessment, volunteers from the branches were involved in the response activities, such as supporting the affected families (90 HHs have been supported so far) with the



Image 2: Photo taken by GRCS volunteers of an older person receiving psychosocial support (PSS) during clearing and disinfection after floods

clearing and disinfecting their houses after the **mud and floodwater**. With Mental Health and Psychosocial Support being a strategic priority of the GRCS, the volunteers also providing **Psychosocial Support (PSS)**, focused on **Psychological First Aid (PFA)** to the affected population, especially to the older people within the affected population. The GRCS operates a **National Helpline** that provides the affected population with access to PFA, active listening, counselling, and referrals to appropriate and advanced services upon identified needs. GRCS managed to immediately mobilize the **Personal Protective Equipment** (shovels, boots etc.) for shipment from the HQ warehouse to Dusheti branch, so that the volunteers instantly were able to get involved in the response activities to support the most vulnerable population. All branch representatives – staff and volunteers are maintaining close coordination with the respective local authorities. GRCS branch representatives conducted briefings on safety measures for volunteers before the involvement in the response activities.

Within the framework of past Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) projects, **Disaster Response Volunteer Teams** were established and trained for emergency response in the affected communities. As a result, GRCS has a total of 200 active volunteers at branch level trained in Disaster Management, First Aid, and PSS including PFA and needs assessment components. The mobilized volunteers maintain regular communication with the relevant structures and the local communities to support them in the cases of need. The volunteer teams were actively involved in annual simulation exercises together with the local authorities before the pandemic outbreak in Georgia. GRCS is actively working with the local population and the stakeholders through regular awareness-raising activities (trainings, workshops, distribution of booklets, leaflets, etc.). The volunteers, who had completed DRR trainings during other DM projects, were involved immediately in the response activities, supporting the flood-affected population, conducting the rapid assessment and other relevant measures. The Georgia Red Cross has conducted two rounds of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process, first one in 2018 to identify the main needs and gaps for the efficient NS preparedness mechanism to respond effectively to disasters and the key prioritized steps are elaborated in the GRCS PER plan of action, that was implemented within next two years. Technical support to implementation of the planned activities was regularly provided by IFRC ROE and NSs partners.

The main needs of the GRCS were elaboration of the contingency plan and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the better preparedness of the NS during the emergency; this was achieved in 2018 and revisited several times in the subsequent years. These preparedness measures have facilitated the rapid response at community level, including prompt assessment and provision of the PFA.

The GRCS fulfills its auxiliary role to the public authorities the humanitarian field, and its role as the leading humanitarian organization being included in the Civil Safety National Plan of Georgia. Georgia Red Cross Society is actively working with the local authorities and central Government, especially with the Emergency Management Service of Georgia at local and central levels, in coordination of the response efforts. The assessment of the situation in affected communities is conducted together with the local authorities and the methods and the types of assistance are jointly identified. GRCS

will maintain close coordination and information sharing with the local authorities, Emergency Management Service of Georgia and other key stakeholders during the whole DREF operation.

Lessons learned in previous operations

Within the capacity outlined above, it is worth noting that GRCS has accumulated vast experience and knowledge in responding to sudden emergencies and disasters both at national and local levels in Georgia. Recent response operations have been concluded with efforts to measure i) lessons learned at the NS' level, and ii) effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of response operations. In November 2019, IFRC facilitated a lessons learned workshop (LLW) and operational review was carried out in cooperation with the GRCS and the Austrian Red Cross, on two DREF operations in Georgia; i) Georgia – Floods (MDRGE012)², and ii) Georgia – Demonstrations (MDRGE013)³. The LLW revealed some delays of procurement of NFIs for distribution under the DREF floods operation; however, the GRCS was able to distribute all relief items within the operation's timeframe and these were found to be of great relevance for the needs of the affected population as other organizations did not respond in the targeted areas. The cooperation between the GRCS and local authorities was further found to be effective for the needs assessment and the distribution of relief items; The same cooperation modality is applied to this response operation. The DREF demonstrations operation was found to have provided critical visibility and positioning opportunity to the GRCS for first aid provision in the case of mass gatherings or civil unrest. According to the LLW's findings, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) would have been an ideal response mechanism, in particular considering the impact on the main livelihoods of the affected people; however, CVA (in particular, unconditional cash) is not a methodology widely disseminated or well-understood in the country. The government uses it for social programs or specific programs (e.g. to cover the costs of pesticides for farmers) but no examples exist for emergency or disaster response. Furthermore, a CVA feasibility study was undertaken by IFRC in 2020; the study revealed certain limitations concerning the eligibility of cash and voucher assistance in Georgia. People who receive social assistance or are registered in the Governmental protection schemes are obliged to indicate the cash assistance in the income tax statement, which then counts as income.

The previous DREF operation in Georgia⁴ included a comprehensive post-distribution monitoring survey, during which the GRCS gained invaluable experience in measuring the satisfaction level of the targeted people with the humanitarian assistance received. The PDM survey confirmed the timeliness and relevance of the type of support provided; 84% of the respondents rated the composition of parcels as high; and 95% rated that the quality of the received items as good.

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

1. **IFRC** Country Cluster Delegation, based in Tbilisi, Georgia. The office comprises of four international staff and four local staff: Head of Delegation, Programme Coordinator, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) delegate, Education in Emergencies delegate, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (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 of 89 staff members, of which 74 are national (Residents) and 15 internationals (Mobile). ICRC is not involved in the response operation.
3. **Partner National Societies (PNSs)** present are 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. Ongoing DRR projects supported by Austrian Red Cross and Italian Red Cross serve to support the DREF operation, in particular through the DM capacity building of the volunteer network.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In accordance with the Civil Safety National Plan, the GRCS takes the lead among external NGOs and maintains close communication with the relevant non-state actors in Georgia (Save the Children, ASB, CENN, People in Need, Caritas, Salvation Army, etc.). These NGOs do not provide any assistance to the affected population and are not involved in the response activities due to the limited funding available and limited disaster management experience.

The local authorities took early actions to evacuate families to safe shelters in coordination with the GRCS. The needs assessment is led by the local authorities through which the authorities focus on the structural damages and the impact on the communities and households' infrastructure whereas the GRCS focuses on assessing the needs and damages

² For further information, see: [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\) for the DREF Operation – Georgia: Floods \(MDRGE012\)](#) and its [Final Report](#)

³ For further information, see: [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\) for the DREF Operation – Georgia: Demonstrations \(MDRGE013\)](#) and its [Final Report](#).

⁴ For further information, see: [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\) for the DREF Operation – Georgia: Floods \(MDRGE014\)](#) and its [Final Report](#)

at household level. Renovations of agricultural lands, damaged roads, bridges and public and private facilities will be undertaken by the local authorities as part of the recovery phase.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

The needs analysis is based on initial findings of the rapid assessment, which is currently being conducted by the volunteer teams (70 volunteers in total) in the affected areas jointly with the local authorities. To date, the GRCS has interviewed 35% of the affected population. The GRCS focuses on assessing the needs and damages at household level whereas the local authorities focus on the structural damages and impact on the communities and households' infrastructure. The findings will be cross-checked and analyzed jointly, and presented as part of the first monthly update in line with the reporting requirements for the DREF operation.

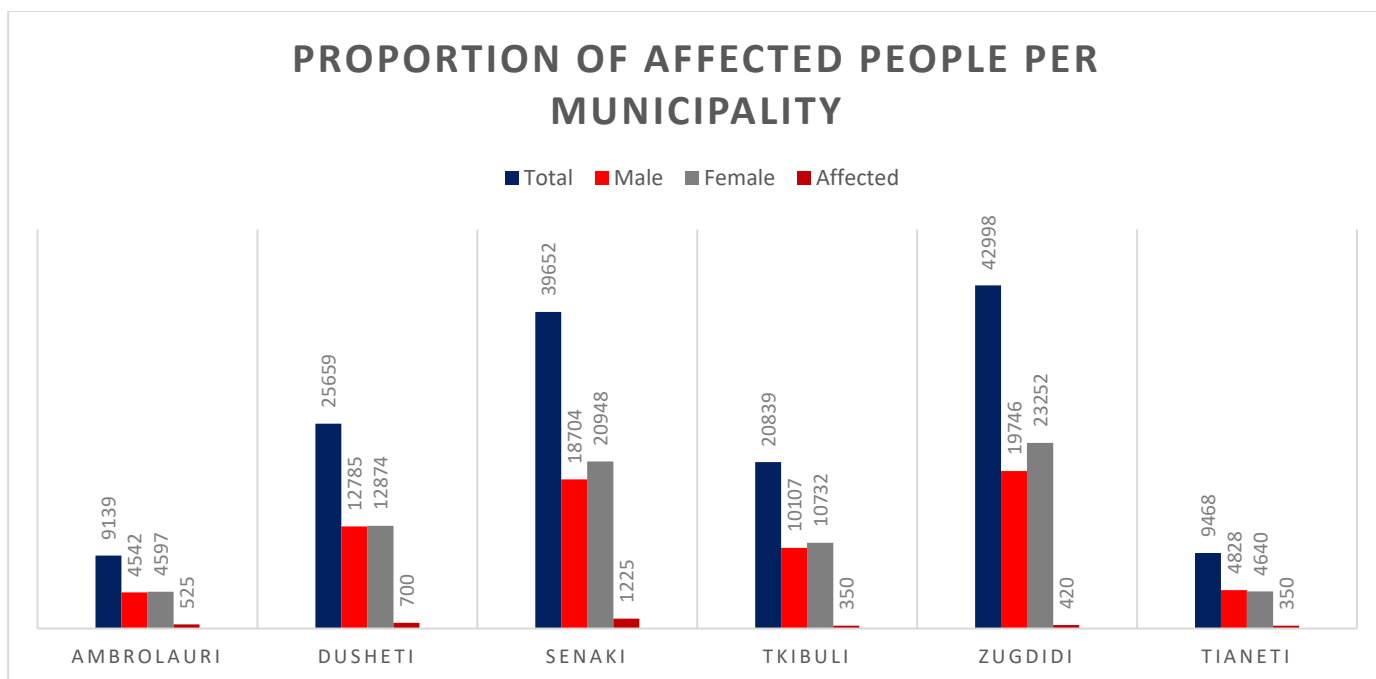
The data is being collected with a qualitative approach via door-to-door visits conducted by trained volunteers to accumulate primary data. The GRCS is also relying on secondary data collected via frequent updates and information from the local authorities and the Governor's offices of the targeted areas. GRCS HQ regularly receives updated information from the branches and from the local authorities as well.

A total of 35% of the affected population has been interviewed. Based on the accumulated information, it is clearly underlined that the affected population lost their food stocks during the disaster and they need support for the food and non-food items at this stage. While the dominant concern expressed by the respondents revolves around repairing houses and livelihood sources of income, 95% of the interviewed people identify food and household items as the most urgent and prioritized needs for the next three months. Hygiene items are identified as the second most prioritized need to afford the households with basic measures to protect their health and well-being for the next 3 months. When asked if someone in the household would require psychosocial support, 43% of the respondents answered the question positively.

It is foreseen that the local authorities will recover the damaged houses and agricultural lands. The heavy rain and the landslide have caused severe damages to basements and ground floors of the houses, where people are keeping their household food and hygiene stocks. Dusheti Local Authorities have already provided safe shelter for more than 100 households in the villages of the municipality. While there are still uncertainties with the timeframe of the agricultural recoveries, the urgent and unmet needs of the affected population are **basic food and household items**.

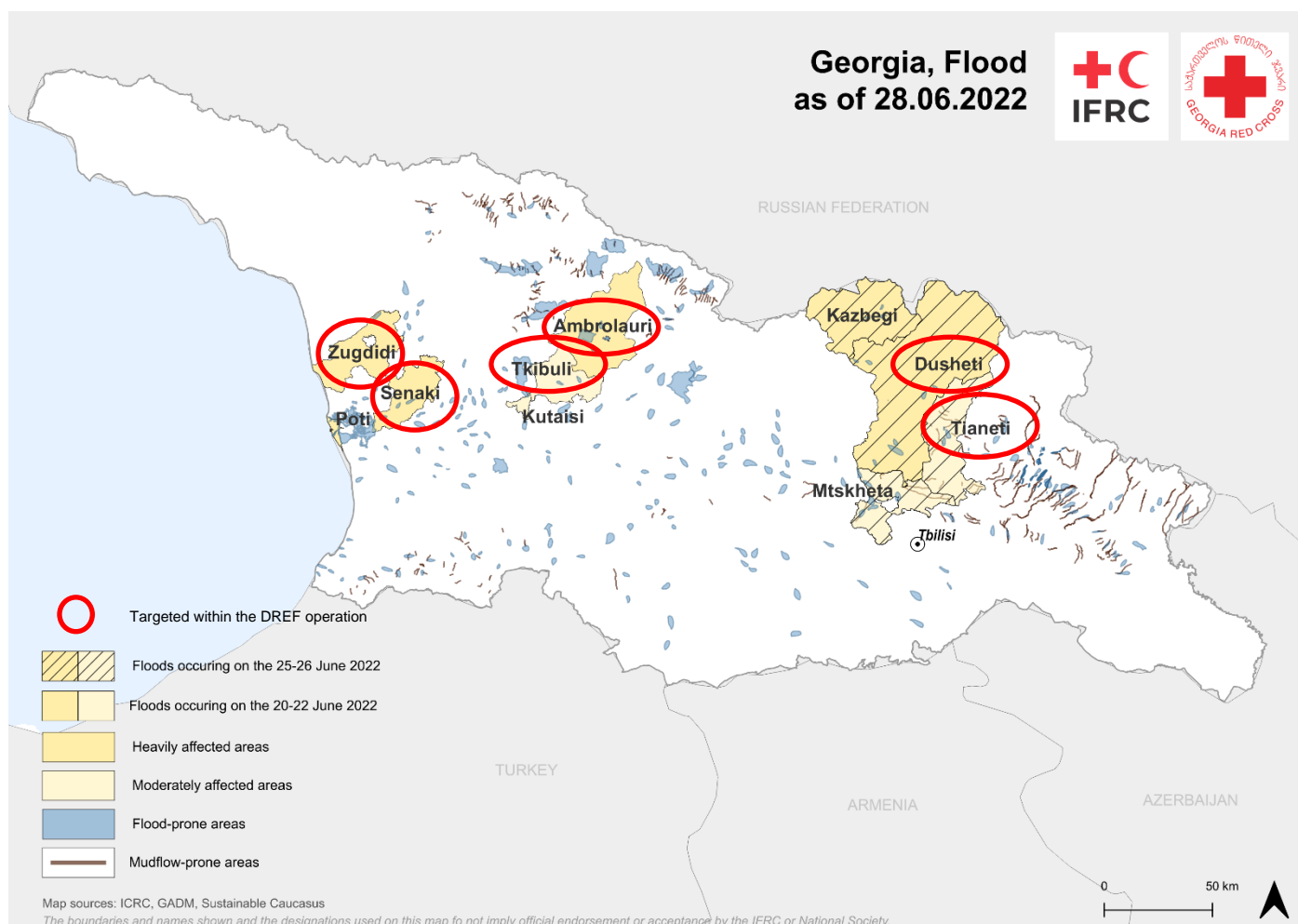


Image 3: Photo taken by GRCS volunteer showing the impact of heavy winds on houses in Ambrolauri



Targeting

Targeting is based on the assessment in coordination with the local authorities. Special focus is placed on the degree to which the households have been damaged in combination with the degree of vulnerability of the affected households, with a particular consideration to people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, large families, people with children, and older adults. Based on this, the GRCS aims to target a total of 3,570 people (1020 households) who were most affected in the six municipalities (Ambrolauri, Dusheti, Senaki, Tkibuli, Zugdidi, Tianeti) where the local authorities have requested support from the GRCS. The other four municipalities (Poti, Kutaisi, Mtskheta and Kazbegi) that were affected by the disaster are not being targeted within this DREF operation as the local authorities and the affected population have not requested support from the GRCS.



Scenario planning

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	Potential Response
More rain in the coming days, weeks	4	4	The situation will worsen, and it will cause more damage to the affected households. The rain can affect other municipalities. The heavy rain can cause additional landslides.	Currently the situation is stable. GRCS will disseminate DRR and early actions messages; mobilize more resources for providing the necessary support and timely response.
People remain without basic needs (food,	1	4	This will create additional problems for the local population and the Georgia	GRCS will maintain communication with local people in need to inform them about planned assistance to come. There are also coping mechanisms in the community when people are

and non-food items) for weeks or months			Red Cross Society. However, this scenario is highly unlikely	providing available support to each other during emergencies. In case of the prolonged effect continues, the GRCS will mobilize additional resources, both human and material, to help the communities in need or provide the necessary assistance to the governmental bodies in emergency response.
Lockdown due to COVID-19	2	4	Prices of the food and non-food items are raised. Local population are isolated in the houses. Immediate likelihood of the scenario is low.	Volunteer groups will visit the affected households and will provide necessary basic food and non-food items. The volunteers will visit to the elderly to make small shopping and support them otherwise. Necessary protection equipment will be provided to the volunteers during the response activities. The pattern of distribution of the items will be changed – e.g. volunteers will leave the parcels at the entrance of the targeted households.

Operation Risk Assessment

GRCS has a high reputation and a trust, good cooperation and partnership with the authorities, key stakeholders, and the local population Georgia wide. The situation with the COVID-19 pandemic can affect the overall implementation of planned response activities. The following risks have been 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 are in place for the GRCS staff and volunteers. The staff and volunteers have received all necessary/relevant trainings to ensure safety during response activities. Distribution process will be organized by door-to-door rather than central points, which allows for physical distancing. The stores are open and there are no difficulties in procuring the required products.
People are frustrated that they do not receive the support	2	4	Clear targeting criteria will be communicated and coordinated through relevant and appropriate channels of communication.
Complaints towards GRCS is publicized in the media	2	4	GRCS will systematically log feedback and complaints and will act accordingly on the sensitive complaints.
Community needs exceed the capacity of GRCS available funding	3	3	Design and implement a communication plan to manage the expectations of the local population. Map other available services in the country to assure proper referrals if the identified needs exceed GRCS's capacity.

B. Operational strategy

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the operation is to provide timely relief assistance to 1020 affected households (3570 people) in six affected regions, whose houses were flooded, or affected by the landslide and strong wind, through the distribution of **basic food and household items**. All targeted households will receive assistance.

Proposed strategy:

GRCS is implementing the following activities within the DREF operation:

- **Needs assessment** and finalization of lists of targeted people specifying further the extent and scope of damages jointly with the local authorities. Assessment will determine the final combination of relief items to diversify food and hygiene kits focused on women, older adults and people living with disabilities.
- Procurement and Distribution of essential **household items** (to be used for three months) with integrated health and hygiene promotion (COVID-19).
- Procurement and Distribution of **food parcels** to 1020 households (3570 people) in compliance with the SPHERE standards.
- Provision of Psychosocial Support to casualties via in-person consultations and dissemination of targeted messages.
- Joint monitoring by IFRC and GRCS, including Post-distribution monitoring surveys to measure the satisfaction among the targeted population with the support provided, the GRCS services, the registration process and the distribution.
- A participatory lessons learned workshop will be conducted to measure relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the DREF operation; the workshop will further be used to introduce IFRC's simplified Early Action Protocols.

Content of food parcel	Quantity
Pasta 500 gr	15 pkg.
Tea	5 pkg.
Rice (800 gr)	14 units
Salt (1 kg)	2 pkg.
Oil (1liter)	2 units
Buckwheat (800gr)	2 pkg.
Sugar (800 gr)	2 packages
Sweets	22 units
Lentils (800g)	2 pkg.
Flour (2 kg)	1 pkg.

Items	Quantity
Face mask	1 pac
Tooth paste	2 pcs
Tooth brush	4 pcs
Toilet paper	8 rolls
Liquid Soap	1 pcs
Dishwashing liquid	4 pc
Shampoo	1 pac
Baby Soap	2 Pc
Wet towels	1

Human resource

The GRCS will continue the mobilization of its existing volunteers from the affected communities. The targeted areas comprise a network of 200 volunteers; so far, 70 volunteers are directly involved and mobilization of additional volunteers will be based on programming needs. Local branches and the GRCS DM staff will support the proper implementation of the operation. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for South Caucasus will provide technical support to the GRCS during the implementation and monitoring of the DREF operation.

Logistics and supply chain

The GRCS has a logistics department and procurement guidelines in place which are in full compliance with the IFRC procurement standards and the locally pertaining legal requirements. Operational measures are taking into account lessons learned from previous DREF operations to ensure efficient supply chain.

⁵ The food parcel composition does meet the International Minimum Standard of energy (KCAL) per day per person, and also respecting the culture in Georgia. The parcel is designed by local staff based on the community feedback and in consultation with the local nutritionist that helped in determining the correct selection of various items.

⁶ Hygiene items will include diversify hygiene kits for women, children and people with disabilities; specific hygiene items will also be identified to meet the needs of older adults, women and children among the affected population, which will be validated by the assessment at household level.

Communications

COVID-19 related informational materials, phone card, local internet fees will be provided to the volunteers. The visibility of GRCS activities and strengthening of the National Society's image will be ensured through the following activities: maximizing the visibility of the National Society through appropriate branding of volunteers and staff, local press releases, local media field visits, sharing photos on GRCS and IFRC social media channels.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

GRCS and the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Southern Caucasus (based in Tbilisi) will jointly monitor the action; IFRC CCD has a dedicated Senior PMER Officer in place. Activity-based monitoring measures will be undertaken, as well as timely post-distribution monitoring measures to examine the response relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency. Short, bulletpoint-style monthly reports are to be compiled by the National Society, informing the IFRC on the progress and challenges of the operation, along with a monitoring plan / indicator tracking table to map out, ensure the collection, and keep track of key project indicators. A lessons learned workshop is to be organized at the end of the operation to document and follow up on key operational and organizational learnings.

Community Engagement and Accountability

GRCS has a dedicated CEA officer in place, who is supported by IFRC CEA delegate in-country. GRCS operates a central feedback mechanism, with the hotline service being the major communication channel. All feedback, including complaints, is collected and documented using the ODK toolkit. The feedback data is stored in a unified database hosted by GRCS. The feedback mechanism is supported by Microsoft Flows, which generates automated notifications to designated focal points per sector and location. This system ensures an efficient response to all feedback comments received, and a holistic analysis for decision making at program and management levels. The feedback mechanism will be expanded to include additional feedback channels and ensure feedback collected throughout the response, which will feed into the central system. There is also a need to establish and train local teams of volunteer with consultation skills to support feedback and community consultations processes, including monitoring for any emerging tensions. A structured PDM will be conducted separately, including questions about suitability and quality of items provided, and the services provided by GRCS – particularly if people felt they were treated with respect and dignity.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The intervention will be based on the IFRC's minimum standards to Protection, Gender and Inclusion in emergencies. The distributions will be centered around dignity, access, participation, and safety (DAPS principles). As there is a general lack of information about available support from the Government and how to access it, information accessibility will be of key concern throughout the response in parallel with CEA. All data collected will be disaggregated by sex and age.

Further, due to the worsening of people's socio-economic situation, coordination with livelihood and basic needs interventions will be necessary to guarantee that people at risk of SGBV or exploitation are linked to economic opportunities and interventions. It is known that the risk of Intimate partner violence (IPV) can increase due to reduction of livelihood resources and deterioration of financial burden, leading to tensions and aggressive behaviors, mainly against women. This will be monitored as part of the central feedback mechanism as well as part of the post-distribution monitoring.

Information technologies (IT)

GRCS webpage and FB page will be actively used for the information sharing with the public on DREF activities-Photos, and other relevant materials. GRCS has a professional IT support in case of any need.

Security

The areas of the operation do not have any major security issues. Cooperation with the local authorities will ensure the safety and security at the distribution points. Cooperation with the local municipalities and public authorities will be essentially crucial to safely and timely access the relatively remote areas for the distribution, where the disaster has damaged the essential infrastructure. To take the pandemic context into considerations, GRCS will work with the local population and all the key stakeholders to follow all the rules and procedures set by the National Disease Control Center, WHO, and IFRC.

Administration and Finance

GRCS Finance Department will follow the financial component implementation and will provide inputs for the development of the final report.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 3570

Male: 2140

Female: 1430

Requirements (CHF): 155,124

Needs analysis: Based on the needs assessment and request from the local authorities, hygiene parcels will be distributed to afford the affected population to reduce the impact of the disaster on their health and well-being. Support will be provided with a one-off distribution hygiene parcels. Assessment will determine the final combination of relief items to diversify food and hygiene kits focused on women, older adults and people living with disabilities.

Population to be assisted: 1020 affected households (3570 people) will receive hygiene parcels (considered to be used for a period of three months). All activities will be accompanied with health and hygiene promotion conducted by the local volunteers.

Programme standards/benchmarks: In providing assistance, GRCS will adhere to international Sphere standards. Special attention will be given to older adults, women, children and people living with disabilities.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases have been reduced through provision of appropriate sanitation and hygiene items for affected population.	% of people who report during the satisfaction survey that the hygiene items received were relevant for their needs (target: 70%)											
		Output 1.1. Hygiene needs of the most affected population by the floods are improved.											
	Activities planned /Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP029	Detailed assessment to identify areas for intervention	x	x	x									
AP029	Procurement of hygiene parcels		x	x	x	x	x						
AP029	Distribution of hygiene parcels			x	x	x	x	x					
AP029	Awareness raising for hygiene promotion and health activities (COVID-19)			x	x	x	x	x					
AP029	Monitoring of the distribution and satisfaction survey							x	x	x	x	x	X



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 3570

Male: 2140

Female: 1430

Requirements (CHF): 132,963

Needs analysis: Based on the needs assessment and requests from the local authorities, 1020 households need basic food and household items to meet the needs arising as a consequence of the disaster for a period of three months.

Population to be assisted: 1020 affected families (3570 people) will receive food items and vouchers for household items. The proportion of the food items and vouchers will be decided upon the results of the needs assessment and further discussions on the prevailing possibilities, market access in the affected areas.

Programme standards/benchmarks: In providing assistance, GRCS will adhere to international Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods	% of people who report during the satisfaction survey that the food items received where sufficient for the intended time period (target: 70%)											
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food and household items are provided to the most affected communities	- Number of households provided with Emergency food parcels (target: 1020) - Number of people provided with Emergency food parcels (target: 3570) - Number of households provided with vouchers for essential household items (target: 1020) - Number of people provided with vouchers for household essential items (target: 3570)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP008	Detailed assessment of the basic food needs of the affected population	x	x	x									
AP008	Procurement of food parcels		x	x	x	x	x						
AP008	Procurement of essential household items		x	x	x	x	x						
AP008	Distribution of food parcels			x	x	x	x						
AP008	Distribution of essential household items												
AP008	Monitoring of the distribution			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 69,687

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform													
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i>% of local volunteers who are mobilized and involved in the response activities. (target 80%) % of volunteers properly trained for the implemented field activities (target 100%)</i>												
	Activities planned /Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP040	Activate volunteers for the implementation of the plan	x	x	x										
AP040	Procurement of the PPE for 70 volunteers		x	x	x	x								
AP040	Insuring volunteers (70)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AP040	Deploy staff experts for the implementation of the plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP040	Conduct regular monitoring for the implementation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AP040	Conduct an evaluation of the implemented activities											x	x	
P&B Output Code	OutcomeS2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured													
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i>- Number of IFRC monitoring visits (target:2) - Operational review is conducted: Yes - Post-distribution monitoring/ satisfaction survey is conducted (target: 1)</i>												
	Activities planned /Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP046	IFRC Monitoring of distributions (PMER Officer, Programme Coordinator)				x	x			x	x				
AP042	Lessons Learned Workshop											x	x	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards													
		Activities planned /Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP050	Warehousing, goods reception, forwarding, fleet, fuel costs (not related to a specific area of focus)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

D. BUDGET

The budget of this DREF operation is **CHF 357, 773** [Please click here to see the budget.](#)

Contact information

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

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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

MDRGE016 - Georgia - Floods

08/07/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	90,168
Food	124,848
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	55,488
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	270,504
Storage	8,670
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,570
Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,240
National Staff	1,190
National Society Staff	4,080
Volunteers	27,183
Personnel	32,453
Workshops & Training	4,420
Workshops & Training	4,420
Information & Public Relations	5,100
Office Costs	8,160
Communications	2,040
Financial Charges	1,020
General Expenditure	16,320
DIRECT COSTS	335,937
INDIRECT COSTS	21,836
TOTAL BUDGET	357,773

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	132,963
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	155,124
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	127
AOF7	Migration	
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	23,392
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	46,168
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		357,773

