



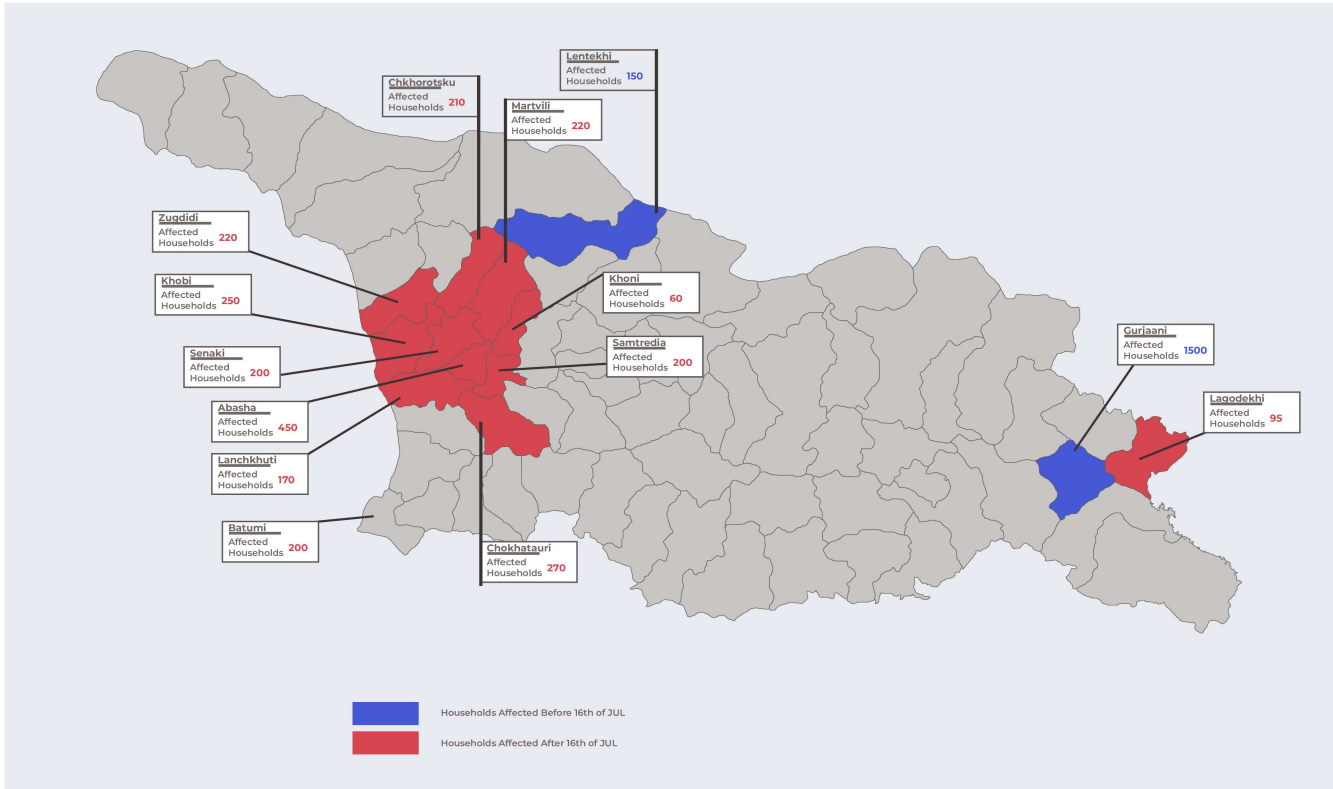
Local authorities and Georgia Red Cross Society (GRCS) volunteers supporting people affected by the flash floods. Photo credit: GRCS

Appeal: MDRGE017	Total DREF Allocation CHF 500,000	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FF-2023-000107-GEO	People Affected: 350,000 people	People Targeted: 9,800 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2023-06-29	New Operational end date: 2023-12-31	Total operating timeframe: 6 months
Additional Allocation Re- quested 214,315	Targeted Areas:	Adjara Aut. Rep., Guria, Imereti, Kakheti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo (lower) Svaneti, Samergelo and Zemo (upper) Svaneti	

Description of the Event

Affected municipalities GEORGIA | Floods

Date produced 28 July 2023



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of the territory or of its authorities

Data sources: IFRC GO Administrative boundaries, The Georgia Red Cross Society
Produced by IFRC Southern Caucasus Country Cluster

What happened, where and when?

By 16 July 2023, 15 municipalities in six regions of Georgia were heavily affected by a series of unexpected storms, heavy rainfall and flash floods. The storms and floods affected both rural and urban settlements in administrative regions spanning out from the seaside, lower-located, more urbanized areas to the high mountainous, scarcely populated rural settlements.

In rural areas, the disaster had a significant impact on the agricultural sector, with the floods damaging the agricultural fields, destroying crops and killing livestock. Agriculture serves as a crucial source for subsistence and income for the majority of households in the rural and semi-rural areas of all six administrative regions. Apart from damaging the agricultural properties, the heavy flooding profoundly impacted the overall living conditions within the residential houses, causing significant damage to the roofs and ground floors where the families typically store home electronics and stocks of food and hygiene items for longer term use. Most of the residential houses in the rural and semi-rural settlements are built close to the ground and the first floors are usually serve as main residential and storage functions in the houses. The media footage shows the level of the floods reaching to one metre from the ground in several municipalities, especially in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region, that has reached into the homes and flooded the furniture and household electronics in the residential homes.

In the urban areas, as a result of the heavy rainfall, the central streets and the ground floors of the buildings were flooded, leading to severe disruptions in transportation and mobility. The storm resulted in the destruction of roads,



blockages from fallen trees, and damage to vital infrastructure, such as bridges and power transmission towers. Several municipalities were left without gas and electricity for more than a day. Flooding disrupted the functioning of Kutaisi International Airport for several hours.

The effect of the disaster on people's livelihoods becomes more prominent in the light of the socio-economic situation in Georgia. According to World Bank data, Georgia is a lower-middle income country. Data of the National Statistics Agency of Georgia shows that every fifth person residing in the rural area is under the poverty line. Already existing vulnerability of this segment will be further increased due to the disaster-induced negative effect on their livelihoods. Apart from the overall populations' socio-economic inequalities, access to the public infrastructure and services is also different in the rural and urban areas. Rural areas have usually limited accessibility to the basic infrastructure, compared to the urban settlements, especially, in the high mountainous and remote areas. Therefore, recovery measures take longer to conclude.

Rehabilitation and recovery process will require comprehensive efforts to address the immediate needs of the affected population, including providing shelter, clean water, food, and medical assistance. Repairing and rebuilding damaged infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and power transmission towers will also be crucial, and will be undertaken by the authorities.

Long-term recovery efforts will focus on supporting the agricultural sector and assisting affected households in restoring their livelihoods. This may involve providing financial and/or agricultural assistance, and other forms of support to help farmers recover and rebuild their businesses.

Overall, the regeneration process will necessitate collaborative and endeavors involving the government, humanitarian organizations, and the local community to ensure that the affected areas can recover and rebuild their lives after this devastating disaster.

The Government of Georgia has established a special commission to assess the damage caused by the heavy rain in the affected municipalities of Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Imereti, Guria, Kakheti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti Region, and Adjara A/R. The Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia, regional and local municipalities, and the Emergency Management Service (EMS) under the Ministry of Interior in Georgia are actively involved in the recovery efforts, including cleaning and restoring the damaged areas, properties, and infrastructure in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

As the disaster will have a significant implication on people's livelihoods in affected regions, and the public authority's response is more focused on the infrastructural recovery, GRCS intends to expand its ongoing DREF operation and support the most vulnerable with covering basic needs through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in the newly damaged regions, in addition to the two initial municipalities. The expanded operation will cover 2,800 households in total, making sure that the people are reached with the essential assistance in both regions affected by the flash floods in June as well as in July 2023.

Links to the media coverage:

<https://1tv.ge/video/stiqia-dasavlet-saqartveloshi-2/>

<https://mtavari.tv/news/130253-stikia-senakshi-daitbora-satskhovrebeli-sakhlebi>

<https://www.radiotavisupleba.ge/a/32461061.html>





Photo taken by GRCS volunteer showing the impact of the hail in center of Gurjaani

Scope and Scale

Series of storms and flashfloods in 15 municipalities of the six regions affected more than 100,000 individuals in total and leaving about 350,000 people in need of immediate need of basic livelihood support. The disaster impacted multiple areas in all six regions, affecting both urban and rural settlements: Batumi city/municipality was affected in Adjara Autonomous Republic (A/R); Chokhatauri and Lanchkhuti municipalities in Guria Region; Lentekhi municipality in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti Region; Gurjaani Municipality in Kakheti Region; Kutaisi, Samtredia and Khoni Municipalities in Imereti Region; Abasha, Zugdidi, Martvili, Senaki, Chkhorotsku and Khobi municipalities in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region. Out of the 15 municipalities, the storms recurrently affected Lentekhi and Gurjaani municipalities, that were already covered by the first allocation of the DREF in response to the storm and flash-floods impact during 15 - 16 June 2023.

The 2023 floods in Georgia stand out as a highly unusual and unprecedented event, setting it apart from the typical seasonal disasters experienced in the region. Unlike previous floods recorded, the 2023 floods showcased a unique magnitude and severity, affecting more regions and people than ever before. Its scale and impact were beyond the scope of what Georgia had encountered during previous flood seasons. This unprecedented nature of the 2023 floods underlines the necessity for a more thorough examination of its causes and implications and underscores the importance of implementing adaptive and resilient measures to confront such unusual and extreme events in the future. Georgia's population and economy have been vulnerable to recurring flooding and floods in the past decades. Flooding also has compounding effects in Georgia, via its impact on landslides and mudflows. The Georgian National Environmental Agency estimates that more than 70% of the country's territory lies in geological disaster risk zones.

The disaster had a detrimental, two-fold impact on the local population's livelihoods by 1) significantly worsening people's living conditions by damaging the furniture, household electronics and food and hygiene supplies usually stored on the ground of floors of the residential houses; and 2) destroying agricultural plots in the rural area, that are often the only source of subsistence to the families. Furthermore, local small shops and agricultural activities were also destroyed, further compounding the impact on the local population's livelihoods as they will not be able to access basic livelihoods in enclosed areas of their residences. As a result, many families face the need of restoring/repurchasing their damaged household items and supplies, while their income will significantly decrease in the coming months due to disrupted agricultural activities. This is a serious strain on an average, lower-middle income household budget and incomparable economic burden to the socially vulnerable families.

Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	Yes
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

In response to the 16 July storms and flashfloods affecting 13 municipalities in four regions of Georgia, the Georgia Red Cross Society (GRCS) requests additional funds to extend the assistance to the most vulnerable individuals affected by the disaster, providing them with essential support through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).

The current response offers the following adjustments:

Geographical Scope Change: The initial response plan covered only two municipalities in Kakheti and Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti Regions, however, due to the widespread impact of the floods, the geographical scope has been expanded to encompass 15 municipalities in six regions in total. Accordingly, the regions included are Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Imereti, Guria, and the Adjara Autonomous Republic.

Targeting Strategy Shift: Instead of a blanket coverage approach, GRCS has opted to concentrate its efforts on the most vulnerable households. To ensure equitable distribution and efficient support, vulnerability criteria were developed to identify the households in dire need of assistance.

Assistance Modality Change: The method of delivering aid has been altered. Initially, a value voucher system was in place, however, with GRCS has adopted the use of debit cards (e-vouchers) for assistance delivery. Regardless of the regions affected, people assisted will receive support through this new modality.

Given the extent of the disaster's impact, which affected both urban and rural settlements, these adjustments were deemed necessary to effectively reach and aid those most in need across the affected regions, making sure that the affected people are reached with the essential assistance in regions that have been affected by the flashfloods in June 2023 as well as in July 2023.

Current National Society Actions

Resource Mobilization	GRCS has mobilized a total of 100 volunteers in GRCS' branches in the affected region to assess the situation at household level and to support people in need, focusing on evacuations, psychosocial support, cleaning and disinfections.
------------------------------	--



Coordination	GRCS branch staff and volunteers are coordinating their activities with the local authorities. Based on the initial findings of the needs assessment and consultations with the local authorities, the local branches identified access to basic food, hygiene items, and vouchers/debit cards for livelihoods as urgent needs of the affected households.
National Society Readiness	The GRCS operates branches in all of the affected municipalities, which also operate Disaster Response Teams. Through 16 - 19 July 2023, local authorities of affected municipalities officially approached the GRCS with the request to support the floods-affected population. Following the request of local authorities, the National Society (NS) has mobilized a total of 100 volunteers in GRCS branches (please refer to section on "Resource Mobilization" for further information).
Assessment	A total of 100 volunteers were mobilized to support the data collection for the needs assessment, in coordination with the local authorities, to examine the most urgent needs of the affected population.
Community Engagement And Accountability	The Georgia Red Cross Society (GRCS) has started the distribution of information materials on how to contact the GRCS, including information on contact details of the branches and the helpline service. Currently, the GRCS Helpline is operational and is handling calls from the affected population. Most calls are centered around requesting for support and information on the support available for affected households. The helpline service uses a feedback mechanism, which allows for efficient referrals to the branches, for cases requiring support and follow-up actions.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	The intervention will be based on the IFRC's minimum standards of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) in emergencies. The distributions will be centred 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 Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). All data collected will be disaggregated by sex and age.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	GRCS volunteers are providing support to the affected households with cleaning, in particular to people in vulnerable situations, such as older people and people with disabilities.
National Society EOC	GRCS set up a regional crisis management working group without full activation of the GRCS Emergency Operation Centre (EOC).
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The main needs of the GRCS were the elaboration of the contingency plan and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the better preparedness of the National Society during the emergency. This was achieved in 2018 and revisited several times in the subsequent years. In 2023, the Movement partners present in Georgia collaborated on the drafting of the Movement Contingency Plan for three main scenarios: Earthquake, Health, and Conflict. Due to this current disaster, GRCS has activated contingency measures on the district level, focusing on coordination and assessment, as well as on the local level for early actions by GRCS trained volunteers to support affected population.



Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>No actions are undertaken by the Movement partners outside the scope of this DREF Operation. The below presents the presence of the Movement partners in Georgia.</p> <p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation operates from Tbilisi, Georgia. The delegation comprises of six international staff and four local staff: Head of Delegation, Programme Coordinator, Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) Delegate, Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA) Delegate, Education in Emergencies Delegate, Disaster Management Delegate, Informational Management Senior Officer, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Senior Officer, Health Officer, Finance Manager, and Finance & Admin Officer. IFRC focuses on Membership Coordination, National Society Development (NSD), and the provision of technical and financial support to the GRCS' emergency and disaster responses through its DREF and Emergency Appeal funding mechanisms. National Society Development is prioritized by Partnership Development and Resource Mobilization, and capacity building in the framework of Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response (PER approach).</p>
<p>ICRC</p>	<p>ICRC is not involved in the response. It is noteworthy that 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).</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>No Partner National Societies (PNS) are involved in the response. However, Austrian Red Cross and Italian Red Cross are present in Georgia, and may be involved in monitoring, volunteer management, and evaluation of the response.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The ongoing heavy rain in the affected regions has prompted local authorities to prioritize the cleaning of the area and the pumping of water from the house basements. The local authorities focus is on addressing the immediate need to repair infrastructure, remove water and mitigate further damage caused by the flooding.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>No response has been identified from any of the UN agencies present in Georgia.</p>
<p>Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?</p>	



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of the operation is to provide livelihoods and basic needs emergency assistance to the people affected by the flashfloods, through a Cash and Voucher Assistance modality. The operation aims to cover 9,800 people (2,800 households) in total in 15 municipalities in six regions of the country. All targeted households will receive the assistance. The GRCS has determined the amount of the assistance based on the initial figures provided by the local branches of the GRCS retrieved through coordination with the local authorities

Operation strategy rationale

The strategy proposed by the GRCS is to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable households affected by the disaster in an efficient, appropriate and dignified manner. The strategy focuses on i) provision of Cash and Voucher Assistance to allow people to purchase essential items and cover their immediate needs in a dignified manner, and ii) addressing psychosocial, health and hygiene risks arising as a consequence of the disaster.

The following key points outline the strategy:

The initial impact assessment is done by local authorities: Expansion of the operation triggered by the additional flash rainfall that occurred on 16 July. Initial findings revealed that the impact of the disaster is more severe than expected. The people of the region are experienced and prepared for typical seasonal flood disasters, however, this current disaster has exceeded the capacity of both the people of the region and the local authority. Disaster records of the past 30 years in the region show that the most severe floods was experienced in 2011, by affecting nearly 2,000 people. However, this flood is a considerably larger, affecting 350,000 people. Since the local authorities focused on the rehabilitation of the damaged substructure and power supply, for humanitarian needs, GRCS is addressed. Therefore, this unusual and unprecedented disaster necessitated the inclusion of these affected regions into operation and caused the expansion and extension of the response.

Finalization of assessments, plan and design: Conducting a needs assessment and working with local authorities and the affected population to determine the specific damages and assistance required. Finalization of lists of targeted individuals to ensure focused, transparent and effective relief efforts.

A Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM): Conduct interviews with traders and vendors to assess the functionality of the market and availability of commodities in the market. This helps to understand the market capacity and constraints in terms of identification and quantification of the products needed by the affected population, including the accessibility of the targeted people to the market by mapping protection and vulnerability risks.

Provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS), and health and hygiene promotion: Offering in-person consultations and targeted messages to provide emotional support to affected individuals, allow them to express their concerns, and strengthen their coping mechanisms. Community engagement activities will be conducted to mitigate the risk of exposure to health and hygiene risks after the flooding.

Response analysis and coordination: Conducting a response analysis in coordination with the IFRC and local authorities to support people with CVA.

Procurement of the Financial Service Provider to use the debit card e-voucher modality: GRCS has experience in implementing prepaid debit cards (e-vouchers) in response to the Tbilisi flood that occurred in 2015. Considering the severity of the recent floods, its geographic scope and the density of the affected population, this modality (debit cards) is considered as the most effective in terms of providing flexibility and choice to the target group in meeting their needs. Signing a contract with a single financial service provider will provide logistics convenience to the GRCS



and allow affected people to use the amount of assistance on their cards wherever they want via POS devices. This small change in the distribution mechanism (from value vouchers to debit cards) will make a big difference in the operation.

Debit card assistance amount: The Government of Georgia calculates the monthly minimum substance allowance per capita and announces it publicly. Based on this calculation, the cost of an adult male for the minimum living is GEL 255 per month. Georgia's average household size (people per household) is also indicated as 3.5. Roughly a household needs GEL 890 to meet its monthly minimum needs. On the other hand, the Cash-based Intervention Technical Working Group, chaired by the UNHCR in the country, set the same amount as the transfer value for cash interventions of its member cash practitioners to support displaced people from Ukraine. With this operation, the GRCS will not directly support the basket's total cost, but will contribute to it in order for affected people to meet their basic and livelihood needs. The GRCS will provide GEL 360 (CHF 126) per household with prepaid debit cards, and thanks to this support, 40% of the total basket cost will be covered, which generally comprises food costs of the basket.

Previous experience and SOP: GRCS has experience in implementing CVA, including a previous operation in response to the Tbilisi flood in 2015. GRCS has developed a Standard Operating Procedure to guide CVA implementation in emergencies.

Monitoring and evaluation: Joint monitoring by IFRC and GRCS helps assess satisfaction levels and evaluate the quality of support provided. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys are conducted to gather feedback and improve future operations.

Lesson learned workshop: Conducting a lessons learned workshop to evaluate the operation's effectiveness and efficiency, incorporating IFRC's Early Action Protocols for better disaster preparedness.

Community engagement and accountability: The intervention emphasizes community engagement and accountability, as well as protection, gender, and inclusion approaches to address the needs of communities and involve them in decision-making and risk prevention. This will particularly support the activities on psychosocial support, health and hygiene promotion, and planning and design of the CVA intervention.

Overall, the strategy aims to provide immediate assistance to affected households, alleviate their financial burden through debit cards, and ensure that their most pressing needs are met while considering community engagement, protection, and inclusivity.

The exit strategy for the DREF Operation in response to the floods in western Georgia will be characterized by a careful and responsible approach to concluding the intervention. As the immediate needs of the affected communities are met, regular assessments will be conducted to determine any changes in their situation and identify remaining critical needs. The focus of the response will shift from short-term emergency relief to long-term recovery and resilience-building programmes, fostering sustainable solutions in collaboration with local partners and authorities. The main focus will be shifted on the development of an Early Action Protocol (EAP) or a Simplified Early Action Protocol (SEAP) for regions with high frequency of floods. Additionally, for regions which are not prone to floods, risks matrix will be developed with the active involvement of communities and representatives of civil protection authorities. Based on future available funds through capacity-building initiatives, GRCS will empower local communities with the skills and knowledge to take charge of their own disaster preparedness and response efforts. The withdrawal of GRCS teams and resources will be gradual, allowing for the monitoring of the impact and provision of support during the transition. GRCS will ensure a seamless handover of responsibilities to local partners while continuously monitoring and evaluating outcomes post-operation. Lessons learned will be shared to enhance global disaster response strategies, while it will provide a starting point for GRCS for the transition process from response to early action protocols in future.

Contingency plans are to cover regional/provincial levels, while flood-prone areas and communities will be covered by risk adaptation plans. GRCS will actively involve the meteorological services in Georgia in this process.



Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

9,800 people (2,800 households) will be targeted in total in 15 municipalities Gurjaani, Lentekhi, Batumi, Lanchkhuti, Chokhatauri, Chkhorotsku, Senaki, Zugdidi, Khobi, Abasha, Samtredia, Kutaisi, and Khoni of six regions Adjara AR., Guria, Imereti, Kakheti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo (lower) Svaneti, Samegrelo and Zemo (upper) Svaneti of the country, whose houses were flooded, or affected by the storm. GRCS, in close consultations with the local authorities, will formulate the targeting strategy prioritizing the most vulnerable households in each affected municipality. The household eligibility for the assistance will be determined based on a combination of multiple factors, to ensure that the assistance is allocated in a most efficient and equitable manner. Specifically, GRCS and the local municipalities will jointly assess the following criteria: pre-existing social-economic vulnerabilities, dependency on agricultural production, overall, poverty level, households with multiple children and single-parent households, households with lonely older people, and households with Persons with Disabilities (PWD).

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

GRCS, in close consultations with the local authorities, will base the targeting strategy on multiple factors to make sure that the assistance is allocated in a most efficient and effective manner, prioritizing support to the most vulnerable households that were disproportionately affected by the disaster.

These are the combination of the following:

Geographical Impact and the severity of the disaster: In addition to the initial Gurjaani and Lentekhi municipalities, GRCS will target the population affected by the disaster in Batumi, Lanchkhuti, Chokhatauri, Chkhorotsku, Senaki, Zugdidi, Khobi, Abasha, Samtredia, Kutaisi, and Khoni, the municipalities that suffered the highest damage due to the storms and flash floods.

Pre-existing social-economic vulnerabilities: Disaster affected households with pre-existing social-economic vulnerabilities require urgent attention as they already lack resilience to cope with the additional economic strain on their household budgets caused by the damage to their homes and means of subsistence. About 42,000 people in all targeted municipalities rely on the state provided subsistence allowance. These vulnerable households are more likely to face heightened challenges in recovering from the disaster's aftermath and require additional assistance to meet their basic needs.

Dependency on agricultural production: Based on data from the National Statistics Office of Georgia, the regions of Guria, Imereti, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, and Adjara were primarily agricultural areas, and the floods had a significant impact on their agricultural activities and valleys. The devastation caused by the floods affected not only the crops and natural landscapes but also led to a concerning shift in vulnerability for certain individuals. Even those who were not previously considered vulnerable faced newfound challenges, as approximately 25% of their income relied on agricultural activities, including leasing land, selling agricultural products, and engaging in self-employment on these lands. The floods disrupted these income sources, leaving many individuals and families in these regions facing increased vulnerability and economic hardships. Urgent measures are needed to support and rehabilitate the affected agricultural sectors and the livelihoods of the people who rely on them.

Overall poverty level: People residing in the communities with higher poverty rate are more susceptible to experiencing the adverse effects of the disaster, due to limited access to resources, safety nets and overall infrastructure. By the end of 2022, 20% of the population residing in rural areas were under the absolute poverty line. The absolute majority of the disaster affected areas are either rural or semi-rural communities, having the significant amount of population on the edge or below the poverty line. Focusing on these communities ensures that assistance reaches those who are most in need and prevents further exacerbation of poverty.

Households with multiple children and single-parent households: Families with multiple children often struggle to meet the increased demands for food, shelter, and healthcare after a disaster. By targeting these families, we aim



to provide support that can alleviate the strain caused by the floods and ensure the well-being of children in the affected regions.

Lonely older people: older people, especially those living alone or without support networks, are particularly vulnerable during disasters. Apart from the economic strain on their limited retirement income, due to the limited mobility, they may suffer from difficulties accessing medical care and basic livelihoods. By directing assistance to the older people, GRCS ensure that their mental and physical wellbeing needs are addressed.

Households with Persons with Disabilities (PWD): Households with the PWDs experience additional safety, economic and healthcare-related strain during the disasters. PWDs may require increased dependency on their caregivers during and in the aftermath of the disasters due to disrupted access to support services. PWDs living alone will experience larger negative impacts, especially, the ones with the limited mobility. By targeting this group, GRCS will ensure address their specific needs, and promote equal access to support.

By focusing on these specific vulnerability criteria, GRCS will closely work with the local municipalities to ensure that the disaster response efforts are tailored to address the unique needs and challenges faced by vulnerable populations in each target municipality. This approach enhances the efficiency of aid delivery, maximizes the impact of resources, and fosters a more equitable recovery process, leaving no one behind.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	5,096	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-		
Men:	4,704	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	2.70 %	
Total targeted population:	9,800		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Complaints towards GRCS is publicized in the media.	GRCS will systematically log feedback and complaints and will act accordingly on the sensitive complaints.
People are frustrated that they do not receive the support in time.	Clear targeting criteria will be communicated and coordinated through relevant and appropriate channels of communication. Clear communication will be maintained with communities to manage expectations. Immediate initiation of the procurement process.
Community needs exceed the capacity of GRCS available funding.	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.



Planned Intervention

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 17,706
		Targeted Persons	100

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 10,064
		Targeted Persons	360

Indicators	Target	Actual
% of people reporting satisfaction with vouchers support	85	0
% of people satisfied with the amount of information shared before receiving voucher assistance	85	0

	Health	Budget	CHF 4,846
		Targeted Persons	3030

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of GRCS volunteers trained in PFA and hygiene promotion	30	
Number of people are covered by RCCE	3000	533
% of people reporting that the assistance supported them in mitigating health and hygiene risks	85	0
% of people reporting that the assistance improved the psychosocial conditions and consequences of the disaster	85	0

Progress Towards Outcome

533 people are covered by RCCE information and PFA information

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 388,406
--	---------------------------	---------------	-------------



		Targeted Persons	9800
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of households supported with vouchers	2800	0	
Number of people supported with voucher	9800	0	
% of households receiving CVA support that report being able to sufficiently meet their basic needs	85	0	
% of people reporting that the assistance was delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner	85	0	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 78,979
		Targeted Persons	100
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of GRCS staff involved in the response	5	15	
Number of GRCS volunteers involved in the response	100	100	
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted	1		

Progress Towards Outcome

GRCS mobilized additional staff and volunteers for response.



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

15 GRCS Staff: Disaster Management (DM) Coordinator, DM Officer, two local coordinators, one CVA Officer.
50 Volunteers: Community Engagement activities, beneficiary registration, validation, monitoring.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

In order to conduct IFRC/GRCS contingency planning workshop as well as training on DREF and EAP, i two IFRC trainers with relevant profiles will need to be deployed in October 2023.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurements will be done by GRCS. GRCS has a procurement policy compliant with IFRC procurement requirements.

How will this operation be monitored?

IFRC and GRCS DM department will jointly conduct monitoring and evaluation of the intervention with a particular attention to i) relevance of the type of support provided, ii) efficiency, and iii) effectiveness. To that end:

DREF Progress monthly reports will 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 the key project indicators.

Operation Monitoring plan with Indicator Tracking Table will be shared by the IFRC South Caucasus Country Cluster Delegation to the GRCS, along with detailed instructions session for the GRCS operation staff on data collection, monitoring and reporting.

The GRCS will conduct a post-distribution monitoring survey to examine the level of satisfaction among the targeted population. Apart from the quantitative indicators on how many people are supported throughout the operation, which will be collected by the volunteers, the operation will also accommodate two sets of community platforms for community meetings to review and validate the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the response. The community groups established during the first phase of the operation will be utilized for evaluation purposes, to verify i) the findings of the post-distribution monitoring exercise, and ii) if the support fulfilled the communities' expectations in line with the information provided during the first phase.

A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation. This operation is expected to be implemented within six months.

The operation will be concluded with a lessons learned workshop to evaluate the performance of the operation as well as to document lessons, both for best practices and improvements in future operations.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

IFRC will support GRCS with preparation of communication materials and personal stories about people affected by floods and who will be supported via DREF. IFRC has a CEA Delegate in the country who will provide direct support to the GRCS operational staff and volunteers.

The GRCS employs a Communication team, comprising of Communication Manager and Communication Officer. The operation will design a targeted communication plan for the response, with a close cooperation with CEA.





DREF OPERATION

MDRGE017 - Georgia Red Cross Georgia - Flash Floods 2023

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	403,316
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	388,406
Health	4,846
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	10,064
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	96,685
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	17,706
National Society Strengthening	78,979
TOTAL BUDGET	500,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Kakha Mamuladze, Deputy Secretary General, dm@redcross.ge
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:**
Ágnes Rajacic, Senior Officer, Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org, +36709537710
- **IFRC Project Manager:**
Ivar Schram, Programme Coordinator, Country Cluster Delegation for South Caucasus, ivar.schram@ifrc.org, +995599842041
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**
Dzmitry Rusakov, Disaster Management Delegate, Dzmitry.RUSAKOU@ifrc.org
- **Media Contact:** Anuki Talakhadze, Communication Manager, atalakhadze@redcross.ge

[Click here for the reference](#)

