



Distribution of water to people waiting in queue in Batken region, photo credit to RCSK

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| Early Action Protocol (EAP) Number: EAP2021KG01 | Date of EAP activation: 17/07/2022 |
| Early Action Timeframe: 2 months | Early Action Protocol Approved: 07/09/2021 |
| Number of people at risk: 3,255,575 | Number of people reached: 496 unaccompanied children and children with disabilities, 258 elderly people and 7,320 children in targeted families |
| Budget: CHF 193,203.47 | Date of publication: 02/03/2022 |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: German Red Cross provided technical support | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: local government organisations (local municipality) provided security during distribution and verification | |

The Anticipatory Pillar of the DREF allocated CHF 129,513.80 to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of Heatwave in Kyrgyzstan. The early actions to be conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol as well as the [Early Action Protocol Activation Notification for - Kyrgyzstan: Heatwave \(MDRKG014\)](#).

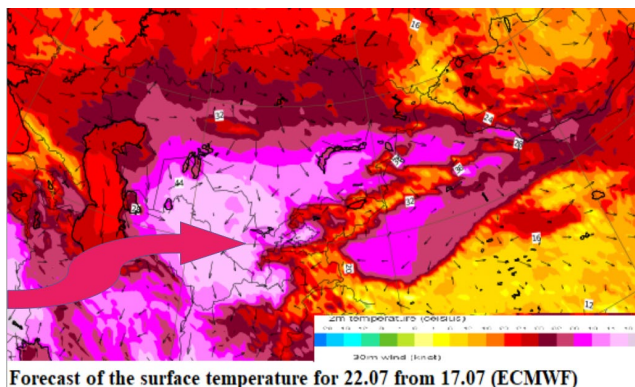
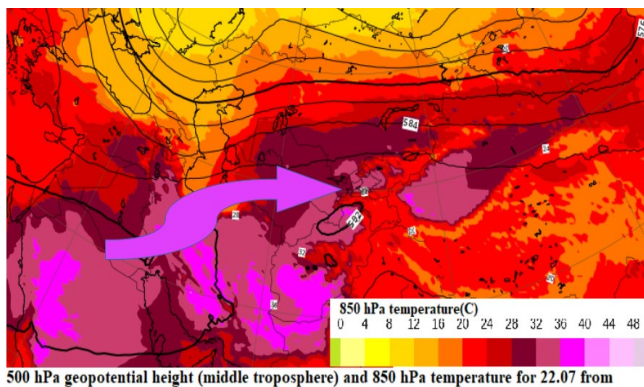
A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

General Overview:

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), established in 1926, is the largest local humanitarian organization in the country. The National Society (NS) has its headquarters office in Bishkek and its regional branches in the country's seven provinces. The RCSK has over 200 staff and 3,866 active volunteers across Kyrgyzstan, including over 100 experienced and trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members through ICRC long-term program support. The activation of Early Action Protocol for heatwave took place in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan, specifically in Batken, Jalal-Abad, and regions. The RCSK Batken Branch has 16 staff and 207 volunteers; the RCSK Jalal-Abad Branch has 16 staff and 200 volunteers; and the RCSK Osh Branch has 33 staff and 1741 volunteers (including Osh city and Osh region), who were actively involved in the current EAP.

Based on actual synoptic situations and forecast products issued by the Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan for July 17, 2022 it was decided to activate the early action protocol.

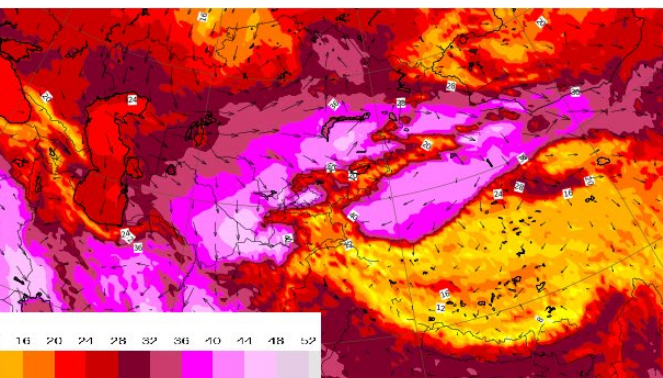
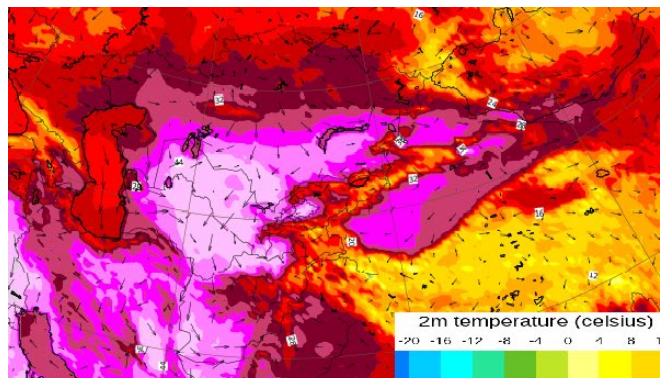
The synoptic charts (Chart 1) from July 16 and 17, 2022, showed that baric and thermic ridges in the middle troposphere were located over south-west Asia which caused extreme hot weather. The forecast products from global models showed that extremely hot weather from south-west Asia would be spreading in the territory of Central Asia from 17.07.2022 (Chart 2) and onwards. Hydrometeorological Services of Central Asian countries issued warnings on prolonged extreme hot weather including the Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan.



Charts 1&2 from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) high resolution forecast (HRES)

The forecast products for July 17 and weather conditions showed that abnormally hot weather for three or more days is more likely to happen in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan from July 22 and onwards.

Daily analysis was made of updated forecast products and actual weather conditions in the southwestern part of Central Asia. Forecast products from July 18 and 19 showed that the probability of extremely hot weather in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan was very high (more than 90%), with the duration of hot days to continue for more than three days, i.e. four-five days. Due to high probability of the predicted extremely high air temperature values and to EAP trigger indicators the activation of the protocol continued.



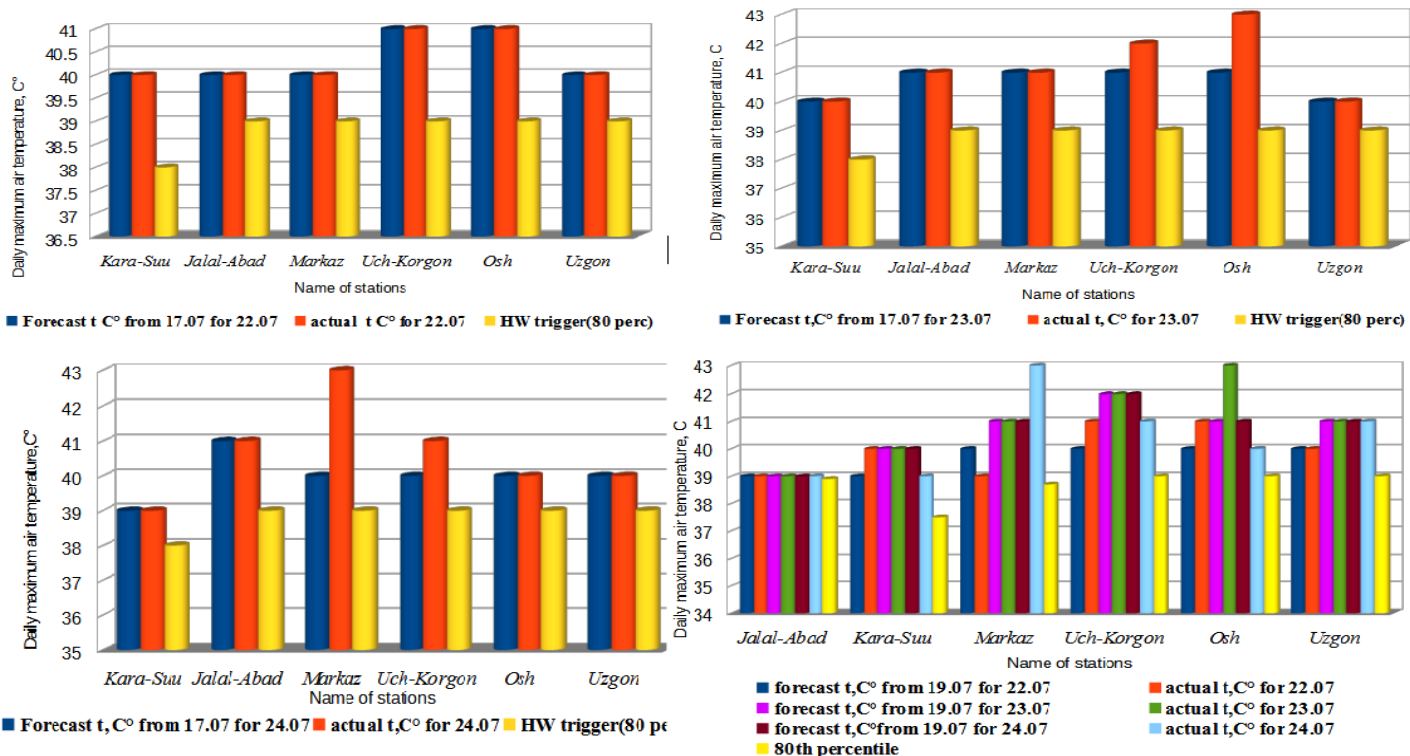
Forecast of the surface air temperature for 22.07 from 19.07 (ECMWF)

Forecast of the surface air temperature for 24.07 from 19.07 (ECMWF)

Charts 3&4 from the ECMWF HRES

The monitoring of actual observed data for air temperature showed that during a period from July 22 to July 24 in the plane areas of Kyrgyzstan extreme hot weather was registered.

The daily maximum of the air temperature in some areas was 6-10 °C degrees higher than the average value of maximums for the last 40 years and the absolute value of daily maximum temperatures was higher than for the entire observation period. The graphs below show the predicted daily maximum air temperatures from July 17 and onwards, from the beginning of activation, and temperature after 72 hours (for the stop mechanism) during EAP activation, as well as actual data for the period from July 22 to July 24, 2022, in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan.



These graphs illustrate the forecast of daily maximum temperatures from July 17 (the beginning of EAP activation) and July 19 (for the stop mechanism) for July 22-24, 2022 (for the HW period) in comparison with the actual observed air temperature from the monitoring network of the Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan.

As mentioned earlier the extremely hot weather was observed for more than three days. Data in the Table 1 shows the observed daily maximum air temperature in the southern regions of Kyrgyzstan.

| Southern part of Kyrgyzstan | Forecast t, °C from 19.07 for 22.07 | Actual t, °C for 22.07 | Forecast t, °C from 19.07 for 23.07 | Actual t, °C for 23.07 | Forecast t, °C from 19.07 for 24.07 | Actual t, °C for 24.07 | Forecast t, °C from 19.07 for 25.07 | Actual t, °C for 25.07 | Forecast t, °C from 19.07 for 26.07 | Actual t, °C for 26.07 | 80 th percentile (trigger), °C |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Jalal-Abad | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 |
| Markaz | 40 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 |
| Uch-Korgon | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 39 |
| Osh | 40 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 39 |
| Massy | 40 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 |
| Kara-Suu | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 38 |

Table 1. Predicted and observed actual daily maximum air temperature in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan for during the period from July 22 to July 26, 2022.

There was the probability that in the plane areas of northern Kyrgyzstan air temperature could also rise to extreme values. However, due to the northern regions being open from the north and north-west, there is a high probability that cooler air masses from the west and north-west can cause a slight decrease of air temperature (See Table 2 for Bishkek, Jany-Jer, Tokmok and Kyzyl-Adyr).

| | Forecast t, C° from 19.07 for 22.07 | Actual t, C° for 22.07 | Forecast t, C° from 19.07 for 23.07 | Actual t, C° for 23.07 | Forecast t, C° from 19.07 for 24.07 | Actual t, C° for 24.07 | Forecast t, C° from 19.07 for 25.07 | Actual t, C° for 25.07 | Forecast t, C° from 19.07 for 26.07 | Actual t, C° for 26.07 | 80th percentile |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Bishkek | 39 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 39 |
| Jany Jer | 39 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| Tokmok | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| Kyzyl Adyr | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| Kyzyl Suu | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 31 |
| Naryn | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 32 |

Table 2. Forecast from July 19 observed daily maximum for Chuy, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Talas regions for the period from July 22 to July 26, 2022.

In other regions of Kyrgyzstan, high daily air temperatures were also observed, but they were with fluctuations in temperature values. The protocol EAP was not activated in these areas due to the assumption that the probability of extremely high values lasting more than two days was significantly low, according to forecasts there would be dropping in daily maximum air temperature.

Summary of the Early Action Protocol (EAP)

Kyrgyzstan is recognized as a “high disaster-prone” country. Due to its mountainous topography, Kyrgyzstan is inherently vulnerable to many of the natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, mudflows, avalanches, droughts, and heat and cold waves. Kyrgyzstan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Central Asia, and according to the most pessimistic estimates, the average temperature in Kyrgyzstan could increase by 8°C during this century.

The forecast data for July 17 and weather conditions showed that abnormally hot weather for three or more days is more likely to happen in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan from July 22 and onwards. Daily analysis was made of updated forecast products and actual weather conditions in the southwestern part of Central Asia. Weather forecast from July 18 and 19 showed that the probability of extremely hot weather in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan was very high (with more than 90% probability), with the duration of hot days to continue for more than three days, up to four-five days. Southern regions are composed of Batken region with a population of 558,652 people, Jalal-Abad- 1,282,253 and Osh- 1,414,670, who in total make 3,255,575 people. Due to high probability of the extreme high air temperature the EAP triggers were met, based on which the EAP protocol was activated on July 17. Thus, four days available between the forecast and the occurrence of the heatwave was followed.

According to the initial EAP 13,850 people would be targeted directly by activities, which includes the following groups of the population: 2,500 poor families (11,250 people) with 3 and more children under the age of 16, living below the poverty line in urban and rural areas; 600 elderly living in care homes; 700 unaccompanied under the age of 16; 1300 children with disabilities living in municipal residential institutions. Within the framework of activation of the protocol in three southern regions of Kyrgyzstan, it was decided to distribute 700 food, hygiene, and psychosocial support (PSS) kits in each region. In Batken 3,852 direct recipients were covered according to the criteria of a large family with three or more children under 16 years old, in Jalal-Abad- 3,995 and in Osh region 3,723. Indirect recipients in the same regions made 11,800, who are parents of a husband/a wife or other relatives living together with the target families.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

Early actions focused on the prevention and reduction of heatwave impact on the health of vulnerable population groups.

Summary of EAP implementation

Host National Society

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), established in 1926, is the largest local humanitarian organization in the country. The National Society (NS) has its headquarters office in Bishkek and its regional branches in the country's seven provinces. The RCSK has over 200 staff and 3,866 active volunteers across Kyrgyzstan, including over 100 experienced and trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members through ICRC long-term program support. The activation of Early Action Protocol for heatwave took place in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan, specifically in Batken, Jalal-Abad, and regions. The RCSK Batken Branch has 16 staff and 207 volunteers; the RCSK Jalal-Abad Branch has 16 staff and 200 volunteers; and the RCSK Osh Branch has 33 staff and 209 volunteers (including volunteers from Osh city and Osh region, and members of LDMC), who were actively involved in the current EAP.

Based on actual synoptic situations and forecast products issued by the Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan for July 17, 2022, it was decided to activate the early action protocol.

The early action protocol (EAP) was activated when official data was received for seven days (one week weather forecast) from the Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan on the onset of abnormal heatwaves and reaching the previously approved triggers on days five, six and seven. The key factor for activation was the duration of the abnormal heatwave that would continue at least three days in a row.

On Sunday (July 17) the NS received the official data from the Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan that from July 22 to July 25 temperature was expected to rise to the level that would meet triggers, based on which at 16.50 on the same day the President of the RCSK, Mr. Chingiz Dzhakipov wrote an official letter to the partners to activate the EAP. This was day 0 (zero), which meant that for four days and onwards there would be an abnormal heatwave.

As part of the protocol, before the abnormal heatwave would peak, the RCSK had to take all the actions that were specified in the protocol, particularly:

- distributing hygiene and food kits
- distributing PSS items for children
- conducting information campaigns in densely populated areas and public places
- conducting masterclasses on first aid among the population
- verifying and calling recipients who meet the established criteria (large families with three or more children under 16 years old)
- buying air conditioners and installing them in social institutions for unaccompanied children, disabled and elderly people
- installing information stands at social care institutions

The acute situation in Ukraine and the Russian Federation greatly affected the domestic market of Kyrgyzstan. A significant impact was the rise of product prices amid unpredictable currency fluctuations. For this reason, almost all service providers refused to submit a commercial offer for any service valid for more than two weeks. Because of that the NS was not able to conclude preliminary agreements, as the suppliers refused to make long-term commercial offers, which made it even more difficult to prepare a response. The period of commercial offers, during which the suppliers could reserve the goods, varied from five days to two weeks maximum.

Day 1 (First day of EAP activation) July 18, 2022, at 8:30 a.m. two tenders were issued:

- 1) for hygiene kits;
- 2) for food kits;
- 3) for the supply and installation of air conditioners in social care institutions.

Large companies such as "Frunze" and "Globus Hypermarket" refused to participate, because the minimum delivery time from the central warehouse in Bishkek to the destination was seven days.

Employees and volunteers were divided into four groups:

- The first group consisted of employees in the regional branches who were looking for vendors who could provide goods by July 20 so that the NS could distribute the goods before the heatwave hit (July 22-25, 2022).
- The second group included staff and volunteers who conducted information campaigns and workshops on first aid and precautions for high temperatures in public places.
- The third group consisted of employees who searched for suppliers of air conditioners for social institutions (nursing homes, social institutions for unaccompanied children, among others).
- The fourth group included employees and volunteers who were engaged in checking the lists of families for distribution and verifying them through the system of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic.



Photo 1: Information on heatwave and master class on first aid in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 2: Verification of impacted people through hotline, Jalal-Abad, photo credit to RCSK

The daytime temperature, according to official data, reached 37 °C, which was already very hot. The thermometer mounted on the walls in the office showed 40° C degrees in Osh and Markaz, 42° C in Jalal-Abad and 42° C in Markaz village center in Batken region. People mostly gathered in parks where there were fountains and shade. It was hard to work in the open air in countryside, under direct sunshine.

Day 2 (Second day of EAP activation) July 19, 2022, activities of information campaigns continued, and PR-specialists prepared a press release for media partners. At 16.00 the submission of tender documents for the supply of hygiene and food kits ended.

At 16.00 there was held an online tender for the supply of goods with the participation of representatives of regional branches and headquarters, as well as an independent observer from the German Red Cross. At the end a protocol was drawn up.

Due to tight deadlines, contracts were concluded with the winners immediately after the tender, which specified the following standards for the provision of goods:

- The quality of the goods must have a marketable appearance, packaging, integrity;
- Shelf life, which according to the quality standards must be minimum valid for three months, but generally all products have a shelf life for two years.

All this was taken into account by the commission on receipt of goods from suppliers, which checked the goods upon receipt and as a result a protocol of acceptance and inspection of goods was drafted. The protocol was signed by both the supplier and the customer. Any goods that did not meet the aforementioned conditions were replaced with other identical goods according to the signed protocol.

Immediately after signing the contract at 6 p.m. the supplier started to deliver the goods and the NS employees began the process of packing them into sets.

The official temperature during the day was 39 °C. The thermometer mounted on the walls of the office showed 43 °C in Osh and Markaz, 45 °C in Jalal-Abad, and 46 °C in Markaz of Batken region. It was very difficult for the volunteers and staff to work. It was easier to work in the evenings and at night, but the air was still very dry. The fans didn't help, and the air conditioners couldn't handle it. Because of the excessive use of electricity, at times the lights went out during the day and night.

Day 3 (Third day of EAP activation) July 20, 2022, packing was done throughout the whole night, with volunteers and staff working in shifts. In the morning, the second group continued with the information campaigns. The third group was sent out to install air conditioners and information booths. The fourth group continued to call and verify recipients. In order to verify and call 700 families, who will come to the distribution, the group had to call at least 1,200 families, because usually many people from the lists proposed by the Ministry of Health and Social Development at the time of activation were in the pasture, in migration or the phone number was changed or disconnected.



Photo 3: Installation of an air-conditioner in a social building for unaccompanied children in Osh region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 4: Handing over of air-conditioners for an institution for elderly and people with disabilities in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

By lunchtime, the second and fourth groups had finished their work and began preparing the site for the distribution of humanitarian aid and loading the kits into trucks. Tables, benches for waiting, tents, and a box for complaints and suggestions were set up at the distribution sites. Places were prepared for children with coloring books, colored pencils and other toys. Large quantities of water were purchased for the recipients who were waiting in line. There also corridors for the queue, coupons for the recipients to call, arrows to coordinate the movement of the recipients, loudspeakers and speakers with a microphone were organized.





Photos descriptions are listed from top left to right and then the second row that is provided below.

Photo 5: Distribution of food and hygiene aid in Kara-Suu, Osh region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 6: Assortment of food and hygiene aid in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 7: Distribution of food and hygiene aid in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 7: Distribution of food and hygiene aid in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

After the preparations were complete, a distribution briefing was held for all staff members and volunteers. Everyone was assigned to specific groups:

First group - Main (two staff members and six volunteers were assigned to each location) for:

- Photocopying and checking beneficiary IDs
- Documenting registration
- Issuing three coupons to the beneficiary (hygiene kits, food kits and PSS kits for children)
- Receiving a coupon from the beneficiary and giving out the hygienic kit
- Receiving a voucher from the beneficiary and issuing a food kit
- Receiving a voucher from beneficiary and issuing a PSS kit
- Volunteers helping to carry the kits to the gate or to the cab, as the weight of the whole kit was more than 28 kilos



Photo 8: Verification, registration of impacted people in Batken region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 9: Verification, registration of impacted people in Osh region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 10: Verification, registration of impacted people in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

Second group - Information sessions and master classes (three volunteer instructors were assigned to each location)

- Conducting an information session on the Climate Change and Red Crescent Movement
- Holding an information session on abnormal heatwave
- Conducting master classes on First Aid



Photo 11: Information sessions, master class on first aid in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 12: Distribution of water during sessions that were conducted while impacted people were waiting in queue in Jalal-Abad region, photo credit to RCSK

Third group - Psychosocial support for children, which was responsible for playing with children and drawing. In southern locations there were experienced instructors who had passed the course on PSS.



Photo 14: Social support for children, whose parents gave a consent for taking a photo in Jalal-Abad, photo credit to RCSK

Photo 15: Social support for children, whose parents gave a consent for taking a photo in Jalal-Abad, photo credit to RCSK

Fourth group - checked the lists of families and verified them through the database of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Staff of local municipalities also assisted with checking documents, providing security and general order at the distribution sites.

All employees were provided with masks and antiseptics. However, in the hot weather it was very difficult to work with masks, which led to frequent headaches and nosebleeds among volunteers and employees. It was decided to continue distribution without masks, but to increase the break time between groups of recipients and the distance among recipients in queue. It was also decided to air the rooms more frequently and to extend the distribution time from 5:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. in order to finish the entire distribution.

The temperature was officially 38-39 °C during the day. Thermometers showed 45 °C in Osh and Kara-Suu, 46 °C in Jalal-Abad and 48 in Markaz village center in Batken region.

Day 4 (Fourth day of EAP activation) July 21, 2022 - the distribution of kits started at 7:00 a.m., when everyone worked in assigned groups. As the abnormal heat approached, it was unbearably hot. There was no distribution on the last day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. as it was very dangerous for the health of both staff members, volunteers and recipients. The thermometer showed 47 °C in Osh, 47 °C in Jalal-Abad and 49 °C in Markaz village center of Batken region.

The distribution was completed close to 9 p.m.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The German Red Cross represented by Abdujabarov Shavkat provided technical support during the activation of the EA protocol. Many steps and instructions which were not specified in the protocol, but which were discussed during the testing of the protocol between 2018 and 2021, were fully implemented.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Staff of local municipalities also assisted with checking documents, providing security and general order at the distribution sites.

Operational support services

Human Resources

In total 65 staff members and 616 volunteers were involved in the Heatwave EAP implementation. They were divided into four groups:

- The first group consisted of employees in the regional branches who were looking for vendors who could provide goods by July 20 so that the NS could distribute the goods before the heatwave hit (July 22-25, 2022).
- The second group included staff and volunteers who conducted information campaigns and workshops on first aid and precautions for high temperatures in public places.
- The third group consisted of employees who searched for suppliers of air conditioners for social institutions (nursing homes, unaccompanied children, among others).
- The fourth group included employees and volunteers who were engaged in checking the lists of families for distribution and verifying them through the system of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Logistics and supply chain

Due to Ukrainian crisis and exchange rate fluctuations, many suppliers provided commercial offers that were valid for a limited time ranging from five days up to two weeks. For that reason, the NS worked in hectic regime to conduct online procurement in a very short time, issue agreements and accept goods. Even a special group was established that searched for suppliers of air conditioners for social institutions.

Due to extreme high temperatures distribution took place when it was a bit cooler. That is why distribution lasted up to 9 p.m. instead of planned 5 p.m.

Information Technology

N/A

Communications and Information

PR-specialists prepared a [press release](#) for media partners.

Security

To prevent dumping during distribution the local municipalities provided a place and ensured security during distribution.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

NS EAP Coordinator ensured that monitoring and evaluation system was set up to ensure that targeted groups get support, proper counting is done and best value for money principle is ensured during procurement. The same person ensured that information campaigns are provided among population and target groups could provide their feedback through the established CEA mechanism.

Administration and Finance

Funding was provided on time that ensured availability of funds for procurement purposes.

Challenges and lessons learned

Overall, the Early Action Protocol (EAP) was well developed, the early actions appropriate and triggers were well defined. As soon as one week weather forecast from the Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan was received on the onset of abnormal heatwaves and reaching the previously approved triggers, EAP was activated on 17 July 2022. The trigger for the EAP was identified and it was triggered based on the 7-day forecast of Hydrometeorological Service of Kyrgyzstan indicating that temperature would exceed the 80th percentile for three and more consecutive days during June – August throughout the life cycle of the EAP. Activation took place based on the official letter sent to the IFRC on

behalf of the National Society President, Mr. Chingiz Dzhakipov.

Monitoring of official weather forecast data and temperature was done several times during the day for which EAP was activated from the moment the trigger was reached to the end of the implementation of the early actions. The monitoring of actual observed data for air temperature showed that during a period from 22 – 24 July in the plain areas of Kyrgyzstan extreme hot weather was registered. The daily maximum of the air temperature in some areas was 6-10 °C degrees higher than the average value of maximums for the last 40 years and the absolute value of daily maximum temperatures was higher than for the entire observation period. During distribution the National Society noted that the actual temperature was a couple of °C higher than the official announced ones. Personal observation was also done, during which the National Society staff and volunteers witnessed lethargy of children, who simply laid on the ground in care homes for unaccompanied children and older people in care homes.

Another lesson learnt was the impact of Ukraine crisis on availability of products and fixed prices. Due to the acute situation in Ukraine and the Russian Federation, many service providers refused to submit a commercial offer for any service valid for more than two weeks. Because of that the National Society was not able to conclude preliminary agreements, as the suppliers refused to make long-term commercial offers, which made it even more difficult to prepare a response. The period of commercial offers, during which the suppliers could reserve the goods, varied from five days to two weeks maximum.

Another challenge was refusal of wholesale providers on the market of Kyrgyzstan to take part in procurement due to limited days provided to deliver goods. Large companies such as "Frunze" and "Globus Hypermarket" refused to participate in procurement, because the minimum delivery time from the central warehouse in Bishkek to the destinations was seven days.

On October 10, 2022, in Jalal-Abad lessons learnt workshop with participation of staff and expert of RCSK, IFRC and GRC representatives was held. After the presentations, issues related to difficulties were discussed and the following solutions were proposed:

- 1) Include a detailed list of hygiene and food kits in the EA protocol - the project is for 5 years and during this period there may be personnel changes, so this item has been added to simplify the work and increase the efficiency of new staff.
- 2) Consider a framework agreement with vendors with the ability to price relative to the agreed upon foreign currency at the time of response - Due to private changes in foreign exchange rates, suppliers were hesitant to enter into agreements and to submit their quotations for more than 2 weeks. This element can be added to create a more favourable offer. The supplier knows the list of sets in advance and will be able to set the price in foreign currency, at the time of activation will be recalculated according to the exchange rate at the time of protocol activation.
- 3) For ensuring the safety of employees and beneficiaries – add costs during preparation stages associated with providing a safe waiting area (Sunshade/Umbrellas, portable benches, outdoor fogging system to moisten and cool the air).
- 4) Consider distributing kits in the morning and evening hours, and during peak heat i.e. lunch time – staff and volunteers will rest.
- 5) Volunteers were a special feature of the activation and its successful implementation, because without their help and involvement it would have been impossible to do such a tremendous job. Working with volunteers in the activation protocol, the following points were discussed and added: 1) Add an opportunity to activate and mobilize NDRT members from other branches and include their expenses; 2) Add a reward system for volunteers involved in responding to protocol activation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 11,308

Male: 4,842

Female: 6,466

Livelihoods Outcome 1: At-risk communities have resources to protect them from the heatwave

Output 1.1: Targeted families receive adequate food rations to meet basic needs

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|
| # of people reached with food parcels | 12,500 | 11,570+11,800 (indirect recipients) |

Activities planned

AP008 Procure and distribute food parcels for 2500 most vulnerable families

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the response to the above normal heatwave, assistance was provided to 2,100 families in the form of food kits distribution. Target was set for 2,500 families in the application, however at the end the indicator in terms of individuals was still almost reached at the end, because in southern regions several families may live in the same house. In Batken 3,852 direct recipients were covered according to the criteria of a large family with three or more children under 16 years old, in Jalal-Abad- 3,995 and in Osh- 3,723. Indirect recipients in the same regions made 11,800 people, who are parents of a couple or other relatives living together with the target families. The composition was taken from the official IFRC FEDNET website from the FOOD catalogue and was supplemented with products specific to Kyrgyzstan.

The food package consisted of:

- Vegetable oil- 3 litres
- Tea - 2 packs
- Pasta – 5 kilos
- Flour – 2 kilos
- Rice - 3kilos
- Buckwheat - 2 kilos.
- Canned meat - 3 pieces
- Sweets - 2 kilos
- Sugar – 1 kilo
- Salt - 1 kilo

Acceptance of goods from the supplier was supervised by a committee and included a detailed evaluation of all products and unfit goods were based on signed agreement required to be replaced with new ones. The shelf life indicated was for two years. Family composition in Jalal-Abad and Osh regions in average made six people, while in Batken the average number of family members was 7-8 people.

After conducting the post-distribution monitoring, it was revealed that many families live with their husband's/wife's parents and brother's/sister's family in the same house. And as the analysis of the post-distribution monitoring showed that in some families the food package was enough for a month (23% of all recipients), and for the rest 2-2.5 weeks (75% of all recipients). The largest number of people living in one house was registered in Batken, Markaz village center and consisted of 12 children, seven adults and three pensioners. According to them the food was enough for them for a little more than one week.



Health

People reached: 7320 children in families, 496 children in care, and 258 elderly people

Health Outcome 1: Communities are reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors

Output 1.1: Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--|--|
| # of children reached with PSS kits | 2,000 unaccompanied children and children with disabilities, 7,500 children in target families | 496 unaccompanied children and children with disabilities 7,320 children in target families |
| # of older people reached with health and care interventions | 600 older people | 258 older people and |

| P&B Output Code | Activities planned |
|-----------------|--|
| AP011 | Procure coloring books and pencils for children (to prevent children from playing outdoors during heatwave) – 9,500 sets (for 2,000 unaccompanied children and children with disabilities and 7,500 children in target families) |
| AP001 | Provision of air conditioners in elderly care homes and social institutions for unaccompanied children and boarding schools for children with disabilities |
| AP001 | Installation work of air conditioners in elderly care homes |

Narrative description of achievements

As part of the response in five social institutions where children without parents, children with disabilities, single older people and older people with disabilities live, receive treatment and care, air conditioners and information boards were installed in the common rooms and canteens. The social facilities included:

- Batken: Uchkorgon Auxiliary Boarding School

- Jalal-Abad: Children's psycho-neurological boarding house and Suzak boarding house for the elderly and disabled
- Osh: Osh special rehabilitation boarding school for seriously ill children and the Boorukerdik Center for single elderly and unaccompanied children

Due to the closure of many social institutions across the country and the lack of quality staff and funding, all of the above centers were overcrowded. There were 5-7 people in some rooms, whereas the rooms were designed for four people. A room was crowded in a normal summer day, and during the heatwave it became unbearable. The conditions of elderly with cardiovascular and other illnesses were deteriorating. The children according to the staff members and volunteers were not active during the first introductory visit (July 17, 2022) and were lying on the carpet in the playrooms, which they felt was the coolest place to escape the heat.

After installing air conditioners in the public areas, the teachers and the residents themselves were very grateful. At the monitoring meeting everyone noticed how the children became livelier, playing even though it still was 39°C outside. The elderly spent more free time in places with air conditioners.

With food parcels and hygiene kits all families get PSS kit (coloring book sets with pencils for each child in a target family). In total 7320 children were covered. Two social institutions where unaccompanied children and children with disabilities got PSS kits. In total 496 children were covered.

After activation of EA protocol DM team of the NS jointly with the IFRC CA CCST, IFRC ROE and German RC representatives conducted monitoring visit to Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions (on 01-03 August 2022 and 11-13 August 2022).



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 11,308

Male: 4,842

Female: 6,466

WASH Outcome 1: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Output 1.1: Communities are provided with hygiene material

| Indicators: | | Target | Actual |
|--|---|--------|---|
| # of people reached with hygiene items | | 12,500 | 11,570 (direct) 11,800 (indirect recipient) |
| P&B Output Code | Activities planned | | |
| AP030 | Procure and distribute hygiene kits (soap, antiseptic hand spray, wet wipes, diapers, etc.) for 2500 most vulnerable families | | |

Narrative description of achievements

Along with food kits as part of the response to the abnormal heatwave, 2,100 families were provided with hygiene kits. The composition was taken from the official IFRC FEDNET website from the HYGIENE catalogue and was supplemented with products specific to the context of Kyrgyzstan.

The hygiene kit consisted of:

- Laundry soap - 2 pieces
- Liquid soap - 2 units
- Shampoo - 1 tube
- Toothpaste - 1 tube
- Toothbrush - 5 units
- Laundry detergent - 3 units.
- Toilet paper - 3 packs
- Feminine pads - 2 packs
- 10-litres bucket with a lid - 2 units

Acceptance of goods from the supplier was supervised by the commission and included a detailed evaluation of all items and unfit goods based on the agreement had to be replaced by a new one.

During the monitoring, 3% of all families surveyed suggested adding the following to the kit: sunscreen, baby cream and baby sheets.

D. Financial report

To implement the Early Action Protocol (EAP) **CHF 349,991** have been allocated split between readiness*, pre-positioning of stock and early action costs as per below summary by area of intervention.

The approved amount consisted of an immediate allocation of **CHF 74,083** for readiness and **CHF 68,152** for pre-positioning and **CHF 207,757** automatically allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

The main discrepancies in the budget items are transport costs (staff, volunteers and transportation of aid to the distribution site), Procurement and installation of air conditioning and food/ hygiene kits.

As mentioned earlier, the protocol indicators were calculated for possible activation in all regions of Kyrgyzstan at the same time. In the course of this early action, only in three out the seven regions were activated. Therefore, there were savings left under budget line for transport costs.

Instead of 45 social institutions registered throughout Kyrgyzstan, only five were covered (one in Batken, two in Osh and two in Jalal-Abad), where two air conditioners were installed in each.

In summary, instead of 2,500 families the NS covered only 2,100 families that led to savings. The unspent balance will be returned to the DREF account. *Please see the attached financial report for details.*

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

**The activities for readiness and pre-positioning of stock will be captured in the IFRC Country Operational Plan (COP), reporting on annual basis. In case of an Early Action trigger, the annual readiness funding allocation is terminated with a 12-month notice, allowing the National Society to conclude its 3rd party financial and legal commitments and liabilities under the Early Action Protocol.*

FBAF Early Actions

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/7-2023/6 | Operation | PKG035 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 28/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKG014 - Kyrgyzstan - Heat wave / EAP2021KG01

Early Actions Timeframe: 18 Jul 2022 to 31 Oct 2022

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 207,757 |
| DREF Anticipatory Pillar | 207,757 |
| Expenditure | -137,619 |
| Closing Balance | 70,138 |

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction | 33,747 | 1,381 | 32,366 |
| AOF2 - Shelter | | | 0 |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs | 86,505 | | 86,505 |
| AOF4 - Health | | | 0 |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene | 72,087 | | 72,087 |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion | | | 0 |
| AOF7 - Migration | | | 0 |
| Area of focus Total | 192,339 | 1,381 | 190,958 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies | 13,423 | 136,132 | -122,709 |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management | 1,995 | 107 | 1,888 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | | | 0 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC | | | 0 |
| Strategy for implementation Total | 15,418 | 136,239 | -120,821 |
| Grand Total | 207,757 | 137,619 | 70,138 |

FBAF Early Actions

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/7-2023/6 | Operation | PKG035 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 28/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKG014 - Kyrgyzstan - Heat wave / EAP2021KG01

Early Actions Timeframe: 18 Jul 2022 to 31 Oct 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 148,913 | 111,574 | 37,339 |
| Food | 81,225 | 62,349 | 18,876 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 67,688 | 46,607 | 21,080 |
| Other Supplies & Services | | 2,617 | -2,617 |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | 19,250 | 1,666 | 17,585 |
| Office & Household Equipment | | 1,666 | -1,666 |
| Others Machinery & Equipment | 19,250 | | 19,250 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 6,834 | 2,805 | 4,028 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 6,834 | 519 | 6,315 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | | 2,287 | -2,287 |
| Personnel | 5,796 | 199 | 5,597 |
| National Society Staff | 5,796 | 199 | 5,597 |
| Workshops & Training | 2,729 | 4,867 | -2,138 |
| Workshops & Training | 2,729 | 4,867 | -2,138 |
| General Expenditure | 11,555 | 8,109 | 3,446 |
| Travel | 3,232 | 396 | 2,836 |
| Office Costs | | 1,118 | -1,118 |
| Communications | 542 | 560 | -19 |
| Financial Charges | | 1,132 | -1,132 |
| Other General Expenses | 7,782 | 4,902 | 2,880 |
| Indirect Costs | 12,680 | 8,399 | 4,281 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 12,680 | 8,399 | 4,281 |
| Grand Total | 207,757 | 137,619 | 70,138 |