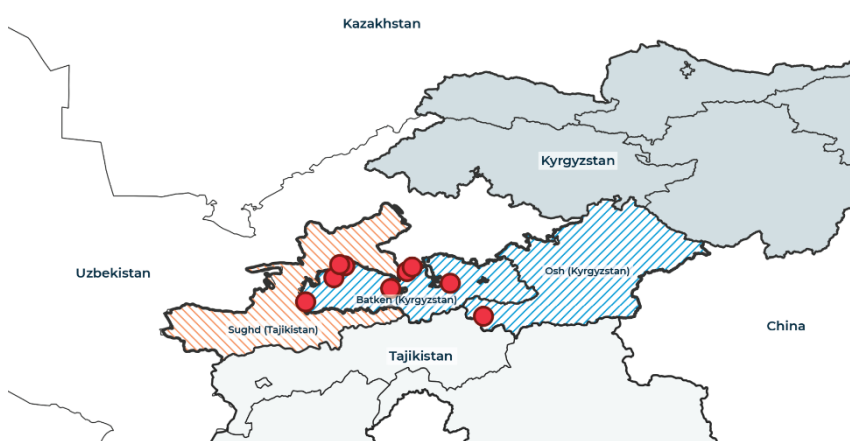


| | |
|---|---|
| DREF n°: MDRKG015 | GLIDE n°: N/A |
| Operation timeframe: 29/09/2022 - 31/01/2023 | Timeframe covered by this update: 4 months |
| Funding requirements (CHF): 497,206 | N° of people being assisted: 1,700 HHs or 8,500 people |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: ICRC, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, ACTED, Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) | |

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Sporadic clashes at the border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan take place due to water disputes between the two countries seasonally. Out of approximately 1,000 km of common border, two thirds has been delimited and demarked, while one third stays undetermined. Disputes of the population over water resources on these undetermined lands cause conflicts between two states that has a tendency to get escalated.



Map: Locations affected by the conflict in the Batken region.

In September 2022, re-emergence of the conflict resulted in a larger scale of violence, affecting more than 200,000 people from both sides along the whole perimeter of a borderline between Batken region of Kyrgyzstan and Sughi region of Tajikistan, and in one location in the Osh region of Kyrgyzstan. Approximately 75% of the affected population reside in Kyrgyzstan. Clashes began on 14 September and escalated to an international armed conflict between the two countries, according to the definition of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Both parties used tanks and

armoured personnel carriers. The Kyrgyz Parliament held an emergency meeting due to the escalation of the situation, and, in the following days, a state of emergency was declared in the Batken region. A ceasefire agreement, which included arrangements for the withdrawal of heavy military equipment and troops from border areas, was signed on 16 September and had been largely followed since the evening of 17 September, even though tensions remained high. The border conflict continued for two days, after which both parties were able to agree to a ceasefire on the night of 16 September 2022. However, the ceasefire was broken within 24 hours. Multiple

ceasefires between high-ranking officials were subsequently reached but were also repeatedly broken. On 20 September, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan signed a peace deal, which has led to the de-escalation of the conflict, after which displaced people gradually started to return to impacted areas.

Key Figures



The calculation is based on the number of total IDPs and estimation of the number of Host-families, with the assumption of 1/1 Host-family-IDP HH ratio.

Key figures presenting the effects of the conflict. Sources: National Statistics 2022, Ministry of Health.

As a result of the escalation of violence between 14 and 20 September 2022 at the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, according to official information from the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) of the Kyrgyzstan from 25 October, a total of 268 casualties were recorded, out of whom 63 were killed. Out of the 63 deceased, 50 people were part of the military, while 13 were civilians. Additionally, 205 people were injured, and while a breakdown of civilian/military injuries is not available, earlier information suggests that the number of military injuries is significantly higher than that of civilians.

Furthermore, a total of 142,071 people were initially evacuated from their villages of origin in Batken and Osh regions, including 54,684 people from Batken district; 25,600 people from the city of Batken; 56,486 people from Leilek district, and the rest 5,301 from Osh region. Out of these displaced people, 113,803 resided with host families, while 4,671 were in collective centres. According to official information, most of the people returned to their homes, with 132,828 people to Leilek and Batken districts and 5,301 to Osh region.

As of 20 November 2022, a total of 3,942 people were remaining displaced in temporary collective shelters and at host families. In addition, part of the population is expected to not return to their homes but settling in different parts of the country.



*A burning house in Batken region.
Photo credit: Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK).*

Along with human losses, personal assets, livelihood sources, and critical infrastructure was also damaged. As of 20 November 2022, the Government recorded the destruction of 667 private houses, out of which 429 were fully destroyed and 238 partially damaged, as well as 12 schools, 11 kindergartens, four hospitals, 11 administrative buildings, 197 critical infrastructure establishments, such as electricity, water pipelines and others throughout the region. There were no changes or additions to the figures at the reporting time.

Affected provinces in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

Kyrgyzstan | Conflict



During most recent events
19-September-2022

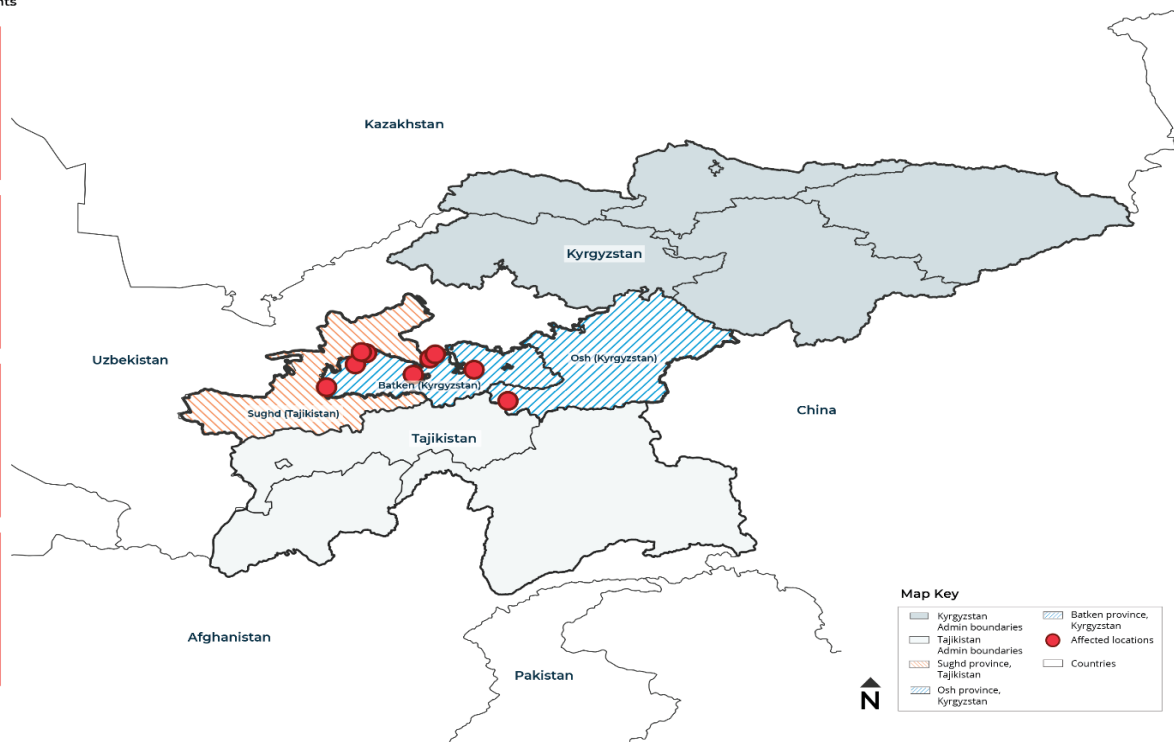
59
conflict-related
deaths in
Kyrgyzstan

163
conflict-related
injured in
Kyrgyzstan

726
affected
infrastructure in Kyrgyzstan

137,000
People
evacuated
in Kyrgyzstan*

* Reported but not reported any more evacuations



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 a territory or of its authorities.

Data sources: Humanitarian Data Exchange, GADM, Media, Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, IFRC.
Produced by Information Management team - IFRC Europe.

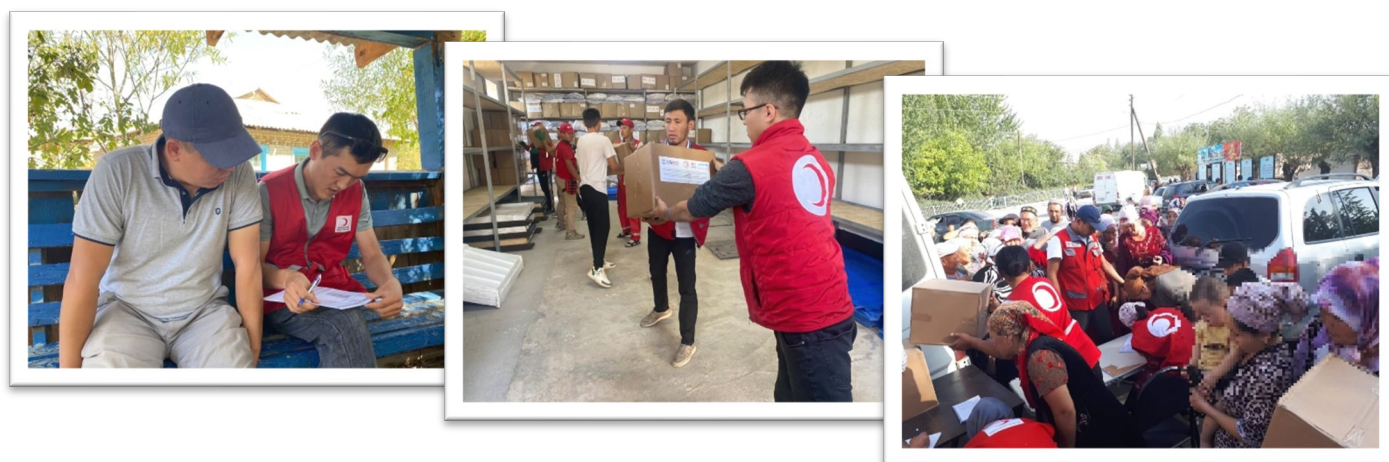
The conflict has also attracted international attention. United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called both parties for a lasting ceasefire dialogue, while other state leaders, called to end tensions quickly and settle disputes peacefully.



Destroyed buildings in Batken. Photo credit: RCSK.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society



Staff and volunteers conducting Rapid Needs Assessment, collecting available stocks in a warehouse and distribution of non-food items (NFIs) in Batken region. Phot credit: RCSK.

As soon as the clash escalated, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK) was among the first responders to the conflict. Immediately following the outbreak of violence, on 14 September, the RCSK carried out a Rapid Needs Assessment to identify primary needs of the impacted population. The results of the Rapid Needs Assessment showed that the primary needs of support were cash and voucher assistance (CVA), as well as non-food items (NFI). The RCSK deployed over 50 experienced National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) from Osh, Jalal-Abad, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Chui regions of Kyrgyzstan and from RCSK headquarters (HQ) to support the rapid needs assessments and response activities in the areas of relief distributions (food, NFIs), psychosocial support (PSS), restoring family links (RFL), and other areas, parts of which were funded through DREF funding.

The RCSK mobilised NFI kits from warehouses in Osh, Batken, Jalal-Abad regions, as well as an HQ warehouse and distributed 2,000 hygiene kits and bedding items, including 2,000 mattresses, 3,000 blankets, 1,200 pillows,

and 2,600 bed linen, among families whose houses were fully destroyed. The RCSK mobilized hygiene kits and other essential NFIs from its prepositioned stocks in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Bishkek warehouses.

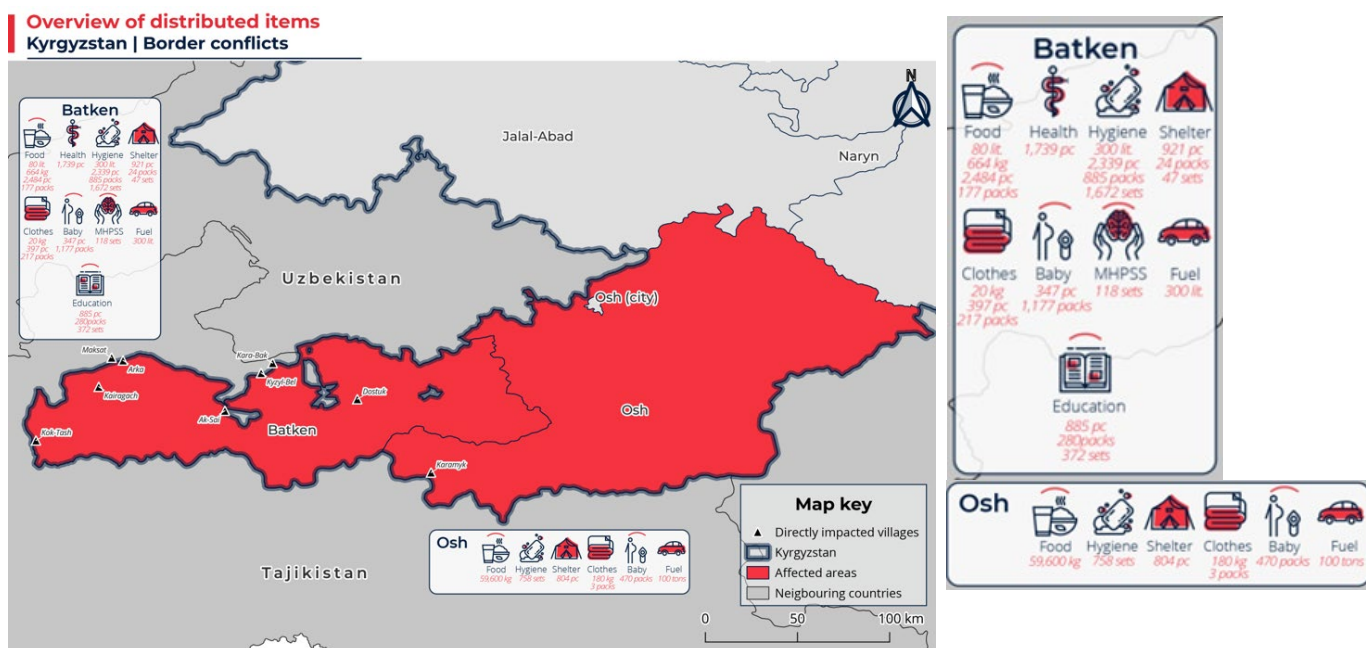
Furthermore, the RCSK distributed cash assistance in the amount of CHF 200 per family through Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) funding among 1,700 affected families to cover their basic needs, including food items, health services and shelter. In total, CVA activities were covered through a variety of funding sources including DREF, funds raised during fundraising campaign of the National Society (NS); ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP); USAID; and IFRC. In total, 2,788 affected families received CVA in the amount of CHF 200 each through the RCSK.

RCSK carried out continued coordination with key stakeholders (government and non-governmental organizations) at regional (Batken) and national levels (through Disaster Response Coordination Unit - DRCU).



RCSK distributing bread baked in its primary organisations and NFIs. Photo credit: RCSK.

Beyond the movement, in partnership with UNHCR, the RCSK distributed coal for heating among 1,400 affected families, 20 tons for each family. In addition, 16 mobile houses for eight families in Min Oruk village of Batken district were installed. An overview of distributed items of the RCSK is available in the following graph:





Minibuses delivering NFIs to Batken region. Photo credit: RCSK.

To ensure the continuation of the response, staff and volunteers were trained on CVA, first aid (FA), community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). The Batken branch of RCSK has 16 staff members, including six male and ten female, and 207 active volunteers, including 62 male and 145 female, who were involved in the response. Staff and volunteers from the other six branches composed of 75 people in total had been deployed to support operations on the field in rotations. Among them, 20 people PSS, 59 staff members and volunteers with six drivers dealt with distribution of food

and NFIs, while the support team composed of Osh branch director, security specialist, CVA/CEA and RFL focal points and finance officers provided other services to the team as a whole to ensure operations efficiency. For the operations, three RCSK cargo minibuses were used, and two porters were rented.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC is represented in Kyrgyzstan with a Country Cluster Support Team (CCST), which is supported by the Regional Office for Europe based in Budapest (Hungary). The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) is composed of 16 staff members, including a Programme Manager, CEA Delegate, CVA Delegate, and Health and Care Manager. In addition, one Information Management (IM) Delegate was deployed for one week to the country to provide technical support in the drafting and implementation of the DREF.

Based on the lesson learned and best practices stemming from a previous DREF response to the border conflict from 2021, the RCSK actively took a lead in the coordination of Movement partners. The NS conducted briefings for Movement partners twice a day, as well as during the Disaster Response Coordination Unit¹ meetings. Due to the intensity of the situation, along with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, only a limited number of actors, operated in Batken during the first month of the conflict. As such, RCSK was a valuable source of information for DRCU members and Movement partners. Regular weekly meetings launched in September took place twice a day during the first week, which were later reduced to one per day and continued until October. Coordination further on was carried out through correspondence and meetings organized based on necessity.

As a host and leading coordinator, the RCSK ensured that responsibilities among Movement partners were distributed based on discussions and the mandate of each partner. The distribution of roles was conducted in the following way:

¹ The Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) was established in 2008 to enhance cooperation and coordination between the Government, UN, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other key actors for adequate and effective humanitarian response to emergency situations.

Contribution of partners to the response



IFRC:

- **DREF** (CHF 500K) CVA integrated with PGI and CEA for 1,700 families and 200 individual first aid kits replenishment;
- **USAID** (USD 100K) CVA integrated with PGI and CEA for 410 families.

German Red Cross:

- (EUR 120K) for 1,500-2,000 hygiene kits replenishment for the NS warehouses;
- Within ECHO PPP, German Red Cross will support an additional 573 families with cash assistance that was provided in February 2023.

Turkish Red Crescent:

- 60 hygiene kits replenishment for the NS warehouses.

Italian Red Cross:

- Replenishment of warehouses in terms of basic household items (EUR 20K).

Swiss Red Cross:

- (CHF 40K) for replenishment of the NS warehouses, as well as purchased one cargo minibus;
- Immediate deployment of its representative in Kyrgyzstan for 14 days to the NS to support with the activities related to the border conflict.

ICRC:

- PSS activities with involvement of psychologists, home visits, activities with children;
- (CHF 500K) first aid kits replenishment for the NS warehouses, namely 2,000 hygiene kits and bedding items, namely 2,000 mattresses, 3,000 blankets, 1,200 pillows, 2,600 bed linen for the amount of CHF 250,000,

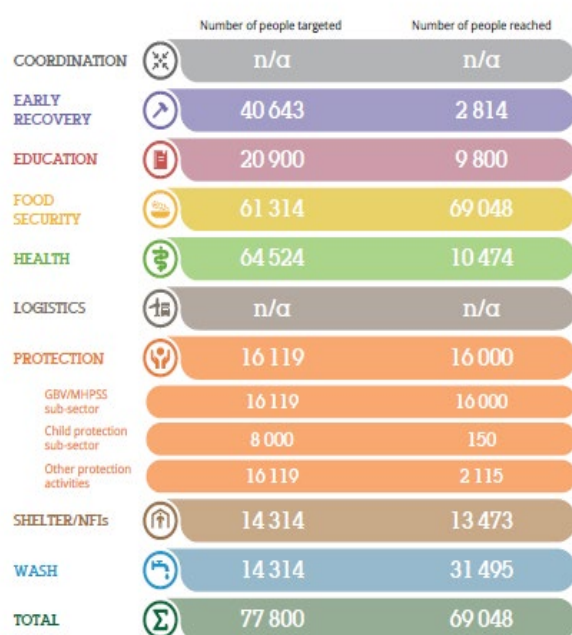


Transportation of temporarily displaced people to their homes. Photo credit: RCSK.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED

(Data from Humanitarian assistance table)



Number of people targeted on reached, based on data from the Humanitarian assistance table.

The government completed an assessment of the consequences of the conflict. The most affected, whose family member was injured or deceased, and/or houses were fully destroyed as a result of the conflict, were paid monetary compensation, as well as began restoration work to rebuild the destroyed houses that is in progress. 11 families whose relatives lost their lives during the conflict received KGS 1 million (approximately CHF 12,000 each), 10 families whose relatives were injured to varying degrees received lump sums from KGS 100,000 to 200,000 (approximately CHF 1,200 - 2,400). Out of 429 fully destroyed houses, 332 were rebuilt from the scratch by the end of February 2023; while the rest are in the process of getting rebuilt.

DRCU continues its work on coordination, while the final report for government is yet to be provided. The RCSK has been a leading organization in sub-cluster group on cash assistance. Provision of a leading role in CVA, based on consensus of the DRCU members, proves high status acknowledgement of the NS in CVA, while other groups were led by state agencies or UN agencies. Other sub-cluster groups created included areas of shelter, early recovery, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and

others, where CVA was a cross-cutting sub-cluster, as it is considered as a universal tool for addressing primary needs defined by the impacted population, let it be food, medicine, shelter, clothes, or others.

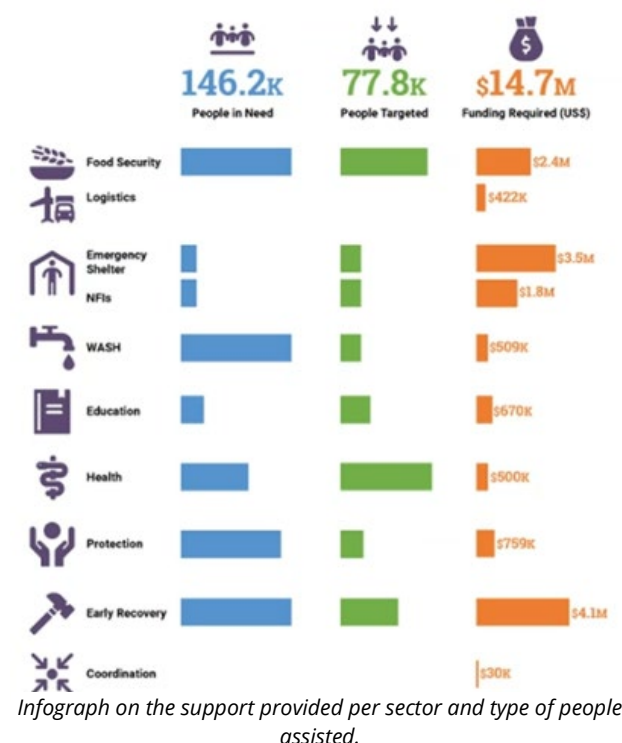
DRCU, based on inputs from the MoES and RCSK, has developed an Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Due to the urgency, the DREF provided a comparative advantage to the NS in addressing immediate needs. The below table indicates all funding sources and amounts provided by donors to the Emergency Response Plan, including the DREF:

FUNDING PROVIDED BY DONORS TO ERP



Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis



To identify the priority needs of the affected communities and devise tailored and locally driven response strategies, within the first week of the conflict, the RCSK initiated the initial Rapid Needs Assessment.

An initial assessment was conducted from 14 September, which also marks the first day of the conflict, and onwards on a daily basis by local staff and volunteers of RCSK Batken branch and reported to the RCSK HQ and partners. The second stage comprised the mobilization of staff and volunteers from neighbouring branches: Osh and Jalal-Abad, who also supported with updating the needs assessment.

At the later stage, staff and volunteers from northern branches and HQ were mobilized and deployed to reinforce the response team, which conducted assessment of primary needs of affected population on a permanent basis. The RCSK also used data from the assessment of the MoES, in which the number of affected population and infrastructure destroyed was provided.

As summarized by the Kyrgyzstan Interagency Needs Assessment (KIANA) report issued by DRCU Secretariat on

20 September 2022 and the RCSK preliminary assessments, multiple needs were identified in the Shelter/Settlements & NFIs, Health, WASH, Education, and Protection sectors.

The RCSK plans to develop a proposal and apply for the Anticipatory Pillar within the DREF for population movement related to potential future conflicts on the border of Kyrgyzstan with Tajikistan.

To have a wider and comprehensive assessment, RCSK joined the inter-agency South REACT teams in Kadamjai and Batken districts of the Batken region during 21 - 23 September 2022 to feed in with more updated findings and recommendations per sector of the needs of the impacted population.

Within the DREF operation, RCSK opened two communication channels, which are the helpline and personal contact with the RCSK staff and volunteers to collect feedback and suggestions from the target communities. The feedback was collected regularly, responded to, and analysed to ensure responsive programming.

PGI approaches were mainstreamed throughout the entire operation, the collected data was disaggregated by gender. In addition, PGI aspects were considered in designing and implementing the methodologies of the Rapid Needs Assessment and the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey, to assess the different perspectives and preferred assistance modalities of men and women about the support received.



NFIs and hygiene kits distribution. Photo credit: RCSK.

Operation Risk Assessment

Rapid Needs Assessment was developed, where risks and mitigation measures were identified as well. In addition, community meetings were organized during the distribution of funds to inform about the goals and plans of the NS. CEA mechanism have been established in distribution points, as well as at the branch level.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall objective of the DREF operation was to provide support to the impacted population in coping with the humanitarian consequences of the conflict. Based on the needs assessment conducted by the RCSK and roles distributed during DRCU meetings, the focus of the operation was to provide CVA to address the immediate needs of displaced people. The findings of the Initial Rapid Assessment conducted in September 2022 enabled to define the operational scope, priorities, and approaches of the RCSK to respond to the humanitarian needs of the impacted population.

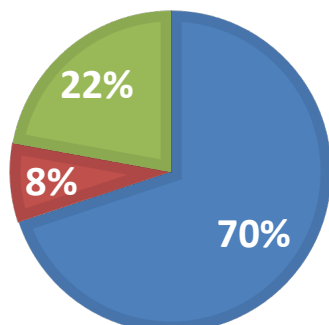
Batken is the poorest region in Kyrgyzstan and with the escalation of the conflict, its vulnerability to poverty, as well as dependency on remittances of migrants was highly affected. Furthermore, due to shootings and the insecure environment, only limited number of state agencies and organisations could operate in the region, which also included RCSK. Accordingly, RCSK had a key gatekeeper role in the provision of humanitarian assistance to the impacted population. For better synergy, clear segregation of roles among DRCU members and Movement partners was conducted.

Contingency plans were developed taking into consideration recommendations of the Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) from DREF 2021. With the number of evacuated people increasing on an hourly basis in the first days, the RCSK mobilized its resources to provide food, drinking water, psychological first aid, essential relief items, including personal protection equipment and hygiene kits at temporary community shelters in Batken district. Staff, volunteers, NDRT were mobilized from all branches of the NS. The same approach was used in

relation to food and NFIs that were taken from all available warehouses to address immediate needs of the impacted population.

What type of feedback?

■ praise ■ suggestion ■ questions

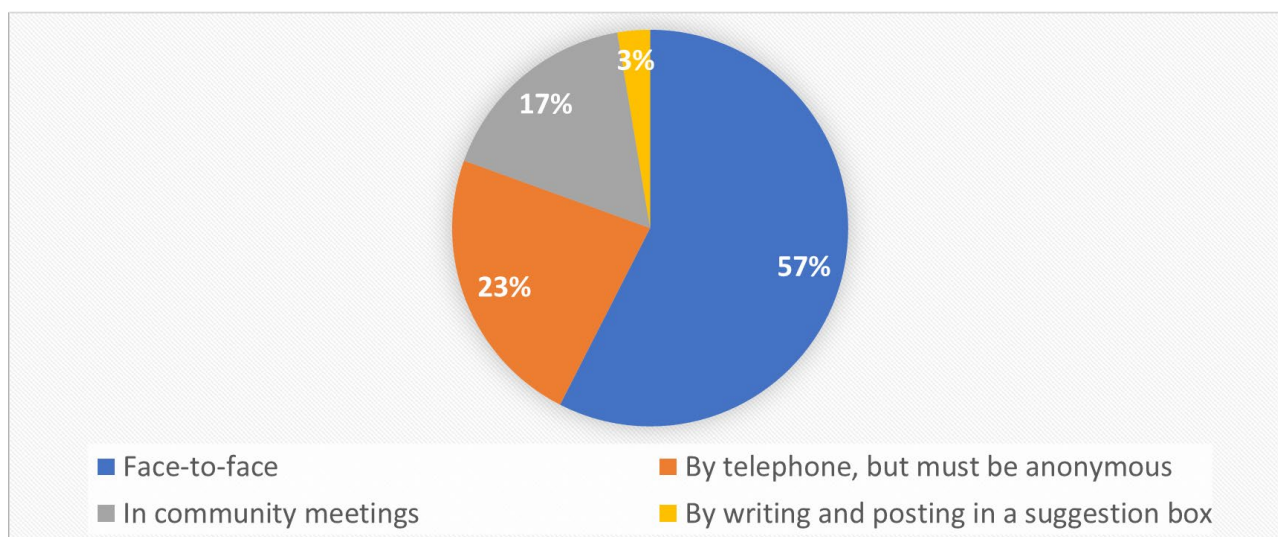


A CEA focal point was deployed within the NDRT to explore the community needs in general and engage community volunteers to provide support based on needs identified. 20 community meetings were held to gather inputs from the affected communities to ensure an effective and appropriate response. A PDM was conducted with participation of 507 families out of 1,700 supported with CVA participated in it. 56% rated distribution process as "excellent", 40% as "good", 3% as "fair enough" and less than 1% as "poor". On bank the payment process, 53% rated "very satisfied", 39% "just satisfied", 7% "somewhat satisfied" and less than 1% "not satisfied".

"feedboxes" installed in offices and distribution locations, where information sessions were conducted, as well as helpdesk at distribution sites and PDM of cash was installed. 35 calls to the helpline, 12 notes from feedback boxes were received. The feedback analysis finds that 70% of respondents expressed their praise and was fully satisfied with the disbursement; 22% asked questions about lists (e.g., who made them, based on what criteria recipients were selected) and 8% provided suggestions for distribution locations, as many people came from remote locations, further challenging them to receive assistance. People assisted were also interested in when and where the next CVA would take place and if they would be included again. In addition, there were questions about the amount of distribution.

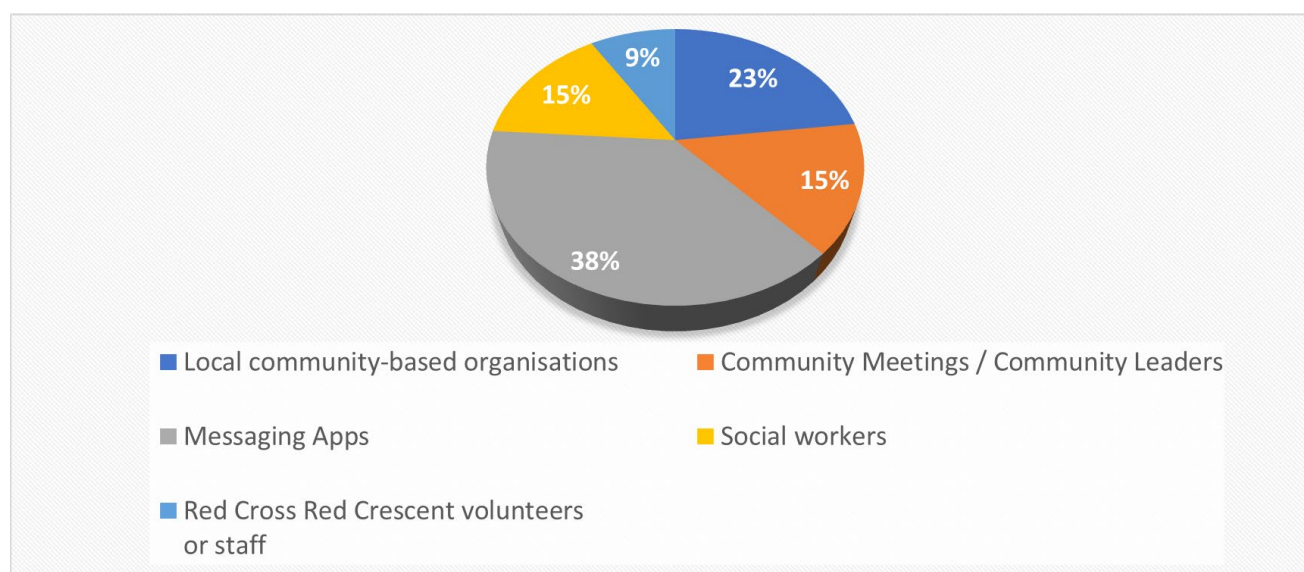
Community members were informed about all available feedback channels, namely RCSK helpline,

If you would like to ask questions, make suggestions or file complaint to the Red Crescent, what would be the best way to do so?



As for the information distribution channel, 38% of participants indicated messaging apps as the most preferred way, while 23% of the respondents preferred to obtain information through local community-based organizations, 15% through social workers, and only 9% through RCSK staff members and volunteers. Based on this feedback, RCSK decided to focus on strengthening local disaster management communities (LDMC) composed of members of the local population. To be alert and continue gathering information from the post-conflict zone, the NS continues to train LDMC members with support of programme activities by Partner National Societies (PNS) and ICRC.

What are your preferred ways of getting information?



Based on findings of the needs assessment, multi-purpose cash grants were identified as the most efficient tool to meet the basic immediate needs of evacuees under the RCSK response. Having outstanding expertise in CVA and funds available, the RCSK led the sub-cluster team on CVA and covered 2,788 families: through DREF 1,700 affected families; 105 through funds raised during fundraising campaign of the NS; 573 through from ECHO PPP, and 410 from USAID/IFRC to cover their basic needs, such as food items, health services, and shelter.

On the first week after the conflict erupted, RCSK conducted a Rapid Market Assessment (RAM) to define the impact of the border conflict in Batken region influx on the local markets and evaluate the functionality of local markets in order to support the design of the response modality by the humanitarian actors. Based on National Statistics data and RAM findings, the amount was defined to be KGS 14,000 or CHF 200 that reflects the minimum expenditure basket for Batken region.

Consumption basket composition for Batken province:

Food items (excluding tobacco and alcoholic beverages) = KGS 14,500 (CHF 200):

Expenditure type

| Description | Sum KGS | Sum CHF |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| Household item/Services for 2 adults | 6,000 | 89 |
| Household item/Services for 3 children | 8,500 | 101 |
| Total | 14,500 | Rounded to 200 |

To ensure that the most vulnerable were covered with CVA, the RCSK, jointly with the IFRC, identified criteria for selecting impacted people. Along with being in a vulnerable group based on socio-economic status from the impacted areas the following four groups were identified:

- (1) single-headed families, among whom preference was given to female-headed ones;
- (2) pregnant or lactating women;
- (3) families with a member with disabilities; and
- (4) families with three or more children.

Once the list of recipients of CVA was identified, women with children and people with disabilities had a priority to receive the assistance at the cash distribution locations without having to wait in line.



Cash distribution. Photo credit: RCSK,

The NS has its representation on every sector/cluster meeting within work of DRCU. Also, RCSK ensured that along with cash distribution sessions on routine immunization, distribution of hygiene kits among recipients was conducted, a Training of Trainers (ToT) on first aid, two PGI, CEA trainings and CEA in emergencies briefings for staff and volunteers were provided.

Helpline numbers in Kyrgyz language.
Photo credit: RCSK.

RCSK Batken branch conducted all activities in close coordination with local authorities, while HQ carried out coordination with the national authorities at the level of capital, such as the MoES, Ministry of Health (MoH), Border Troops, Ministry of Interior (MoI) and others. During the first days of the conflict, the RCSK, along with the MoES, was one of the few organisations who deployed its staff and volunteers to the impacted locations to carry out activities and distribute in-kind support from its warehouses from all southern branches. Many actors did not enter the field during the first month due to security reasons. Along with internal Movement coordination, the DRCU, which is co-lead by the MoES and UN, was immediately activated on 14 September, and external coordination with DRCU had been regularly conducted. RCSK's situation reports and updates remained one of the main sources of information for all DRCU members. Continuous support for RCSK is needed to ensure awareness among government and other humanitarian partners about its auxiliary role in the humanitarian field and the fundamental principles, through coordination meetings and communications support.

PNS, such as the German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent, since the onset of the conflict.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 8,500

Male: 5,100

Female: 3,400

Outcome 1: Improved infrastructure and housing; Restored and diversified livelihood opportunities

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| # of people supported with multi-purpose cash grants | 1,700 families or 8,500 people | 1,700 families or 8,500 people |
| % of surveyed households who report that the cash received was sufficient to cover their needs for the intended purposes and period (based on PDM) | 70% | 98% |

Progress towards outcomes

RCSK's cash response was well coordinated with authorities and concerned stakeholders including the cash working group. Despite harsh weather, RCSK went for 100% verification of the targeted population in the affected areas. RCSK also signed a fresh agreement with the financial service provider (FSP), FINCA Bank, in order to provide cash to people assisted through cheques. Before the disbursement, recipients of the cash assistance were informed through older people of the community about the time, date, and location. Those assisted were also oriented about the process of collection and encashment of cheques. Volunteers were deployed in the bank concerned to facilitate the targeted population at time of encashment. The disbursement was successfully completed before the new year and the arrival of harsh winter season.

After approximately 3 weeks of cash disbursement, the RCSK also conducted Post Distribution Monitoring. 507 families (from 1,700 total) were covered during the PDM (308 from Leilek and 199 from Batken districts). 256 survey participants were male and 246 females. The results show that the recipients are satisfied with the cash disbursement process. In general, more than 80% of programme participants reported the remoteness of banks (for reference: in the region itself, there is a problem with banks, with their availability and potential), 45% of respondents said they would prefer to issue funds through cards, for subsequent cashing out at ATMs.

Based on PDM findings 98% of respondents replied that cash received was sufficient to cover their needs for the intended purposes and period.



Health

People reached: 2,485

Male: 1,037

Female: 1,448

Outcome 2: Increased Reach of Health Promotion and Psychological First Aid (PFA) Messages

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| # of people reached with health promotion and PFA messages | 1,700 families or 8,500 people | 2,448 people (from 1,700 families) |
| # of first aid kits purchased for replenishment | 200 pieces | 200 pieces |

Progress towards outcomes

Along with the distribution of funds, the RCSK conducted public awareness about routine immunization for people waiting in queue. RCSK decided to conduct public awareness raising sessions on health in disbursement locations, due to post-conflict hard situation, when internally displaced people (IDPs) were mainly occupied with survival as harsh winter season was approaching and taking into consideration that health and psychosocial first aid (PFA) sessions are short. It also saved time and financial resources of people travelling from different locations to get CVA. RCSK staff and volunteers took care of children to allow adults

to pay full attention to health and PFA sessions, helped people with disabilities People of different ages could also share their experience during discussions, which enriched content of the sessions. People came along with other family members to the disbursement locations so they could also participate in the PFA sessions. As a result, more people were reached indirectly. Also, 200 FA kits were purchased for replenishment.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 36

Male: 24

Female: 12

Outcome 3: Increased Reach with Hygiene Promotion Messages

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|----------------|--------|
| # of people reached with hygiene promotion messages | 1,700 families | 0 |

Output 1.1:

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| FA ToT participants | 36 | 36 |

Progress towards outcomes

The RCSK started responding to the conflict from day one, distributing food, NFIs and hygiene kits. 2,000 hygiene kits were distributed from warehouses on the first days of the conflict without an opportunity to conduct short hygiene sessions. Replenishment of disbursed hygiene kits took place later with funding from ICRC. Due to delays in implementation, the hygiene promotion activity was replaced by two ToTs on first aid, including health and hygiene messages. This enabled the NS to have a pool of trained staff and volunteers, who will utilize their knowledge in the future. In total, 36 staff and volunteers were trained (12 female and 24 male) in January 2023 from seven branches, namely Batken, Chui, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Osh, and Talas.



Migration

People reached: 2

Male: 0

Female: 2

Outcome 5: Increased Coverage of Households with Restoring Family Links (RFL) Services

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of households assessed on their durable solutions to their displacement (return/relocate/integrate) | 120 | 0 |
| # of households covered by RFL services | 50 | 2 |

Progress towards outcomes

The government has done all the assessments related to durable solutions on return, relocation, and integration. The government had committed itself to the rebuilding of houses. Accordingly, the RCSK in the field relied on data provided by the government and conducted its analysis based on secondary data provided by the government. Only two RFL tracing requests were received.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 86

Male: 35

Female: 51

Outcome 4: Enhanced Protection, Gender Equality, and Inclusion

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of trained staff and volunteers engaging with affected population | 100 | 86 |
| Streamline PGI standards across sector of interventions | Yes | Yes |
| Coordinate with CEA focal points to include PGI lenses in the design of feedback mechanisms and information dissemination | Yes | Yes |
| Identify safe and quality referral pathways to guarantee that people's needs are addressed timely | Yes | Yes |

Output 1.1: Training on protection, gender equality and inclusion

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| # of sessions | 20 | 20 |
| # of focus groups | 20 | 20 |

Progress towards outcomes

Along with the cash distribution, the RCSK held meetings with communities to inform about the distribution and the DREF operation in overall, during which various issues were discussed and comments of the population were taken into account. One of the main questions asked was related to the selection criteria. Many families were impacted and claimed for CVA. Long and numerous meetings with communities took place to explain why and how families were selected. As a result, it was proposed to organize joint commissions that would include not only representatives of local authorities but also residents who would select recipients of CVA to avoid any misunderstandings and possible risks of misinformation.

All staff and volunteers involved in the work attended PGI, CEA, CVA sessions to ensure required inclusion and community engagement.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: 86

Male: 35

Female: 51

Outcome 6: Strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # and type of methods established to collect feedback and complaints from the community | 3 | 3 |
| # of questions included in the needs assessment on how best engage communities | 4 | 4 |
| # of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on CEA target | 86% | 86 |

Progress towards outcomes

CEA assessment questions were introduced in the needs assessment at the beginning of the response in order to understand the preferences and needs of the affected communities. Feedback from the affected population was collected through the RCSK helpline, face-to-face feedback through help desk and exit surveys using KoBo, as well as from feedback boxes.

Secretariat Services

Outcome 7: Enhanced Secretariat Services provided by the IFRC

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of IFRC staff/surge deployment | 2 | 1 |

Progress towards outcomes

IM support to the RCSK with information collection and management. Assistance was provided in the development of a KoBo questionnaire for verifying recipients, and a form for registering the assistance provided was developed. Assisted in the development of several maps and hosted an hour-long session to IM focal points of RCSK.

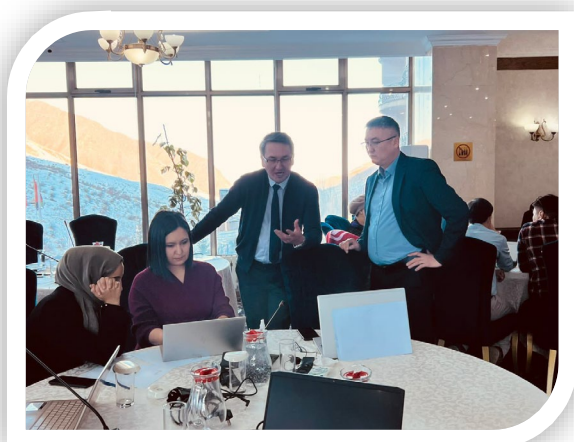
Strengthen National Society

Outcome 8: Strengthened National Society in the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF)

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of participants of the LLW | 40 | 28 |
| # of NDRT members and RCSK key staff involved to operation | 80 | 80 |

Progress towards outcomes

The RCSK deployed over 50 experienced NDRTs from Osh, Jalal-Abad, Talas, Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Chui regions of Kyrgyzstan and from RCSK headquarters to support the rapid needs assessments and response activities in the areas of relief distributions (food, NFIs), PSS, RFL and other areas, parts of which were funded through DREF funding.



LLW group discussion. Photo credit: RCSK.

A three-day Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) was conducted with the involvement of facilitators from IFRC ROE, IFRC CCST, ICRC, Swiss Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent to capture, analyse and share data, information and lessons learnt from the DREF operation with partners involved in the response and beyond. The number of LLW participants was decreased to 28 due to budget constraints.

Based on recommendations and lessons learned, a report was developed and presented to NS and IFRC staff to disseminate recommendations. Further, a spreadsheet with detailed action plan was developed and actions were assigned to responsible focal points. During the LLW, the main achievements highlighted - Recognition from the state (RCSK was awarded by the MoES, fundraising

company brought more than four million KGS.

Key Findings and Recommendations:

1) Information Management

There is still a need to continue to train a pool of staff and volunteers in information management.

2) Volunteer Empowerment (capacity building, and others)

Straighten building their capacity, providing psycho-social support, develop insurance system, to provide standardized uniforms.

3) HD, IHL and IDRL (emblem, auxiliary role, laws, mandate, and others)

To increase recognition of the NS auxiliary role, the provisions on the use of the emblem of the Red Cross, and Red Crescent, to promote humanitarian diplomacy (HD), as well as International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) principles.

4) Branch Development

To increase the capacity of staff and volunteers and improve infrastructure. scenario planning with the development of contingency planning and permanent capacity-building activities for branch staff and volunteers.

D. Financial Report

The budget for the DREF operation was CHF **497,206**, of which CHF **479,571** was spent. The remaining balance of CHF **17,635** is returned to the DREF account as per standard IFRC regulations.

For details, please refer to the final financial report annexed to this document.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, 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 Government of Canada and DG ECHO have replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

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

In the National Society of Kyrgyzstan:

- **Secretary General (or equivalent):** Chingiz Djakipov, ch.djakipov@redcrescent.kg, +996 312 300 190
- **Operational coordination:** Guldar Kasymova, Head of DM, g.kasymova@redcrescent.kg, +996 312 300 190

In the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Europe:** Andreas von Weissenberg, Regional Head of Health, Disaster, Climate, Crisis, andreas.wissenberg@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Europe DM Coordinator:** Agnes Rajacic, Senior DM Officer, agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Seval Guzelkilinc, Head of CCD for Central Asia, seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Office:** Nurlan Jumaliev, Programme Manager CCD for Central Asia, nurlan.jumaliev@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- **Programme and Operations focal point:** Eszter Matyeka, Senior DREF Officer, eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC resource mobilization and pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Europe DM coordinator:** Agnes Rajacic, Senior DM Officer, agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org

For in-kind donations and mobilization table support:

- **IFRC:** Stefano Biagiotti, Head of GHS&SCM stefano.biagiotti@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries

- **IFRC:** Mahabat Murzakanova, PMER Officer, mahabat.murzakanova@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Plans and updates](#)

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

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRKG015 - Kyrgyzstan - Border Conflict

Operating Timeframe: 29 Sep 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2022/9-2023/4 | Operation | MDRKG015 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2022/9-2023/4 | Budget | APPROVED |

Prepared on 31/May/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 497,206 |
| DREF Response Pillar | 497,206 |
| Expenditure | -479,571 |
| Closing Balance | 17,635 |

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction | | | 0 |
| AOF2 - Shelter | | | 0 |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs | 455,288 | 442,295 | 12,992 |
| AOF4 - Health | 6,923 | 6,573 | 349 |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene | | | 0 |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion | | | 0 |
| AOF7 - Migration | | | 0 |
| Area of focus Total | 462,210 | 448,868 | 13,342 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies | 27,967 | 26,042 | 1,925 |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management | 7,029 | 4,660 | 2,369 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | | | 0 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC | | | 0 |
| Strategy for implementation Total | 34,996 | 30,702 | 4,294 |
| Grand Total | 497,206 | 479,571 | 17,635 |

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Prepared on 31/May/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 366,500 | 356,638 | 9,862 |
| Medical & First Aid | 6,500 | 6,172 | 328 |
| Cash Disbursement | 360,000 | 350,466 | 9,534 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 3,500 | 3,304 | 196 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 3,500 | 3,304 | 196 |
| Personnel | 23,700 | 22,951 | 749 |
| National Society Staff | 23,700 | 22,951 | 749 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| Consultants | 100 | 50 | 50 |
| Workshops & Training | 32,300 | 29,872 | 2,428 |
| Workshops & Training | 32,300 | 29,872 | 2,428 |
| General Expenditure | 40,760 | 37,486 | 3,274 |
| Travel | 15,760 | 13,836 | 1,924 |
| Office Costs | 500 | 263 | 237 |
| Communications | 200 | 180 | 20 |
| Financial Charges | 2,300 | 2,064 | 236 |
| Other General Expenses | 22,000 | 21,143 | 857 |
| Indirect Costs | 30,346 | 29,270 | 1,076 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 30,346 | 29,270 | 1,076 |
| Grand Total | 497,206 | 479,571 | 17,635 |