



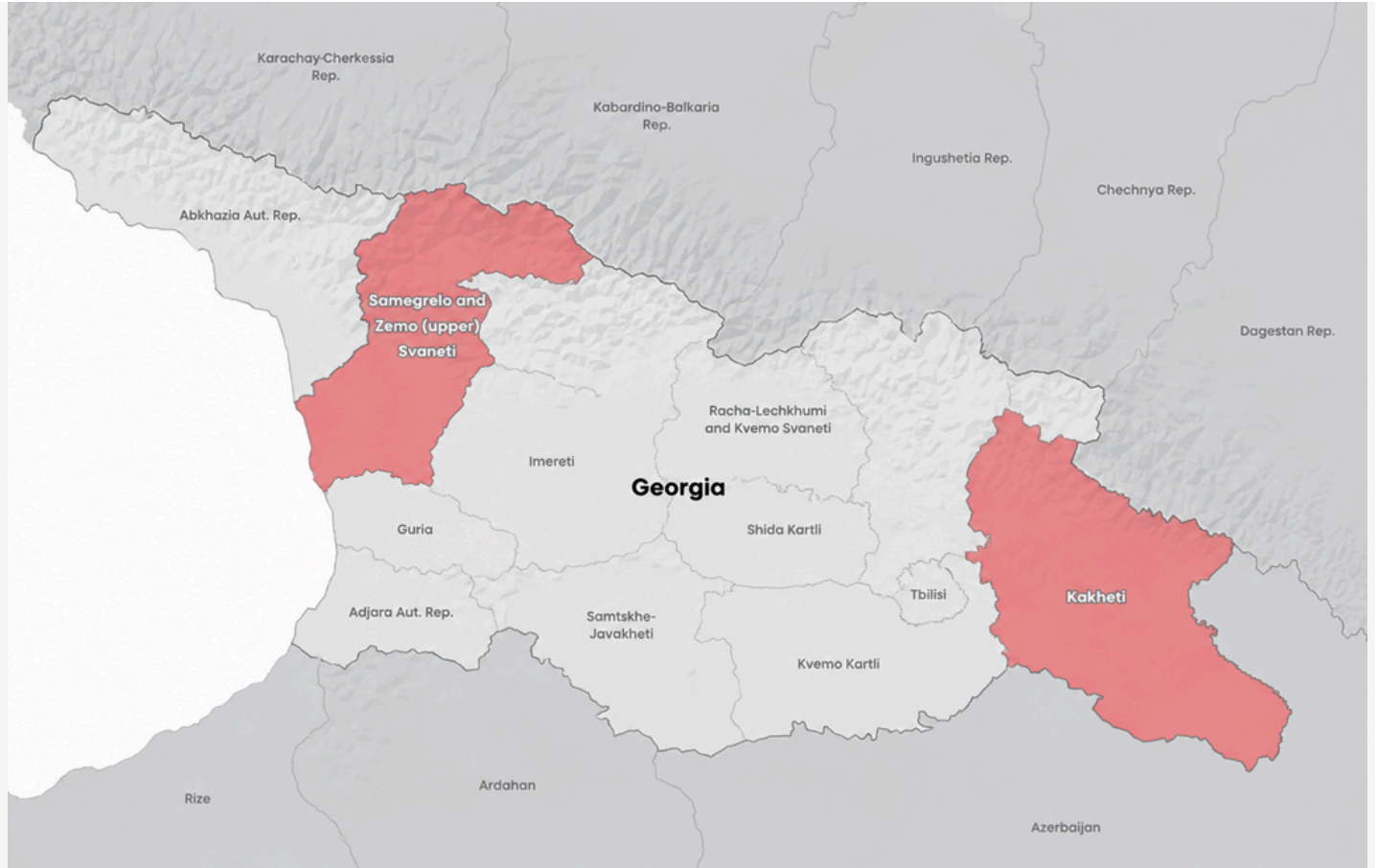
Flooding in Senaki affecting vehicles and roads

Appeal: <b>MDRGE021</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Country: <b>Georgia</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 171,974</b>	
Glide Number: <b>FL-2026-000106-GEO</b>	People Affected: <b>46,895 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>2,660 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>04/07/2026</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>5 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>04/12/2026</b>	DREF Published: <b>07/07/2026</b>
Targeted Regions: -			

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

27-06-2026



Map of the affected areas, highlighted in red.

## What happened, where and when?

On 27–29 June 2026, heavy and persistent rainfall struck the Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Kakheti Regions in Western Georgia, severely impacting Senaki, Chkhorotsku municipalities and Akhmeta municipality in Eastern over the following days. The continuous rainfall, which began on 27 June at approximately 03:00 AM, led to rising water levels and widespread flooding across multiple communities.

Five villages in Senaki Municipality, (Eki, Zana, Dzvelisopeli, Nosiri, and Teklati), as well as areas of Senaki town, experienced significant flooding. Similarly, in Chkhorotsku Municipality, 13 administrative units such as Khabume, Mukhuri, Taia, Zumi, Napichkhovo, Choga, Nakuani, Lesichine, Kirtkhi, Lekurtsume, the town of Chkhorotsku, Akhuti and Kvemo Chkhorotsku were affected. In Akhmeta Municipality, heavy rainfall and flooding accompanied by strong winds affected the 13 communities of Omalo, Dumasturi, Jokolo, Birkiani, Tsinubani, Sakobiano, Kutsakhta, Kvareltskali, Duisi, Upper Alvani, Lower Alvani, Khalatsani, Akhmeta, Maghraani, Argokhi, Matani and Khoreti. Residential houses were damaged, ground floors were flooded, and strong winds caused extensive damage to roofs. Agricultural land and livestock were also affected, resulting in significant livelihood losses for many households.

Local authorities and response teams are currently assessing the situation. As of 29 June, rainfall has subsided in Senaki and Akhmeta, while precipitation continues in parts of Chkhorotsku Municipality.

The Georgia Red Cross Society has mobilized affected branches in Senaki, Chkhorotsku and Akhmeta to support the response, and Zugdidi branch as neighbor branch for support. It should also be noted that on 30 June 2026, municipalities officially requested assistance from the Georgia Red Cross Society.



Flooded residential yard in Senaki



Roof Damage Caused by Heavy Rain and Strong Winds in Akhmeta



GRCS volunteer assisting with cleanup

## Scope and Scale

According to rapid assessments, approximately 46,895 people have affected by the rain in three municipalities, out which 7,500 people have been heavily affected by the flooding in Senaki, Chkhorotsku and Akhmeta municipalities, of which 500 households (approximately 1,750 people) in Senaki, 140 households (approximately 490 people) in Chkhorotsku and 120 households (approximately 420 people) in Akhmeta are considered severely affected.

The flooding has caused significant damage to residential properties, with water entering homes and inundating ground floors where essential household items are typically stored. As a result, many families have lost basic household appliances, as well as their food stocks. Courtyards and household plots have also been flooded, further disrupting daily life. In Akhmeta Municipality, the impact was further aggravated by strong winds, which caused extensive damage to roofs of 120 houses, in addition to flood-related damage.

Agricultural land has been heavily impacted, resulting in the loss of crops that represent both a primary source of food and a key livelihood for many households. In addition, many families have reported the loss of livestock. The destruction of agricultural production has therefore not only eliminated immediate food availability but also undermined the main source of income for a significant portion of the affected population.

The disaster has also affected local infrastructure, including damage to roads and bridges. In Chkhorotsku Municipality, electricity supply has been disrupted, leaving parts of the population without power.

The affected areas are characterized by a high proportion of vulnerable groups, including elderly individuals, large families, and households living below the poverty line. These groups have limited financial resources and coping capacities, which increases their exposure to and the impact of the disaster.

While flooding in municipalities has occurred in the past, the current event is reported by local communities as being of greater magnitude and impact. In Senaki Municipality, several communities affected by the current flooding had not previously experienced such events, indicating an expansion of the hazard beyond its usual areas. The scale of damage, particularly to housing and livelihoods, has exceeded previous experiences, highlighting the increasing vulnerability of the population to recurring flood events.

Preliminary findings from rapid needs assessments conducted by GRCS volunteers indicate that most affected households have sustained damage to their homes. Due to continuous rainfall in the previous days, which only started to ease on 30 June, needs assessments could not be conducted earlier. Despite continued rainfall in parts of Chkhorotsku, GRCS volunteers began household-level data collection from the morning of 30 June.

The most identified immediate needs include food, hygiene items, and medicines, as well as construction materials for basic repairs. In addition, most surveyed households have expressed a preference for receiving cash or voucher assistance to address their priority needs in a flexible manner.

Rapid assessments have confirmed that these needs are substantial and immediate. However, despite the severity, there is no indication that the Georgian government or other international actors have mobilized sufficient support to cover these urgent humanitarian requirements. The response of local authorities is ongoing, but their capacities and resources are limited and insufficient to meet the full scope of the needs.

GRCS's efforts to mobilize resources have been severely limited over the past two years, as the amended Law on Grants has created a significant barrier for all international and national organizations in Georgia in terms of receiving and releasing grants. This legal

restriction has affected the capacity of organizations to actively seek and mobilize funding during this period, including for this current event. Despite active fundraising efforts, GRCS has been unsuccessful in raising the necessary resources for this disaster. The current flooding's scale and severity exceed previous experiences and available local resources, and due to the legal constraints imposed by the Law on Grants, GRCS remains the only actor in the affected regions capable of delivering urgent humanitarian assistance swiftly. Therefore, DREF support is critical to address these substantial needs.

Source Name	Source Link
1. 1tv.ge	<a href="https://1tv.ge/lang/en/news/heavy-rains-leave-houses-flooded-infrastructure-damaged-in-senaki/">https://1tv.ge/lang/en/news/heavy-rains-leave-houses-flooded-infrastructure-damaged-in-senaki/</a>
2. Kvira.ge	<a href="https://kvira.ge/1093035">https://kvira.ge/1093035</a>
3. Ambebi.ge	<a href="https://www.ambebi.ge/article/345591-cqaldidoba-senakshi-uxvma-nalekma-problemebi-shekm/">https://www.ambebi.ge/article/345591-cqaldidoba-senakshi-uxvma-nalekma-problemebi-shekm/</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	<b>Yes</b>
Did it affect the same population group?	<b>No</b>
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
<b>If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:</b>	
-	



## Lessons learned:

Flooding has affected parts of Senaki and Chkhorotsku municipalities in previous years, including in 2023 (MDRGE017), where both municipalities were among the ten affected municipalities. However, the current event differs significantly in both scale and severity. According to available information, the current flooding has impacted a higher number of households compared to the 2023 event and caused more extensive damage to housing, household assets, and livelihoods, including the loss of essential appliances and livestock. Community members report that they have not experienced flooding of this magnitude in recent years, indicating that the current event exceeds previous patterns in both intensity and impact.

In addition to the increased scale of physical damage, the affected population is facing heightened vulnerability due to repeated exposure to shocks and limited coping capacities. These factors demonstrate that, while flooding is a recurrent hazard in the region, the current event represents a significant escalation in both humanitarian needs and operational demands. Therefore, the use of DREF support is justified to address the increased scale of impact, support the most affected households, and strengthen the response capacity to meet urgent needs. In addition, with the recent Amendment to Georgia's "Law on Grants", GRCS mandated with the right to receive and release grants without prior authorization of Government Administration, therefore remains only actor, auxiliary to Government, and capable to deliver humanitarian assistance timely.

Learnings from previous DREF operations, including Floods 2023 (MDRGE017), the Heavy Snowfall DREF Operation (February 2025-MDRGE019) and the Georgia Pluvial/Flash Flood in Eastern Georgia 2025 (MDRGE020), have informed the current response:

**Effectiveness of CVA:** Previous operations demonstrated that cash and voucher assistance is an efficient and appropriate modality in flood response, allowing households to prioritize their most urgent needs. These experiences have strengthened GRCS confidence in utilizing CVA as a primary response modality.

**Importance of rapid needs assessments:** Timely and household-level assessments are critical for accurate targeting and response design. Current operations are building on improved assessment tools and processes developed through previous DREF experiences.

**Coordination with local authorities:** Close coordination with municipalities proved essential for access, information sharing, and effective targeting of assistance. The official request from both municipalities in the current response reflects strengthened trust and collaboration.

**Targeting and vulnerability mapping:** Previous operations highlighted the need for updated and locally maintained databases of vulnerable households to ensure faster beneficiary identification during emergencies.

**Operational preparedness and capacity:** Lessons from earlier responses emphasized the importance of strengthening branch-level capacity, including volunteer mobilization and logistical readiness, which has supported the rapid deployment in the current operation.

**CVA preparedness and systems:** Through ongoing CVA preparedness efforts, GRCS has improved internal systems for registration, verification, and delivery mechanisms, enabling more timely and accountable assistance.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	<b>Yes</b>
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	<b>Moderate</b>

# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

30-06-2026

<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	In addition to conducting needs assessments, GRCS volunteers are supporting affected households with initial cleanup activities, assisting with the removal of mud and debris from homes and courtyards.
<b>Assessment</b>	The Georgia Red Cross Society mobilized its branches in Senaki, Chkhorotsku and Akhmeta, engaging a total of 70 volunteers, including support from the Zugdidi branch, as well as 13 staff members following the flooding. Due to continuous rainfall and flooding, access to affected villages was initially constrained, preventing the immediate deployment of assessment teams. Once weather conditions improved and it became



safe to access communities, GRCS volunteers began field activities on 30 June. Volunteers conducted rapid needs assessments at the household level using digital data collection tools (Microsoft Forms), with data securely collected and managed through GRCS systems. Based on preliminary estimates indicating that approximately 760 households were severely affected, GRCS conducted household-level assessments covering more than 25 per cent of the affected population. A total of 200 households were assessed, ensuring representative coverage across the affected areas. The assessment process has now been completed, and the findings are being used to inform response planning and targeting.

Prior to deployment, volunteers received a short online briefing, including guidance on digital data collection and CEA principles. This included instructions on conducting interviews respectfully, ensuring informed consent, and collecting accurate and reliable information from affected households. Preliminary findings confirm that most households have experienced flooding of ground floors, resulting in damage to essential household items and living spaces. The most identified immediate needs include food, hygiene items, medicines, and materials for basic repairs. A strong preference for cash and voucher assistance has been expressed by most surveyed households, reflecting the need for flexible support to address diverse and urgent priorities.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>The IFRC Country office operates in Tbilisi, Georgia. The office comprises of three local staff: Operations and Programme Manager, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Senior Officer and Finance Manager. 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><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>Three PNSs are maintaining presence in the country. The Italian Red Cross and the Austrian Red Cross are working in Georgia based in integration Agreement with the IFRC. Swiss Red Cross is also present using bilateral relationship with the GRCS. While they are not directly involved in this specific response operation, coordination with all PNSs is ensured in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the International RCRC Movement. Regular coordination meetings are (and will be) held to share updates on the evolving situation, discuss needs, and explore opportunities for support.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is not involved in the response. It is noteworthy that ICRC has been present in Georgia, including Abkhazia and South Ossetia since 1992.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Following the heavy rainfall, flooding, and strong winds that affected Senaki, Chkhorotsku, and Akhmeta municipalities, local authorities immediately initiated emergency response activities. Their efforts focused on restoring access to affected areas, clearing debris, pumping water from flooded houses, and conducting damage assessments. On 30 June 2026, the municipalities of Senaki, Chkhorotsku, and Akhmeta officially requested the support of the Georgia Red Cross Society to address the remaining humanitarian needs of affected households through humanitarian assistance.
UN or other actors	By the time of the current operational strategy design, neither national nor international actors have taken action.

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Following the flooding, local municipalities established dedicated commissions to coordinate the response and assess the impact of the disaster. These commissions are actively engaged in identifying affected households and documenting damages at the household level. Municipal services are currently carrying out response and recovery activities, including the cleaning of roads and drainage channels to facilitate water runoff and restore access in affected areas.

GRCS is part of the local coordination mechanisms through its branch representatives and maintains close communication with municipal authorities to support information sharing and ensure a coordinated approach to the response.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Livelihoods in the affected areas of Senaki, Chkhorotsku and Akhmeta are primarily dependent on agriculture and small-scale subsistence activities, which are highly vulnerable to weather-related shocks. In addition, a significant proportion of the population relies on pensions and social assistance as a key source of income, reflecting the generally low-income profile of the affected communities. Akhmeta Municipality is characterized by a diverse population, including approximately 19 per cent belonging to ethnic minority communities. These include Kists living mainly in the Pankisi Valley, as well as Ossetian, Chechen and Dagestani-origin communities. No language barriers have been identified, as all minority groups speak Georgian and can equally access information and services. These factors further limit household coping capacities in times of crisis.

The recent flooding has had a severe impact on both livelihoods and basic needs. Many households have lost their crops, livestock, and food stocks due to the inundation of agricultural land and household storage areas. As agriculture represents a main source of both income and food consumption for most of the population, the disaster has not only reduced immediate access to food but also disrupted the primary source of livelihood for many families.

The presence of many low-income and socially vulnerable households in both municipalities further exacerbates the situation, as these groups often have limited savings and rely on regular agricultural production or social transfers to meet their basic needs.

Out of the 200 households interviewed during the rapid needs assessment, 83 per cent identified food and medicines as their most urgent needs. At the same time, households highlighted the need for construction materials to support basic repairs of damaged homes. These findings indicate significant gaps in access to essential goods and services following the disaster.

While municipalities are implementing initial response measures, including cleanup activities, current resources are insufficient to address the full scale of needs related to urgent basic needs, food security, roof repair and rehabilitation, household recovery, and basic living conditions.





## Multi purpose cash grants

Findings from the ongoing GRCS rapid needs assessments indicate that affected households are facing diverse and interconnected needs following the flooding, including loss of food stocks, damage to essential household items, and the need for basic repairs. These needs vary significantly across households depending on the extent of damage and pre-existing vulnerabilities.

Given the diversity of needs and the varying priorities among affected households, CVA is considered the most appropriate and effective modality. It enables households to prioritize their own urgent needs, including food, hygiene items, medicines, or materials for emergency repairs, according to their specific situations. A single type of in-kind assistance would not be sufficient to address the range of needs identified.

Priority will be given to severely affected and vulnerable households, including those who have experienced significant losses of livelihoods and essential assets because of the flooding. The identification of beneficiaries will be carried out in coordination with local authorities, ensuring that assistance reaches those most in need in a transparent and targeted manner.

The use of cash and voucher assistance also supports the dignity of affected households, allowing them to make their own decisions based on their priorities and reducing the need for external actors to define their needs. The strong preference expressed by affected households for this modality further reinforces its relevance, highlighting the importance of flexible and timely support to restore basic living conditions and coping capacities.

In addition, the floods affected geographically dispersed areas across both western and eastern Georgia, creating operational and logistical challenges for the delivery of standardized in-kind assistance. The broad geographic spread of the affected population makes CVA a more efficient, timely, and cost-effective modality, allowing assistance to reach affected households across multiple regions while supporting local markets where they remain functional.



## Health

The recent flooding has heightened mental health and psychosocial needs among the affected population. The prolonged nature of the disaster, with continuous rainfall over several days and significant losses experienced by households, has contributed to increased levels of stress within the community. The recent flooding has also increased health-related needs among the affected population, particularly due to the exacerbation of pre-existing medical conditions. Older people, people with disabilities, and individuals living with chronic health conditions are among the most affected, as many require uninterrupted access to medication and regular medical care. Given the health needs and the worsened medical conditions of affected individuals, ensuring access to essential medicines and healthcare services is critical to preventing further deterioration of health and supporting recovery.

While basic psychosocial support is being provided through GRCS volunteers, the scale of psychological distress among affected households exceeds the current capacity for support. Access to professional mental health services remains limited, particularly in rural areas.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Protection, Gender and Inclusion considerations are critical to ensure that the needs of all affected populations are addressed in a manner that promotes dignity, access, safety, and participation. Attention is required for vulnerable groups, including older people, children, people with disabilities, socially vulnerable households, and large families, who are disproportionately affected by the impacts of the flooding.

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, continuous rainfall and flooding conditions lasting several days significantly limited mobility and access to affected communities. Attention remains necessary to ensure that information is communicated in a way that is accessible to all groups, including those with limited mobility or specific needs.

Data collection conducted by GRCS includes age and sex disaggregation, supporting a more inclusive understanding of the impact and enabling the identification of the most vulnerable groups. Although Akhmeta Municipality includes several ethnic minority communities, no language-related barriers have been identified, allowing all affected people to access information and services on an equal basis. Overall, the situation highlights the importance of integrating PGI principles throughout the response to ensure that assistance reaches all affected populations in a safe, equitable, and dignified manner, in line with IFRC minimum standards.





## Community Engagement And Accountability

At the current stage, GRCS volunteers are primarily engaged in conducting household-level assessments through direct, face-to-face interaction with affected communities. This approach allows for the identification of priority needs while also facilitating initial engagement with affected households.

Two-way engagement with communities through volunteers remains the main communication channel, ensuring that information is shared in a simple and understandable manner. Attention is required when communicating with older people, who may require adapted and more tailored communication approaches to ensure full understanding.

Feedback mechanisms include direct communication with volunteers during field visits, as well as phone-based communication with local branches. These mechanisms allow affected people to raise concerns, ask questions, and provide feedback on the support they receive.

Communities are actively engaged in identifying their own needs through the ongoing assessment process, ensuring that the response is informed by the perspectives and priorities of affected households.

### Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

No significant gaps or limitations were identified during the assessment process. The rapid needs assessment was conducted jointly with local authorities and GRCS branch staff and volunteers, allowing timely identification of affected households and priority needs.

[Assessment Report](#)

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

To reduce the immediate humanitarian impact of the floods on 760 of the most severely affected households (approximately 2,660 people) in Senaki, Chkhorotsku, and Akhmeta municipalities by enabling them to meet their priority basic needs and support the early recovery through timely and targeted multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance (Value vouchers/pre paid cards). The intervention will prioritize the most vulnerable households that have suffered significant losses of livelihoods, essential household assets, and food stocks. Beneficiary selection will be based on household-level assessments conducted by GRCS in coordination with local authorities to ensure transparent, equitable, and needs-based targeting.

### Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy is designed to provide timely, dignified, and needs-based assistance to households affected by the floods in Senaki, Chkhorotsku and Akhmeta municipalities, addressing their most urgent humanitarian needs while supporting their early recovery. The strategy has been developed based on findings from Rapid Needs Assessment, consultations with affected communities, coordination with local authorities, and the results of the Rapid Market Assessment, ensuring that the response is evidence-based and adapted to the specific context of the emergency.

Based on the needs assessment findings, the operation will provide restricted value vouchers to all 760 most severely affected households (approximately 2,660 people). Beneficiaries will be able to use value vouchers/prepaid cards at selected local vendors, including supermarkets, pharmacies, and construction supply stores that are accessible and able to meet the identified needs. The vendor network includes a total of 15 markets and pharmacies. Including 7 markets (Spar, Ori Nabiji, Magniti, Nikora, Daily, Gvirila, Libre), 6 pharmacies (Aversi, Pharma Depot, Impex, PSP, GPS), and 2 construction materials suppliers (Nova, Jaokeni). These vendors have been identified based on their accessibility, capacity, and ability to provide essential goods required by affected households.

Rapid Market Assessment conducted on 30 June - 1 July confirmed that all assessed supermarkets, pharmacies and construction material suppliers remained operational. Supply chains were functioning normally, essential commodities were available without significant shortages, and no abnormal price increases were observed. Vendors confirmed their capacity to replenish stocks within regular delivery schedules and accommodate increased customer demand during the response period.

The selected response modality is supported by the findings of the Rapid Market Assessment, which confirmed that local markets remain functional, supply chains are operating, essential commodities are available, and prices remain stable despite the flooding. The inclusion of local retailers within the voucher programme will also contribute to supporting the local economy while ensuring timely access to priority goods for affected households. Prior to implementation, GRCS will finalize agreement (as per IFRC procedures) with an appropriate Financial Service Provider to ensure the secure, efficient, and accountable delivery of assistance.



Recognizing that the impact of the floods extends beyond material losses, the operation will also integrate Mental Health and Psychosocial Support activities to help affected people cope with distress, uncertainty, and the emotional consequences of the disaster. Community engagement and accountability will remain central to the response, ensuring that affected people continue to participate in decision-making and that their feedback informs operational adjustments throughout implementation.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion considerations will be integrated across all activities to promote safe, equitable, and dignified access to assistance, with particular attention to older people, persons with disabilities, large families, socially vulnerable households, and other groups facing increased barriers during emergencies.

Monitoring, post-distribution monitoring, Focus Group Discussions, Exit Survey and regular coordination with local authorities and communities will enable GRCS to assess the quality, effectiveness, and accountability of the response, identify emerging needs, and make operational adjustments where necessary.

Building on previous experience, a lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation with broad representation from key stakeholders, including local municipalities, neighboring GRCS branch staff, volunteers, and community leaders and representatives. This inclusive approach will facilitate the identification of good practices, operational challenges, and recommendations to strengthen preparedness and improve the effectiveness of future emergency responses.

Furthermore, the current event falls within a context where the Georgia Red Cross Society is the only actor, auxiliary to the government, with the capacity to operate quickly and effectively in the affected municipalities. Recent amendments to Georgia's "Law on Grants" have reinforced this capacity by granting GRCS the right to receive and disburse grants without requiring prior approval from government authorities. This legal framework enables GRCS to deliver humanitarian assistance in a timely manner, ensuring rapid response and coordination, which is crucial given the current scale of needs.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target 760 of the most severely affected households (approximately 2,660 people) in Senaki, Chkhorotsku, and Akhmeta municipalities, selected from among the identified population in need based on GRCS rapid assessments and agreed vulnerability criteria. Initial lists of affected households will be obtained from local authorities and subsequently verified through GRCS household-level rapid needs assessments. Beneficiary identification is carried out in close coordination with municipal authorities, with eligibility confirmed through a 100 per cent verification process prior to assistance delivery to ensure transparency and accountability.

Households are considered affected if their living spaces have been flooded and essential household items, food stocks, or livelihood assets have been damaged or lost. Based on the assessment findings, households are prioritized according to the severity of damage to their homes and livelihoods, combined with pre-existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Priority will be given to households whose homes sustained severe damage and that included one or more vulnerable members, such as older persons living alone, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, households with multiple dependents, families with young children, or households with limited income or coping capacity. The operation aims to support approximately 760 households meeting these criteria within the available DREF resources. Not all affected households will receive assistance; those with the highest level of combined humanitarian need will be prioritized.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population are based on the severity of the impact of the flooding and strong winds, the level of damage to housing and essential assets, and the vulnerability of affected households. Priority will be given to households whose living spaces were flooded and who experienced damage or loss of essential household items, food stocks, and livelihood assets, including agricultural production and livestock. Given that a large proportion of the affected population relies on agriculture as a primary source of income, households that have lost crops and productive assets are particularly prioritized, as these losses directly affect both their food security and income. Also, attention will be given to households with lonely older members, people with disabilities, socially vulnerable families, and large households with limited financial resources and reduced coping capacities. These groups are more likely to face challenges in recovering from the impact of the disaster without external support. The combination of disaster impact and pre-existing vulnerability ensures that assistance is directed toward those most in need, based on a transparent and needs-based approach.



# Total Targeted Population

Women	1,596	Rural	90%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	1,064	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	2,660		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
In disaster settings, there may be crowding, stress, or misunderstanding about aid distribution, which can create tension.	Clear communication with affected communities will be maintained regarding the selection criteria, assistance modalities, and distribution processes to ensure transparency and understanding. GRCS will work in close coordination with local authorities and community representatives to support accurate information sharing and effective outreach. Emphasis will be placed on organizing assistance in a transparent, well-structured, and orderly manner to minimize misunderstandings and ensure fair access for all targeted households.
Flood-affected areas in Senaki and Chkhorotsku have damaged roads, bridges, and limited access, maybe it will make movement of staff, volunteers, and relief items difficult and unsafe.	Additional safety measures will include conducting rapid access assessments prior to deployment to ensure that affected areas can be reached safely. Wherever possible, GRCS will rely on local volunteers who are familiar with the location and conditions, which helps reduce risks during field activities. Coordination



	with local authorities will support the identification of safe access routes and ensure that teams are informed about any hazardous areas. Movement during night-time will be avoided in locations where conditions may pose additional safety risks.
The implementation of the cash assistance may be delayed due to the time required to complete the ongoing procurement process for the selection and contracting of the Financial Service Provider.	GRCS currently has a valid Framework Agreement with a Financial Service Provider concluded years ago. However, to ensure full compliance with IFRC procurement rules and regulations, the selection and contracting process is being relaunched to address procedural steps that were not completed previously. The process is being conducted in close coordination with the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit to ensure compliance while minimizing delays. If necessary, an exceptional approval process will be pursued to facilitate the timely delivery of cash assistance to affected households.
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	<b>Yes</b>

## Planned Intervention



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 111,279

**Targeted Persons:** 2,660

#### Indicators

Title	Target
• Number of people provided with unconditional cash assistance	2,660
• Percentage of surveyed people whose households received vouchers are satisfied with the types purpose	80
• Percentage of surveyed households that received cash or vouchers and expressed satisfaction with the timeliness of the assistance	80

#### Priority Actions

The operation will provide assistance to all 760 severely affected households (approximately 2,660 people) through restricted value vouchers. Each household will receive GEL 400 (approximately CHF 120). The cash transfer value calculation rationale is based on the minimum subsistence allowance determined by public authorities, providing adequate financial support to cover emergency needs during early recovery.

- Completion of the FSP selection and contracting.
- Production and preparation of value cards.
- Finalization and validation of beneficiary lists.
- Selection of distribution sites and implementation of distributions.
- Informing beneficiaries about the distribution schedule, locations, and transportation arrangements.
- Printing and distribution of information leaflets together with the value cards.
- Organization of safe, orderly, and inclusive distribution processes with the support of GRCS volunteers.



- Provision of clear information to both eligible and non-eligible households on selection criteria, assistance modalities, and available feedback and complaint mechanisms.
- Conducting Exit Surveys during distributions, followed by Post-Distribution Monitoring and Focus Group Discussions to assess the quality and effectiveness of the assistance.
- Integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Community Engagement and Accountability, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support throughout the operation to ensure assistance is delivered in a safe, dignified, and inclusive manner.

Several activities will be implemented in parallel to ensure the timely and efficient delivery of assistance, including beneficiary communication, validation, community engagement, and monitoring activities.



**Budget:** CHF 6,304

**Targeted Persons:** 760

### Indicators

Title	Target
• Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services from the National Society	760
• Number of people directly reached through the MHPSS - IEC materials	2,000

### Priority Actions

- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support interventions will be integrated into the emergency response to provide timely emotional support, practical assistance, and reliable information to people affected by the floods.
- The Georgia Red Cross Society will conduct Psychological First Aid through outreach activities, including door-to-door visits and direct engagement with affected individuals and families. Trained staff and volunteers will offer emotional support, identify urgent psychosocial needs, provide practical guidance, and refer people to available services when needed.
- The GRCS psychosocial helpline will be activated and promoted as part of the emergency response, enabling affected community members to receive immediate Psychological First Aid, emotional support, information, and referrals by telephone, particularly for those who cannot access face-to-face services.
- PFA training sessions will be organized for GRCS staff and volunteers involved in the response operation to strengthen their competencies in delivering safe, effective, and compassionate psychosocial support during outreach activities and emergency interventions.
- Stress management and self-care training will be provided for frontline responders to reduce the risk of burnout, strengthen resilience, and enhance their ability to continue providing quality support throughout the emergency response.
- To foster recovery and strengthen community resilience, psychoeducational group sessions will be organized for affected community members. These sessions will focus on understanding common reactions to crisis, stress management, coping strategies, emotional wellbeing, and strengthening social support within the community.
- Psychoeducational and awareness-raising materials on stress, trauma, healthy coping strategies, and available support services will be developed and distributed through outreach visits, community meetings, local GRCS branches, and other appropriate channels.
- Communication activities, including posters, leaflets, social media messages, and community announcements, will promote available MHPSS services, with particular emphasis on increasing awareness of the GRCS psychosocial helpline and encouraging people to seek support when needed.
- Volunteers participating in the emergency response will receive concise PFA reference materials and practical guidance to reinforce key principles of Psychological First Aid and ensure consistent, high-quality psychosocial support during field activities and follow-up visits.



**Budget:** CHF 0

**Targeted Persons:** 2,660



## Indicators

Title	Target
• Number of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	70

## Priority Actions

- Provide a basic briefing on PGI Minimum Standards to all volunteers involved in the operation prior to field deployment.
- Deliver assistance in a safe, dignified, and accessible manner, with particular attention to individuals with reduced mobility and specific needs.
- Organize distribution processes to minimize overcrowding and ensure safe access for all beneficiaries, especially older people, persons with disabilities, and caregivers with children
- Ensure that information on assistance, eligibility criteria, and distribution processes is communicated in a clear and accessible manner, including verbal explanations where needed.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 1,876

**Targeted Persons:** 2,660

## Indicators

Title	Target
• Percentage of people surveyed who feel the National Society's support/services meets their most important needs/provides useful support	80
% of people reporting satisfaction with vouchers support	80

## Priority Actions

- Regular two-way communication with affected communities before, during, and after assistance through direct engagement by volunteers and local communication channels, allowing communities to ask questions and share feedback.
- Utilize existing GRCS feedback and complaint mechanisms, including helpline and direct communication with volunteers, to collect and respond to feedback, questions, and concerns related to the operation.
- Information on assistance, eligibility criteria, and distribution processes will be communicated in a clear and accessible manner to all affected groups, including through verbal explanations where needed, to support understanding and equitable access to assistance.
- Conduct community consultations during needs assessments and throughout implementation to ensure that community priorities and concerns are reflected in the response.
- Carry out Post-Distribution Monitoring, Focus Group Discussion and Exit Surveys to assess the quality, relevance, and accountability of the assistance provided and inform necessary adjustments. GRCS practices exit surveys during distribution phase, collecting individual feedback immediately after the assisted people receive the value vouchers, while the PDM's are conducted within 2 - 3 weeks time after the distributions.
- Monitor emerging community concerns, misinformation, and feedback throughout the operation and respond with timely and accurate information in coordination with local authorities.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 9,035

**Targeted Persons:** 30



## Indicators

Title	Target
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## Priority Actions

- Coordinating and supervising the kick off, implementation and closing of the operation.
- Technical support to operation of activities.
- Liaison with the National Society, Regional Office and relevant levels, and following up on reporting.
- Ensuring adherence to IFRC policies procedures.
- Maintaining the quality and accountability of the operation.
- Field monitoring and technical visits to affected areas.
- Financial service charges and administrative costs related to operation.

IFRC will provide tailored operational and sectoral support and guidance to GRCS team of 30 staff and volunteers on the design, implementation, and monitoring of the operation, including an orientation session on the DREF monitoring framework and results-based management principles for the operation core team and volunteers through these profiles:

- The Program Coordinator to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the DREF operation by guiding the GRCS team from assessment to completion (30 - 40 per cent allocation, operation-wide).
- The PMER officer supports establishing effective monitoring systems, ensuring timely and accurate reporting, and using collected data to inform learning (30-40 per cent allocation, operation-wide).



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 43,480

**Targeted Persons:** 100

## Indicators

Title	Target
• Number of GRCS volunteers involved in the response	70
• Number of GRCS staff involved in the response	31

## Priority Actions

- Mobilization of GRCS Senaki, Chkhorotsku and Akhmeta branch staff and volunteers (30 staff and 70 volunteers in total) to conduct rapid needs assessments and support response activities, with additional support from the Zugdidi branch to strengthen operational capacity.
- Reimbursement of volunteers' food and transportation expenses during field activities to ensure their sustained engagement in the response.
- Providing basic guidance to volunteers/staff on safeguarding principles and expected conduct during the operation to ensure safe and respectful interaction with affected communities.
- Organize of a lesson learned workshop with staff and volunteers at the end of the operation to capture key experiences and improve future emergency responses. Diverse representation will be ensured involving neighboring branch staff, local municipality and community representatives.
- Volunteer Insurance - Provide insurance coverage for all volunteers engaged in the emergency response, ensuring protection against accidents, injuries, and liabilities while conducting field activities - 70 volunteers

Human Resources and Roles:

- Head of Disaster Management Department (20%) – provides overall leadership of the operation, ensuring coordination, supervision, and strategic direction.
- Disaster Management Officer (20%) – supports day-to-day planning, implementation, and reporting of operational activities.
- CVA Focal Point (20%) – leads the design and implementation of cash and voucher assistance, including coordination with vendors, beneficiary verification, and support to volunteers.



- Finance Officer (20%) - manages financial processes, ensuring proper tracking, compliance, and reporting in line with DREF requirements.
- Logistics Officer (20%) - supports procurement processes and coordination with vendors, ensuring the timely delivery of operational needs.
- CEA Officer (20%) - oversees communication with communities, including feedback and complaints mechanisms, and ensures effective community engagement.
- IM/IT Officer (20%) - supports data collection, management, and the use of digital tools to ensure accurate and timely information flow.
- DM Officer in Senaki (30%) - coordinates response activities at branch level, supports volunteer management, and oversees local implementation.
- DM Officer in Chkhorotsku (30%) - coordinates response activities at branch level, supports volunteer management, and oversees local implementation.
- DM Officer in Akhmeta (30%) - coordinates response activities at branch level, supports volunteer management, and oversees local implementation.
- MHPSS Officer (20%) - coordinates the delivery of psychosocial support activities for affected populations.
- Helpline officer (20%) - manages the feedback and complaints mechanism, responds to enquiries from affected communities, records and analyses feedback, and supports accountability to affected populations during the response operation.

## About Support Services

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

In total, 30 staff members and approximately 70 volunteers will be involved in the operation across headquarters and branch levels. Staff and volunteers will support rapid needs assessments, beneficiary registration and verification, implementation of cash assistance, distribution activities, post-distribution monitoring, and community engagement. Volunteers will play a key role in field-level data collection, communication with affected communities, and distribution support. Headquarters and branch technical staff will provide overall coordination, logistics, finance, monitoring, and technical oversight to ensure timely, effective, and accountable implementation of the operation.

### Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The volunteer team generally reflects the diversity of the affected population in terms of gender and age, supporting effective engagement with different community groups. The involvement of local branch volunteers ensures familiarity with the local context and helps build trust with affected communities. No significant cultural or other gaps are anticipated in the operational area. However, the Georgia Red Cross Society will continue to ensure balanced participation of female and male volunteers and, where possible, engage volunteers of different age groups to facilitate inclusive communication and provide appropriate support to older people, persons with disabilities, and other individuals with specific needs.

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

All procurement activities will be managed by the Georgia Red Cross Society in accordance with its procurement policy, which is aligned with IFRC procurement standards to ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability throughout the operation. As the response will be implemented exclusively through Cash and Voucher Assistance, no procurement of in-kind relief items is planned, and no tendering for relief goods will be required. A Financial Service Provider will be identified and contracted in accordance with GRCS procurement procedures and IFRC procurement standards. Once selected, the FSP will facilitate secure, timely, and efficient cash transfers to eligible beneficiaries.



## How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored to ensure its relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness. GRCS, in coordination with IFRC, will track progress through field visits, ongoing data collection, and regular reporting from staff and volunteers.

Post-Distribution Monitoring, Focus Group Discussions, and Exit Surveys will be conducted to assess the quality, effectiveness, and satisfaction with the assistance provided. These tools will support the identification of any challenges and allow for timely adjustments to the operation.

Community feedback will be collected through existing feedback and complaint mechanisms to ensure accountability and responsiveness. A lessons learned session will be organized at the end of the operation to capture key findings and improve future responses.

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

GRCS will implement a clear and practical communication strategy to ensure timely, transparent, and consistent information sharing throughout the operation. Internal communication between headquarters and branch teams will be maintained through regular coordination meetings and established communication channels to support effective implementation.

Communication with affected communities will primarily take place through face-to-face interactions during rapid assessments, household visits, community meetings, and distribution activities. Volunteers will provide clear information on available assistance, eligibility criteria, distribution arrangements, and feedback mechanisms, ensuring communities remain informed throughout the response.

GRCS will use its official social media platforms and other local communication channels to share key updates and public information. Close coordination with local authorities and relevant stakeholders will help ensure that accurate and consistent information is communicated to the public.

Community feedback will be continuously collected through direct engagement with volunteers and the existing Feedback Mechanism, allowing concerns and suggestions to inform operational decisions.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### - Georgia Red Cross Society Pluvial/Flash Floods in Eastern and Western Georgia

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>119,459</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	111,279
Health	6,304
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,876
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>52,515</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	9,035
National Society Strengthening	43,480
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>171,974</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

