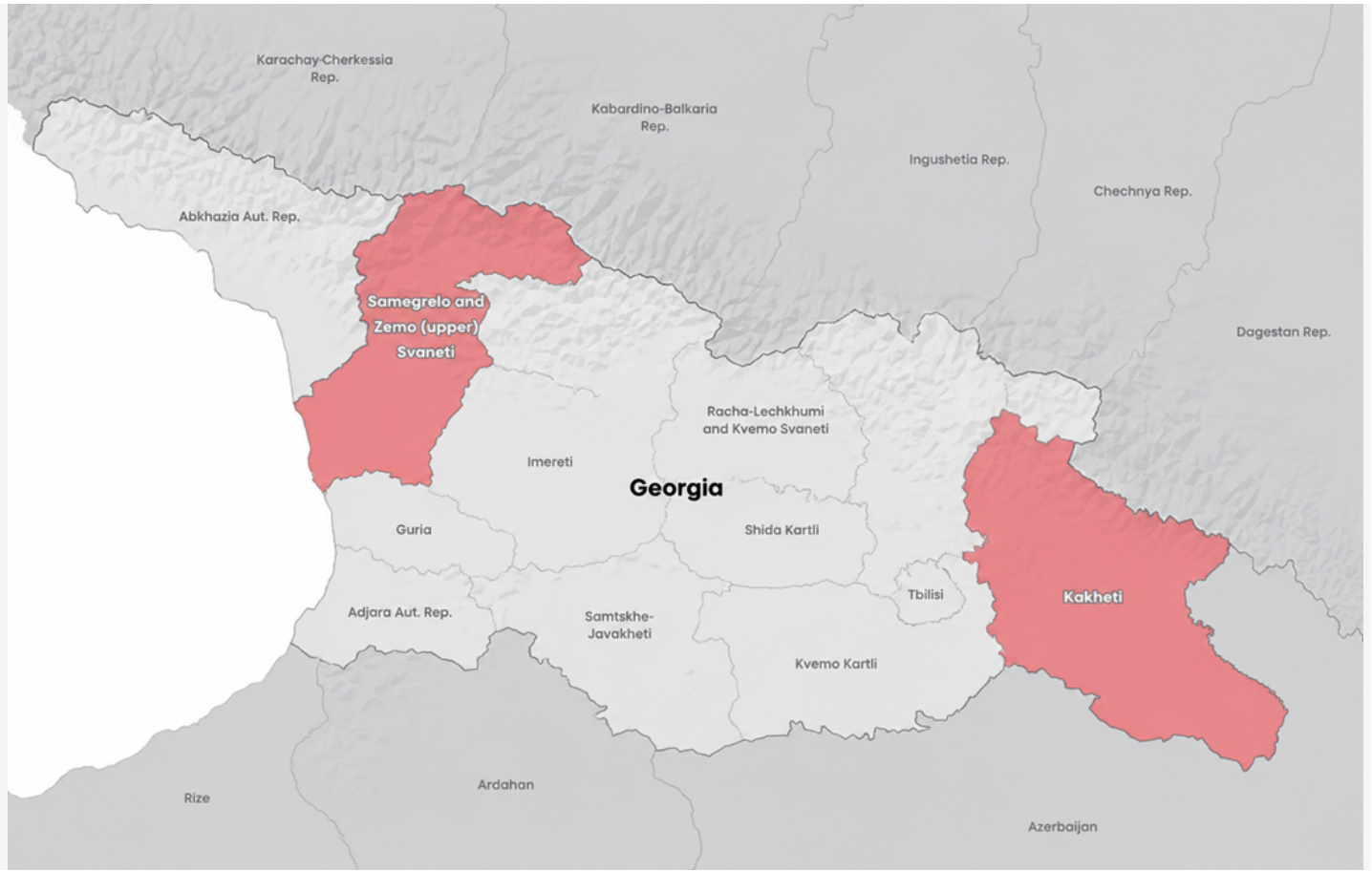




Flooding in Telavi Municipality

|                                                      |                                              |                                                    |                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Appeal:<br><b>MDRGE021</b>                           | Total DREF Allocation:<br><b>CHF 223,447</b> | Crisis Category:<br><b>Yellow</b>                  | Hazard:<br><b>Flood</b>                       |
| Glide Number:<br><b>FL-2026-000106-GEO</b>           | People Affected:<br><b>81,868 people</b>     | People Targeted:<br><b>3,535 people</b>            |                                               |
| Event Onset:<br><b>Sudden</b>                        | Operation Start Date:<br><b>04-07-2026</b>   | New Operational End Date:<br><b>31-01-2027</b>     | Total Operating Timeframe:<br><b>6 months</b> |
| Reporting Timeframe Start Date:<br><b>04-07-2026</b> |                                              | Reporting Timeframe End Date:<br><b>31-01-2027</b> |                                               |
| Additional Allocation Requested:<br><b>51,473</b>    |                                              | Targeted Regions:<br><b>-</b>                      |                                               |

# Description of the Event



Map of the affected areas, highlighted in red.

## Date of event

10-07-2026

## 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.

Following the approval of the DREF operation, from 10 July 2026 onwards, continued intense rainfall affected Signaghi Municipality, including the border village of Erisimedi, causing localized flooding that damaged homes, household assets, and agricultural livelihoods,

with eco-migrant and ethnic minority communities among the most severely affected.

In the early hours of 12 July 2026, the severe weather system further intensified, triggering a major flash flood and debris flow in Telavi Municipality after the Telaviskhevi River overflowed its banks. According to the National Environmental Agency, 57.3 mm of rainfall was recorded at the Telavi meteorological station (approximately 85% of the municipality's average monthly precipitation) resulting in the rapid activation of debris-flow processes within the Telaviskhevi River basin. The combined force of floodwaters, mud, rocks, sediment, and large woody debris generated a powerful debris flow that exceeded the capacity of existing debris-retention structures, bypassed protective infrastructure, eroded riverbanks, damaged road sections, and spread into adjacent urban areas. As the river channel could not contain the volume of water and debris, extensive flooding occurred across parts of Telavi city, causing significant damage to residential buildings, commercial premises, public infrastructure, utilities, vehicles, and other assets, while substantial deposits of debris accumulated in the lower sections of the city, prompting the precautionary evacuation of affected families.



GRCS staff in field (Telavi municipality)



Flood in Telavi city center



Flood damage in Sighnaghi municipality

## 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.

Following the publication of the initial DREF, prolonged heavy rainfall and sudden flash floods affected 2 other municipalities (Telavi and Signaghi) in East Georgia, further increasing humanitarian needs and expanding the geographical scope of the originally planned operation. According to rapid assessments, approximately 81,868 people have been affected by the rain in new municipalities, out of which 27,889 people have been heavily affected by the flooding, of which 150 households (approximately 525 people) in Telavi, 100 households (approximately 350 people) in Signaghi municipalities are considered severely affected.

The revised operation will now target a total of 1,010 households (approximately 3,535 people).

The type and level of assistance provided to the additional target communities remain consistent with the assistance originally designed for those affected by the first wave of floods, since the highlighted needs are comparable.

## Source Information

| Source Name          | Source Link                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 1tv.ge            | <a href="https://1tv.ge/news/telavshi-ukhvi-naleqis-shedegad-daitbora-sackhovrebeli-sakhlebisa-da-shenobebis-pirveli-sartulebi-dazianda-eleqtrogadamcemi-khazebi-dazianebulia-avtomanganebi-video/">https://1tv.ge/news/telavshi-ukhvi-naleqis-shedegad-daitbora-sackhovrebeli-sakhlebisa-da-shenobebis-pirveli-sartulebi-dazianda-eleqtrogadamcemi-khazebi-dazianebulia-avtomanganebi-video/</a>                                                                   |
| 2. Palitravideo.ge   | <a href="https://www.palitravideo.ge/video/191024-cqalidoba-telavshi-mzime-kadrebi-stikiis-zonidan/">https://www.palitravideo.ge/video/191024-cqalidoba-telavshi-mzime-kadrebi-stikiis-zonidan/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 3. 1tv.ge            | <a href="https://1tv.ge/lang/en/news/national-environmental-agency-issues-initial-assessment-on-telavi-flash-floods/">https://1tv.ge/lang/en/news/national-environmental-agency-issues-initial-assessment-on-telavi-flash-floods/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 4. 1tv.ge            | <a href="https://1tv.ge/lang/en/news/flood-causes-major-damage-in-telavi-after-overnight-rain/">https://1tv.ge/lang/en/news/flood-causes-major-damage-in-telavi-after-overnight-rain/</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 5. interpressnews.ge | <a href="https://www.interpressnews.ge/ka/article/875028-garemos-erovnuli-saagento-pirveladi-shepasebit-telavshi-mosulma-uxvma-atmosperulma-nalekma-mdinare-telavisxevis-auszhi-gvarcopuli-procesebs-mkvetri-gaaktiureba-gamoicvia/">https://www.interpressnews.ge/ka/article/875028-garemos-erovnuli-saagento-pirveladi-shepasebit-telavshi-mosulma-uxvma-atmosperulma-nalekma-mdinare-telavisxevis-auszhi-gvarcopuli-procesebs-mkvetri-gaaktiureba-gamoicvia/</a> |

## Summary of Changes

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Are you changing the timeframe of the operation | Yes |
| Are you changing the operational strategy       | No  |



|                                                         |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Are you changing the target population of the operation | Yes |
| Are you changing the geographical location              | Yes |
| Are you making changes to the budget                    | Yes |
| Are you requesting an additional allocation?            | Yes |

**Please explain the summary of changes and justification:**

Prolonged heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding significantly expanded the impact of the emergency beyond the areas and needs identified during the initial planning and assessment. While the operation was originally designed to support the most affected 760 households in Senaki, Chkhorotskhu and Akhmeta Municipalities, subsequent events in Signaghi and Telavi municipalities further aggravated the humanitarian situation and increased the number of households requiring assistance. As a result, an additional 250 households were identified for support, bringing the total target population to 1,010 households.

While the initial DREF operation focused primarily on the most affected areas identified at the onset of the emergency, updated assessments confirmed a broader geographic impact and a higher number of households requiring assistance. Consequently, the operation has been expanded to include affected communities in Signaghi and Telavi municipalities, in addition to the initially targeted locations.

In addition, the scale and complexity of the response necessitate an extension of the operational timeframe to allow for the completion of assessments, beneficiary selection, cash assistance distributions, monitoring activities, and community engagement processes. To accommodate the increased caseload, expanded geographical coverage, and extended implementation period from originally planned 5 months to 6 months. Also, a budget revision and additional allocation are required.

While the overall operational strategy remains unchanged, these adjustments are essential to ensure that the operation adequately responds to the evolving humanitarian needs and provides effective, timely, and accountable assistance to flood-affected populations across the impacted areas.

The revised operation will support a total of 1,010 households across five municipalities: Senaki, Chkhorotskhu, Akhmeta, Signaghi and Telavi.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Secretariat</b>                      | 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). |
| <b>Participating National Societies</b> | 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.                                                                  |



# 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                              | <p>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.</p> <p>Following the additional flooding in Kakheti Region, local authorities in Telavi and Sighnaghi municipalities also undertook emergency response measures, including debris removal, cleaning of flooded areas, restoration of damaged roads, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, including bridges and access routes. Damage assessments were subsequently conducted, and both municipalities formally requested support from the Georgia Red Cross Society to address the remaining humanitarian needs of affected households.</p> |
| 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.

Following the additional flooding in Telavi and Signaghi municipalities, similar livelihood impacts were identified. In both municipalities, households experienced damage to agricultural land, vineyards, food stocks, household assets, and livestock. In Signaghi, many affected households are eco-migrant and socially vulnerable families, further reducing their capacity to recover without external support.

Following the completion of the second round of Rapid Needs Assessments, a total of 99 households were assessed. The updated assessment confirmed food as the highest priority need (31%), followed by hygiene items and construction materials (26% each). All surveyed households (100%) identified Cash and Voucher Assistance as their preferred modality, highlighting the need for flexible support to address diverse recovery needs.



## Multi purpose cash grants

Findings from the completed GRCS Rapid Needs Assessments, including the second assessment round conducted following the additional flooding in Telavi and Signaghi municipalities, confirm that affected households are facing diverse and interconnected needs following the flooding, including the 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. The updated assessment further confirmed this approach, with all surveyed households (100%) identifying Cash and Voucher Assistance as their preferred form of humanitarian support.

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.

Following the expansion of the operation to five municipalities across western and eastern Georgia, the affected population is dispersed across a wider geographical area, creating additional 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 in Senaki, Chkhorotskhu and Akhmeta municipalities 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.



Rapid needs assessments conducted in Telavi and Signaghi municipalities identified similar psychosocial concerns, with affected households reporting stress associated with damage to homes, loss of household assets, and disruption of livelihoods. Assessment findings also identified health-related needs, particularly among older persons, people with disabilities, and individuals living with chronic health conditions, many of whom require uninterrupted access to medication and regular medical care.

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.

GRCS volunteers will continue providing Psychological First Aid (PFA) and referral where needed, while cash assistance will also enable affected households to access essential medicines and other health-related needs according to their priorities.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Protection, Gender and Inclusion considerations are critical to ensure that the needs of the affected populations in all five municipalities 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 and Signaghi Municipalities include several ethnic minority and eco-migrant 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

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.

GRCS volunteers conducted household-level rapid needs assessments through direct, face-to-face interaction with affected communities across all five municipalities. This approach enabled the identification of priority needs while strengthening initial engagement with affected households and informing the response design.

Assessment findings also confirmed that local authorities remain the most trusted source of information for affected communities, followed by television and social media. GRCS will continue to coordinate risk communication and community engagement activities closely with municipal authorities.

Assessment findings, including the universal preference for Cash and Voucher Assistance, have been incorporated into the operational design and beneficiary targeting.

## 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.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The operation was initially designed 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 through timely and targeted multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance (value vouchers/pre-paid cards).

Following additional flooding in Telavi and Signaghi municipalities and the completion of Rapid Needs Assessments in the newly affected areas, the operation has been expanded. The updated operation will now support 1,010 of the most severely affected households (approximately 3,535 people) across five municipalities: Senaki, Chkhorotsku, Akhmeta, Telavi, and Signaghi, enabling them to meet their priority basic needs and support early recovery through timely and targeted multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance (value vouchers/pre-paid cards).

The intervention will continue to prioritize the most vulnerable households that have suffered significant losses of livelihoods, essential household assets, food stocks, and agricultural production. Beneficiary selection will remain 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 was initially 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 early recovery. Following the flooding in new geographical areas- Telavi and Signaghi municipalities, the operational strategy has been expanded based on the findings of the second-round Rapid Needs Assessment, consultations with affected communities, coordination with local authorities, and the results of the Rapid Market Assessment. The updated strategy remains evidence-based and adapted to the evolving humanitarian context.

The type and level of assistance provided to the additional target communities remain consistent with the assistance originally designed for those affected by the first wave of floods, since the highlighted needs are comparable. Coherence in the operational approach and facilitating overall implementation will be ensured.

Following the expansion of the operation and the completion of additional assessments in Telavi and Signaghi municipalities, the total number of targeted households has been revised from 760 to 1,010. As a result, the operation will now provide restricted pre-paid value vouchers to a total of 1,010 severely affected households (approximately 3,535 people) across five municipalities.

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 9 markets (Spar, Ori Nabiji, Magniti, Nikora, Daily, Gvirila, Libre, Kalata, Biblusi), 6 pharmacies (Aversi, Pharma Depot, Impex, PSP, GPS), and 3 construction materials suppliers (Nova, Jaokeni, Elteka). These vendors have been identified based on their accessibility, capacity, and ability to provide essential goods required by affected households.

Rapid Market Assessment 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. Additional market observations conducted in Telavi and Signaghi municipalities confirmed similar findings. Local supermarkets, pharmacies, and construction material suppliers remained operational, essential commodities were available, supply chains continued to function normally, and no significant price increases were observed. These findings further support the feasibility and appropriateness of the cash and voucher response across all five municipalities.

The selected response modality is supported by the findings of both the Rapid Market Assessment and the updated Rapid Needs 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. Rapid needs assessments conducted across all five municipalities confirmed that many affected households continue to experience stress and uncertainty associated with the loss of homes, household assets, and livelihoods, reinforcing the need for integrated MHPSS activities throughout the operation.

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. Feedback received during the



expanded assessment process has directly informed the updated operational strategy, including beneficiary targeting and the continued use of Cash and Voucher Assistance as the preferred response modality.

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. The updated assessment further confirmed older persons, persons with disabilities, large families, and households living below the poverty line as priority groups for assistance, and these considerations have been incorporated into the targeting approach.

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.

- 250 of the most severely affected households (approximately 875 people) in Sighnaghi and Telavi.

The most severely affected households will be selected from the identified population in need based on GRCS rapid assessments and agreed vulnerability criteria. Initial beneficiary lists provided by local authorities will be validated through GRCS household-level assessments to ensure that assistance is targeted to households with the highest humanitarian needs.

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 severely 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 total 1010 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                     | 2,121 | Rural                                | 90% |
| Girls (under 18)          | -     | Urban                                | -   |
| Men                       | 1,414 | People with disabilities (estimated) | -   |
| Boys (under 18)           | -     |                                      |     |
| Total targeted population | 3,535 |                                      |     |

## 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, Chkhorotsku, Telavi and Signaghi 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?                                                                                                                                | Yes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Planned Intervention



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 146,278  
**Targeted Persons:** 3,535  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

#### Indicators

| Title                                                                                                                                 | Target | Actual |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of people provided with voucher assistance                                                                                     | 2,660  | 3,535  |
| Percentage of surveyed households receiving vouchers that report the assistance provided was appropriate to meet their priority needs | 80     | 80     |
| Percentage of surveyed households that received cash or vouchers and expressed satisfaction with the timeliness of the assistance     | 80     | 80     |



### Health

**Budget:** CHF 7,567  
**Targeted Persons:** 1,010  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

| Title                                                                         | Target | Actual |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of people reached through MHPSS awareness and psychoeducation sessions | 760    | 1,010  |
| Number of people directly reached through the MHPSS - IEC materials           | 2,000  | 3,000  |



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 3,535

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

| Title                                                              | Target | Actual |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards | 70     | 95     |



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,876

Targeted Persons: 3,535

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

| Title                                                                                                                                              | Target | Actual |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Percentage of surveyed people who report receiving clear and timely information about assistance, eligibility criteria, and distribution processes | 80     | 80     |
| Percentage of surveyed households receiving voucher assistance who report satisfaction with the assistance provided                                | 80     | 80     |



## Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 9,035

Targeted Persons: 30



Targeted Male: -  
Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

| Title                                                                              | Target | Actual |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of field monitoring visits and technical support missions conducted by IFRC | 2      | 3      |



## National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 58,691  
Targeted Persons: 127  
Targeted Male: -  
Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

| Title                                              | Target | Actual |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of GRCS volunteers involved in the response | 70     | 95     |
| Number of GRCS staff involved in the response      | 30     | 32     |

# About Support Services

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

In total, 32 staff members and approximately 95 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

| Planned Operations                              |  | 155,720 |
|-------------------------------------------------|--|---------|
| Shelter and Basic Household Items               |  | 0       |
| Livelihoods                                     |  | 0       |
| Multi-purpose Cash                              |  | 146,278 |
| Health                                          |  | 7,567   |
| 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       |
| Enabling Approaches                             |  | 67,726  |
| Coordination and Partnerships                   |  | 0       |
| Secretariat Services                            |  | 9,035   |
| National Society Strengthening                  |  | 58,691  |
| TOTAL BUDGET                                    |  | 223,447 |

*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](#)

