



Flooded village Kyrgyzstan, Jalal-Abad. Credits: RCSK

Appeal: MDRKG022	Hazard: Pluvial/Flash Flood	Country: Kyrgyzstan	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 172,191	
Glide Number: FL-2026-000114-KGZ	People Affected: 2,930 people	People Targeted: 1,611 people	
Operation Start Date: 22-07-2026	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-11-2026	DREF Published: 24-07-2026
Targeted Regions: Jalal-Abad			

Description of the Event

Date of event

13-07-2026

What happened, where and when?

On 13 July 2026, at approximately 19:30 local time, intense short-duration rainfall over the mountainous catchment areas of Nookan district triggered mudflows along two separate channels. The Besh-Korgon channel overflowed and inundated the lower streets of Kochkor-Ata city, destroying 3 electricity poles in the Besh-Korgon settlement. Simultaneously, the Kara-Bulak channel overflowed into Ergesh Aliev village, while separate mudflows descending from higher elevations submerged the villages of Kurulush, Boston, and Kop-Tam in the Mombekov village area.

The event occurred in Nookan district, Jalal-Abad oblast, Kyrgyzstan, affecting Kochkor-Ata city and the villages of Ergesh Aliev, Kurulush, Boston, and Kop-Tam.

The mudflows struck the evening of 13 July 2026 (19:30 local time). District civil protection authorities were mobilized the same evening, and clearance and mud-pumping operations were still ongoing as of 02:00 on 14 July 2026. A state of emergency has been declared in the district, and the situation is being monitored by RCSK in coordination with local civil protection authorities.

Scope and Scale

The mudflows have caused widespread but non-fatal damage across Nookan district: 586 households (~2,930 people) affected, with 132 houses experiencing water intrusion inside the home and the remaining 454 households having only yards flooded. Three apartment building basements were flooded on Oktyabrskaya Street in Kochkor-Ata city. Social and commercial infrastructure was also damaged. No deaths or injuries have been reported.

The population most likely to experience lasting negative impacts are the 318 targeted households (~1,611 people) identified through RCSK's rapid needs assessment: the 132 households whose homes were flooded internally (facing loss of household items, damaged living conditions, and health/hygiene risks from residual mud and contaminated water), and 186 vulnerable households selected from the 454 yard-flooded households based on vulnerability criteria — 37 households with disabled members, 57 single-headed households, 52 households without a breadwinner, and 40 large families with 3+ children. These groups are more vulnerable because they have fewer household resources to recover independently, reduced mobility or caregiving capacity, and limited income to replace damaged bedding, kitchen items, or hygiene supplies. Market vendors and small business owners affected by the flooding of the city market and commercial facilities are also considered at risk of income loss.

Geographically, the most affected communities live in the low-lying streets of Kochkor-Ata city along the Besh-Korgon channel (15+ streets, 172 yards flooded), Ergesh Aliev village along the Kara-Bulak channel (3 streets, 22 yards flooded), and the Mombekov village area (Kurulush, Boston, Kop-Tam), where 192 yards were flooded — including 190 yards on a single street (Amadaliev) in Kurulush village, making it the single most heavily impacted location.

Source Name	Source Link
1. RCSK Zhalal-Abad branch	https://www.redcrescent.kg/
2. Ministry of Emergency Situation	https://www.mchs.gov.kg/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
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Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
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: -	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

14-07-2026

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	On 15 July 2026, following the rapid needs assessments conducted in the affected communities, the Jalal-Abad Branch distributed 83 hygiene kits from its contingency stocks to the most vulnerable households identified during the assessment. The distribution aimed to address immediate hygiene needs while further response planning was underway.
Assessment	From the onset of the event, the National Society continuously monitored the situation, maintained close communication with local authorities and the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES), and closely followed the evolving needs and impact. An emergency coordination meeting was convened to review the situation, assess response priorities, and agree on the next operational steps. In parallel, rapid needs assessments were conducted in the affected areas to identify the most urgent humanitarian needs and inform the response planning.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	Following the occurrence of the disaster, RCSK activated its established emergency response mechanisms and procedures under new multi- hazard contingency plan which was developed with IFRC support to ensure a timely and coordinated response. The existing emergency plans and response protocols guided the initial assessment, coordination with local authorities, mobilization of staff and volunteers, and identification of immediate needs among affected communities. RCSK deployed assessment teams to the affected area to conduct a needs assessment, gathering information on the humanitarian impact of the disaster on households, essential infrastructure, and livelihoods, to inform the response. Based on the findings, response priorities were identified, and assistance was planned in coordination with relevant stakeholders. The contingency planning approach enabled RCSK to rapidly mobilize available human resources, including trained staff and volunteers, establish coordination mechanisms, and adapt response activities according to the evolving needs and the severity of the situation.



	The lessons learned from previous emergency responses and existing operational procedures supported decision-making and ensured that assistance was delivered in a timely, effective, and needs-based manner.
National Society EOC	Following the disaster, RCSK activated two level of Emergency Operations Centres: National level - HQ EOC and field-level operational level - Branch EOC to ensure effective coordination, information management, resource allocation, and monitoring of the evolving situation. The HQ EOC was served as the central coordination mechanism for the overall response operation. It was responsible for strategic decision-making, coordination with relevant stakeholders, consolidation and analysis of information, mobilization of resources, and overall monitoring of response activities. The Headquarters EOC included: Guldar Kasymova – Head of the Disaster Management Department; Asel Toktomambetova – Head of the Health Department; Nurzhan Zhanibekova – Disaster Management Department Officer; Adilet Azamatov – HIP Project Coordinator supported by IFRC; Atay Ibraev – Information Management (IM) Specialist; Ulukbek Keneshov – PGI and CVA Country Focal Point. The Branch EOC was activated at the Jalal-Abad Oblast Branch level to ensure operational coordination directly in the affected area. The Branch EOC was responsible for collecting and verifying information from affected communities, conducting assessments, coordinating with local authorities and village leaders, and supporting the organization of response activities with local response teams. The oblast EOC included: Gulzhamal Dzholdosheva – Director of the Jalal-Abad Oblast Branch; Kanybek Kudayberdiev – Disaster Management Department Officer; Mirlan Chopoev – Disaster Management Department Officer; Mirlan Emilbek uulu – Disaster Management Department Officer. The activation of the two-level EOC structure enabled RCSK to maintain effective coordination between the Headquarters and the affected area, ensure timely information flow, support evidence-based decision-making, and adapt response activities according to the evolving needs of affected communities.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC is present in the country and is part of the movement coordination team in country. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Central Asia is currently working with the RCSK on the identification of the needs and development of the DREF application. In parallel, the Crisis Modifier is being activated under the IFRC-implemented project "Strengthening institutional capacities for disaster and crisis preparedness for effective response in Central Asia," providing complementary in-kind assistance to the same targeted population. IFRC will be strengthening the operational coordination with technical support of the Regional Office. The operational coordination mission is planned during the operational timeframe to support the Country Cluster Delegation in DREFs coordination and timely implementation.
Participating National Societies	The Italian Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent are present in the country. Coordination is ongoing on a regular basis and partners receive all relevant information in a timely manner. At this stage, no specific plans from Partner National Societies to support this particular response have been identified. RCSK maintains a Movement Coordination platform in-



country, through which regular coordination meetings are held with Movement partners; this mechanism remains available should any PNS wish to contribute to the response going forward.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in the country. Situational reports are shared.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Government and local authorities declared a state of emergency in Nookan district immediately following the mudflow. The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) deployed 362 personnel (100 MoES staff and 262 civil defense volunteers) along with 36 units of heavy equipment for cleanup operations. As of 14 July, MoES teams had fully cleaned 40 houses/yards and were actively working on 28 more, cleared approximately 1,000 metres of the Bishkek–Osh highway and 2,000 metres of internal roads, and began restoration of 16 hectares of damaged agricultural land.
UN or other actors	RCSK has been coordinating closely with DG ECHO throughout the response, including on the targeting approach, needs assessment, and complementarity between funding mechanisms. Through DG ECHO's Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP), the Crisis Modifier mechanism-activated under the IFRC-implemented project "Strengthening institutional capacities for disaster and crisis preparedness for effective response in Central Asia"-is providing in-kind humanitarian assistance (hygiene kits, blankets, and mattresses) to the same 318 targeted households. This assistance was initially distributed by RCSK's Jalal-Abad branch from its own contingency stock, starting 14 July 2026, ahead of Crisis Modifier funding being available. Crisis Modifier funds are now being used to replenish this contingency stock, ensuring the branch retains adequate reserves for future emergency response, and providing an in-kind complement to the cash, hygiene promotion, PSS, PGI, and CEA activities funded under this DREF application. At this stage, information on the scope and timing of any additional direct state financial support to affected households is not yet available, and RCSK does not currently have access to other major emergency funding sources of its own or through partners for this response. In this context, this DREF application, together with the complementary in-kind support provided through Crisis Modifier, represents an important available source of funding to help address the most urgent life-saving and basic needs of the most vulnerable affected households.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Coordination at the local level is being carried out between the RCSK Branch, local authorities, and the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES). The STAB on oblast (region) level activated and remains operational and continues to coordinate response activities and information sharing among all relevant stakeholders. The RCSK Branch is actively engaged in the coordination process and maintains regular communication with authorities



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

As per RCSK's assessment, 318 households are targeted following the disaster, out of 586 households affected in total. While there are gaps in demographic and disaggregated data to fully analyse the shelter damage and needs of the affected people, the current available data from RCSK reports regarding the impacts on shelter, livelihoods, and essential infrastructure are outlined below:

Residential – Of the 318 targeted households, 132 have interior flooding of their homes with varying levels of impact. As some affected houses remain temporarily uninhabitable, families are currently staying with relatives or acquaintances and returning to their homes during the day to carry out cleaning and basic recovery works. Starting from 14 July 2026, RCSK's Jalal-Abad branch response teams have been distributing essential household items, including kitchen sets, mattresses, blankets and hygiene items, from existing contingency stocks. The distribution remains ongoing based on verified needs and vulnerability criteria. Replenishment of this stock is planned under the Crisis Modifier mechanism, complementary to this DREF application.

186 vulnerable households were selected from among the 454 households whose yards and gardens were flooded, based on pre-existing vulnerability criteria (households with disabled members, single-headed households, households without a breadwinner, and large families with children). Beyond the physical damage to their yards, many of these households also rely on household gardens and small-scale subsistence cultivation, and the flooding has partially disrupted their ability to meet their own food and basic needs from these sources. RCSK's preliminary household-level assessment (Kochkor-Ata city) further identified damage to yard structures and outbuildings in the majority of affected households, and damage to underground food storage cellars in a significant share of households, directly reducing access to stored food supplies. A subset of households also reported damaged or destroyed household appliances and items (refrigerators, gas stoves, washing machines, furniture), with estimated losses ranging from 30,000 to 300,000 KGS (from 280 CHF to 2800 CHF) per household, and several households lost livestock and poultry — including sheep and, in some cases, up to 100 birds (chickens and turkeys) — representing a further direct loss of household food sources. Central water supply in Kochkor-Ata city was disrupted following the event but was restored by MoES within one week. Combined with their pre-existing vulnerability, this leaves these households unable to independently cope with the disruption to daily living conditions caused by the event. Assistance to this group under DREF is limited to immediate basic-needs relief (multipurpose cash assistance, hygiene promotion, psychosocial support) and does not extend to full livelihoods or agricultural asset recovery, which falls outside the scope of this DREF operation.



Multi purpose cash grants

Multi-purpose cash assistance has been identified as the most appropriate modality to address the immediate basic needs of the 318 targeted HHs affected by the mudflows. Although the Crisis Modifier mechanism is providing essential in-kind relief items, affected HHs continue to face a range of urgent unmet needs, including food, medicines, clothing, transportation, communication, and other essential household expenses. As the type and extent of losses vary between HHs, multipurpose cash assistance provides the flexibility for families to prioritize their most urgent needs according to their own circumstances, supporting a dignified and people-centred response while avoiding duplication with the in-kind assistance provided through the complementary Crisis Modifier mechanism.



Health

The sudden loss of household items, disruption to daily living conditions, and the shock of the mudflow event have caused significant stress and anxiety among affected families in Nookan district, particularly among the 132 households whose homes were flooded internally and the 186 vulnerable households already facing pre-existing hardship. Psychosocial distress is compounded by the disruption of routines, loss of personal belongings, and the strain of participating in clean-up activities alongside recovery from the event itself.

Community-based psychosocial support is required to help affected people cope with the emotional impact of the disaster, alongside health promotion activities focused on preventing water-born diseases and encouraging safe clean-up practices.

RCSK will address these needs through community-based psychosocial support (PSS) sessions delivered by trained volunteers and RCSK's PSS specialist, together with health promotion sessions on flood-related disease prevention, targeting the 318 affected households.

RCSK will conduct 3 PSS refresher training sessions for staff and volunteers, to strengthen their skills ahead of delivering community-based psychosocial support (PSS) sessions to the affected population alongside RCSK's PSS specialist, together with health promotion sessions on flood-related disease prevention, targeting the 318 affected households.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Floodwaters and mud contaminated household compounds across the affected areas, and water supply has been disrupted in several parts of Kochkor-Ata city, increasing the risk of unsafe water use, poor sanitation, and hygiene-related disease during the clean-up period. Many of the 318 targeted households, particularly the 132 households with internal flooding, lost hygiene-related household items and require support to restore safe hygiene practices while their homes and compounds are being cleaned and disinfected.

To address these needs, RCSK will conduct training sessions for volunteers on WASH and hygiene promotion, to strengthen their knowledge and skills in delivering effective community-based hygiene promotion activities, followed by hygiene promotion sessions for affected households covering safe water handling, sanitation, and hand hygiene, to reduce the risk of disease transmission during and after the clean-up phase. Hygiene kits are being distributed to the most vulnerable households through the complementary Crisis Modifier mechanism. This response is coordinated with the disinfection operations already being carried out by MoES and local authorities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The response will ensure that the specific needs and vulnerabilities of affected people, including women, children, older people, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, are considered throughout all stages of the operation.

RCSK will apply an inclusive and gender-sensitive approach during needs assessments, beneficiary identification, and assistance delivery to ensure that support reaches the most vulnerable households. Particular attention will be given to households headed by women, older people living alone, families with persons with disabilities, households with limited access to resources, and other groups facing increased risks due to the disaster.

The selection of affected households will be based on transparent and community-informed criteria, ensuring equal access to assistance without discrimination. Community engagement and feedback mechanisms will be used to identify specific concerns, prevent exclusion, and ensure that affected people can safely express their needs and feedback.

Assistance delivery modalities will take into consideration accessibility requirements, including physical accessibility for people with disabilities and older persons, as well as safe and dignified access for all groups, including women and children.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Based on preliminary data from the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) and RCSK's rapid needs assessment, the overall objective of this operation is to address the immediate humanitarian needs of 318 households (~1,611 people) in Nookan district affected by the mudflows of 13 July 2026 — comprising the 132 households whose homes were flooded internally and 186 vulnerable households facing compounded hardship as a result of the event. RCSK will provide multipurpose cash grants to help households meet urgent basic needs, hygiene promotion and community-based psychosocial support and health promotion to reduce health risks and address the psychosocial impact of the disaster, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) activities to ensure the response reaches and is accountable to the most vulnerable. This is delivered as a complementary response alongside the Crisis Modifier mechanism, which is providing in-kind shelter and household item assistance (bedding, kitchen sets) and hygiene kits to the same targeted households. RCSK will also provide fuel support for community clean-up operations carried out jointly with MoES and local authorities. The operation focuses strictly on immediate life-saving and basic-needs assistance, restoring safe and dignified living conditions for the most affected population, without extending into early recovery or livelihood restoration activities.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation's strategy is built directly on the gaps identified through RCSK's rapid needs assessment in Nookan district, translating each identified need into a corresponding response action while keeping the scope strictly within immediate, life-saving and basic-needs assistance — in line with DREF's mandate and the feedback received from IFRC that the operation must avoid drifting into early-recovery or livelihood-restoration support.

The most urgent needs driving the operation are: (1) loss of essential household items (bedding, kitchen utensils) for the 132 households whose homes were flooded internally, leaving them without basic means to live safely in their own homes; (2) disrupted access to safe



water, sanitation and hygiene across flood-affected areas, raising the risk of waterborne disease during and after clean-up; (3) psychosocial distress and health risks (including injury during clean-up) among affected families following the sudden loss of property; and (4) the inability of a subset of already-vulnerable households — those with disabled members, single-headed households, households without a breadwinner, and large families — to independently absorb even the yard-level damage and disruption caused by the floods, given their limited pre-existing coping capacity.

These needs directly shape the priority sectors of the operation. Multipurpose cash assistance was selected over in-kind support for basic needs because local markets in Nookan district remain functional; cash allows the 318 targeted households to prioritize their most urgent needs themselves (replacing damaged items, covering immediate expenses) while also supporting the local market recovery, consistent with CVA best practice where market functionality permits it.

Health and psychosocial support addresses the acute stress and anxiety reported among affected families and the elevated risk of waterborne illness and clean-up-related injury, through community-based psychosocial support sessions and health promotion on flood-related disease prevention, delivered by volunteers and RCSK's PSS specialist rather than as stand-alone medical intervention, since no injuries or excess morbidity have been reported to date.

WASH activities under DREF (hygiene promotion) respond directly to the contamination of household compounds and disrupted water supply, reducing the risk of sanitation-related disease during the clean-up period, while hygiene kit distribution is delivered through the complementary Crisis Modifier mechanism, alongside bedding and kitchen sets for households with internal flooding.

The targeting strategy — 132 severely affected households plus 186 vulnerable households drawn from the wider pool of 454 yard-flooded households — was chosen to concentrate DREF resources on those least able to recover basic living conditions on their own, rather than the full 586 affected households. This distinction was informed directly by IFRC's review comments: assistance to the 186 vulnerable households is scoped to immediate humanitarian relief (hygiene promotion, cash for basic needs, psychosocial support) tied to their pre-existing vulnerability and the disruption caused by the event, explicitly excluding livelihood or asset-recovery support, to keep the operation within DREF's basic-needs mandate.

Key contextual factors shaping the strategy include: the government's own rapid and well-resourced emergency response (362 personnel, 36+ pieces of equipment already mobilized for pumping, clearing and disinfection), which allows RCSK to focus its resources on household-level humanitarian gaps rather than duplicating debris clearance or infrastructure repair; the absence of casualties, which shifts the operation's focus from emergency medical response to psychosocial and hygiene-related risk mitigation; and the functioning local market, which supports the use of cash-based assistance as the primary modality for basic needs.

RCSK's operational presence through its Jalal-Abad branch and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) further supports a rapid, decentralized delivery of assistance directly to targeted households. NDRT members are mobilized from other oblasts and from RCSK headquarters, forming teams that work across the three affected locations (Kochkor-Ata city, Ergesh Aliev village, and the Mombekov village area), to provide surge support to the Jalal-Abad branch for activities carried out on the ground, including verification of beneficiary lists, distribution support, post-distribution monitoring (PDM), information/awareness sessions, and focus group discussions (FGDs). Their responsibilities include supporting the verification of beneficiary lists against Civil Protection and social protection records, household-level data collection, supporting the logistics of cash distributions at the bank's offices (including installation of feedback boxes and information banners), facilitating hygiene promotion and PSS sessions alongside RCSK's technical specialists, and conducting post-distribution monitoring and exit surveys. NDRT deployment also provides surge capacity to respond to any further rainfall-related incidents during the operation, given the ongoing contextual risk in the district. Accordingly, the NDRT budget line covers accommodation, travel, meals, vehicle costs, and communication for team members mobilized across multiple deployment waves throughout the operation, with per diem required only for non-local NDRT members, as some team members are based locally in Jalal-Abad and do not require accommodation or per diem support.

Cash Assistance:

Multipurpose cash assistance was selected because local markets remain functional, allowing affected households to prioritize their own urgent needs while supporting local market recovery.

While the government's rapid deployment of 362 personnel and 36+ pieces of equipment has addressed public infrastructure needs (mud clearance, pumping, disinfection, and initial road and drainage restoration), and the complementary Crisis Modifier mechanism is addressing the physical replacement of lost household items (mattresses, kitchen sets, hygiene kits), neither mechanism addresses household-level, non-material basic needs that vary by household and cannot be met through standardized in-kind items or infrastructure repair.

Specifically, affected households retain a range of differentiated urgent expenses - food, medicine, clothing, transportation, communication - that are not covered by either government infrastructure works or the standardized Crisis Modifier NFI package; multipurpose cash assistance under DREF allows each household to prioritize according to its own most urgent needs. Neither the government nor Crisis Modifier response includes structured hygiene behaviour-change support; DREF's hygiene promotion sessions ensure that hygiene kits and safe water practices are correctly understood and applied, reducing the risk of disease transmission during the clean-up period. The psychosocial impact of the disaster - acute stress and anxiety reported among affected families - is addressed by neither the government's infrastructure-focused response nor the in-kind items provided under Crisis Modifier; DREF's PSS component directly responds to this gap. Finally, ensuring that assistance reaches and is accessible to the most vulnerable - including people with disabilities, women-headed households, and other at-risk groups - requires dedicated PGI and CEA activities, which fall outside the scope of both the government's emergency operations and the Crisis Modifier distribution. Together, these represent the specific, non-



duplicative added value of the DREF operation, addressing needs that remain unmet despite the scale of the government and Crisis Modifier response."

The Post-Distribution Monitoring will cover all forms of assistance provided to the affected HHs, including multipurpose cash assistance, hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, and complementary in-kind assistance distributed through the Crisis Modifier mechanism, to assess the overall effectiveness and beneficiary satisfaction with the response.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Based on RCSK's rapid needs assessment, this operation targets 318 households (1611) out of the 586 households affected by the mudflows in Nookan district. Two groups are targeted, each selected for a distinct and specific reason.

The first group is the 132 households whose homes were flooded internally. These households are targeted because the flooding directly damaged their living space, leaving them unable to maintain safe and dignified living conditions in their own homes without external support. Replacement of essential household items for this group (bedding, kitchen sets) is delivered through the complementary Crisis Modifier mechanism, while DREF provides multipurpose cash assistance, hygiene promotion, and psychosocial support to the same households.

The second group is 186 vulnerable households, selected from the wider pool of 454 households whose yards, gardens, or external property were flooded (but not the interior of the home). These households were identified against pre-existing vulnerability criteria, applied jointly by RCSK's Jalal-Abad branch and district Civil Protection during the rapid assessment: households with a disabled member (37), single-headed households (57), households without a breadwinner (52), and large families with three or more children (40). These groups are targeted because their pre-existing vulnerability — reduced income, caregiving responsibilities, or limited household capacity — means that even yard-level flood damage, including disruption to household gardens they may rely on for subsistence, leaves them unable to independently recover basic living conditions or meet immediate hygiene and household needs. Targeting is limited to immediate basic-needs relief for this group (cash, hygiene promotion, psychosocial support) and does not extend into livelihoods or asset-recovery support, which is outside the scope of this DREF operation.

RCSK does not currently identify migrants, refugees, or IDPs as a distinct affected population in Nookan district for this event; targeting is instead built entirely around household-level vulnerability criteria identified through the joint assessment with Civil Protection. Selection is applied consistently across all affected settlements (Kochkor-Ata city, Ergesh Aliev village, and the Mombekov village area), and the process follows RCSK's community-informed, transparent selection criteria, with a functioning feedback mechanism in place so that any household believing it was wrongly excluded can raise a complaint for review, ensuring the targeting approach is applied fairly and without discrimination.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Out of all affected households, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), in coordination with local social protection authorities, will prioritize those with the greatest humanitarian needs. Selection will be based primarily on the severity of the mudflow impact, while, among affected households, priority will be given to those with the highest levels of vulnerability, including their socioeconomic situation and limited coping capacity. This includes households with persons with disabilities, single-headed households, households without a breadwinner, and large families with three or more children. This approach ensures that assistance reaches households most affected by the disaster and least able to recover independently without external support.



Total Targeted Population

Women	489	Rural	55.4%
Girls (under 18)	378	Urban	44.6%
Men	414	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.3%
Boys (under 18)	330		
Total targeted population	1,611		

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?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Risk of a repeat rainfall/mudflow event. As noted in the operation's risk assessment, the same catchment areas remain physically prone to intense, short-duration seasonal rainfall. A new event during implementation could put field teams and volunteers at risk if they are conducting activities in low-lying or channel-adjacent areas at the time.

Risk management for staff and volunteers: RCSK's EOC, in coordination with the Jalal-Abad branch, continuously monitors forecasts from the Hydrometeorological Service under MoES, with which RCSK works closely. Field activities (assessments, distributions, hygiene promotion, and PSS sessions) are paused when new rainfall/mudflow warnings are issued for Nookan district. Field teams avoid working in low-lying areas or near the Besh-Korgon and Kara-Bulak channels during periods of rainfall; standard safety measures apply (assembly points, PPE). All NDRT members and volunteers receive a briefing before deployment.

Risk management for the community: RCSK will conduct awareness sessions on rainfall/mudflow risks (early warning signs, evacuation routes), and also plans clean-up works on mudflow drainage channels together with local residents to reduce the risk of repeat mudflows - complementing the government's existing civil protection mechanisms.

Monitoring plan: RCSK's EOC coordinates with MoES and the oblast-level coordination mechanism, which brings together government bodies and humanitarian organizations. The branch and field officer regularly receive forecast and warning updates through MoES channels and RCSK's own contingency planning process; outcomes will be reviewed at the lessons-learned workshop at the end of the operation.

Real-time information for field teams: Communication is maintained by phone/messaging between the field officer, NDRT, and volunteers. If a new warning is issued, the EOC immediately notifies the field team to pause activities and relocate to safety.



Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 107,440

Targeted Persons: 1,611

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households provided with multipurpose cash grants	318
Number of people reached with multipurpose cash assistance	1,611
Percentage of households surveyed who report being able to meet their priority basic needs through the multipurpose cash assistance	80
Percentage of people surveyed who report that the support provided by RCSK met their most important needs and was useful	80
Number of households reached through monitoring of distribution process	318

Priority Actions

Justification

At the time of the DREF application, damage has not been reported in relation to the infrastructure of financial service providers and markets. The major markets and financial institutions continue to operate without disruption, ensuring local communities have continued access to essential services and goods.

Priority is placed on multi-purpose cash assistance, as it effectively addresses various needs of affected families. Previous experiences of RCSK and feedback from satisfaction surveys highlight the preference for cash assistance over in-kind support due to its empowering nature and preservation of dignity.

Disaster-affected individuals can address their essential needs, including food, housing recovery, storage sheds, and farming necessities. Multi-purpose cash assistance was selected as the most appropriate modality because local markets and financial service providers remain fully functional, allowing affected households to safely access essential goods and services. Previous RCSK experience and beneficiary feedback consistently demonstrate a preference for cash assistance, as it provides flexibility, preserves dignity, and enables households to prioritize their own urgent needs according to their specific circumstances.

Transfer Value

An assumed cash assistance of KGS 34'270 (CHF 316) per family for 318 families has been calculated. This figure was derived from data provided by the National Statistics Committee on the minimum consumer basket for the second quarter of 2026, considering an average family size of five individuals. Anticipated inflation, estimated at 11.3 per cent for the first quarter by the National Bank was factored into the aid calculation. Additionally, the Cashhub deduction formula was applied. Consequently, a total aid amount of KGS 34'270, covering 66 per cent of the identified needs has been estimated, which represent one-third of the overall requirements. This assistance is allocated per family for one month. The RCSK identified three reasons why 66%.

The first reason:

The cash transfer value has been set at 66% of the estimated MEB for one month, reflecting the emergency nature of the DREF operation. The objective of the assistance is to enable affected HHs to meet their most urgent and immediate basic needs during the first weeks following the disaster, rather than to fully compensate for all losses or finance recovery.



The second reason:

Setting the transfer value at 66% also allows the RCSK to maximize the number of HHs reached within the available DREF allocation while ensuring that the assistance remains meaningful and sufficient to address priority humanitarian needs.

The third reason:

DREF assistance is intended to complement, rather than fully replace, other sources of support. The remaining needs are expected to be addressed through HHs own coping capacities, available government assistance, support from other humanitarian actors, and the gradual recovery of livelihoods.

The transfer value was therefore determined as a balance between the estimated cost of essential needs, the emergency objective of the operation, and the available resources, in line with the principles of efficiency, equity, and humanitarian impact.

Transfer Calculation

The minimum consumer basket for one person for the first quarter in Kyrgyzstan according to the National Statistics Committee is:

- Food - KGS 6'566.93 (CHF 60.55)*5(people)= KGZ 32'834.65 (CHF 302.74)
- Essential household items - KGS 1'579.72 (CHF 14.57) *5 (people)= KGZ 7'898.6 (CHF 72.83)
- Other expenses - KGS 1'678.46 (CHF 15.48)
- Unmet emergency needs - 10 per cent - CHF 391.05+10%= CHF 430.15
- Inflation - 11.3 per cent - CHF 430.15 +11.3 per cent=CHF 478.76
- Expenses coverage - 66 per cent (20 days) =CHF 478.78 - 34 per cent =approx. CHF 316

This should be calculated for one family of five people. Further detailed calculations will be provided in a separate document. Since there is no available information on whether the government and other organizations will provide cash assistance, the amount of assistance may change depending on external factors that are beyond RCSK's control.

Beneficiary verification

Following verification, RCSK will obtain an officially certified list of affected households from local social protection services and the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES). Official certification of the beneficiary list through these government bodies allows the multipurpose cash assistance to be exempted from the standard 10 per cent income tax that would otherwise apply to cash transfers.

Delivery Mechanism

Cash assistance will be delivered through Aiyl Bank using cashier offices, where recipients will receive the transfer upon presentation of their passport. Also recipients can access their funds using Kyrgyzstan's electronic ID system, a mobile application accepted by all official institutions, addressing cases where a physical passport or ID has been lost or damaged in the mudflow. Where a beneficiary has access to neither their physical ID nor the electronic ID application, RCSK has an established procedure whereby a relative may withdraw the funds on the beneficiary's behalf, following notarized authorization.

In September 2023, the RCSK held a tender for the selection of a financial services provider (FSP), where a commission was established and observers from the IFRC and the Swiss Red Cross were invited. Based on this tender, Aiyl Bank was selected. The framework agreement with the bank is valid until 31 December 2026. Accordingly, Aiyl Bank has been identified as the preferred financial service provider due to its extensive experience in delivering humanitarian cash assistance, nationwide branch coverage, and cost-effective service fees, enabling efficient, timely, and secure cash transfers to affected households.

CEA / PGI

The CEA/PGI component will be integrated throughout the entire process, from inception to conclusion, encompassing all questionnaires and monitoring to identify key success indicators. During the distribution, feedback boxes and a banners will be installed in the bank offices.

Monitoring (Post-distribution)

Staff and volunteers of Jalal-Abad Branch will conduct Exit Surveys and PDM to assess beneficiary satisfaction, use of assistance, protection concerns and identify lessons learned.



Budget: CHF 13,364

Targeted Persons: 1,611

Indicators

Title	Target
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Number of community-based PSS sessions conducted for affected population	10
Number of PSS briefings conducted for NRT	20

Priority Actions

Conduct 10 community-based psychosocial support (PSS) sessions for affected people, focusing on children and parents/caregivers. Age-appropriate PSS kits with recreational and stress-relief materials will be distributed to children to support their emotional well-being while parents/caregivers address urgent household recovery needs

Conduct 20 PSS briefings for NDRT members

Deliver health promotion sessions on prevention of water-borne diseases, hygiene-related health risks, and health protection measures.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 4,787

Targeted Persons: 1,611

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of hygiene promotion sessions conducted	10
Number of households reached with hygiene promotion	318
Number of people reached through the distribution of hygiene items	318
Percentage of people surveyed who report trusting the hygiene information and services provided by the organisation	80

Priority Actions

Conduct hygiene promotion sessions (safe water handling, sanitation, hand hygiene)

Produce and distribute brochures (10 packs) and info boards (5 pcs)

Procure and distribute monthly consumable hygiene items for 318 households (2-month replenishment)

Coordinate with MoES on water distribution/disinfection operations



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 766

Targeted Persons: 60

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of PGI/CEA refresher trainings conducted for staff and volunteers	3

Priority Actions

Conduct PGI/CEA refresher trainings for staff and volunteers (3 sessions)
Apply inclusive, gender-sensitive targeting (disability, single-headed households, older persons)
Ensure accessible and dignified assistance delivery modalities
Maintain functioning complaints/feedback mechanism for excluded households



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 9,525

Targeted Persons: 1,611

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of participatory planning sessions held with communities	6
Percentage of people surveyed who report knowing how to provide feedback or submit a complaint about the operation.	80
Percentage of operational feedback received and responded to by the National Society.	90

Priority Actions

Affected people will be informed about the available assistance, targeting and selection criteria, implementation timelines and feedback channels during the initial focus group discussions, which will be the first activity conducted with affected communities. This information will be reinforced through community meetings, information sessions, coordination with local authorities, direct communication by RCSK staff and volunteers, and telephone calls inviting recipients to the bank for cash assistance. Throughout the operation, affected people will have access to multiple feedback and complaint channels, including the RCSK hotline, direct communication with staff and volunteers, feedback boxes, a WhatsApp chatbot and the chatbot available on the RCSK website. Feedback boxes will be placed at all information sessions and assistance distribution points. Posters will also be displayed at these locations, informing affected people how they can submit feedback, complaints, suggestions and recommendations through the available channels. Two designated staff members in each RCSK branch are regularly collecting and reviewing submissions received through feedback boxes and other channels. All feedback, complaints, suggestions and recommendations are being registered, referred to the responsible programme team and responded to as appropriate. Recurring concerns and feedback trends are being discussed during operational coordination meetings and are being used to adapt communication, targeting, distribution arrangements and other programme activities where necessary.

Conduct 6 focus group discussions/community surveys/participatory planning sessions
Monitor distribution process at field level
Conduct CEA refresher training for staff and volunteers.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 27,233

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
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Priority Actions

Deploy 5 dedicated staff (Operations Coordinator, Field Officer, CVA Specialist, PSS Specialist, Accountant) at 50% capacity for 4 months
Provide incentives to ~40 branch volunteers supporting field-level implementation

Conduct lessons-learnt workshop at end of operation

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation and Regional Office are also planning to deploy an operation coordinator who will be assisting NS's operational coordination and oversight capacities.

About Support Services

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

Dedicated staff — five positions, each allocated at 50% capacity for the 4-month operation: an Operations Coordinator overseeing overall implementation, a Field Officer based in Jalal-Abad branch coordinating day-to-day activities in Nookan district, a CVA Specialist managing the multipurpose cash assistance component, a PSS Specialist leading psychosocial support and health promotion activities, and an Accountant (HQ) responsible for financial management and reporting.

Local branch volunteers — approximately 40 volunteers — support field-level implementation, including community engagement, hygiene promotion sessions, and distribution support, and receive incentive payments for their engagement in the operation.

Overall coordination is led by the Operations Coordinator, with the Field Officer overseeing day-to-day activities on the ground in Nookan district, in close coordination with district Civil Protection and MoES.

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?

RCSK's volunteer team for this operation is not currently tracked with formal gender and age disaggregated data; going forward, RCSK will begin collecting this information as part of its volunteer mobilization and reporting process for the operation, to allow the composition of the team to be monitored and adjusted if gaps emerge during implementation.

The team includes sufficient female representation to appropriately support the 57 single-headed households (predominantly women) and the households with disabled members targeted under this operation, ensuring beneficiaries can engage with volunteers they feel comfortable with.

Cultural and linguistic fit is addressed through the inclusion of volunteers from Nookan district itself, who share the local language(s) and cultural context of the affected communities in Kochkor-Ata city, Ergesh Aliev village, and the Mombekov village area, supporting trust and effective communication during assessments, distributions, and psychosocial support sessions.

No specific gaps in the volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity have been identified for this operation beyond the lack of formal tracking noted above.

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

Responsibility: RCSK is responsible for all procurement under this operation — locally sourced items for DREF-funded activities (information materials for hygiene promotion, equipment for the operations coordinator) as well as the in-kind items (hygiene kits, blankets, mattresses) delivered through the Crisis Modifier mechanism.

Suppliers: Procurement will use local suppliers, in line with RCSK's standard procurement procedures, which typically take approximately 3–4 weeks to complete.

Replenishment and distribution: Crisis Modifier procurement will primarily serve to replenish RCSK's Jalal-Abad branch contingency stock,

which was already partially distributed to affected households immediately following the event (e.g., the 83 hygiene kits distributed on 15 July), rather than fund a new, separate distribution round.

Financial Service Provider (CVA): RCSK already has an established FSP for cash and voucher assistance. In September 2023, RCSK conducted a tender for FSP selection, with a commission that included observers from IFRC and the Swiss Red Cross; Aiyl Bank was selected based on that process. The framework agreement with Aiyl Bank is valid until 31 December 2026 and will be used for this operation, given the bank's nationwide branch coverage, experience in delivering humanitarian cash assistance, and cost-effective service fees. CEA and PGI will be integrated throughout the cash distribution process, including feedback boxes and information banners at bank offices, with the Jalal-Abad branch staff and volunteers conducting exit surveys and post-distribution monitoring.

How will this operation be monitored?

Monitoring systems and responsibility: Overall monitoring is coordinated by the Operations Coordinator, with the Field Officer overseeing day-to-day tracking of activities in Nookan district and the CVA Specialist and PSS Specialist monitoring their respective components. RCSK's Disaster Management Department at headquarters maintains oversight through the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), and progress is documented through situation reports (SitReps) uploaded to the IFRC GO platform, in coordination with the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation.

Beneficiary-level monitoring: For the cash component, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and exit surveys will be conducted by Jalal-Abad branch staff and volunteers following each distribution through Aiyl Bank, to verify that cash was received and used appropriately by targeted households. Feedback boxes and information banners will be installed at bank offices as part of the CEA/PGI approach, allowing beneficiaries to raise questions or complaints throughout the process. A functioning complaints and feedback mechanism will also cover the broader targeting and selection process, ensuring households that believe they were wrongly excluded can request a review.

Financial monitoring: The dedicated Accountant (HQ, 50% capacity) is responsible for tracking expenditure against the DREF budget and ensuring financial reporting complies with IFRC requirements.

Indicators and milestones: Progress will be tracked against the operation's planned targets, including: 318 households reached with multipurpose cash grants; hygiene promotion sessions and PSS sessions delivered against their planned number; completion of post-distribution monitoring and exit surveys following each distribution round; and verification of beneficiary lists against Civil Protection records. Security and risk assessments will be conducted on an ongoing basis throughout implementation, and hydromet/weather monitoring will continue in coordination with MoES given the ongoing contextual risk of further rainfall events.

Operation closure: As included in the operational plan, RCSK will hold a lessons-learned workshop at the end of the operation with all relevant partners, to review performance against indicators, document lessons for future operations, and update the Contingency Plan accordingly.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

Internal communication: RCSK's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at headquarters coordinates information flow between the Jalal-Abad branch, the Operations Coordinator, and technical specialists (CVA, PSS, Accountant). Regular coordination meetings between HQ and the affected branch are held to share stock, personnel, and operational updates, and situation reports (SitReps) are prepared and shared internally and with the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) throughout the operation.

External communication: RCSK's PR Manager leads external communication, including press releases, social media updates, and media engagement to highlight the response and RCSK's role. To document the response and support both external visibility and internal reporting, RCSK will also engage an external specialist to produce video materials — filming, editing, and producing interviews and video reports on emergency response activities. These materials will support RCSK's external communication (press and social media coverage of the response) as well as internal documentation for reporting and lessons-learned purposes. Coordination meetings are also held with government partners and other humanitarian actors (e.g., DRCU) to ensure consistent external messaging. Where relevant, RCSK will prepare joint statements with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners.

Communication with affected communities: Transparency with communities is maintained through information flyers in local languages (Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Russian) distributed at distribution points, and through the feedback boxes and information banners installed at the bank's offices during cash distributions. Local branch volunteers, including those from Nookan district itself, support two-way

communication with communities, ensuring information on eligibility, selection criteria, and assistance modalities is accessible and understood, and that community feedback and complaints are collected and addressed through RCSK's CEA mechanism.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRKG022 - KYRGYZSTAN RED CRESCENT
Nookan Mudflow

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	139,655
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	107,654
Health	12,259
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,567
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	767
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	12,555
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,853
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	32,536
Coordination and Partnerships	8,670
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	23,866
TOTAL BUDGET	172,191

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](#)

