



DREF Operation Final Report	Operation n° MDRTJ026
Date of issue: 19 December 2017	Glide n° FL-2017-000079-TJK
Date of disaster: 26 June 2017	
Operation start date: 27 June 2017	Operation end date: 27 September 2017
Operation budget: 51,555 CHF	
Host National Society presence: The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) has a well-trained and experienced branch in the affected area including one National Disaster Response Team consisting of 8 members, as well as 14 Local Disaster Committee members. In addition, two staff of the local Panjakent branch supported by the RCST HQ and IFRC Country Representation have been involved in the operation.	
Operation manager (responsible for this EPOA): Shamsudin Muhudinov, IFRC Senior Disaster Management Officer in Central Asia IFRC Secretariat Tajikistan Country Representation	Point of contact (name and title): Shuhrat Sangov, Director of Disaster Management Department, Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)
Number of people affected: 140 families (700 people)	Number of people assisted: 83 most-affected families (415 people) – with non-food items and construction tools. 140 affected families (700 people) – with hygiene kits and hygiene promotion (including the 83 most affected families). An additional 3,427 people have been reached with hygiene promotion / awareness-raising.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), German Red Cross (GRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Local and National Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains and strong winds on 26 June 2017 lasting for an hour (approx. 16:30–17:30) resulted in a mudflow in Amondara village, Panjakent district (Sughd Province) of Tajikistan. According to the results of the rapid assessment, conducted on 27 June by the Governmental Emergency Response Commission (which includes the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and Civil Defence of Tajikistan), the RCST and REACT¹ partners (national and international organisations), about 140 households (700 people) had been affected. Six houses were fully destroyed, and ten were heavily damaged; 124 houses were filled by mud. The affected population lost their livelihoods, livestock and home properties and critical social infrastructure. Inhabitants of the destroyed houses were evacuated and were hosted by relatives and neighbours. The families whose houses had been partly damaged returned after a week following the disaster to renovate their houses. The families whose houses had been completely destroyed returned after the construction of new houses by the government and local authorities was completed in mid-October 2017.

The mudflow damaged 3.5 km of irrigation water supply channels and 1.5 km of drinking water system. Therefore, access to clean drinking water and irrigation water in the village was limited. The mud also destroyed crops on 40

¹ Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team.

hectares of agricultural lands and kitchen gardens, and partially damaged the secondary school of the village. The results of the rapid assessment can be seen in *Table 1* below.

Table 1. Results of rapid assessment

Description	Quantity	Directly affected people
Fully destroyed houses	6	30
Partially damaged houses	10	50
Total households affected	140	700
Households with lost NFI and food stock	83	415
Infrastructure	Quantity	Population affected more broadly in Amondara village
Local roads	1.5 km	3,842
Irrigation channel	3.5 km	
Drinking water system	1.5 km	
Cultivated land	40 ha	
Electricity transformer	1 piece	
Electricity lines	750 m	
Secondary school	1 building	

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Panjakent district branch staff and volunteers of the RCST – including eight National Disaster Response Team members, 14 Local Disaster Committee members and two staff of the local Panjakent branch – were deployed to the site within the first hours after the disaster. The deployed RCST team actively participated in the coordinated joint rapid assessment of the Governmental Emergency Response Commission and REACT partners. The RCST set up operational and first-aid points, rendered first aid and psychological support as needed and assisted with evacuation of 486 affected people in close cooperation with the government ministries active on the site. The operational and first aid points of the RCST remained active until the end of the response and recovery activities.

In total, 112 injured people received first aid and 74 people received psychological support from the RCST team members during the emergency phase of the disaster. The situation was further observed and monitored on a weekly basis by visiting the affected families living in tents. In response to the request from the government, and in coordination with the REACT partners, the RCST mobilised 83 non-food item kits from its Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) in Panjakent (27 sets), Ayni (25 sets) and Dushanbe (31 sets), and distributed them to the affected population of Amondara village.

With the support of the DREF, the RCST replenished its stock with non-food items for 83 families (415 people), provided construction tools to 83 families (415 people) for reconstruction/renovation of their destroyed/damaged houses and distributed hygiene kits to 140 families (700 people). 3,842 people – including the 83 most-affected families – were reached with hygiene promotion activities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In addition to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Movement partners with a representation in country include International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and German Red Cross (GRC). Movement partners remained supportive and ready to support the National Society in case of need. GRC provided family food parcels for 140 families through the RCST, complementing the assistance provided by the district authorities and WFP.

During the response operation, the RCST coordinated its activities with the IFRC Country Office in Tajikistan and informed ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) about the situation developments and response. IFRC provided



RCST NDRT members monitor the situation in the affected areas. *Photo: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan*

technical support to the RCST in terms of planning and realisation of response activities and in terms of coordination within the Movement and with external stakeholders.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A rapid damage and needs assessment was also conducted on 28 June 2017 by the 2107 Sughd province REACT partners, including representatives of UN WFP, RCST and UNICEF regional and district authorities.

The Sughd province government provided one-time cash assistance to 70 affected households for reconstruction purposes, equalling to TJS 2,000 (CHF 215) per household. Later, Panjakent district authorities distributed food to 55 families. Each ration of food included 50 kg of wheat flour, 5 kg of sugar, 5 kg of rice and 5 litres of vegetable oil. The WFP also distributed food assistance to 83 families. Each ration of food (sufficient for a family of up to 6 members) included: 50 kg of wheat flour, 2 litres of vegetable oil, 5 kg of legumes and 1 kg of salt. The district authorities' and WFP's food assistance covered the needs of the affected people identified in the needs assessment; the RCST's food support was therefore of complementary nature.

UNICEF distributed 243 hygiene kits, 166 water cans, 60,000 water purification tablets and 300 pieces of communication for development (C4D) materials on how to use the Aquatab water purifying tablets. As the hygiene kits were of small size, sufficient for 15 days only, the RCST covered the unmet needs in hygiene items and promotion through the DREF operation.

The Panjakent district authorities addressed recovery needs, including construction of new houses and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure. The local government in Panjakent town provided separate land plots for ten affected families in a safer place. Out of ten houses, the construction of five was supported by the Khukumat of Panjakent town, while construction of another 5 was supported by the Khukumat (local government) of Sughd Province. Another 15 families whose houses had been partially damaged were provided with land plots (0.06 ha each), along with cement. The place provided by the Khukumat is safe and there is access to irrigation water. Since the closest source of drinking water is more than 5 km away, the authorities are looking for an alternative solution to build up the basic water provision infrastructure.

In October, the renovation of all damaged houses and constrictions to replace the destroyed houses was completed. The RCST representative of Panjakent town participated in the official house opening ceremony.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The humanitarian priorities included food, drinking water, non-food items, support in debris cleaning and sanitation/hygiene.

Food stocks and food storage facilities in most houses were damaged (covered with mud) or lost. Although local shops and markets continued operating, the population was unable to afford buying food due to financial losses that they had suffered as a result of the flood. The population also lost much of their livestock, gardens and agricultural fields, which are the main source of income for most of the affected families.

There was a high risk of waterborne diseases and epidemics due to poor hygiene/sanitation conditions. Most households' toilets were covered by mud or destroyed. The affected population did not have adequate hygiene supplies (e.g. soap, tooth paste, tooth brushes, etc.). Therefore, there was an urgent need to raise people's awareness of the first signs of waterborne diseases so that they would immediately seek medical help in case of need.

There was partial access to drinking water in Amondara village. Drinking water was delivered from the upper side of the village that had not been affected. Support was required in water provision/delivery, as the affected families would focus on cleaning their houses/belongings and on rehabilitation of buildings.

Support was also required in debris/mud removal; in particular, for the most vulnerable families (e.g. female-headed households, multi-children families, elderly people and elderly living alone).

There was a need for non-food items including beddings, kitchen sets and mud cleaning tools, as many household utensils including kitchen sets, cleaning tools (shovels, hoes) and bedding were covered in mud, and unsuitable for use.

Construction tools were needed to be provided to the affected population, as they needed to reconstruct and to renovate damaged houses.

Beneficiary selection

Beneficiaries were targeted by the RCST based on the **following criteria:**

- **overall focus** on households and families who were affected and had their homes damaged/destroyed and lost their properties due to the disaster;

- **specific focus on 83 most-affected families**, whose houses had been completely destroyed and who had lost their basic goods (beddings, kitchen utensils, mud cleaning tools such as shovels hoes, basic construction tools, etc.) – targeted with NFI support;
- **additional focus on those families among the 83 most-affected families** who had to be evacuated after their houses had been destroyed/damaged – targeted with NFI support;
- **specific focus on the 140 affected families** whose hygiene needs remained unmet following the short-term hygiene assistance by UNICEF (see reference above) – targeted with hygiene kit support;
- **Hygiene promotion targeted a total 3,842 of people** (including the above 83 households already targeted and 3,427 additional people living in Amondara village) – to ensure prevention of waterborne diseases in the village area.

Risk analysis

No significant risks and security concerns had been identified that would potentially affect the operation. However, the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan forecast continued high temperatures, intense storms and increase of water level in the rivers of the country, as well as stream bank erosion. The risk of floods was also expected in the mountainous regions and at the higher elevations of the country. The forecast did not realise.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The immediate non-food needs of 83 flood-affected families (415 people) are met through the provision of non-food items and construction tools for a period of three months. The medium-term hygiene needs of 140 families (700 people) are met through the provision of hygiene kits for a period of three months. In addition, the hygiene information needs of the broader community of Amondara village comprising 3,842 people in 768 families is met by the RCST's hygiene promotion activities.

Implemented strategy

The operation included one-time distribution to target beneficiaries of non-food items as well as hygiene promotion information materials to cope with the consequences of the disastrous floods. With support of IFRC, the RCST assisted, for a period of three months:

- 83 families (415 people) – with family bedding sets (matrasses, blankets, pillows and bed linen) and cooking sets. These NFI items were distributed from the RCST's existing stock and were replenished with support of this DREF.
- 83 families (415 people) – with construction tools for renovation and/or reconstruction of destroyed/damaged residencies.
- 3,842 people (entire population of Amondara village) – with hygiene promotion through distribution of information materials and banners in the entire village.
- 140 families (700 people) – with hygiene kits to address the remaining immediate hygiene needs (see reference at UNICEF's support above). The RCST utilised its already pre-positioned stock for the distribution and replenished the items with support of this DREF.

Contents of the NFI kits (bedding sets, kitchen sets, construction tool kits, hygiene kits) are listed in *Tables 1* (to the right) and *Tables 2–5* (on the following page).

Operational support services

Human resources

In total, 24 trained and experienced staff and volunteers of the RCST were deployed to carry out the activities. The IFRC Tajikistan Disaster Management staff provided overall technical support to the RCST in implementing the operation, as well as in reporting and communications.

Logistics and supply chain

Non-food items were procured, transported and pre-positioned locally in accordance and full compliance with the RCST's and IFRC's procurement guidelines as well as DREF guidelines. The procured non-food item stocks were placed in the RCST's three Emergency Response Centres in Panjakent, Ayni and Dushanbe to replenish the already distributed stock.

Table 2. Bedding sets

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity
1	Matrass	pc	5
2	Pillow	pc	5
3	Blanket	pc	5
4	Bedlinen	set	5
5	Water can (10 l)	pc	1
6	Shovel with handle	pc	1
7	Hoe with handle	pc	1

Table 3. Kitchen sets

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity
1	Pot (8 litre)	pc	1
2	Ladle	pc	1
3	Scoop	pc	1
4	Kitchen knife	pc	2
5	Large plate	pc	5
6	Small plate	pc	5
7	Spoon	pc	5
8	Fork	pc	5
9	Cup	pc	5
10	Carton box with logos	pc	1

Table 4. Construction tool kits

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity
1	Axe (with wooden handle)	pc	1
2	Claw hammer (weight 0.5 kg)	pc	1
3	Two-person saw (length 750 mm for wood, hardened steel)	pc	1
4	Saw	pc	1
5	Nail (100 mm)	kg	5
6	Nail (roofing nail, with cap)	kg	3
7	Glasscutter	pc	1
8	Hand plane	pc	1
9	Construction level	set	1
10	Tape measure (steel, 5 m)	pc	1
11	Trowel (large)	pc	1
12	Scrap	pc	1
13	Screw drivers (5 different types)	set	1
14	Rope (12 mm, length 10 m)	pc	1
15	Pliers	pc	1
16	Scissors (metallic)	pc	1
17	Ladle	pc	1
18	Bag (waterproof, for storing construction tools – with logos)	pc	1

Table 5. Hygiene kits

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity
1	Towel	pc	5
2	Soap	pc	5
3	Liquid soap	pc	2
4	Laundry soap	pc	5
5	Washing powder	pc	2
6	Shampoo	pc	2
7	Tooth paste	pc	5
8	Tooth brush	pc	5
9	Dishwashing liquid	pc	2
10	Disinfection powder	pc	4
11	Napkins	pc	5
12	Toilet Paper	pc	10
13	Plastic bag	pc	1
14	Carton box with logos	pc	1

Information technology (IT)

Communications equipment, mobile and landline phones and laptops were used by the RCST in order to maintain contact between the branch and headquarters, and between operational volunteers and their base, as well as maintain and update records, and plan and coordinate the emergency. The National Society HQ maintained regular communication with its Sughd Province and Panjakent city branches through mobile phone network and, for reports and pictures, through the internet.

Communications

A press release was prepared in Tajik and English languages, and was disseminated through the REACT Secretariat in Dushanbe city on 20 July 2017, as well as being posted on the official website of the RCST. Photos were taken on the operation sites and disseminated both via media outlets and the RCST's internal and external websites. The RCST news line is available through [this link](#). RCST field staff and volunteers were available for media interviews after prior coordination with the RCST's Communications Officer.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Continuous monitoring of the DREF operation was carried out by the RCST. IFRC provided technical support in terms of operation management including monitoring and reporting. Regular updates were provided by the RCST to IFRC on the general progress of the operation. A final report was prepared jointly after the completion of the operation.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS) was conducted as part of the monitoring and evaluation framework, using random sampling and individual interviews with beneficiaries (see below). A 'lessons learnt' workshop was conducted on 4 November 2017 to share the experience gathered and challenges encountered during the operation among the staff of the RCST, IFRC, ICRC, GRC, government actors and REACT partners involved in the response.

Administration and finance

The RCST ensured proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the project agreement signed between the National Society and IFRC. IFRC ensured that financial resources management complied with IFRC standards and DREF guidelines.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, analysis and coordination to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation.

Output 1.1 Planning, monitoring and reporting on activities planned within the DREF operation in the areas of implementation.

Activities implemented:

- Participation in planning and coordination meetings at national, regional and district level;
- Joint detailed assessment and monitoring with relevant partners;
- Reporting on activities planned, including promotion of the DREF operation with relevant in-country partners;
- Conducting Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS);
- Conducting 'lessons learnt' workshop (LLW) at national level.

Achievements

Participation in planning and coordination meetings at national, regional and district level: In order to ensure proper response planning and coordination of activities, the RCST staff in Dushanbe city participated in REACT national level coordination meetings conducted on a weekly basis with relevant stakeholders. At the regional level, the RCST Panjakent staff participated in daily coordination meetings organised by the CoES.

Joint detailed assessment and monitoring with relevant partners: The RCST branch in Panjakent mobilised its NDRT and volunteers for conducting the needs assessment in the first hours after the disaster, in close cooperation with Governmental Emergency Commission, REACT partners including representatives of UN WFP and UNICEF, as well as Sughd province regional and district authorities. Drawing on the positive NS image in Panjakent, the RCST branch succeeded in conducting the assessment and provided the first information in close coordination with the local CoES branch. Weekly monitoring of the situation was conducted by the RCST NDRT and LDMC members June–September 2017 to observe the situation and to respond to the emerging needs of the affected population.

Reporting on activities planned, including promotion of the DREF operation with relevant in-country partners: The RCST was in close contact with the REACT Secretariat since the first day of the natural disaster in Panjakent town. A separate press release was disseminated among REACT partners on activities planned under the DREF operation. According to the DREF procedures and the signed MoU with IFRC, the RCST provided weekly updates on activities undertaken within the disaster response. In-country partners were kept informed of the NS activities through separate group and individual meetings at the national, regional and district levels.

Conducting BSS: The BSS was conducted 3–4 October 2017 in Amondara village of Panjakent district. In total, 42 most-affected households were interviewed by the RCST DM Coordinator jointly with the NS branch representative in Panjakent town. During the BSS, nine beneficiaries suggested revising the selection of NFIs (inclusion of a wheelbarrow, more spades and rubber boots in case of heavy floods). Other affected people suggested finding possibilities and speeding up the provision of NFIs in the first days after the disaster. The majority of affected people asked the NS to be involved in provision of safe drinking water and food items.

Conducting LLW at national level: The LLW was conducted by the RCST on 4 November 2017 in Dushanbe city, in order to examine whether the DREF operation had achieved its objectives – to assess outputs against the plan of action, and to capture and disseminate lessons learnt to improve future planning and response. The LLW was attended by the HQ Head of DMD and branch staff, a representative from the CoES branch in Panjakent, the IFRC Senior DM Officer in Central Asia and the RCST ERC Coordinators and Amondara community leader. The

LLW was useful for the RCST and its main partners to identify priorities and key capacity-building areas to focus on in the future, as well as for IFRC to identify gaps for additional or revised support in the coming year. Participants agreed that the overall response operation had been successful in reaching the targeted families with assistance; however, certain improvements should be considered in future. Recommended improvements included stocking enough humanitarian aid in locations close to the most disaster-prone areas and realising more disaster risk reduction projects in Zarafshon valley, because the region is located in a mountainous area.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Improving the hygienic situation in the floods affected community in Amondara village.

Output 1.1: Hygiene kits are provided to 140 families (700 people).

Activities implemented:

- Conducting detailed emergency needs assessments;
- Preparing lists of beneficiaries together with local authorities;
- Conducting monitoring of beneficiary lists;
- Procuring selected items, transporting and prepositioning stocks;
- Transporting and distributing hygiene kits among beneficiaries;
- Controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end-user;
- Monitoring the relief activities and providing reporting on distributions.

Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion information is provided in Amondara village (benefitting directly and indirectly a grand total of 3,842 people).

Activities implemented:

- Developing informational materials and banners promoting hygiene safety;
- Disseminating informational materials among targeted population.

Achievements

- The RCST staff, NDRT members and volunteers in Panjakent jointly conducted rapid and detailed assessments, the results were analysed and shared with all responding agencies and government bodies. The RCST assessments are recognised and accepted by all responding agencies, and used as a main source of information for planning humanitarian assistance to the affected population.
- Based on the detailed needs assessment, the RCST prepared lists of beneficiaries who needed assistance in the first days after the disaster. The RCST coordinated the lists with the local authorities.
- Following the rules for relief distributions, the RCST conducted selective monitoring of beneficiaries in the lists provided by the local authorities before the distribution.
- The RCST HQ Logistics Department procured hygiene kits requested for distribution in the affected area. The items were transported to the affected area and distributed to affected population.
- The distribution of hygiene kits was carried out by the RCST representatives from the HQ, Sughd Province and Panjakent district branch in close cooperation and coordination with the CoES, local administration and a community leader on 17 July 2017.
- The RCST DM staff – considering the nature of the disaster and drawing on recommendations from RCST volunteers in the field – elaborated information materials for raising the hygiene awareness of the population, and distributed the materials among the affected population. To achieve the most widespread coverage, banners were posted in public places such as local markets, village teahouses, schools, kindergartens, local clubs, mosques and local health centres.

Emergency shelter and household items

Outcome 1: The immediate household-level needs of the target population in Amondara village are met.

Output 1.1: Non-food items and construction tools are provided to 83 most-affected families.

Activities implemented:

- Conducting detailed emergency needs assessments;
- Preparing lists of beneficiaries together with local authorities;
- Conducting preliminary monitoring of beneficiary lists;
- Transporting and distributing NFIs and construction tools from RCST ERCs to beneficiaries;
- Controlling supply movements from point of dispatch to end-user;
- Procuring selected items and construction tools to replenish RCST stocks in three ERCs;
- Monitoring the relief activities and providing reporting on distributions.

Achievements

- The RCST staff, NDRT members and volunteers in Panjakent jointly conducted rapid and detailed assessments, the results of which were analysed and shared with all responding agencies and governmental bodies. The RCST assessments are recognized and accepted by all responding agencies and used as a main source of information to plan humanitarian assistance to the affected population
- Based on the detailed needs assessment, the RCST prepared lists of beneficiaries who needed NFIs after the evacuation from their houses in the first days after the disaster. The RCST agreed the lists with the local authorities.
- As the rules for relief distributions prescribe, the RCST conducted selective monitoring of the lists before the distribution.
- The RCST HQ Logistic Department procured NFIs requested for distribution in the affected area. The items were transported to the area and pre-positioned in an earlier selected place in Amondara village.
- The distribution of NFIs was arranged by the RCST starting from 30 June with support of representatives from the HQ, Sughd Province and Panjakent district branch in close cooperation and coordination with the CoES, local administration and a community leader.

Challenges and lessons learned

General challenges

The following challenges were faced by the National Society during the implementation of the operation:

- Lengthy assessment procedures and late approval of beneficiary lists by the government bodies and local authorities;
- Lack of access to all affected areas for analysing the real situation in the first hours after the disaster;
- Different sizes of families made it difficult to give a preliminary estimate of the number of affected people;
- Difficulties on getting permission from the Government to start distribution in the first days after the disaster.

General lessons learned

- The number of volunteers/LDMC members need to be increased in the areas most prone to natural disasters through its current DM/DRR projects/programmes.
- Coordination of activities with government bodies should be reinforced through cooperation and implementation of joint activities including DM/DRR projects, training and simulation exercises.
- In general, the response operations to the floods in Panjakent were successful, however there is need for DRR projects to be implemented in the area, and community response capacities need to be developed so as to prepare the population for future disasters and emergencies.
- The RCST Contingency Plan ToR and SoPs were followed by the NS branch responding teams, however, joint simulation exercises should be conducted on an annual basis to sustain and refresh the institutional knowledge gained during this operation.
- The NS branch has an overall positive image in Panjakent.

D. Budget

The DREF allocation of CHF 51,555 has been used in accordance with the approved budget. After finalising the operation, the remaining balance is CHF 1,148, which will be returned to the DREF account as per standard IFRC procedures.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan**
Bahodur Kurboniyon, Secretary General
phone: +992 37 224 03 74; email: kurboniyon@gmail.com
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team for Central Asia**
Shamsudin Muhudinov, IFRC Senior Disaster Management Officer in Central Asia
phone: +992 93 839 00 00; email: shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org;
- **IFRC Regional Office for Europe**
Agnes Rajacic, Senior Disaster Management Officer
phone: +36 1 888 45 37; mobile: +36 70 953 7710; email: agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Secretariat Geneva**
Susil Perera, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery
phone: +41 22 730 4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Click [here](#) to see the final financial report
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRTJ026 - Tajikistan - Floods

Timeframe: 07 Jul 17 to 07 Oct 17

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Jul 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/7-2017/11	Programme	MDRTJ026
Budget Timeframe	2017/7-2017/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		51,555				51,555	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		51,555				51,555	
C4. Other Income		51,555				51,555	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		51,555				51,555	
D. Total Funding = B + C		51,555				51,555	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		51,555				51,555	
E. Expenditure		-50,407				-50,407	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,148				1,148	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRTJ026 - Tajikistan - Floods

Timeframe: 07 Jul 17 to 07 Oct 17

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Jul 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/7-2017/11	Programme	MDRTJ026
Budget Timeframe	2017/7-2017/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			51,555			51,555		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief			6,602			6,602	-6,602	
Clothing & Textiles	18,260		18,096			18,096	164	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,600		5,555			5,555	45	
Utensils & Tools	3,880		3,858			3,858	23	
Other Supplies & Services	6,640						6,640	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	34,380		34,112			34,112	268	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,800		2,885			2,885	-1,085	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,600		3,587			3,587	13	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,400		6,472			6,472	-1,072	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	1,200						1,200	
Volunteers	2,050		2,446			2,446	-396	
Total Personnel	3,250		2,446			2,446	804	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,500		2,517			2,517	-17	
Total Workshops & Training	2,500		2,517			2,517	-17	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,450						1,450	
Information & Public Relations	1,128		1,125			1,125	3	
Office Costs			158			158	-158	
Communications	300		300			300	0	
Financial Charges			201			201	-201	
Total General Expenditure	2,878		1,784			1,784	1,094	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	3,147		3,076			3,076	70	
Total Indirect Costs	3,147		3,076			3,076	70	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	51,555		50,407			50,407	1,148	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,148			1,148		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRTJ026 - Tajikistan - Floods**

Timeframe: 07 Jul 17 to 07 Oct 17

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Jul 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/7-2017/11	Programme	MDRTJ026
Budget Timeframe	2017/7-2017/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	51,555		51,555	51,555	50,407	1,148	
Subtotal BL2	51,555		51,555	51,555	50,407	1,148	
GRAND TOTAL	51,555		51,555	51,555	50,407	1,148	