

FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

KAZAKHSTAN: FLOODS

14 June, 2002

This Final Report is intended for reporting on emergency appeals

Appeal No. 17/01

Launched on: 7 June 2001 for 6 months for CHF 261,917

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 50,000

Beneficiaries: 4,500

Period covered: 7 June - 7 December 2001; last Operations Update issued 10 September, 2001

Appeal coverage: 104.9%

Operational Developments

Excessive rains and snow melt in April and May 2001 caused severe flooding of ten rivers in East Kazakhstan. The floods lasted for more than a month, affected 4,500 people, and caused severe damages of roads and other infrastructure in 27 settlements, spreading over six districts. A total of 8,500 hectares of inhabited land and 15,000 hectares of agricultural land were inundated, with over 1,000 houses heavily damaged across the area. According to the government officials, the estimated damage exceeded 3.3 million US dollars.

The government of Kazakhstan allocated 2.6 million US dollars to reinforce 21 dams, repair 25 km of roads, 95 bridges and 7 pipelines damaged by the disaster. Another 470,000 US dollars were utilised for renovation of the destroyed houses and public facilities. These measures, however, only partly met the needs of the affected population, as 90 percent of them had very limited coping capacities .

The National Society of Kazakhstan provided immediate and mid-term support to flood victims by distributing food, detergent, bedding and other essential supplies during the six months of post-emergency relief and rehabilitation.

Red Cross Red Crescent action w

The Red Crescent/Red Cross Society of Kazakhstan (RCRCSK) delivered food, hygiene supplies and bedding to Burobai village (Kurchum district) 48 hours after the disaster. However, as the scale of the disaster exceeded the emergency response capacity of the National Society, it has appealed for international assistance through the International Federation.

The cash released immediately from the Federation's DREF, in addition to the local contribution provided by the Canadian Embassy in Almaty, enabled the RCRCSK to assist 823 affected families (over 3,000 people) in 22 settlements and Ust-Kamenogorsk city during the rapid response phase of the operation. Allocated emergency supplies and DREF funding allowed to meet immediate needs of the affected population in food, medicines, bedding, hygienic supplies, seeds and water purification items. Along with the Federation and the Canadian Embassy, the operation was supported by the

Swedish, Japanese, Finnish and Spanish Red Cross Societies and a number of local companies, with cash and in-kind donations.

A total of 1,584 families (over 5,000 people) living in the disaster area were supported during the post-emergency rehabilitation phase of the operation, with distribution of food and non-food supplies, prevention of acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and water-borne diseases, as well as assistance to the most vulnerable groups of population in reconstruction activities. Detailed description of operation implementation is provided under specific objectives.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Society w

The operation was implemented jointly by two Kazakh branches - East Kazakhstan Oblast Committee and Semipalatinsk Territory Committee - and the National Society's headquarters. It involved over 20 staff members and 50 volunteers from various sectors (disaster preparedness, relief, logistics, information, finance, health and youth). Due to the lack of the branch's own basic resources, such as transport and office equipment, the branch used the communication facilities of the local department of the Ministry of Emergencies.

Health w

Objective 1: Prevention of diseases spreading within the displaced population in the camp

The National Society procured and delivered 16 types of medicines to the temporary camp, in order to prevent the spreading of diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, as well as eye and skin infections, among 800 people hosted in the camp. The data below reflect the incidence of diseases during the functioning of the camp:

1. Acute respiratory infections:	40%
2. Chronic illnesses recede:	30%
3. Diarrhea:	25%
4. Minor cuts and wounds:	5%

A total of 100 people received medical support during the emergency phase of the operation and 234 people at a later stage. The remaining medicines, for about 400 affected people, were delivered through eight rural ambulances in four of the most severely affected areas. Medicines were issued on the basis of medical prescriptions and disbursed through local Red Crescent/Red Cross representatives.

Objective 2: Acute intestinal diseases and malaria fever prophylactics

The National Society distributed 150 flyers and posters as part of the public health education measure to prevent acute intestinal diseases among the affected communities in six of the affected rayons.

The national society's focus on other life-saving priorities and limited funding did not allow to follow-up the implementation of this activity in longer-term perspective. It has to be mentioned, however, that having the 10,000 printed health education leaflets and brochures in place would enable local communities to mitigate the effects of possible future floods.

Water-sanitation w

Objective 1 Water purification for support of the affected population's living conditions

The National Society distributed 5,000 chlorine tablets among the affected population, including 1,000 tablets to the displaced people in the camp. Thanks to the intensive health education campaign undertaken by the National Society, as well as the efforts of the state sanitary-epidemiological services, the health situation in the area remained relatively stable. However, monitoring of the impact of the assistance provided demonstrated a low use of chlorine tablets by the local population, as they

adhered to more traditional ways of water purification, such as boiling. The National Society was unable to fully implement the health education campaign due to extensive geographical spread of the affected communities, insufficient financial resources and limited number of volunteers.

Objective 2 Advocacy for affected population in terms of access to safe water

At the National Society's request, the local sanitary-epidemiological services shared the results of water analysis and purification measures on a regular bi-weekly basis. No major deviations from the standard quality were reported.

Relief distribution w

Objective 1 Basic life support to the affected population

Activity 1: Support of nutritional status of the affected population The National Society procured 8 MT of staple food (wheat flour, rice, sugar, cereals, vegetable oil, tea) and distributed it to 2,622 beneficiaries during the emergency phase of the operation. The distributed family rations ensured supplementary food support during first post-disaster days. To support the communities' recovery in a longer-term perspective, further 70 MT of food were procured and distributed in the six affected districts. A total of 1,584 families (5,203 people) received supplementary food rations containing sugar, pulses, wheat flour, cereals, vegetable oil and tea. The total amount of distributed food commodities comprised 78 MT including 26 MT of food, donated by the Iranian RC.

Activity 2: Support to minimal living standards of affected population

A total of 995 mattresses (100 from DP stocks, 895 purchased), 2,370 blankets (2000 donated, 100 purchased and 270 from the DP stock), 1,382 bed linen sets (80 from the DP stock, the rest was purchased) and 20 MT of clothing (in-kind donations of Iranian Red Crescent and Finnish Red Cross Societies) were provided to the affected communities during the emergency and longer-term rehabilitation phases. Assistance has been provided to more than 1,055 families (3,437 people) including isolated elderly (11% of total beneficiary population), multi-children families (15%), single-parent families (11%) and the poor (63%). The National Society had encountered following constraints during implementation of the these activities:

- Due to the limited emergency supplies at an early stage of the operation, assistance was delivered mainly to the displaced population in the camp, not allowing to cover the needs of the affected population in another 20 settlements. The demand for bedding had affected its availability and prices at the local markets, making the National Society limit its assistance to the most vulnerable groups.
- Clothing, donated by the Iranian Red Crescent Society, was mainly children's clothes, thus only partially met the needs of the affected population.
- Lack of marking and uneven packing size decreased National Society's efficiency during the process of distribution.

Activity 3: Support in maintenance of the minimal sanitary-hygienic norms among affected population

The National Society distributed 899 family hygiene sets, consisting of detergent, washing soap and toilet soap, to 816 affected families during the emergency phase of the operation. Due to the lack of funding, the original target of 2,400 sets could not be achieved.

Objective 2 Strengthening the capacity of the affected population through targeted food stock and other shelter material replenishment for winter period

Fifty affected households in Zyryanovsk were provided with 2 MT of potato seeds for immediate re-planting. Additional 470 families received sufficient amount of seed stocks for the next year's planting season.

The recovery phase of the operation entailed support to 372 of the most vulnerable families (1,165 people) and individuals among the affected population. Every beneficiary family received assistance worth between 20 and 115 US dollars, based on individual needs. National Society procured and delivered the following items:

No	Item	Amount	No of beneficiaries
1	Coal	67,5 MT	45 families
2	Construction materials	11 MT	138 families
3	Cattle fodder	29,5 MT	372 families
4	Winter shoes	207 pairs	124 families

In order to achieve better targeting and appropriate assistance, the National Society worked in close cooperation with the state social welfare departments in identifying the beneficiary lists and the required type of assistance. The beneficiary lists were further verified through individual needs assessments by the national society.

Logistics w

Objective 1: Building the National Society disaster response capacity.

Due to funding limitations, the National Society did not succeed to replenish its emergency stocks, utilized during the response operation (20 MT of emergency supplies from the disaster preparedness warehouse in Almaty/Southern Kazakhstan, delivered by rail).

The transportation and distribution of goods was carried out with support of the local authorities. The operation provided an opportunity for the National Society's newly established logistics departments to carry out local procurement, transportation and to get the experience in running such operations in compliance with the Federation's standard procedures.

Telecommunications w

In order to enhance its disaster response capacities, the national society has installed efficient Internet communication at the regional disaster preparedness and response centre in Semipalatinsk. Furthermore, the DP Centre will be equipped with an HF radio from the DP programme.

National Society Capacity Building w

The following capacity building objectives have been achieved during the implementation of operation:

- The National Society's staff and volunteers received an opportunity to apply their emergency response skills and knowledge (early warning systems, needs assessment techniques, relief distribution, SWOT analysis, co-ordination of activities, cross-border co-operation) gained through the disaster preparedness training organized by the regional delegation;
- The National Society reinforced its technical disaster response base (telecommunications, office support, image of the Red Crescent and Red Cross Society);
- The National Society established an emergency response co-ordination group at the headquarters level (consisting of representatives of the disaster preparedness, logistics, health, information, finance and international departments and chaired by the

Vice-president). The group will continue its functioning on a regular basis for resolution of pending emergency response issues.

- The National Society conducted SWOT analysis, which was facilitated by the Federation regional DM unit, to review its capacities and to identify areas for improvement and lessons learnt.

Coordination

The National Society continued its work in close co-operation with the state Agency for Emergencies and representatives of governmental authorities both at the national and local levels. Co-operation included information exchange, participation in joint meetings of the inter-ministerial emergency committee, sharing human and technical resources during the disaster response operations. Local authorities facilitated and supported the National Society during procurement, transportation and security control in relief distribution.

The National Society received continuous support from the Federation's regional delegation in running the operation. The regional DM staff made field visits to monitor and follow up the operation implementation in addition to the progress reports provided by the National Society to the Federation regional delegation.

As part of the media campaign, operational activities have been reflected in seven TV and radio reportages, 25 newspaper and magazine articles as well as at the National Society's web-site (www.redcross.emer.kz) on a regular basis.

Despite the fact that the emergency appeal received wide response from partner National Societies, cash contributions comprised only 26.1% of the total requested amount, which was insufficient to achieve a number of objectives set by the project, including replenishment of the national society's emergency stocks used during the response phase, as well as health awareness and promotion activities.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

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Lynette Lowndes
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Europe Department

Appeal No & title: 17/2001 Kazakhstan floods

Period: year 2001 up tp April 2002

PKZ509

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	1,888	1,037			1,037	851
Clothing & Textiles	63,525	21,107			21,107	42,418
Food/Seeds	55,143	37,819			37,819	17,324
Water	2,148					2,148
Medical & First Aid	4,025	4,680			4,680	-655
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools	1,663					1,663
Other relief supplies	17,890	1,476	158,256		159,732	-141,842
Sub-Total	146,282	66,119	158,256		224,375	-78,093
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	9,048					9,048
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	1,138					1,138
Sub-Total	10,186					10,186
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
	9,896	7,127			7,127	2,769
Sub-Total	9,896	7,127			7,127	2,769
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	42,604	180			180	42,424
Personnel (local staff)		17,241			17,241	-17,241
Training						
Sub-Total	42,604	17,421			17,421	25,183
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		552			552	-552
Travel & related expenses	7,000	2,273			2,273	4,727
Information expenses	11,625	798			798	10,827
Administrative expenses	5,513	2,313			2,313	3,200
External workshops & Seminars						
Sub-Total	24,138	5,936			5,936	18,202
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	17,661	12,203			12,203	5,458
Technical services	5,287	3,654			3,654	1,633
Professional services	5,863	4,053			4,053	1,810
Sub-Total	28,811	19,910			19,910	8,901
Operational provisions						
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	261,917	116,513	158,256		274,768	-12,852

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 100%
Expenditures versus budget 105%

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget less Cash brought foward	261,917				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	261,917				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
Donor - Disaster Relief Emergency Fu (DREF)	19,856				19,856
Canadian Government (DGCA)	22,738				22,738
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	14,434				14,434
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	24,825				24,825
Red Crescent of Islamic Rep. of Iran (DNIR)	17,750				17,750
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent (DNAE)	8,338				8,338
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	8,574				8,574
Finland				93,408	93,408
Iran				64,848	64,848
TOTAL	116,516			158,256	274,772
Coverage	44.5%			60.4%	104.9%

II - Balance of funds

Opening balance	
CASH INCOME Rcv'	116,516
CASH EXPENDITUF	-116,513

CASH BALANCE	3