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# Emergency appeal final report

## Kyrgyzstan: Civil Unrest

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Final report

#### Emergency appeal n° MDRKG007

#### GLIDE n° OT-2010-000113-KGZ

#### 31 August 2011

**Period covered by this Final Report:**  
17 June 2010 to 31 May 2011

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 965,069

**Appeal coverage:** The appeal coverage at 46% includes DREF allocations, whereas 29% excludes them. This refers to the balance of donations from external parties to the Emergency Appeal. [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

#### Appeal history:

- This **Emergency Appeal** was launched on 15 July 2010 for **CHF 965,069** to assist 5,265 beneficiaries (1,053 families) over a period of 12 months.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 171,625 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent in responding by delivering assistance.
- **Operations Update no.1** was issued on 6 August 2010.
- **Operations Update no.2** was issued on 18 August 2010.
- **Operations Update no.3** was issued on 29 October 2010.
- **6-month update** was issued on 15 February 2011.



The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent's psychosocial mobilizers conducting group sessions for children at the National Society psychosocial centre set up in Mady village, Osh region. **Photo: Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent**

**Summary:** The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK) with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) completed the civil unrest operation in the south of Kyrgyzstan covering 5,265 beneficiaries. From the very beginning of the conflict, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent was in the frontline to provide assistance to the affected population.

A DREF allocation initially supported the Kyrgyz Red Crescent to carry out distributions of food parcels, non-food items, medical supplies, hygiene items and materials released from the Kyrgyz Red Crescent's own disaster preparedness stocks, procured locally or received in kind from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation, the Turkish and the Uzbek Red Crescent Societies, the German and the Swedish Red Cross Societies, UNFRA, Micro Credit Company "Finka", Asia Universal Bank and Euro Asia Foundation.

In addition, the International Federation launched an Emergency Appeal requesting CHF 965,069 to cover expenditure costs of the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan response operation, to provide psycho-social support (PSS) to the affected population, to replenish disaster preparedness stocks and to build capacity of the Kyrgyz Red Crescent to respond effectively and timely in case of future emergencies. The Emergency Appeal was supported through cash contributions received from the American Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, the Icelandic Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross, the Monaco Red Cross, the UAE Red Crescent and the Chinese Red Cross.

The Kyrgyz Red Crescent provided timely assistance to the population affected by the civil unrest with the support of the ICRC, the International Federation, partner National Societies and other local partners. Nevertheless, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan was faced with problems related to a lack of funding which affected the achievement of the initially planned objectives such as setting up recreational centres for children and centres for migrants, replenishment of tents and distribution of blankets.

The final financial report is attached to this report. The final balance of CHF 1,496 needs to be returned to the DREF funds (as the initial DREF allocation has not been returned).

#### **Lessons learned:**

- Disaster preparedness stocks, trained staff and volunteers with equipment at the branch level are critical components influencing the success of the response operations. It is difficult to do procurement of the necessary materials at the local level, especially at the outset of a conflict.
- The Kyrgyz Red Crescent staff and volunteers should be diverse by gender and age for effective response to this type of disaster. A homogeneous character of staff and volunteers and their lack of practical experience to carry out response activities in emergency have a negative impact on effectiveness and efficiency of the operation. There is also a high risk to use youth volunteers (school students) in response activities during conflict time.

## **The situation**

Following the 2010 spring civil unrest, internal violence flared up in southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010, leaving 415 people (90 percent men) in two provinces dead and causing a massive exodus of people from Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and the surrounding rural areas. In total, more than 90,000 people moved from the south of Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan and stayed there until the situation got stabilized in Kyrgyzstan allowing them to return back. The Inter-Agency Coordination Team (IACT) estimated that by the end of July 2010, the total number of internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees in Kyrgyzstan had reached 375,000 people, most of whom stayed with relatives and host families.

According to assessments a total of 1,950 houses were damaged during the June 2010 violence and 1,690 compounds were completely destroyed leaving some 13,440 people displaced. Of these, 1,315 were located in and around Osh, while 375 were in Jalal-Abad and surroundings.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) determined post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as one of the most significant health issues in the south of Kyrgyzstan and estimated its prevalence in at least 10 percent of the population in the conflict-affected areas. It was also officially announced that mental disorders had become common issues in populations affected by violence. People, who were victims of the violence based on gender, needed assistance, access to which was often hampered by prejudice and stereotyping, poor medical facilities and lack of confidence.

After the referendum had passed at the end of June 2010, Mrs Roza Otunbaeva was officially sworn in as interim President on 3 July 2010, and a new caretaker government was formed on 14 July 2010. Parliamentary elections in Kyrgyzstan took place on 10 October 2010 without any major security incidents. As a result of the elections, five parties which passed the minimum limit divided among them the seats in the parliament. But none of the parties did get an overwhelming majority. The elections were recognized as fair by the international observers, even though political tensions were heating up and some parties were asking to re-count the results of the elections.

Although damage to infrastructure, including health and education facilities and water supply, was minimal, the loss to livelihoods and destruction of the local economy has been extensive. The economy was growing at an impressive rate prior to spring unrest but the disorder caused by political instability has had a devastating effect on it, particularly on the trade, agriculture and services sectors. Destruction and damage to shops, markets and businesses, disruption of agricultural work, closure of borders and consequent loss of trade have all contributed to severe economic problems. According to the Ministry of Labour, at least 20,000 jobs have been lost in the south of Kyrgyzstan due to damage or loss of business assets and revenues.

An estimated 125,000 farming households recorded decreased agricultural outputs of over 20 percent. Production declined by about 37,000 ha, because the access to land and fields was restricted during the unrest, causing the reduction of the incomes with about 80,000 farming families. Unfortunately the agriculture component remained largely underfunded and the participating agencies could not find donor resources for their agricultural projects. The needs of the small scale farmers in the basic farming inputs remained unmet. Vulnerable households, which lost their agricultural assets, suffered from reduced capacities and inability to restock the losses. Rural and urban

livelihoods felt the impact of the June 2010 events: constraints on the labour and commodity market adversely affected prices and the demand/supply dynamics.

## Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation and the ICRC worked together by involving the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent to ensure a rapid and coordinated Movement response in southern Kyrgyzstan.

Due to the specific context of the conflict, the ICRC took a leading role in Kyrgyzstan in launching its Emergency Appeal for CHF 37,446,000 to assist beneficiaries affected by the civil unrest. However, owing to substantial increases in needs and operational requirements, which were not covered by the initial DREF allocation, the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent also requested the International Federation to launch another Emergency Appeal for Kyrgyzstan.

To strengthen cooperation and coordination among partners a Movement coordination mechanism was activated in June 2010 in Kyrgyzstan with the following main coordination bodies:

- A Movement Coordination Platform (MCP) has been established for decision making on strategic issues and composed of senior representatives of the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent, the Head of Delegation of the ICRC and the Federation Representative for Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan;
- A Cooperation Management Group (CMG) has been established to support the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent in assessing, planning, implementing, monitoring, reporting and evaluating its emergency activities and composed of Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent management and/or coordinators, ICRC cooperation delegates and coordinators, Federation delegates and coordinators, and Partner National Society representatives;
- Technical Committees (TC) have been established by the CMG with specific time-bound terms of reference to discuss technical issues related to activities of the components of the Movement.

The International Federation and the ICRC supported the National Society in its coordination with external partners and donors. In its turn, the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent liaised and cooperated with the appropriate government ministries performing its auxiliary role.

The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent and International Federation attended inter-agency cluster meetings initiated by OCHA in Kyrgyzstan with a purpose to be regularly updated about the situation in shelter, food security, health, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), logistics and emergency telecommunication and to brief partners about their activities in the field, pipelines and faced challenges.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Achievements against outcomes

#### Overview

Right after the ethnic clashes took place in June 2010, a rapid assessment was conducted jointly by the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent, the International Federation and the Netherlands Red Cross in the affected areas of southern Kyrgyzstan. Based on the assessment recommendations and decisions of the MCP and CMG, the emergency appeal focused on the following operational areas:

- Psychosocial support programming with high quality and widely accessible psychosocial support to people to facilitate recovery from the effects of the crisis and later to be used as a permanent response tool in crisis situations and as a regular activity of the National Society in the years ahead;
- Emergency response support including provision of shelter; access to safe water and proper hygiene conditions; distribution of food and non-food items in areas not being supported by the ICRC; the support also implied replenishment of stocks depleted during the operation;
- Early recovery support including needs assessment, planning and implementation of activities together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders;
- Capacity building to increase the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent response capacity. A special emphasis was on disaster management planning and organizational preparedness, community preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

In August 2010, the International Federation deployed a disaster management (DM) delegate supported by the Swiss Red Cross and a psychosocial support (PSS) delegate for two months to support the Kyrgyz Red Crescent to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the response and recovery operation. In addition, the DM delegate provided support to the disaster management capacity building actions to strengthen the capacity of the Kyrgyz Red Crescent for further disaster response and early recovery actions. The PSS delegate supported the Kyrgyz Red Crescent in assessing a psychosocial and health situation in southern Kyrgyzstan and its own

capacities in offering the psychosocial support to the affected population and to the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent staff and volunteers. During her two month mission, the PSS delegate also supported mapping of activities and outreach, and advised the Kyrgyz Red Crescent on further development of its strategy in PSS and its link with the other programmes carried out by the Red Crescent.

In line with the appeal outcomes, outputs and assessment recommendations, two comprehensive plans of action for a period of six months each were developed jointly by the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent and the International Federation. Both plans included detailed data about activities planned against outcomes and outputs, indicators for progress measurement, possible risks and assumptions, responsibility and time-frame for planned activities and estimated budgets by outcome.

During the first three months of the operation, the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent focused mainly on emergency response, staff and volunteers training in disaster response and PSS and offering psychosocial support to affected population, National Society staff and volunteers. In September 2010, being faced with challenges – mainly related to lack of funding – the Kyrgyz Red Crescent together with the International Federation reviewed the planned activities so as to use the available funds only in areas remaining uncovered by other partners operating in the field. Thus, since September 2010 the Kyrgyz Red Crescent had focused only on offering PSS to highly distressed people, mostly women and children, carrying out only spotted distributions of non-food items to the most vulnerable and strengthening the Kyrgyz Red Crescent structure to improve its efficiency and effectiveness in time of future emergencies. Refresher courses for the National Disaster Response Teams in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad branches, procurement of mini-buses and response outfits for the teams, set-up of DP prepositioned stocks and construction or renovation of warehouses at these three branches had been also included in the plans aimed at strengthening the structure of the National Society.

Several field trips were undertaken jointly by the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent and the International Federation with a purpose to assess the psychosocial, water sanitation, hygienic and other needs of people in affected communities and monitor distribution processes including its efficiency and quality control. In September 2010, 19 random families were interviewed on received items, distribution conditions and current needs in Osh city, Kyzyl-Kyshtak and Mady rural districts. All recipients rendered their thanks to the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent for its efficient and timely response, especially during the first days after the civil unrest.

### Psychosocial support programme and relevant related activities

**Outcome 1: The affected population is offered high quality and widely accessible psychosocial support to facilitate recovery from personal suffering following the internal violence.**

#### Outputs (Expected results)

- The psychosocial support programme (PSP) of the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent is designed and set up as a response tool in crises situations and as a regular activity of the National Society;
- Totally 60 most stressed children improved their health status at the summer rehabilitation house in Issyk-Kul area.

#### Impact:

Within the frame of this operation the psychosocial support programme was developed. There were several activities under this programme, such as assessment of psychosocial needs, development of action plan and identification of target groups, creation of PSS mobile teams, PSS trainings for staff and volunteers, establishment of summer rehabilitation camps and PSS centres. National Society increased its capacity in PSS programme so PSS was included in Disaster Response activities during crisis situations.

The following results were achieved over the period:

- The joint assessment of psychosocial needs of affected population and National Society capacity in the field of PSS was conducted by the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC and the IFRC. Target groups and training modules were identified during the assessment.
- Mapping of activities and coverage by other partners was done jointly by the IFRC delegate and the National Society PSS team based on the results of the assessment in order to rationalize actions and improve coordination between partners.



A session is carried out by a psychosocial mobilizer at the National Society psychosocial centre set up in Kyzyl-Kyshtak village, Osh region. **Photo: Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent**

- The PSS operation covering six target communities in Osh and Jalal-Abad regions was worked out jointly by the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan PSS team and the IFRC delegate with consideration of cultural preferences specific for the southern region of Kyrgyzstan. It was decided to focus on PSS for mothers and their children.
- Four PSS trainings conducted by the Turkish Red Crescent and the IFRC in Osh and Bishkek (July and September 2010) targeted 42 staff members and volunteers. Out of them 20 people were trained by the IFRC PSS delegate on community-based PSS.
- Based on the trainings, three PSS mobile teams were created that included a professional psychologist, two Osh branch health workers and six volunteers. The teams offered PSS to the affected population through the volunteer network of 60 volunteers (10 per community).
- In order to deliver PSS services on the spot two mobile PSS centers were created in Mady and Kyzyl-Kyshtak districts of Osh region.
- The one-week summer camp for 65 stress affected children and volunteers – mostly from Osh and Jalal-Abad regions – was organized in Issyk-Kul lake in August 2010 to improved their psychological and health condition.
- Coordination meetings were regularly conducted with representatives of the ICRC, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Save the children, MSF, IMC, Health Cluster, Centres for Mental Health in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities.

The table below presents the consolidated data about support provided by the Kyrgyz Red Crescent PSS mobile teams in Osh province between September 2010 and May 2011. The data includes the total number of PSS activities provided to individuals and families in safe environment with emphasis on active listening, practical support, and encouragement and to persons referring to the Red Crescent in Osh city, Mady and Kyzyl-Kyshtak rural districts:

Activity	Total number of activities	Male received assistance	Female received assistance	Children received assistance	Total number of beneficiaries
Group sessions and PSS education	43	123	392	300	815
Door-to-door visits	841	532	1,200	500	2,232
Individual sessions	768	154	452	153	759
PSS trainings	4	9	33	0	42
PSS needs assessments incl. interviews	2	20	120	60	200
Cultural activities	2	0	0	90	90
Health status rehabilitation activities	1	9	11	45	65
Group children activities	2	0	0	40	40
Referral activities	43	8	32	3	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>4,286</b>

#### Emergency Response (shelter; water and hygiene; and food and non-food items).

**Outcome 1: Totally 300 most vulnerable families among affected households in Osh region have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions.**

##### Outputs (Expected results)

- Totally 150 most vulnerable households out of 223 targeted in Osh region have been provided with family tents;
- Totally 300 most affected families in rural areas are provided with basic construction tool kits;
- Totally 150 family tents were procured locally to replenish the National Society's shelter stock.

**Outcome 2: Totally 1,053 families (5,265 beneficiaries) affected by the conflict in Osh and Jalal-Abad regions have improved access to water and proper hygiene conditions.**

##### Outputs (Expected results)

- Totally 1,053 affected families in Osh and Jalal-Abad regions have received three months supply of culturally appropriate family hygiene parcels;
- Totally 1,053 affected households in Osh and Jalal-Abad regions have received water purification tablets for one month and water storage facilities;
- Hygiene promotion has been carried out among the target beneficiaries.

**Outcome 3: Totally 513 families (2,565 people) affected by the conflict in Osh region have benefited from the distribution of food and non-food items in order to help them recover from the consequences.**

##### Outputs (Expected results)

- Totally 513 households (2,565 people) in Osh region have received food items including biscuits and

canned food (2 kg of biscuits and 1 canned meat per family);

- Totally 513 households in Osh region received basic non-food items (2,565 blankets and 513 jerry cans).

#### Impact:

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan was among the first humanitarian agencies to provide assistance to people affected by the unrest. With support from the DREF and later channelled through the emergency appeal, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan jointly with the IFRC implemented the response operation through distribution of non-food items, medical supplies, drinking water and basic construction tools in Osh and Jalal-Abad regions. The Kyrgyz Red Crescent released a large number of relief supplies from its own disaster preparedness stocks, procured locally or donated for distribution among the affected population in Osh city and in villages of Mady and Kyzyl-Kyshtak districts.

Before the distribution, selection criteria of beneficiaries had been developed, which included families whose houses were burned, large families with five or more children and families without breadwinners. Based on these selection criteria, 266 family tents from Disaster Prepositioning Stock of Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society and 116 pieces of plastic sheeting were distributed by the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society during the first three months of the operation in Osh city and Kara-Suu district of Osh region. A total of 300 construction tool kits were procured and distributed among affected families in Kyzyl-Kyshtak village of Osh region.

Some 513 hygiene parcels jointly procured by the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan and the IFRC and 700 hygiene parcels received from Asia Universal Bank were distributed in Kyzyl-Kyshtak district in order to improve hygiene conditions of affected population. During the period of July-October 2010, in total 1,900 hygiene parcels procured by the German Red Cross, 3,003 hygiene parcels procured by the Turkish Red Crescent and 864 hygiene parcels received from the ICRC were distributed in Osh city, Mady and Kara-Suu districts.

In total, 928 jerry cans, 2,716 kitchen sets, 9,810 mattresses, 196 plastic jugs, 34,100 bottles of drinking water, 4,690 food parcels and other food items, 42 MT of second hand clothes and shoes, medical items and clothes for hospital patients have been distributed from the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan disaster preparedness stocks, local procurements and donations from the partners.

Non-food items received from Uzbekistan through the IFRC (6,005 blankets, 2,990 kitchen sets and 2,250 hygiene parcels) were stored in the Kyrgyz Red Crescent disaster preparedness stocks in the southern branches (Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad) in order to improve their response capacity.

After the Partner Mapping of Disaster Response planned operations several activities in Water and Sanitation sector, such as distribution of water purification tablets and hygiene promotion hasn't been carried out in order to avoid duplication.

The prolonged assessment was done by the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan during the operation in order to monitor the needs of affected people. Lists of beneficiaries were developed together with the local authorities and representatives of affected population.

During the operation, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent together with the IFRC monitored the distributions including conducting a beneficiary satisfaction survey. Families who received food and non-food items were interviewed on received items, distribution conditions and needs.

#### Early Recovery

**Outcome: Early recovery needs are assessed and activities planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.**

##### Outputs (Expected results)

- The Red Cross and Red Crescent early recovery plan has indicators that are measurable and being met;
- Early recovery – shelter kits have been provided in targeted rural areas (above);
- Early recovery – hygiene promotion have been provided to targeted populations (above);
- Early recovery – contributing to restoring and strengthening livelihoods. Young population from the conflict affected area receive computer skills and vocational training in the information and education centre for migrants in Osh;
- Tolerance, respect for diversity and non-discrimination are promoted among youth through the centre for migrants in Osh and outreach work.

#### Impact:

The psychosocial support was the main element of recovery activities implemented by the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan. Mobile PSS groups and centres, involvement of community members as volunteers, the summer

camp and other activities helped to improve psychological condition of the affected population. Tolerance, respect for diversity and non-discrimination were promoted among youth through psychosocial support activities as well. Young population from the conflict affected area received computer skills and vocational training in the information and education centre for migrants in Osh.

In addition, 300 families received construction tool kits which helped them repair or rebuild their houses.

### Red Crescent capacity building

**Outcome 1 : The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent has increased its response capacity through trainings, provision of equipment workshops, materials and other support, including establishment of the disaster management centers.**

#### Outputs (Expected results)

- Totally 36 staff and volunteers in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken regions are trained and in disaster management and first aid and equipped with basic disaster response tools, and uniforms;
- The Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken Red Crescent regional branch warehouses are renovated/set up;
- Items for the disaster preparedness prepositioning stock for 150 families are procured and handed over to Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken disaster management centers (50 in each).

**Outcome 2 : The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent strengthened its capacity to oppose violence and support peaceful reconciliation of multiethnic communities.**

#### Outputs (Expected results)

- Two Red Crescent recreational centers for children are set up and functional in Osh and Jalal-Abad.

### Impact:

The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society established three Disaster Management Centers (DMCs) in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken regions within the frame of this operation. These DMCs were equipped with mini-buses and DM kits (sleeping bags, mattresses, small generator, water jerry cans, megaphones, lamps, uniforms, digital cameras, summer and winter uniforms, backpacks, FA kits, etc.) so that the centres are always available in time of an emergency and are responsible for training and re-training of members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).

The Kyrgyz Red Crescent managed to train a total of 38 staff and volunteers in disaster management. Various trainings under this operation were conducted for branch staff and volunteers. The trainings and simulation exercises led to strengthened coordination and communication mechanisms among branches and improved knowledge and skills of their personnel in disaster response. The table below presents a list of trainings.



The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent staff and volunteers participating in the NDRT training in Jalal-Abad city.  
Photo: Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent

Type of training	Date	Agenda items	Participants
DM workshop in Rehabilitation House in Issyk-Kul	August 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SWOT analysis of the National Society response activities</li> <li>• Coordination and communication</li> <li>• Needs assessment</li> <li>• Shelter, distribution of food and non-food items</li> <li>• Recommendations for the operation</li> </ul>	12 core branch staff from Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken branches
DM Refresher Training for NDRT in Batken	October 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DM basics and global tools</li> <li>• Development of contingency plans</li> <li>• Coordination and communication</li> <li>• Needs assessment</li> <li>• Development of a Plan of Action</li> <li>• Safe access</li> <li>• Providing emergency shelter and distribution of food and non-food items</li> <li>• Reporting</li> </ul>	38 NDRT members from Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad branches
DM Refresher Training for NDRT in Jalal-Abad	December 2010		
One day disaster management simulation exercise	May 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field exercises for practicing the knowledge and skills</li> </ul>	NDRT members from Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad branches
One-day technical workshops	During the operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-social workshop (design of psychosocial support programmes, children</li> </ul>	NS staff and volunteers

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rehabilitation and reintegration)</li> <li>Management workshop</li> <li>Logistics workshop</li> <li>Disaster management workshop</li> </ul>	
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In the frames of this operation a new warehouse (230m<sup>3</sup>) with a carport for 2 vehicles in Batken was constructed and a warehouse (90m<sup>3</sup>) in Jalal-Abad was renovated to improve response capacities of the branches in southern Kyrgyzstan. These disaster preparedness warehouses were stocked with items from the IFRC consignment received from Uzbekistan in September 2010 and items additionally procured in order to replenish the DP stocks.

Source or stock of relief items	Number of relief items donated/procured						
	Blankets (pcs)	Mattresses (pcs)	Pillows (pcs)	Bed linen (pcs)	Kitchen sets (sets)	Hygiene kits (kits)	Shelter kits (pcs)
IFRC consignment received from Uzbekistan	6,005				2,990	2,250	
Additionally procured items for DP stocks	100	100	100	750			750
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>750</b>
General DP stock				750			750
Osh region DMC	5,155				2,650	1,910	
Batken region DMC	475	50	50		170	170	
Jalal-Abad region DMC	475	50	50		170	170	

As a result, Jalal-Abad and Batken disaster preparedness stocks have items for 95 families each and Osh DMC – for 1,000 families.

### Logistics

The procurement, transportation of the stocks to distribution points was implemented by the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society with support provided by the International Federation's secretariat following the Federation's Logistics procedures. During the emergency phase the ICRC provided support on delivering the goods to the affected cities. All planned logistical activities were implemented in close cooperation with other stakeholders including International Organizations, Ministry of Emergency Situation, and Movement partners.

The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society logistics capacity enhanced through on-the-job training, while participating in tendering process, registering the reception of all incoming goods, warehousing and dispatching of goods to the final distribution points by Federation Logistics officer from Federation Almaty Regional Representation.

### Challenges:

- The lack of transport means (trucks) was one of the major challenges at the beginning of the operation to carry out programme implementation, field monitoring, community needs assessment, transportation of volunteers and delivery of relief supplies to the distribution points;
- Fragile security situation in southern Kyrgyzstan required from the international and Kyrgyz Red Crescent staff and volunteers to plan carefully their field trip itineraries in travelling near the borders with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and ethnic Uzbek enclave territories.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent has given the required importance to promote the response activities in national and local TV, press, and internet resources. More than 75 newspaper and internet articles have been published and TV live interviews recorded during the reporting period. All the above mentioned articles and interviews were dedicated to the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent, its staff and volunteers' remarkable role and activities during the operation, the role of the International Federation and donor National Societies which came to support the needs of people affected by the civil unrest in Kyrgyzstan.

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## 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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/6-2011/8
Budget Timeframe	2010/6-2011/5
Appeal	MDRKG007
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>965,069</b>					<b>965,069</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	91,012					91,012
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	23					23
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	30,000					30,000
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	31,800					31,800
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	26,594					26,594
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund)</i>	66,818					66,818
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	5,198					5,198
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>251,445</b>					<b>251,445</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	30,000					30,000
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>30,000</b>					<b>30,000</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	171,625					171,625
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>171,625</b>					<b>171,625</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>453,070</b>					<b>453,070</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>453,070</b>					<b>453,070</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>47%</b>					<b>47%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>453,070</b>					<b>453,070</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-451,575</b>					<b>-451,575</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,496</b>					<b>1,496</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
MDRKG007 - Kyrgyzstan - Civil Unrest

Appeal Launch Date: 15 jul 10

Appeal Timeframe: 17 jun 10 to 31 may 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/6-2011/8
Budget Timeframe	2010/6-2011/5
Appeal	MDRKG007
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>965,069</b>						<b>965,069</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	67,500	54,004				54,004	13,496	
Shelter - Transitional	150,000	13,284				13,284	136,716	
Construction Materials	68,445	27,430				27,430	41,015	
Clothing & Textiles	41,700	48,448				48,448	-6,748	
Food	5,130	4,900				4,900	230	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,640	36,434				36,434	-9,794	
Medical & First Aid	7,600	2,485				2,485	5,115	
Teaching Materials	1,500						1,500	
Utensils & Tools	4,950	4,316				4,316	634	
Other Supplies & Services	33,583	1,321				1,321	32,262	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>407,048</b>	<b>192,622</b>				<b>192,622</b>	<b>214,426</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	34,000	32,371				32,371	1,629	
Computers & Telecom	17,100	3,107				3,107	13,993	
Office & Household Equipment	21,600	1,053				1,053	20,547	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>72,700</b>	<b>36,532</b>				<b>36,532</b>	<b>36,168</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	750	1,902				1,902	-1,152	
Distribution & Monitoring	4,200	3,004				3,004	1,196	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,200	6,801				6,801	9,399	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>21,150</b>	<b>11,708</b>				<b>11,708</b>	<b>9,442</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	155,000	96,927				96,927	58,073	
National Staff	18,360	392				392	17,968	
National Society Staff	41,880	16,402				16,402	25,478	
Volunteers		1,936				1,936	-1,936	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>215,240</b>	<b>115,657</b>				<b>115,657</b>	<b>99,583</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants		57				57	-57	
Professional Fees		138				138	-138	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>		<b>195</b>				<b>195</b>	<b>-195</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	69,000	14,243				14,243	54,758	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>14,243</b>				<b>14,243</b>	<b>54,758</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	20,900	24,280				24,280	-3,380	
Information & Public Relations	28,500	1,478				1,478	27,022	
Office Costs	41,630	9,768				9,768	31,862	
Communications	12,000	4,154				4,154	7,846	
Financial Charges	18,000	6,979				6,979	11,021	
Other General Expenses		8,232				8,232	-8,232	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>121,030</b>	<b>54,890</b>				<b>54,890</b>	<b>66,140</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	58,901	25,730				25,730	33,171	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>58,901</b>	<b>25,730</b>				<b>25,730</b>	<b>33,171</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>965,069</b>	<b>451,575</b>				<b>451,575</b>	<b>513,494</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>513,494</b>				<b>513,494</b>		