



UKRAINE: FLOODS

**Final Report for
DREF Bulletin
no. MDRUA001
23 March 2007**

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

Period covered by this Final Report: 4 July to 31 December, 2006.

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 98,000 was allocated from the Federation's DREF on 10 July, 2006 to respond to the needs of the operation.
- This operation was expected to be implemented over 3 months, and completed by 10 October, 2006. All planned activities were completed on time. Nevertheless, a situation assessment uncovered that affected people were unprepared for winter. The Ukrainian Red Cross decided to extend the relief operation to 31 December 2006 using unspent funds. In line with Federation reporting standards, the DREF Bulletin Final Report (narrative and financial) was due 90 days after the end of the operation (by 31 March, 2007).

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

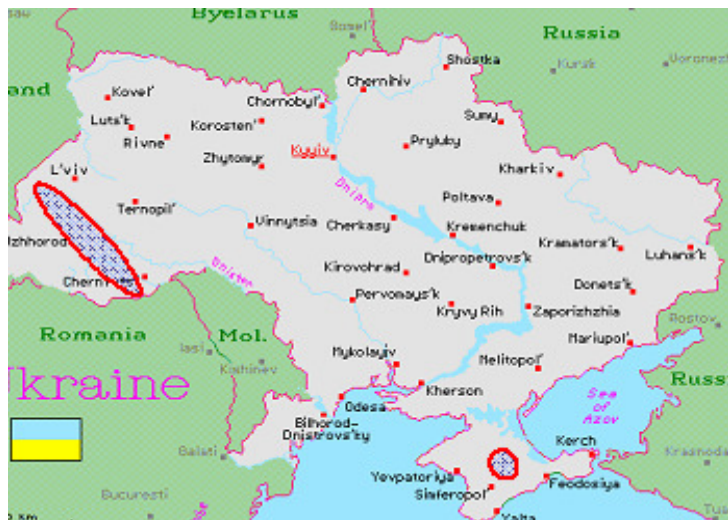
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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Background and Summary



Areas affected by floods in Ukraine

On 31 June, 2006, a weather front moved rapidly into Ukraine from the Balkans causing hurricanes, heavy rains and large hail in several regions. During the three days of heaviest rain (30 June – 2 July), the level of rainfall exceeded the three-month average for the season. A total of 58 settlements, especially rural ones, were affected by the flooding.

After the disaster, local authorities began restoring basic services which had been disrupted by flooding, rehabilitating infrastructures and communication lines and providing affected people with building materials and wood and coal for heating. The Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) conducted an assessment of the damage in the affected areas. The findings indicated that the 29 most affected settlements were located in seven rural districts of Ivano-Frankovskaya and

Chernovitskaya oblasts and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The assessment revealed that 75 buildings were completely or partly destroyed and more than 1,100 homes were submerged under water for several hours, some of them several days. Over 300 houses were severely damaged, most of which were made from poor local materials such as airbrick. In addition, electrical and telecommunication lines were severely damaged. Settlements in four districts lost all electrical power and telephone connections. In the meantime, small landslides occurred near six settlements. Over 30 dams and 171 bridges were damaged, more than 2,600 hectares of farmland destroyed and 20 km of riverbanks degraded, over 30 km of riverbeds were blocked by mud, stones and trees, and 200 wells were buried under mud.



The rural districts were the most affected by floods (the village Bogatloe in the Belogorskiy district of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea)

As a result of flash floods two women were killed, 17 people were injured, 25 families were left homeless and about 100 people were evacuated. Some 5,000 people were directly affected by the flooding, including 956 children under 15. According to official data, the estimated cost of the damage was CHF 24,000,000.

The situation was most serious in Crimea, where the local government was unable to provide housing for the newly homeless until November when winter was already beginning. The vulnerable had been living with relatives and friends or even in sheds and garages for more than 5 months.

Shelter, drinking water, sanitation, and food supplies were desperately needed. With community leaders, the National Society defined the following criteria for the selection of beneficiaries:

- Families whose homes had been partially or totally destroyed
- Families whose means of income were affected by the floods (mostly crop damage)
- Families with children, single-parent families and the elderly

Within ten days the Ukrainian Red Cross had developed a plan of action which assisted some 3,000 of the most vulnerable people in the most affected areas by distributing food and non-food items such as food parcels, water filters, blankets, bed linens, hygiene parcels, and disinfectants. Local RC staff also helped to evacuate 20 people, organised shelter for 10 elderly people and 20 children, and helped 16 elderly people contact relatives living outside the disaster area.

The relief operation was originally planned to last for three months. After distributing humanitarian aid, the National Society continued to monitor the situation. It was realised that affected people in Crimea were still unprepared for winter, and the Ukrainian Red Cross decided to extend the operation to the end of December 2006 using the remaining funds.

The following table shows the vulnerable categories and geographical distributions of the affected population that received URCS aid:

Table 1. Geographical distribution of URCS aid as per the vulnerable categories

Vulnerable categories	Ivano-Frankovskaya oblast	Chernovitskaya oblast	Autonomic Republic of Crimea	Total
	Individuals/families			
Elderly/disabled people	170/144	368/145	403/228	941/517
Multi-child families	237/42	98/15	483/114	818/171
Single parent families	32/14	18/8	211/87	261/109
Low income families	174/79	133/ 42	449/139	756/260
Total	613/279	617/210	1,546/568	2,776/1,057
Settlements	9	14	6	29

Coordination

The Ukrainian Red Cross coordinated its emergency response with Ukraine's Ministry of Emergencies and the Ministry for Social Development, as well as the local administrations of the affected areas. Together, a rapid assessment was conducted to ascertain the extent of the damage and the immediate needs of those affected. To discuss the distribution of humanitarian aid, a number of meetings were held in advance with community leaders from the affected areas and all heads of local government (district, oblast and republic levels). At these meetings the responsibilities of the local RC branches and the criteria for beneficiaries of humanitarian aid from RC were defined. During the operation the URCS worked closely with local authorities, who provided security and assisted in transporting shipments of aid. The regional delegations in Moscow, Minsk and Kiev provided technical support to URCS in logistics, monitoring and reporting, and Federation disaster management, financial, logistics, public relations and advocacy officers were able to offer their regional experience and expertise.

The programme was implemented primarily by the Ukrainian Red Cross Headquarters and the three Red Cross branches in the affected areas, but nearby Ukrainian RC branches also contributed resources. Approximately 100 volunteers actively participated in the operations and showed genuine commitment providing assistance to affected families, travelling to affected areas, supporting the selection process of beneficiaries, and packing and distributing aid.

Analysis of the Operation – Achievements and Impact

Goal: To reduce the floods' negative consequences for approximately 3,000 of the most vulnerable people in the three areas affected by flooding.

Objective: People affected by the floods receive food support and non-food humanitarian aid and become better-equipped to cope with the consequences of the disaster.

Distribution of food and non-food items

Result 1: Access to minimum energy/dietary requirements is secured for some 800 vulnerable families affected by the disaster.

Most (90%) of the crops in the affected regions, which are major sources of nutrition and income for the local population, were damaged by the flooding. In the days immediately following the disaster, Ukrainian Red Cross branches used their own funds to purchase and distribute 1,430 kg of food. However, these efforts were not sufficient to meet the needs of the affected population. On 11 July 2006, upon receipt of DREF funding, the National Society purchased additional food parcels to alleviate the food shortage.

The contents of the food parcels (325 gr. of canned beef, 1 kg of cereal, 1 kg of pasta, 1 kg of sugar, 1 lt. of vegetable oil, 240 gr. of canned fish, and 160 gr. of fish pate per parcel) were purchased in Kiev and were in accordance with SPHERE nutritional standards. In total, the URCS distributed 1,500 food parcels to 2,086 beneficiaries/815 families (750 food parcels to 992 beneficiaries/370 families in Crimea region, 300 food parcels to 613 beneficiaries/279 families in Ivano-Frankovsk region, and 450 food parcels to 481 beneficiaries/166 families in Chernovitsky region), thus providing minimum nutrition (1,000 kcal per person per day) for the recovery period.

The table below shows the geographic distribution of the food parcels as per the vulnerable categories.

Table 2. Distribution of food parcels according to the regions and vulnerable categories

	Region	Vulnerable Categories								
		Elderly/disabled			Multi-child families			Low Income/single parent Families		
		Food parcels	People	Families	Food parcels	People	Families	Food parcels	People	Families
1	Crimea region (1 district, 6 villages)	217	394	217	380	380	89	153	218	64
2	Ivano-Frankovsk region (3 districts, 9 villages)	144	170	144	63	237	42	93	206	93
3	Chernovitsky region (3 districts, 14 villages)	296	296	111	33	63	11	121	122	44
TOTAL		657	860	472	476	680	142	367	546	201



URCS volunteers distribute humanitarian aid to affected people (the village Prolom in the Belogorskiy district of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea)

Result 2: Basic clothing and bedding items are distributed to the most affected families.

When the homes of the affected population were flooded, they lost many of their belongings, including mattresses, bed linens and warm clothes. The National Society distributed a few mattresses and bed linen sets from its own stocks as well as appealed to the population for support. When DREF funds were allocated to the National Society's relief operation, the local branches were able to expand this aspect of the programme. In total, the following were purchased and distributed:

- 1,700 wool blankets (Crimea – 950, Ivano-Frankovsk – 300, Chernovitsky – 450; reaching 978 beneficiaries/327 families)
- 1,585 sets of bed linen (Crimea – 809, Ivano-Frankovsk – 326, Chernovitsky – 450; reaching 583 beneficiaries/266 families)
- 188 mattresses (Crimea – 162, Ivano-Frankovsk – 26; reaching 484 beneficiaries/166 families)
- 296 pairs of footwear
- 280 winter coats
- 5,035 kg of second hand clothing

From the list above, 200 wool blankets, 150 mattresses, 89 winter jackets for children and 191 for adults, and 296 pairs of footwear (galoshes) were distributed in November–December in Crimea to support the most affected people who were still unprepared for winter.

Distribution of hygiene, sanitation and medical items

Result 1: Access to minimum hygiene is secured for some 2,000 people affected by the disaster.

The high prices of cleaning products make sanitation and personal hygiene unaffordable for the affected rural communities. Therefore, the National Society purchased and distributed a total of 1,500 personal hygiene kits and 1,500 household hygiene kits. Both kits were designed in accordance with the recommendations of the International Federation's Emergency Items Catalogue 2004.

The following table shows the geographic distribution of both personal and household hygiene kits.

Table 3. Distribution of hygiene kits according to regions

Region	Number		
	Beneficiaries/Families	Personal hygiene kits	Household hygiene kits
Crimea region	954/427	750	750
Ivano-Frankovsk region	613/279	300	300
Chernovitsky region	515/171	450	450
Total	2,082/877	1,500	1,500

Personal hygiene kits contained 2 bars of 90 gr. toilet soap, 1 tube of 75 ml. toothpaste, 1 medium toothbrush and 1 bottle of 250 ml shampoo. Household hygiene kits contained 1 bottle of 1 lt. bleaching detergent, 2 packages of 450 gr. washing powder, 1 bottle of 750 ml. disinfectant and 3 pieces of 150 gr. laundry soap.

The number of personal hygiene kits that each family received depended on the number of family members, i.e. each family with four or fewer members received one personal hygiene kit, each family with 5-8 members received two kits etc. Each family received one household hygiene kit without reference to the number of family members.

Result 2: Sanitary water and medical supplies were made available to the affected population.

As part of the operation, 600 water filters were purchased with the funds, each to clean and disinfect five liters of water every hour. 424 filters (including 40 units from the URCS's own stocks) were distributed to the affected families and 50 to three rural schools. It was decided that the remaining 166 filters purchased only with the funds (excluding the URCS stock) would be stored by the NS for use in future disasters. The URCS's trained workers and volunteers assisted in explaining how to use the water filters.

In addition, the URCS distributed 12 medical kits to district hospitals and medical dispensaries and provided medical and social support to 267 people in URCS socio-medical centres.

Communication – Advocacy and Public Information

The relief operation received regular and very positive coverage from local media in all 3 regions. Four newspaper articles, 15 radio broadcasts and 12 television broadcasts covered various aspects of the relief operations, including stories about the speed of the URCS's response and several families that received aid from the National Society, including Tatar and multi-child families.

Lessons Learned

In order to share the lessons learned from the URCS response operation, the Heads of all URCS branches and relief teams met in September at the headquarters to discuss the implementation of the relief operation.

The URCS's efforts have boosted the reputation of the Red Cross among the affected population and local authorities. The chairman of the Crimean branch has received an official message of thanks from the regional state administration. New contacts have been established with the local authorities, who have begun to pay more attention to the activities of the National Society.

The URCS has gained practical skills in several aspects of programme implementation, such as purchasing aid, rendering assistance, and also gathering and presenting data about the project. In the future, more careful planning must go into the selection of beneficiaries, their needs should be more clearly differentiated, and the geographical features of the affected region must be taken into account when planning the transport of humanitarian aid.

This project has confirmed the necessity of local funds and resources in providing a more effective response in the first days of an emergency situation.

The realization of the project has revealed the necessity of training the regular personnel, volunteers and active workers in preparation for emergency situations, as the timeliness of rendering assistance is crucial.

Impact

Food and hygienic parcels, blankets and bed linens, water filters and medical kits supported the most vulnerable people in the recovery period after the floods. The second stage of programme implementation in Crimea prepared the affected population for the winter by supplying necessities such as blankets, mattresses, warm clothes and footwear while the housing problem was being solved by the authorities.

A total of 2,776 people (1,057 families) in 29 settlements were directly supported by URCS distributions from July to December. The advocacy of the interests of the population by the Red Cross and other organizations has accelerated the authorities' activities concerning the housing problems.

Constraints

At the regional level it was difficult to find suppliers of mattresses and blankets who could offer products satisfying Federation standards, particularly in connection with small purchases.

[Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page or contact information](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRUA001 - UKRAINE - FLOODS

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/6-2006/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/6-2006/12
Appeal	mdrua001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		98,000				98,000
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
<i>DREF</i>		<i>98,000</i>				<i>98,000</i>
<i>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or</i>		<i>98,000</i>				<i>98,000</i>
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		98,000				98,000
D. Total Funding = B + C		98,000				98,000

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		98,000				98,000
E. Expenditure		-98,000				-98,000
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		98,000					98,000	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles	41,340		38,935			38,935	2,405	
Food	15,495		12,487			12,487	3,008	
Water & Sanitation	7,500		7,328			7,328	172	
Other Supplies & Services	14,715		10,446			10,446	4,269	
Total Supplies	79,050		69,196			69,196	9,854	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	345						345	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,200		4,867			4,867	-3,667	
Total Transport & Storage	1,545		4,867			4,867	-3,322	
Personnel Expenditures								
National Staff			288			288	-288	
National Society Staff	3,779		4,546			4,546	-767	
Total Personnel Expenditures	3,779		4,834			4,834	-1,055	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,000		1,950			1,950	50	
Total Workshops & Training	2,000		1,950			1,950	50	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,650		6,471			6,471	-4,821	
Information & Public Relation	150		161			161	-11	
Office Costs	180		961			961	-781	
Communications	3,277		1,539			1,539	1,738	
Financial Charges			981			981	-981	
Other General Expenses			671			671	-671	
Total General Expenditure	5,257		10,784			10,784	-5,527	
Program Support								
Program Support	6,370		6,370			6,370	0	
Total Program Support	6,370		6,370			6,370	0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	98,000		98,000			98,000	0	
VARIANCE (C - D)			0			0		