

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

## CENTRAL EUROPE: FLOODS

11 October, 2002

***THIS OPERATIONS UPDATE NO. 3 PRESENTS A REVISED PLAN OF ACTION AND BUDGET, REPLACING THE PRELIMINARY APPEAL LAUNCHED ON 15 AUGUST, 2002. THE FEDERATION NOW SEEKS CHF 2,275,000, (USD 1,530,000 or EUR 1,555,007) IN CASH, KIND AND SERVICES TO ASSIST 300,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 4 MONTHS***

*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 178 countries. For more information: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)*

*Appeal No. 25/2002; Revised Plan of Action and budget.*

*Launched on 15 August 2002 for CHF 1,668,000 for 3 months for 450,000 beneficiaries; Budget revised to CHF 2,275,000; the operation will end on 31 December, 2002*

*Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 100,000*

*Operations Update No. 3; Period covered: 22 August - 18 September, 2002*

### ***IN BRIEF***

*Appeal coverage: over 100%*

*Related Appeals: Central Europe 2002 Annual Appeal no. 01.42/2002*

*Outstanding needs: None*

### **Operational Developments w**

As rain continued to fall in much of Central Europe during August, initial hopes that water levels would recede quickly began to fade. In Germany, major parts of many cities were partially submerged, with no sign of a letup of the inundation in sight. Bulgaria, FR Yugoslavia and Hungary were also severely hit by flooding. Romania has reported flooding and tornados and in Bosnia and Herzegovina parts of the country were already late July hit by hailstorms. Accurately predicting the crest of rivers proved to be close to impossible. Meanwhile, in all countries hit by the extreme weather conditions, the authorities and Red Cross volunteers continued to assist the population.



## **Red Cross and Red Crescent Action w**

Preliminary Appeal no. 25/02 was initially launched with CHF 100,000 allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to cover activities in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Romania. While the flooding in the Czech Republic and Hungary has been well covered, the situation and efforts to deliver assistance in Romania, Slovakia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina has received less attention. In the Czech Republic the media concentrated on the fact that the floods had particularly effected cities, including many national historic treasures. When the flood waters receded to normal levels it became clear that the most affected areas was the country side where many rural villages were totally destroyed. In Romania the flooding has been primarily rural, destroying crops, livestock, homes and outbuildings, and the livelihoods that go along with them. Slovakia experienced a combination of both urban and rural damage, while in Hungary most damage was sustained in lower laying villages along the Danube River. In Bosnia and Herzegovina hailstorms severely damaged crops in parts of the country.

The sheer scale of this disaster indicates that long after the flood waters have fully receded, clean up work, repairs and restoration will need to continue for an extended period. The International Federation deployed three Regional Disaster Response Teams to support national societies of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania with their vital assessment work. The crucial work has focused on the provision of relief items to the most affected people, including the distribution of disinfectant materials to areas contaminated by flood water. Also, some of the most vulnerable people are those who have lost their homes and livelihoods and they continue to need support.

The following detailed description of the situation in the affected countries is based on Field Assessment Coordination or Regional Disaster Response Team (FACT-RDRT) assessment reports for the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. The description is also based on reports from the National Red Cross Societies in the countries.

### **Czech Red Cross:**

As floods spread across Central Europe, the symbolic focal point of the disaster became the Czech capital, Prague. When the river burst its banks, seven out of ten of Prague's districts were evacuated. Massive efforts were undertaken to save historic buildings, monuments and other cultural treasures from the rising waters. While the Czech capital captured the bulk of the media attention, other areas of the country were equally affected. States of emergency were declared in Central, Southern and Northern Bohemia, and the Pilsen and Karlovy Vary regions. The city of Terezin was also flooded, forcing the evacuation of 4,000 people.

The Czech Red Cross relief operations went very smoothly. The Red Cross branches were very active in collecting in-kind donations and distribution centres, 700 volunteers were mobilized for this operation. The response from the general public was tremendous. Hundreds of tons of in-kind donations were collected.

In total up to 200,000 people were evacuated in the country (in Prague alone 50,000 citizens were estimated to have been evacuated). While many citizens chose to ignore the initial evacuation orders, as night fell and the electricity supply faltered, an increasing amount of people chose to leave their homes. Most citizens however, were eager to return to their homes, both to evaluate the damage, and to begin what will be a long and expensive cleanup operation. In many cases, however, the houses that people wanted to return to were completely destroyed. The Czech Red Cross distributed a basic package which included basic hygiene items, a flashlight, batteries, blankets or sleeping bags etc. From the very beginning of the emergency the Czech Red Cross was involved in rescue efforts, as well as with the distribution of clean water and food. Evacuation centres became one of the main focal points of the Red Cross work, and the National Society has fully equipped and maintained them.

The Czech Red Cross will continue to concentrate on the following activities:

#### *Rehabilitation and reconstruction related needs*

Local authorities are providing rapid post-disaster financial support to families and individuals whose homes/houses were partly or totally destroyed. These contributions (loans) vary from 30,000 to 45,000 CZK (1

470-2,200 CHF) for partly destroyed private property to 100,000 CZK (4,900 CHF) for totally destroyed houses/flats. These contributions will be completed by insurance allocations and/or financial/material support from other NGO or operational agencies`support. There will be a need for subsidiary Red Cross support in favour of particularly deprived families and individuals, to re-establishment minimum standard living conditions.

*Institutional development, capacity building and disaster preparedness promotion*

The Czech Red Cross was confronted with dismal shortcomings in terms of communication links between its various organizational levels. This situation prevented the national society from collecting data on its own grass-root solidarity activities and regarding the number of its staff and volunteers involved in large-scale relief collection and distribution activities. The need for an improved performance of the national society in this field is evident.

Part of the Federation`s financial, personnel and material resources will be allocated to the enhancement of the Czech Red Cross`s disaster response and preparedness capacity; strengthening of the Czech Red Cross communication network, storage facilities for emergency relief material and Czech Red Cross identification items.

**Romanian Red Cross:**

Flash floods have been a recurring problem in Romania for the last 12 years. They are usually caused by heavy rains and occur during springtime. Flash floods tend to be localised and affect smaller localities spread all over the country. Twenty eight of a total of 41 counties have been affected so far. The headquarters of the Romania Red Cross Society (RRCS) receive news of flood-occurrences on an almost daily basis, with certain counties having been repeatedly affected since the beginning of this year`s "flooding season". For the first time changes have occurred in the weather pattern with floods occurring in July and August instead of springtime and localised tornado-like storms, until then an unprecedented phenomenon in Romania.

One such tornado, for instance, hit the locality of Facaeni, county Ialomista, in the south-eastern part of the country, on the evening of 12th August. It travelled over an area of approximately 50 to 60 kilometres, though the damage to homes was limited to specific localities. Its impact was unprecedented in terms of damage: of a total of 2000 homes in the affected area, 34 were completely destroyed and 400 partially damaged; an adjoining forest was decimated.

Also on 12 August the village of Lazarea, county Harghita in the middle of the Carpatian mountain range, was flooded as a result of heavy rains. Approximately 350 courtyards were submerged with damage done to homes, annexes, crops and food stocks. 80 wells were contaminated, disrupting the villagers` access to safe drinking water ever since.

According to Government statistics for the months of July and August 2002, the effects of flash floods and storms throughout the country total 11 casualties, 1,319 families whose homes have been affected and an additional 3758 families whose annexes were damaged. These families, a majority of whom are subsistence farmers, had their livelihoods affected because of major losses through the destruction of crops and food stocks.

The impact of these flash floods and tornado-like storms is exacerbated by an ongoing drought which has significantly decreased crop yields in some of the poorest counties this year. The long period of drought followed by these more recent disasters has increased the vulnerability of an already poverty stricken population. 44,5% of the Romanian population are living below the poverty line (Central Intelligence Agency Fact Sheet 2001).

According to Civil Defence, the threat of overflowing from the river Danube, Romania`s natural southern border with Bulgaria and part of Yugoslavia, is considered minimal, because of two dams and a lake situated at the entrance to Romania. These provide a reliable water flow management mechanism which is expected to control any overflow. Tributaries of the Danube coming from the interior of the country, which could compound the problem of high water levels, have stabilised at normal levels and are not considered a threat at

this stage. Historically, rivers in the interior of the country have presented a greater risk of flooding than all other major waterways.

#### *Needs of the affected population*

The affected populations have immediate needs for short-term relief assistance. In a majority of cases the most urgent need is for food assistance. Those whose coping mechanisms were already very low for having to rely on subsistence farming or a minimal old-age pension for a living are also in need of basic non-food relief assistance. In the medium to long term, families whose homes have been completely or partly destroyed will require assistance for the reconstruction or rehabilitation of their houses.

#### *Action taken*

The RRCS and Civil Defence co-operated well in providing immediate assistance to communities affected by disasters. In those localities where RRCS branches had access to emergency stocks, volunteers immediately provided relief assistance to the affected populations. Where needed, additional non-food relief supplies were brought in from the nearest decentralised warehouse. Relief items issued from RRCS central warehouse in Bucharest and six decentralised warehouses for immediate assistance to affected populations around the country amount to EUR 45 500 (66 900 CHF). This figure does not include stocks released from local branch warehouses and in-kind donations from local companies to RRCS. The Romanian Government is providing help for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed houses. As a result of the field assessment carried out by the RRCS Disaster Department and the joint FACT / RDRT, RRCS have deployed one water purification unit to the village of Lazarea to provide its population with adequate quantities of safe drinking water until wells have been cleaned by local authorities and normal access to potable water is restored.

#### **Slovak Red Cross:**

The initial reports from Slovakia indicated that the flooding situation was stable, but the constantly rising waters of the river Danube caused authorities as of August 12 till August 20 to be on the highest state of alert. Preventive preparations, such as the placing of sandbags, started very early. Evacuations also started very early (some of them spontaneous, as the flood waters reached new heights). The Danube reached the level of 870 cm, which means a third degree state of alert.

The flooding has left private and state property disrupted, with damage to the infrastructure, family houses and crops. One person died due to the flooding. The official state damage estimate of this year's flooding (including March and July floods, but for the most part the August floods) stands now at 1.8 billion SKK, with the government having spent almost all of its flood reserves for the previous floods in this year. The relevant state agencies deployed all their means and mechanisms to cope with the emergency phase, with the civil defence, fire-fighters, army, police and all the other specialized staff in place. They were able to avert many risks but could not prevent all the damage, especially in case of flash flooding.

The role of the Slovak Red Cross in the state emergency management system is so-called "second wave" which means the Red Cross is deployed to assist the rescuers and other components during the emergency phase and in the post-emergency.

During the *emergency phase*, the Red Cross staff and volunteers distributed beverages and other refreshment to the rescue and supply personnel and soldiers, co-ordinated by an around-the-clock standby service which was created at the Red Cross Headquarters during the peak of emergency in Bratislava and nearby villages. The Red Cross staff and volunteers were also asked by the state authorities to be prepared to assist in case of evacuation at the evacuation centres with social and psychological support, First Aid and other needs.

During the *post-emergency and rehabilitation phase*, now taking place, the Red Cross has been, and still is, distributing disinfectants and detergents to the affected villages, as well as to the Czech Red Cross on behalf of the affected in the Czech Republic.

The Red Cross launched two public collections, one on behalf on the affected Slovak citizens (12th August) and the other one for those affected in the Czech Republic (14th August). The funds raised in the collections has been distributed to the affected families, according to a system which takes into account various aspects and needs (social situation of the affected, extent of damage etc.), together with the town and village mayors. The representatives of all these components are members of commissions set up for the purpose of allocating the funds justly in line with the actual needs.

Besides the described activities, based on previous experience, the Slovak Red Cross has been preparing its staff and volunteers to be deployed as the so-called “humanitarian units“ during the natural disaster events. In the emergency, post-emergency and rehabilitation phase these units would supply the affected population with emergency stock from the three central warehouses (Western, Central and Eastern Slovakia). They would also provide psycho-social support service, first aid and other necessary activities related to the smoothest possible recovery.

Basic training for the team members in Western and Central Slovakia, financed and assisted by the German Red Cross, has been undertaken. The German Red Cross has also funded some of the needed emergency stock items, helping the Slovak Red Cross to set up its disaster preparedness and response system. The request seeks to find other resources to be able to allocate them for the needed emergency stock items and activities which are not possible to be covered by the German Red Cross or others.

### **Hungarian Red Cross Society**

Water levels rose quickly starting August 14, flooding parts of Visegrad, Szentendre, Budapest. The water levels reached its maximum (e.g. 8,7 m in Budapest) August 19 and started decreasing relatively quickly, with severe damage limited due to the short duration of high level of water. Only 10 houses were destroyed. Most of the 1,500 evacuated persons were accommodated by relatives, while only a few had to stay in sports halls and schools prepared as evacuation centres. By now all of them have returned to their houses and started with cleaning up. Governmental bodies managed the disaster response operations, with effective co-ordination between government, civil defence (National Disaster Response teams), Red Cross, fire brigades, military and police.

The Hungarian Red Cross is quite experienced in responding to floods. Disaster preparedness duty services were created in headquarters as well as central rescue teams. The national society has 5 regional warehouses in Szolnok, Miskolc, Szombathely, Kaposvar and Budapest. The Red Cross distributed mattresses, beds from these warehouses during evacuation phase, later on they proceeded with distribution of food parcels, blankets, bedlinens, hygiene items, and clothing. In order to be quick and more effective the Hungarian Red Cross purchased some of the goods on the spot, spending 1 million HUF (6,000 CHF).

The second phase of the operation will consist of a distribution of disinfectant material. The Hungarian Red Cross transferred CHF 6,000 to the Czech Red Cross for a quick response to flood disaster in the Czech Republic. After the recent flood, Hungarian Red Cross recognised the need for further DP training of its staff, especially secretaries based in flood prone areas. They intend to organise DP workshops in northern part of the country, and to invite participants from the Ukrainian Red Cross. Volunteer recruitment and network could be improved. Countries situated along the Danube should improve their co-operation in DP. Frequent exchange of information on its capacities, joint staff training and the creation of joint teams could increase their efficiency in response to disasters.

### **Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Strong winds and heavy rains with hail hit the municipalities of Novi Grad and Srpski Sanski Most (Banja Luka Region/Republika Srpska Entity) on 22 July,2002. A state of disaster was declared in Novi Grad on 23 July 2003, and the municipal assessment team began estimating the damage in the field the same day, concluding that there were 1,700 vulnerable families in Novi Grad, with 250 vulnerable families in Srpski Sanski Most.

### **Needs w**

In the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, the Red Cross has covered the immediate needs of the evacuated people estimated at some 300,000 (215,000 in the Czech Republic, 10,000 in Slovakia, 75,000 in Romania, and 1,500 in Hungary). Due to the nature of the disaster, those affected range from entire families to the elderly, hospital patients to university students. All needed shelter and other basic goods during the preliminary stage.

The immediate needs during the emergency phase were for temporary shelter, blankets and ground sheets, disinfectants, food, drinking water, clothes and rubber boots, hygiene articles, medicine, utensils and household tools, generators and lighting.

Assistance is needed to replenish Red Cross stocks and equipment. The long-term needs are for: disinfectants, drinking water, medicines, equipment such as portable dryers, pumps and electric generators, long-term shelter for people who can not return to their homes, support to institutions for elderly and handicapped, support to the most vulnerable families in the form of bedlinens, blankets, and hygiene articles.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina** the long term needs are for hygiene parcels, wheat flour, rice, beans, rice, tinned-meat, salt, sugar, plastic sheeting, bed linens, firewood.

### **Co-ordination**

Coordination has been exemplary with local authorities and government. There has also been good cooperation with fire brigades, the police, rescue units and the military. The Red Cross has been seen as the lead humanitarian agency in the current disaster, and action has been and will be co-ordinated with other organisations such as UNOCHA.

The overall flood relief response in central Europe is co-ordinated by the Federation's Central Europe Regional Delegation in Budapest, with the support of the Federation's Disaster Management and Co-ordination (DMC) Division in Geneva. During the assessment in Romania the FACT-RDRT assisted the Bulgarian and American Red Cross in channelling the humanitarian assistance to Romania.

### **The Revised Operation w**

#### **Objectives and planned activities**

##### **Health and care w**

**Objective 1:** Distribution of First Aid and hygiene kits.

**Activity:** distribution of available first aid and hygiene materials and purchase of additional materials to meet requirements.

**Objective 2: Distribution of disinfectants.**

To provide sufficient quantities of disinfectants to prevent any outbreak of infectious diseases and to help the families to return back to their homes. The estimated initial needs in this respect have been exceeded considerably especially in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. However, the needs for disinfectants are, and will continue to be, very high during the coming months.

**Activity:** distribution of available disinfectants and purchase of additional materials to meet requirements.

**Objective 3:** replenishment of stocks.

**Activity:** purchase of first aid and hygiene kits and disinfectants to meet future requirements and to replenish stock.

##### **Water and sanitation w**

**Objective 1:** To distribute safe, drinking water.

**Activity 1:** distribution of safe drinking water.

**Activity 2:** purchase and distribution of water purification tablets to people in affected areas.

**Activity 3:** maintenance of water purification units, purchase of water purification filters, providing one month of safe drinking water.

**Activity 4:** training of additional personnel to run water purification units.

##### **Relief: distribution of food and basic non-food items w**

**Objective 1:** To provide blankets, sleeping bags, ground sheets, bedlinen, rubber boots and clothes.

**Activity 1:** distribution of materials from National Society stocks.

**Activity 2:** replenishment of National Society stocks.

**Objective 2:** To provide basic food packages.

The families which have lost accommodation and the little stocks remaining are in need of supplementary food supplies. The national societies will procure and pack the material locally.

**Activity 1:** distribution of basic food packages to the most vulnerable people.

**Activity 2:** purchase and packing of the required food items for the packages.

**Objective 3:** To provide kitchen sets and other household equipment, shovels, buckets, brooms, garbage bags and torches.

**Activity:** distribution of materials for kitchens and cleaning. Cleanup efforts and activities will be assisted by Red Cross volunteers, particularly to help families and elderly groups, and facilitated by the supplies indicated above.

**Objective 4:** To support families in remote areas to dry out their houses.

The local Red Cross branches will select particularly vulnerable families to provide support in the form of funds and volunteer labour to clean and dry houses.

**Activity 1:** Red Cross volunteers assist families and elderly groups in clean up efforts.

**Activity 2:** necessary supplies to facilitate cleaning up are purchased and distributed.

**Activity 3:** equipment for drying out houses are purchased and lent to affected people by Red Cross branches.

**Objective 5:** To assist vulnerable groups in the rehabilitation of their living conditions.

**Activity:** To provide identified social and health care institutions and individuals with necessary equipment and materials to restore their living conditions.

*For further details please contact:*

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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.*

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

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

John Horekens  
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		ANNEX 1	
<b><u>BUDGET SUMMARY</u></b>		APPEAL No. 25/2002	
<b>Central Europe - Floods</b>			
TYPE	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Variance</u>
<b>RELIEF NEEDS</b>			
Shelter & constructions	300'000	391'416	-91'416
Clothing & textiles	100'000	230'700	-130'700
Food & seeds	150'000	185'000	-35'000
Water and sanitation	100'000	8'000	92'000
Hygiene kits	125'000	90'000	35'000
Disinfectants		20'000	-20'000
Utensils & tools	305'000	50'000	255'000
Uniforms		86'217	
Dryers		300'000	-300'000
Other relief supplies	100'000	107'000	-7'000
<b>TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS</b>	<b>1'180'000</b>	<b>1'468'333</b>	<b>-202'116</b>
<b>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>			
<u>Vehicles</u>		25'000	-25'000
Computers	20'000	20'000	
Telecom. equipment	10'000	10'000	
Office furniture & equipment	15'000		15'000
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>			
Programme management	112'000	135'854	-23'854
Technical support	34'000	40'667	-6'667
Professional services	37'000	45'100	-8'100
<b>TRANSPORT STORAGE &amp; VEHICLE COSTS</b>	<b>50'000</b>	<b>20'000</b>	<b>30'000</b>
<b>PERSONNEL</b>			
Expatriate staff	10'000	48'000	-38'000
National staff	75'000	75'000	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; GENERAL SERVICES</b>			
Travel & related expenses	45'000	45'000	
Information expenses	30'000	30'000	
Administrative & general expenses	50'000	51'781	-1'781
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS</b>	<b>488'000</b>	<b>546'402</b>	<b>-58'402</b>
<b>TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES</b>	<b>1'668'000</b>	<b>2'014'734</b>	<b>-260'518</b>

Central Europe - Floods						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 25/2002						PLEDGES RECEIVED
						11.10.2002
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
<b>CASH</b>						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				<b>2'275'000</b>		<b>TOTAL COVERAGE 102.3%</b>
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONOR		200	USD	295	22.08.2002	CZECH REPUBLIC
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		57'736	GBP	134'681	16.08.2002	REPLENISHMENT OF EMERGENCY RELIEF STOCKS
CYPRUS - RC				7'672	19.09.2002	
FINNISH - RC		50'000	EUR	73'230	26.08.2002	
FRANCE		70'000	EUR	102'116		FOR CZECH RC
IRISH - GOVT		300'000	EUR	439'380	16.08.2002	EUR 100'000 FOR ROMANIA & SLOVAKIA EUR 200'000 FOR CZECH REP.
ITALIAN - RC		32'799	EUR	48'037	02.09.2002	EUR 12'800 FOR ROMANIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA
JAPANESE - RC		36'900	USD	55'313	23.08.2002	
JAPANESE - GOVT/PRIVATE DONORS		100'000	JPY	1'249	03.09.2002	
KUWAIT - RC		500'000	USD	748'100	22.09.2002	CZECH REPUBLIC
MONACO - RC		20'000	EUR	29'292	28.08.2002	
SWISS - RC				50'000	16.09.2002	DIRECTLY TO CZECH RC
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR (BEA)				8'076	04.09.2002	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				50	28.08.2002	
SWISS - COMMUNE DE COLOGNY				10'000	03.10.2002	
TURKISH - RC				30'000	17.09.2002	CZECH REP.
USAID		50'000	USD	74'900	16.09.2002	DIRECTLY TO SLOVAK RC
USAID		50'000	USD	74'900	16.09.2002	DIRECTLY TO CZECH RC
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH</b>				<b>1'887'291</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>83.0%</b>
<b>KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)</b>						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AMERICAN - RC/BULGARIAN RC				185'600	16.09.2002	14'500 FAMILY FOOD PARCELS FOR ROMANIA
DANISH - GOVT/RC				100'000	16.09.2002	HYGIENE PARCELS
SWISS/GERMAN - RC				4'000	16.09.2002	FACT DEPLOYMENT TO REGION
SWISS - RC				150'000	16.09.2002	DRYERS, PUMPS, HYGIENE ITEMS, CLEANING MATERIAL DIRECTLY TO CZECH RC
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES</b>				<b>439'600</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET</b>						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>CHF</b>	

**REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY****Central Europe - Floods**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Variance</u>
<b>RELIEF NEEDS</b>			
Shelter & constructions	300,000	677,000	377,000
Clothing & textiles	100,000	161,000	61,000
Food & seeds	150,000	185,000	35,000
Water and sanitation	100,000	8,000	-92,000
Hygiene kits	125,000	100,000	-25,000
Disinfectants		170,000	170,000
Utensils & tools	305,000	52,000	-253,000
Uniforms		63,000	63,000
Dryers		289,000	289,000
Other relief supplies	100,000	107,000	7,000
<b>TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS</b>	<b>1,180,000</b>	<b>1,812,000</b>	<b>632,000</b>
<b>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>			
Vehicles		25,000	25,000
Computers	20,000	6,000	-14,000
Telecom. equipment	10,000	2,000	-8,000
Office furniture & equipment	15,000	22,000	7,000
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>			
Programme management	112,000	153,000	41,000
Technical support	34,000	46,000	12,000
Professional services	37,000	51,000	14,000
<b>TRANSPORT STORAGE &amp; VEHICLE COSTS</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-48,000</b>
<b>PERSONNEL</b>			
Expatriate staff	10,000	28,000	18,000
National staff	75,000		-75,000
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; GENERAL SERVICES</b>			
Travel & related expenses	45,000	28,000	-17,000
Information expenses	30,000	9,000	-21,000
Administrative & general expenses	50,000	91,000	41,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS</b>	<b>488,000</b>	<b>463,000</b>	<b>-25,000</b>
<b>TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES</b>	<b>1,668,000</b>	<b>2,275,000</b>	<b>607,000</b>
<b>LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)</b>		<b>2,326,891</b>	
<b>NET REQUEST</b>		<b>NIL</b>	