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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Russian Federation: Floods in Krasnodar Krai

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation n° MDRRU025</b>	<b>Glide number: 2018-000360-RUS</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 25 July 2019</b>	<b>Operation start date: 11 November 2018</b>
<b>Date of disaster: 24 October 2018</b>	<b>Operation end date: 25 April 2019</b>
<b>Host National Society: Russian Red Cross</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 185,622</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 11,300</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 5,445 (original target: 2,600)</b>
<b>National Societies involved in the operation: Russian Red Cross</b>	
<b>Other partner organizations involved in the operation: IFRC, Ministry of Emergency Situations (EMERCOM), Regional government</b>	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Due to heavy rains and storms starting on 24 October 2018, a total of 2,545 houses of Krasnodar Krai (region) of Russia were flooded, affecting tens of thousands of people. With over 200,000 inhabitants living in the disaster-hit areas, the governor of Krasnodar Krai declared a state of emergency on 25 October. The local authorities started the response and relief operation immediately, and 600 people were evacuated from the flooded houses. According to the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM), 29 communities in Krasnodar Krai (Tuapse district, Apsheronsk district and Sochi district) were affected by the floods.



**Image 1.** A house in Apsheronsk after flood. The level of water in the house was above 1.8 m. *Photo by IFRC*

Six people were reported dead. The rail and road connections were disrupted. Some people completely lost their houses, while other people had their houses partially destroyed, and needed support with refurbishment. 2,545 houses were officially reported to be damaged, affecting 7,314, people. In addition to the above, according to the estimations of the Russian Red Cross (RRCS), at least 4,000 people were unaccounted in the governmental list, for example because their houses were not damaged, but agricultural land or livestock was affected. Additionally, displaced people from Ukraine who lived in the area but did not have a status of permanent residence were also not included in the list, despite also requiring support in restoring their households. Thus, in total, the estimated number of people affected by the floods is 11,300.

### Summary of response

#### Overview of Host National Society

Starting from 25 October, the RRCS was continuously monitoring the situation and remain in constant contact with the EMERCOM and local authorities. Right after the disaster, the RRCS provided relief assistance using the supply stored in its emergency stocks and organised collection of food and hygiene items.

In Krasnodar Krai, the RRCS collected and distributed food items (compiled into 100 food parcels) and 1 tonnes of donated second-hand clothes. The RRCS also distributed 30 tonnes of drinking water donated by Coca-Cola.

The Russian Red Cross has provided comprehensive support to people affected by the floods as follows:

1. From 25 to 30 October 2018, immediate support to the operation was provided by Krasnodar Krai branch of the RRCS. The regional branch in Apsheronsk used their own stocks and distributed 35 blankets, 150 sets of bed linen, 500 cans for water, 300 candles, 80 tilts and 60 dining sets.

2. The Krasnodar branch announced the collection of donations immediately after the disaster in seven newspapers and on TV, and the announcement was reposted by 44 local municipal media. Krasnodar Krai branch managed to raise funds locally and collect RUB 6.2 million (around CHF 89,000). All the funds were utilized to purchase relief items for those affected in Apsheronsk and Tuapse districts: 356 sets of bed linen (bedsheet, pillowcase, duvet cover), 356 pillows, 356 blankets, 106 dining/cooking sets (one pot for 5 l, one pot for 2 l, one frying pan d=26 cm, six soup plates, six dinner plates, six spoons), 1,340 sets of household cleaning products (wash powder, disinfectant, bleach, cleaning powder, soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, dishwashing detergent, sponge, bags for litter, cloth, toilet paper and wet towel wipes). The distribution was organized until the end of December 2018. Local TV reports on the response in [Tuapse](#) district and [Apsheronsk](#) district are available.



**Image 2.** RRCS volunteers assisting residents in Apsheronsk district of Krasnodar Krai during the first days after the disaster . *Photo: Russian Red Cross*

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

As for the present operation, the IFRC was supporting the RRCS in the implementation of the DREF operation. The IFRC provided technical advice, tools and standards, facilitating organizational development and knowledge sharing, monitoring and reporting. The IFRC and the Russian Red Cross cooperated closely in assessing the needs and the response to this emergency. Four monitoring visits were organized to Krasnodar Krai, one in the end of November 2018, one in January 2019, one in March 2019 and one in April 2019. A visit of by the communications officer to support the Krasnodar branch in collecting the stories of those affected took place in March 2019. The IFRC also supported the Russian Red Cross in conducting a “lessons learned” workshop and in conducting post-distribution monitoring.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The local authorities were present from the beginning of the emergency and conducted a detailed needs assessment (with the involvement of Red Cross staff and volunteers). All the damaged houses were documented and accounted for.

The local authorities and EMERCOM established six temporary facilities to accommodate the evacuated people. The last one was closed on 31 December 2018.

The authorities paid compensations to those who were eligible to receive it: affected persons received a payment from the state in the amount of 10,000 Roubles (approx. CHF 130). If their property had been partially lost, the payment was 50,000 Roubles (approx. CHF 750). If the property had been completely lost, the compensation was 100,000 Roubles (approx. CHF 1,500). People from around 200 houses in Apsheronsk region were resettled, as their houses are not suitable for living and cannot be renovated. They received certificates for resettlement and could choose a new house, in many cases quite close to the area they had lived earlier. The ruined houses and land became property of the state.

Cola-Cola in Russia donated 30 tonnes of drinking water and delivered it to the affected populations at its own cost.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

The Krasnodar Krai RRCS branch and local administration organized home visits to assess the acute needs of the affected people. The local administration prepared a list of all those who need support, and the lists were given to the Red Cross at the end of January so that the staff and volunteers could deliver support.

The primary needs of the affected population included food, hygiene items, mattresses, folding beds, bed linen, water cans, blankets and pillows. The population asked for assistance from the local administration and from district Red Cross branches.

Most of the residents affected by the floods have returned to their houses by the end of January 2019. The temporary accommodation facilities were closed by 31 December 2018. However, even in April many houses were still unsuitable to live in, with the walls wet and lots of mud inside. The houses were made from a type of brick, which continues to decay even after getting dry.

After home visits throughout November 2019 and joint needs assessment with the local authorities, it became clear that the houses were very wet after the flood. The walls and people's belongings were covered in mould. Even if the given house looked dry at first sight, the moisture was still there, and it severely damaged food, clothes, blankets, mattresses and bed linen. When locally donated clothes were distributed (coats, sweaters, etc.), they were used to cover beds instead of mattresses, or were used as blankets.

The same assessment showed that there was no need for diapers, which had been previously included in the operation. Families reported that they had enough diapers, therefore these items have been removed from the operational plan.



**Image 3.** A man is showing the damages inside of his house in Apsheronsk to the representatives of Krasnodar Krai Red Cross branch, IFRC and local administration. *Photo by IFRC*

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The operation provided immediate assistance to cover the needs of 2,600 most vulnerable people affected by the massive floods in Krasnodar Krai over four months.

In total, 5,445 people from 1,558 families received support within the operation (716 families in Tuapse district and 842 families in Apsheronsk district). In the original operation it was planned to support around 2,600 people from 1,200 households, with the estimated number of people per household being 2-3 persons. The final number of beneficiaries is higher because the actual average number of people per household is 3-4 persons. Some families received support only in cleaning, some only bedding items, some only food parcel, etc. depending on their needs. Thus, the total number of households assisted is also higher than expected.

The operation had a strong relief focus providing the affected population with items of basic needs. All distributions were undertaken in close on-the-ground coordination with all stakeholders involved. Therefore, the operational strategy of this DREF operation was complementary to the support of EMERCOM and other actors supporting the population.

Krasnodar Krai Red Cross branch, supported by the RRCS HQ, conducted the tender for the procurement of bedding, food and hygiene parcels and disinfectants. The tender procedures were finished on 6 February. RRCS HQ developed a leaflet on safety rules - including hygiene safety - during floods. The leaflet was distributed together with the hygiene parcels.

By the end of January, Krasnodar Krai RC branch developed the "Regulations on humanitarian aid distribution within DREF operations". The *Regulations* include detailed description of each category of people the Red Cross works with during the operation. The *Regulations* were approved by the RRCS HQ and the IFRC.

The distribution of the purchased goods was done by Red Cross staff and 15 local volunteers in March 2019, with active support provided by the local authorities, especially in Tuapse region, which has no Red Cross branch present.



**Image 4.** Meeting in Krasnodar Krai Red Cross branch. Selection of suppliers for the relief items. *Photo by Russian Red Cross*

The delivery of goods to Krasnodar Krai RRCS branch started on 26 February 2019 and the distribution of the above relief was organized in March 2019.

The heads of local administrations of all levels – Krai (region), districts, communities – provided the necessary equipment, warehouses and human resources to support the delivery of aid to those affected.

A “lessons learned” workshop was organised on from 22 to 24 April 2019, which was attended by three IFRC staff who assessed the operation and helped to develop recommendations for future immediate response operations, as well as provided RRCS with the technical and operational recommendations. Prior to the workshop, post-distribution monitoring was organized to assess the quality of the support provided.

The IFRC communications officer helped the RRCS with press appearances and delivering messages to a wider audience. During the communications mission in March 2019, stories of the affected families were collected, and a press-release was sent to several media to achieve wide media coverage.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 5,445

Male: 40%

Female: 60%

**Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions**

**Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households**

Indicators:

	Target	Actual
# people reached with bedding, bed linen	2,600	5,445

### Narrative description of achievements

A detailed needs assessment was jointly conducted by the local authorities and Krasnodar Red Cross branch in December, and the needs were confirmed to the IFRC in January.

In the second week of January 2019, the IFRC Head of Country Cluster and the Programme Officer visited the Krasnodar branch to monitor and coordinate the operation.

After the visit, the tendering process for the emergency items were speeded up, and the tender was launched in the first week of February 2019. After approval of the tendering process by the IFRC Regional Office for Europe, the delivery of goods to Krasnodar Krai RRCS branch started on 26 February 2019 and the distribution of the above relief was organized in March 2019. 2,600 sets of bed linen, blankets and pillows were distributed at distribution points set with the support of the local authorities. Distribution points were set up in all villages, and since the distribution point was near, people reached the distribution points easily (also according to survey results). The volunteers and staff of Red Cross helped people to deliver blankets to their homes, in case they required help. The logistics were in all cases solved by trucks, either offered by the municipality or by private people. Fuel costs were covered by the DREF operation. Distribution lists were correctly prepared, managed and signed by the beneficiaries.

During the delivery extremely cold weather and snowfalls were registered in Krasnodar Krai, meaning that dry warm blankets were an especially relevant form of support for the families who live in still wet rather cold houses.



**Image 5.** Russian Red Cross volunteer helps to deliver blanket and a bottle with cleaning agent to the house of local. Photo by IFRC

### Challenges

Because of change of operations coordinator in RRCS HQ and because of the decision to purchase goods in Krasnodar instead of Moscow, the tender was announced with a delay, which also caused delay in distribution of goods. Nevertheless, the support was still needed and the families who received support said it was still timely and aligned with their needs.

The usage of cash was suggested to the NS at the stage of initial planning of the operation. However, it would have been inefficient to use cash because of the previous bad experiences of the NS in working with cash: after cash distribution, people were not using it for the intended type items but preferred to buy alcohol. Thus, despite the challenges in logistics, the decision was to purchase and distribute life-saving items.

### Lessons Learned

Krasnodar Krai RC branch developed the “Regulations on humanitarian aid distribution within DREF operations”. The Regulations include detailed description of each category of beneficiaries under the operation. This regulation proved to be very useful, since there was no other categorisation of the damages to refer to, so it became the basis of the distribution. The Regulations were approved by the RRCS HQ and the IFRC.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 5,445

Male: 40%

Female: 60%

### Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with food parcels	2,600	5,445

### Narrative description of achievements

After approval of the tendering process by the IFRC Regional Office for Europe, the delivery of goods to Krasnodar Krai RRCS branch started on 26 February 2019. Distribution of the above relief was organized in March 2019.

1,200 food parcels distributed at distribution points set with the support of the local authorities. The volunteers and staff of Red Cross helped people to deliver food parcels to their homes, in case they required help. Distribution points were set up in all villages and since the distribution point was near, people reached the distribution points easily (also according to survey results). The logistics were in all cases solved fast by trucks, either offered by the help of the municipality or from private people. Fuel costs were covered by the DREF operation. Distribution lists were correctly prepared, managed and signed by the beneficiaries.



Image 6. Contents of the food parcel. Photo by IFRC

The food parcels contained sugar (2 kg), wheat (4 kg), oil (2 l), tea (0.2 kg), pasta (1 kg), canned meat (4 pcs, 0.325 kg each), dry milk (0.5 kg), condensed milk (2 pcs, 0.4 kg each), buckwheat (2 kg), oatmeal (2 kg), rice (2 kg) and salt (1 kg). The parcels were distributed in boxes with the RRCS and IFRC logos. The parcels included the list of goods so that the beneficiaries could check that everything was in place.

### Challenges

The usage of cash was suggested to the NS at the stage of initial planning of the operation. However, it would have been inefficient to use cash because of the previous bad experiences of the NS in working with cash: after cash distribution, people were not using it for the intended type items but preferred to buy alcohol. Thus, despite the challenges in logistics, the decision was to purchase and distribute life-saving items.

### Lessons Learned

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## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 5,445

Male: 40%

Female: 60%

**Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities**

**Output 1.1: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people provided with hygiene monitoring measure	2,600	5,445
# households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	1,200	1,200

### Narrative description of achievements

Regarding the procurement, all the information detailed above under *Shelter* and *Livelihoods* is also relevant for the present sector.

After detailed needs assessment jointly done by the local authorities and Krasnodar Red Cross branch, diapers were removed from the operation, because the families who were using diapers reported that they would not be needing more.

After approval of the tendering process by the IFRC Regional Office for Europe, the delivery of goods to Krasnodar Krai RRCS branch started on 26 February 2019. Distribution of the above relief was organized in March 2019. 1,200 hygiene sets and hygiene monitoring measure were distributed at distribution points set with the support of the local authorities. The hygiene set included towel (3 pcs, 40x80 cm each), soap (3 pcs, 0.09 kg each), utility soap (2 pcs, 0.2 kg each), shampoo (1 bottle, 0.5 l), toilet paper (2 pcs), toothpaste (0.1 kg), washcloth (1 pcs), washing powder (0.5 kg), toothbrushes (3 pcs), women hygiene items (2 pcs).

The RRCS distributed – together with the hygiene kits - a leaflet on hygiene monitoring on how to clean the houses after floods and what are the precautionary measures in case of an imminent floods. The leaflet was developed with the support of the IFRC.



**Image 7.** Two women have just received parcels with hygiene items. Photo by IFRC



**Image 8.** Distribution point. A man received hygiene parcels and means for cleaning. Photo by Russian Red Cross.

### Challenges

The usage of cash was suggested to the NS at the stage of initial planning of the operation. However, it would have been inefficient to use cash because of the previous bad experiences of the NS in working with cash: after cash distribution, people were not using it for the intended type items but preferred to buy alcohol. Thus, despite the challenges in logistics, the decision was to purchase and distribute life-saving items.

### Lessons Learned

The beneficiary families included many older people and they stated they did not need women hygiene items included to the sets. For the future operations it can be removed from the set, purchased in lesser amounts and distributed if relevant.

## Strengthen National Society

**S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# volunteers provided with briefings on their roles and trained	15	15

### Narrative description of achievements

The distribution of the purchased goods was done by Red Cross staff and 15 local volunteers, with active support provided by the local authorities. The volunteers and staff had briefings prior to distribution, on safety and general communication with the beneficiaries. The RC staff were fully satisfied with the work of volunteers during the operation. The most active volunteers were later provided with letters of gratitude and small souvenirs.

### Challenges

The majority of volunteers involved in the operation were below 20 years old. The reason for that is that older people who could be volunteers, leave the districts for the regional centre or other bigger cities for jobs or to study.

### Lessons Learned

The volunteers are to be further trained in disaster response. They are interested in improving their skills and in organizing trainings at schools to teach youth safety measures in case of disasters.

**Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Coordination workshop and LLW/evaluation at the end of the operation	1	1

### Narrative description of achievements

On 22-24 April, the lessons learned workshop was organized in Apsheronk district, Guamka town, with the participation of 16 staff and volunteers of the Krasnodar Krai RC branch, 1 representative of the RRCS HQ and 3 representatives of the IFRC.

The flow of the operation was discussed with the input of staff and volunteers. IFRC staff contributed to the workshop by the presentation of the DREF main criteria, by showcasing the results of the survey and by proposing follow-up activities for risk reduction in climate related disasters.

### Challenges

The Lessons Learned Workshop was moved to 22-24 April 2019 because of the need to organize post-distribution monitoring after the operation. The timeframe of the DREF operation was therefore extended by three weeks to accommodate the changing dates for the lessons learned workshop and post-distribution monitoring mission.

### Lessons Learned

At the lessons learned workshop, participants agreed that the DREF was relevant to the needs of the people suffering from the flash floods. It was effective in its distribution and in logistics arrangements, as well as the development of the "Regulations on humanitarian aid distribution within DREF operations" which has standardised the local relief distribution to the affected people. The relief has reached the beneficiaries. The DREF, however, was lacking timeliness. For future operations, to improve the timeliness, participants agreed on a set of measures.

Strengths of the RRCS Krasnodar branch observed are the followings:

- Good local management.
- Fast distribution of the relief.
- Good knowledge of local people and their possibilities.
- Good Potential in volunteer mobilization.
- Good and fast organization of the evacuations.



**Image 9.** The participants of the Lessons Learned Workshop in Guamka. Photo by IFRC

Challenges of the RRCS Krasnodar branch observed are the followings:

- The population as well as the district branch of the RC thinking that the flash flood “will never happen again”.
- General, heavy reliance on state provisions in disaster.
- Lack of independent needs assessment data.
- Lack of contingency stocks.

Recommendations were detailed in terms of opportunities at the Lessons Learnt Workshop:

- Yearly disaster planning in prevention and preparedness activities.
- Yearly contingency stock planning and fundraising for the stock through the RRCS HQ .
- RC branch to engage in risk management, for example, in the assessment of the environment, and scenario planning together with EMERCOM and local authorities.
- Introduce or follow-up community activities, foremost the school programmes.

**Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Operation update done as requested	1	2
Final report published	1	1

**Narrative description of achievements**

Two operation updates have been prepared and issued. One final report is prepared and issued.

**International Disaster Response**

**Outcome S1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

**Output 1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
RDRT deployed	1	0

**Narrative description of achievements**

RDRT mission was to participate in post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and lessons learned workshop and provide recommendations for future response operations has been planned. However, no RDRT members were available for the mission, thus the PDM was done by the IFRC staff.

The monitoring involved a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The sample of the interviewed people (23 HH representing 80 people) was taken in a random manner and taking into account the practicalities (i.e. who was available and at home). There was very limited variance in the answers and the gender ratio of the respondents was satisfactory (40% man, 60% women).

Most people were satisfied with the relief received. People mentioned they would have needed technical equipment (which was not a possible support option within the DREF operation).

All interviews and visit were conducted with the objective to measure the satisfaction, accountability and relevance of the relief, and the impact of the relief distribution on the communities.

Tools for collecting information included a KoBo questionnaire, which was administered during the household visits.



**Image 10.** During Post-distribution monitoring. People in Kabardinka share their experience of surviving during floods. Local administration accompanied IFRC and Russian Red Cross during PDM. Photo by IFRC.

**Challenges**

No RDRT members were available for the mission, thus the PDM was done by the IFRC staff.

**Lessons Learned**

The questions had to be adapted to the field, since for example, security was not a matter in any of the villages visited. Therefore, the question related to security had to be shortened in order to be more time effective. We must mention

the limitations of the questionnaire, which were (a) the extreme poverty most of the affected people live in, therefore they were grateful to any kind of help they were given, and they could not really articulate their needs the way we thought they could. They simply needed everything. (b) The significant damages in the house structures and furniture which have caused a greater problem for the inhabitants to focus on. (c) The need to avoid raising all kinds of expectations, given the unsolved living situation of some of the respondents and our inability to give or to influence any solution to their living problems.

## D. THE BUDGET

The budget for the DREF operation was CHF 185,622. Upon finalisation of activities, there remains a balance of CHF 17,305 which will be returned to the DREF account per standard IFRC regulations. Please refer to the final financial statement – [appended to this report](#) – for further details.

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. DG ECHO has replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation.*

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

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



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



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



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

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/11-2019/06	Operation	MDRRU025
Budget Timeframe	2018/11-2019/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Jul/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRRU025 - Russia - Floods in Krasnodar Krai

Operating Timeframe: 11 Nov 2018 to 25 Apr 2019

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>185,622</b>
DREF Allocations	185,622
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-168,317</b>
Closing Balance	<b>17,305</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	83,603	85,400	-1,798
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	28,649	28,371	278
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	31,524	22,095	9,429
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration		3	-3
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>143,775</b>	<b>135,869</b>	<b>7,906</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	13,786	13,713	73
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	10,650	5,801	4,849
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	17,411	12,934	4,477
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>41,847</b>	<b>32,448</b>	<b>9,399</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>185,622</b>	<b>168,317</b>	<b>17,305</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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## MDRRU025 - Russia - Floods in Krasnodar Krai

Operating Timeframe: 11 Nov 2018 to 25 Apr 2019

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>124,968</b>	<b>7,032</b>
Clothing & Textiles	78,000	79,332	-1,332
Food	26,400	26,639	-239
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,600	18,996	8,604
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>4,672</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	5,100		5,100
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,200	1,628	-428
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>22,945</b>	<b>14,327</b>	<b>8,618</b>
International Staff	10,000		10,000
National Staff		609	-609
National Society Staff	11,400	12,982	-1,582
Volunteers	1,545	735	810
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>9</b>
Workshops & Training	3,000	2,991	9
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>10,048</b>	<b>14,130</b>	<b>-4,082</b>
Travel	4,800	8,321	-3,521
Information & Public Relations	1,900	1,518	382
Office Costs	2,000	1,572	428
Communications	1,348	941	407
Financial Charges		1,668	-1,668
Other General Expenses		111	-111
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>11,329</b>	<b>10,273</b>	<b>1,056</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	11,329	10,273	1,056
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>185,622</b>	<b>168,317</b>	<b>17,305</b>

## Annex 1: Photos.

### MDRRU025 DREF Operation: Floods in Krasnodar Krai



**Image 1.** Local Administration in Apsheronk was totally destroyed after flood. It was decided not to restore it, but to build the new one. Even documents and some belongings of the staff are still there, covered with mud. *Photo by IFRC*



**Image 2.** Volunteers of the Russian Red Cross do the unloading of food parcels in Tuapse. *Photo by Russian Red Cross*



**Image 3.** Distribution of food parcels was monitored by RRC HQ and IFRC. *Photo by IFRC*



**Image 4.** Blankets distributed to people affected by floods. *Photo by IFRC*



**Image 5.** Each parcel with hygiene items also contained a leaflet on how to be safe during floods. *Photo by IFRC*

**Image 6.** A woman is reading leaflet on safe behaviour during floods. *Photo by IFRC*



**Image 7.** Post-distribution monitoring. Selection of the houses to be visited. *Photo by IFRC*



**Image 8.** Nataliya from Oktyabrski receives relief support. She said that for the first time her house was flooded in 1987 (50 cm of water in the house), then in 1991 (3 metres of water in the house), in 2010 (1.5 m of water in the house) and in 2018 (1.5 m of water in the house and 2 m of water in the fields, including 50 cm of mud). The floods in 2018 was totally different from all the previous floods. Normally with the fast mountain rivers the water quickly comes and goes, but this time water came twice – in the evening and then in the morning and the water needed more time to take off, more than 20 hours. Thus, the damage was devastating. It's the first time she received support from the Red Cross. According to her opinion, the food parcel is very good, the hygiene parcel is more intended for women's usage and the bedding items is just something they needed. *Photo by IFRC.*



**Image 9.** Elena from Apsheonsk is a mother of three children (8 years old, 7 years old, 3 months old). The flood ruined her house and now they have to rent one. The water was in the house for 36 hours. The state will support them with resettlement. It's the first time she received help from the Red Cross. *Photo by IFRC.*



**Image 10.** The volunteers who supported DREF operation most, received the letters of gratitude during the Lessons Learned Workshop. *Photo by Russian Red Cross*