

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Serbia: Floods

DREF operation final report	Operation n° MDRRS013
Date of issue: 31 March 2020	Glide n° FL-2019-000052-SRB
Operation start date: 3 June 2019	Operation end date: 12 October 2019
Host National Society: Red Cross of Serbia	Operation budget: CHF 179,857
Number of people affected: 11,650	Number of people assisted: 7,650
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: N/A	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Emergency Management of the Ministry of Interior, members of the Municipal Emergency Response headquarters (municipal emergency services)	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In the last two weeks of May 2019, Republic of Serbia was affected by heavy rain and hailstorms. On 3 June 2019, Moravicki, Raski, Sumadijski and Pomoravski districts were affected by floods and flash floods due to the heavy rainfalls (80-100 litres per square meter). 20 cities and municipalities in the central and western parts of Serbia (Kraljevo, Novi Pazar, Paracin, Sremska Mitrovica, Knic, Arilje, Lucani, Tutin, Trstenik, Pozega, Vrnjacka banja, Koceljeva, Rekovac, Gornji Milanovac, Ljig, Cacak, Ivanjica, Aleksinac, Prokuplje and Krupanj) were reported to be affected by flash floods and floods as a consequence of the heavy rains. Several hundreds of hectares of agricultural land have been destroyed. 13 municipalities declared state of emergency on 3 June, and following more rainfalls, additional seven municipalities declared state of emergency between 5 and 7 June 2019.



Image 1: Flooded area and collapsed infrastructure in Kraljevo, Sirca.
Photo: Red Cross of Serbia

The City of Kraljevo was one of the most affected localities, heavy rains caused floods in the whole municipality. River Morava and local streams flooded fields and roads and the accumulated water damaged several rural roads and bridges. First days from disaster more than 450 households in Kraljevo municipality were affected in 46 settlements from which the most affected were Sirca, Kovaci, Ribnica, Grdica, Adrani, Mrsac, Vrdila as well as the city center of the City of Kraljevo. Some of the roads and railway infrastructure in this area were impassable: more than 200 people were cut off in the settlements of Grdica, Adrani and Sirca. With the situation deteriorating on 7 June, 2,000 people had no access to safe drinking water, due to the damaged water supply system. In total 1,100 households in Kraljevo reported damages due to floods happened in June 2019.

Another strongly affected area was the municipality of Lucani, where heavy rain falls caused flash floods in villages Vica, Vuckovica and Guca. Guca was the most flooded village in the municipality, approximately 300 households were

reported to be affected, out of which, 150 people were evacuated on 3 June. They have been accommodated with their relatives and neighbours. The warehouse building of the local Red Cross branch was also flooded. By the end of the DREF operation, four people were still out of their houses. According to the assessment conducted by the Red Cross and local emergency headquarters, in total 551 people were affected in this region

State of emergency was also declared by the local self-government in the municipality of Knic on 3 June. In the village Gruza, 50 households were flooded. According to the local emergency HQ in Knic, 350 people are directly affected, and 75 were evacuated from their homes. On 6 June, after additional rainfalls 1,500 people were reported to be in need of water due to the not functional water supply system in the area. In total, after additional assessments and it was identifies that 4,500 people were affected by this disasters in this region.

In municipality of Trstenik, 120 households were reported to be affected by floods on 3 June. On 6 June, around 2,500 people in different parts of the municipality were facing challenges in accessing safe drinking water in this region.

On 3 June, early in the morning, in the municipality of Ivanjica flash floods hit households in settlements Luke, Osonica, Prilike, Rascici and Marine reke. More than 30 households were partially damaged. One person was injured and three evacuated from their homes. Till the end of the operation, 82 households in total in Ivanjica reported damages from this disaster.

On 6 June, flash floods hit several households in Krupanj. Based on later assessments done by the local Red Cross branch and emergency headquarters, a total of 99 households were affected. Drinking water was declared unsafe in the entire municipality by the local emergency HQ. 5,000 people were reported to be in need of drinking water, including 1,500 children in schools and kindergartens.



Image 2: Flooded area in Lucani.
Photo: Red Cross of Serbia

Table 1 - Overview of affected population:

No..	Municipality	Number of affected households	Number of affected people	Number of evacuated people	Number of people in need for water
1	Aleksinac	10	30	-	-
2	Gornji Milanovac	2	6	4	-
3	Ivanjica	82	246	-	-
4	Knic	1,045	3,150	75	2,000
5	Koceljeva	16	103	-	-
6	Kraljevo	1,100	3,500	121	2,000
7	Lucani	300	551	150	-
8	Trstenik	120	470	-	2,500
9	Svilajnac	9	26	-	15
10	Ljig	19	165	-	-
11	Prokuplje	22	82	-	-
12	Despotovac	9	38	-	-
13	Krupanj	99	300	-	5,000
14	Cacak	170	360	-	480
TOTAL		3,003	9,027	350	11,995

Summary of the response

Overview of Host National Society

The Red Cross of Serbia is experienced in responding to floods, assisting people in need, implementing relief distribution and organizing basic cash and voucher assistance. The disaster response system of RCS is organized on three levels. Local Red Cross branches which are present in almost all municipalities constitute the first, basic level of response.

The National Society (NS) maintains a solid disaster response stock, which enables RCS to intervene immediately, starting from the first hours of any disaster. In the last two years, RCS has responded to disasters in Serbia by engaging own stocks and did not require DREF support. Last year, in March, May, June and July, RCS provided assistance to 3,109 people in response to floods in the same areas hit by the current disaster. The Red Cross of Serbia has solid logistics capacities, and specially trained NDRTs for SAR, assessment and coordination, and a Mobile technical team which is able to assist people with water pumping, cleaning, disinfection and wall dehumidification.

In some part of Serbia more rainfalls happened in the 24-48 hours following the onset of the disaster, therefore RCS alerted 15 members of the NDRT for SAR in flooded areas, as well members of Mobile technical team.

Local Red Cross branches engaged local Red Cross professionals, disaster response units and volunteers. In Gornji Milanovac, local Red Cross branch (RCB) participated in the evacuation of four people. In Ivanjica and Kraljevo, local RCB provided PSS to affected people and supported people in cleaning houses and filling sandbags. In the first 24 hours, local RCB in Lucani distributed food items for 30 households. Local Red Cross branch in Knic, Aleksinac and Prokuplje, in cooperation with local emergency HQ, distributed water and hygiene and food items to most affected people.

The Red Cross of Serbia, immediately after receiving the first preliminary data from the field on 4 June, distributed the following relief items from its disaster response warehouse to the most affected people:

Table 2 – Overview of items distributed from the emergency stock of the National Society on 4 June 2019

Distributed from the emergency stock of the National Society to affected municipalities (Kraljevo, Lucani, Knic, Trstenik, Ivanjica, Aleksinac, Krupanj, Koceljeva, Despotovac, Prokuplje, Svilajnac)	
Content of assistance	Total
Household Cleaning Set	170
Booklet - Instructions for house cleaning after flood	620
Boots - pair	340
Water - bins	340
Instant soup	3,100
Canned fish – 125gr	6,200
Canned pate – 150gr	1,860
Canned meat (pork) – 150 gr	2,000
Canned meat (beef) -150 gr	4,200
Ready to eat meal - 400gr	1,160
Raincoats	2,480
Hygiene sets	459
Bottled water (lit)	10,080
Water reservoirs (1,500 L)	15

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

RCS maintained close communication and coordination with IFRC Regional Office for Europe (ROE) and the regional RCRC Movement partners, such as the Bulgarian Red Cross and the Red Cross of North Macedonia, which were informed about the situation. Given the capacity and vast experience of RCS in responding to floods and other disasters,



Image 3: Kraljevo RCB rapid assessment.
Photo: Red Cross of Serbia



Image 4: Distribution of water reservoirs.
Photo: Red Cross of Serbia

no external assistance was required. From the first day of the emergency, RCS HQ has been in contact and shared information with IFRC ROE, where staff has been providing support to the RCS.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

According to the Law on disaster risk reduction and disaster management of the Republic of Serbia, local Red Cross branches and RCS HQ are involved in coordination and decision-making processes and are included in the state Emergency Headquarters. Affected municipalities in cooperation with the Sector for Emergency of the Ministry of Interior (firefighters and civil protection) organized the evacuations and first activities of pumping water out of the affected areas. In Aleksinac, the voluntary firefighter association provided support for pumping out water from flooded houses with two mud pumps. In Lucani, the Rotary Club from Cacak provided support to 6 affected households with electronic devices. Public health institutions, public water service companies, other public companies, local health institutions and the Serbian Armed Forces were also on the ground providing support to the affected population. Public health institutions were the leading governmental bodies in charge of the disinfection process and the monitoring of the epidemiological situation. Local public water companies were managing the process of water purification and distribution, while the Serbian armed forces was focused on reconstructing temporary bridges and on some infrastructural repairs. However, neither the Regional public health institutions nor the local water companies had the necessary resources to mobilize to meet the needs of all the people affected by these floods. Therefore, RCS has been requested to fill the gaps and provide complimentary assistance also in the form of water and disinfection items. There were also fundraising initiatives led by local citizens (NGO "Local front" in Kraljevo).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The Red Cross of Serbia addressed the immediate needs of the most affected people in six municipalities (Lucani, Knic, Kraljevo, Trstenik, Ivanjica, Koceljeva) in the first 48-72 hours of the disaster. Later on, RCS has been additionally responding to the needs of people in the form of providing drinking water due to the collapsed water systems in municipalities Knic, Kraljevo, Trstenik, Cacak and Krupanj. In municipalities of Knic (1,500 people), Kraljevo (2,000 people), Trstenik (2,500), Krupanj (5,000 people and 1,500 children in schools) and Cacak (150 people) water systems were out of order.

There was a need to protect hygiene conditions of families that are at or under the poverty line and were affected by floods. The assessment conducted by the local Red Cross branches and local emergency HQ identified the following needs of the affected population:

- The nutrition needs of those who have been evacuated and temporarily sheltered with relatives and neighbours had to be covered by distributing emergency food items.
- Distribution of household cleaning set for households that are the most affected by the flood.
- Provision of emergency relief to affected households through the deployment of mobile technical teams, in order to help people by pumping the water out of their houses. It was also necessary to conduct disinfection activities and to provide wall dehumidifiers as soon as possible, in coordination with the regional public health institutions.
- Distribution of hygiene parcels and other non-food items (rubber boots and raincoats) as identified during the assessments.
- Assistance for people in settlements cut off by the flood needed to be organized through the water ways, using the help of water rescue teams.
- Water tanks needed to be placed in the closest locations of the peoples' houses to support urgent water needs until the public water system was restored.
- Cash assistance was needed to the most affected families, in order to support restoration of shelter and livelihoods.

The primary focus of the operation was to meet the immediate needs of affected people; however, planning has already started to also support their recovery, involving activities in the following areas: ongoing participatory health risk and public awareness campaign; water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and shelter.

Due to the RCS facing an increasing number of requests for assistance as the situation was evolving, local RC branches and NDRTs were doing a rapid assessment to identify further needs of the affected population. As the situation was still unstable and large areas were still under water, continued assessments were conducted to gain a better understanding of damages and needs. This was conducted by the local Red Cross branches in coordination with local emergency bodies, local social welfare centres and health centres. Support was provided to groups at risk: the elderly, families with women as breadwinners and people with disabilities to make sure that no one is left out and needs are fulfilled.

Targeting

The list of people RCS was working with was prepared by RCS in cooperation with the Emergency Headquarters of the affected municipalities. The lists was cross shared in the local coordination meetings of the Emergency HQ.

Based on the assessment, it was planned that the proposed operation would support the immediate needs of **7,650 people** with drinking water and among them, **2,139 people** (713 households, which are the most vulnerable) with other relief items in 13 municipalities including Aleksinac, Gornji Milanovac, Ivanjica, Knic, Koceljeva, Kraljevo, Lucani,

Trstenik, Svilajnac, Cacak, Prokuplje, Despotovac and Krupanj. The locations of assistance were defined based on the outcomes of the rapid assessment and the requests expressed by the local authorities of the municipalities. Defining the target locations was closely coordinated and mutually agreed on with all stakeholders. The operation prioritized the elderly, women-headed households, groups most at risk, who have been identified based on their level of vulnerability in coping with disasters.

Most of evacuated people and people who remained in their households but were affected by the floods were supported with emergency family canned food parcels. In addition to emergency food, the aforementioned population was assisted with household cleaning sets, hygiene family parcels as well as with water for a maximum of 10 days until sanitary conditions, electricity and water supplies were restored.

Based on the results of the detailed assessment that was completed at the end of June, it was planned that the selected families would be supported through the DREF operation with family food parcels in second and third month of the operation to ensure meeting their nutrition-related needs (each family would receive one parcel in the implementation period). It was also planned that people found to be the most affected and the most vulnerable would be supported with cash assistance in *shelter* and *livelihoods* areas of focus.

When selecting people for cash assistance, priority was given to households that are the most damaged and to:

- families evacuated and hosted by relatives or friends, and also to those hosting them;
- families with women as breadwinners (widows), elderly couples, young couples with small children;
- families who are not recipients of any substantial assistance, by government, NGOs and other organizations.

Scenario planning

Although there were no further heavy rains after 7 June, water levels remained high in local and regional rivers, which in case of additional rainfall could cause repeated flooding in already affected areas.

As it was predicted for the most likely scenario, in the coming weeks from trigger date the weather condition significantly improved with no further rainfalls and with increasing temperatures in areas affected on the beginning of June. This weather condition helped water to withdraw to the riverbed, which facilitated water pumping from the households and also sped up the cleaning of affected households. Decreased water levels and good weather conditions also enabled authorities and the RCS to accelerate the recovery process: households were disinfected and dehumidified, which took, as predicted, at least two months in most of affected areas. Completion of reconstruction works of the damaged infrastructure (roads, electricity, water system) in the affected municipalities was also dependent on weather conditions and the water levels.

Risk analysis

In some areas of the affected municipalities the water level was high and due to the flash floods, infrastructure has been damaged, roads have been blocked at the starting of the operation. These circumstances created operational risks, which could have an impact on relief and other assistance efforts. In some areas, authorities issued warnings about the quality of drinking water. Rising temperatures increase the risk of epidemics related to the decaying carcasses of animals killed by the flood. During the response activities RC members faced with risks related to environment:

Table 3 - Risk analysis table:

RC task	Hazard	Type of risk	Mitigation measure
Needs assessment	Flooded area	- Body injury; - Health risks related to infections from contaminated (flooded) area;	- Proper protection equipment; - Proper preventive procedure for decontamination;
Relief distribution	Damaged infrastructure	- Traffic and mechanical injuries	- Safe distribution places

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The overall operational objective was to provide immediate assistance to 7,650 people in the form of safe drinking water, and to 2,139 people (713 households) in other forms of relief such as food, hygiene and household items, support in rehabilitating/cleaning houses and cash assistance. The operations were carried out in 13 municipalities affected by floods and flash floods: Aleksinac, Gornji Milanovac, Ivanjica, Knic, Koceljeva, Kraljevo, Lucani, Trstenik, Svilajnac, Ljig, Prokuplje, Despotovac and Krupanj.

Table 4 - Preview of reached households:

No.	Municipality	Shelter HH supported in total	Livelihoods and basic needs HH supported in total	Health HH supported in total	WASH	
					HH / BnF supported in total	
					hygiene parcels	water beneficiaries
1	Aleksinac	4	4	5	5	-
2	Gornji Milanovac	2	-	2	-	-
3	Ivanjica	14	40	40	-	-
4	Knic	50	50	80	50	3,000
5	Koceljeva	14	14	14	9	-
6	Kraljevo	300	300	300	200	2,000
7	Lucani	99	150	184	100	-
8	Trstenik	45	80	80	25	200
9	Svilajnac	26	9	9	6	5
10	Ljig	-	-	-	-	-
11	Prokuplje	28	-	28	5	-
12	Despotovac	6	-	9	9	-
13	Krupanj	65	65	20	50	1,800
14	Cacak	1	10	10	20	80
TOTAL		654	722	781	479	8,854

Implemented strategy

In order to accomplish the overall objective, the Red Cross of Serbia with its operational local Red Cross branches, staff and volunteers organised in local and National Disaster Response Teams, continued their presence and activities in the affected areas. The RCS was focusing on the provision of emergency food, water, hygiene items, psychosocial support and cash assistance, with different items and services provided to recipients based on need. The NS also assisted in the cleaning process with water pumping, disinfection, and dehumidification. *For more details, please refer to the "Detailed operational plan" section of this report.*

Operational support services

RCS responded to this disaster in first 24 hours with capacity needed to support affected population and work of local Red Cross branches on the field. New context of June 2019 floods was related to changing nature of floods that required to be faster with response. RCS in future will adjust its response mechanism with a purpose to be faster with its own capacities. Disaster seasonal calendar now is changed. Floods in last two years in Serbia are usually happening in June and July. In this period, because of summer holidays and the nature of disasters it is difficult to have full involvement and interest of other external stakeholders to follow the action needed to support people in need.

Human resources (HR)

During the first seven days, more than 257 RC interventions done by volunteers were on the field. In total, 100 volunteers and 47 staff from NS headquarter and municipal branches were involved in the emergency operation. During June and July, as well in September in Lucane and Kraljevo, 30 members of the NDRT of the Red Cross of Serbia were deployed to carry out most needed and difficult tasks. No international staff deployment was planned within the DREF implementation timeframe.

Logistics and supply chain

The Red Cross of Serbia has a logistic department and procurement guidelines which follow the IFRC's procurement standards and the locally pertaining legal requirements. The warehouse of the NS is well maintained, and the transport capacities are ready to respond to an emergency situation. Procurements were done in several different calls for different goods, and decisions for best bidders were done in consultation with ROE. Procurements were run nationally and after that distributed locally.

Information technologies (IT)

The Red Cross of Serbia maintained the communication with its operational RC branches, teams and volunteers using regular telephone lines, mobile phones and different mobile applications. On the field, RCS included VHF radios for better tactical coordination between the NDRTs.

Communications

The visibility of Red Cross of Serbia activities on the field was reinforced with proper information dissemination to the media on all National Society activities during relief distribution, recovery rescue activities and activities carried out in local communities. Operation-related news and photos were disseminated through electronic media, newspapers, social media and the RCS's own website. Ad hoc communication channels were used to reach out to the most isolated people, including elderly with limited knowledge of electronic media, if needed.

Security

Due to the flash floods, and in a few locations due to the damaged infrastructure, the risk of injury to volunteers during relief and recovery activities were high. RC staff and volunteers received proper individual and collective safety equipment, as well briefings before beginning activities in the field in order to be informed about risks in flooded areas. All disaster response volunteers of the National Society have participated in first aid training and basic disaster management training.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The Red Cross of Serbia was monitoring the implementation of activities. A one-day lessons learned and planning workshop was organised in the beginning of July. This workshop was organised to apply lessons learned during the first month of operation in activities planned in next two months of the operation. The IFRC Regional Office for Europe was monitoring the implementation of activities by receiving monthly updates from the Red Cross of Serbia. Brief daily, weekly and monthly updates were provided by local RC branches to the National Society. According to the RCS SOPs, field reporting was implemented on a daily basis. Beneficiary satisfaction survey was organised through interviews conducted by NDRT, local staff and volunteers. In total, 98 interviews were conducted in the 11 most affected municipalities.

At the end of the operation on 8 October 2019, a lessons learned workshop was organized in order to evaluate the operation, with the participation of local Red Cross representatives and major local partners such as the municipality authorities where the operations took place. Lessons learned were also conducted with engaged volunteers and NDRTs at the end of operation.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The Red Cross of Serbia ensured that affected people in areas of the operation are consulted regarding their needs and understand why assistance is being provided, based on what criteria and to whom. This was conducted during rapid and detailed assessment process, as well during contacts conducted through CVA implementation planning.

Post distribution monitoring included satisfaction and quality elements to ensure that the data collected reflects recipients' experiences of Red Cross services and activities, and provides guidance for the identification of best practice, future adaptation and improvement.

Administration and Finance

The operation relied on the existing financial management and administration systems in Serbia, as well on the financial procedure of the RCS and support - if needed - from IFRC. Provisions were made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses (refer to budget).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 2,229

Male: 1,086

Female: 1,143

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households provided with support	650	654
# households are provided with cleaning sets and other shelter emergency items	650	654
Narrative description of achievements		

The Red Cross of Serbia assisted at least 654 households (2,229 people) in 11 flood-affected municipalities (Aleksinac, Gornji Milanovac, Ivanjica, Knic, Koceljeva, Kraljevo, Lucani, Trstenik, Svilajnac, Prokuplje, Krupanj).

Local Red Cross branches engaged local Red Cross professionals, disaster response units and volunteers. In Gornji Milanovac, local Red Cross branch (RCB) participated in the evacuation of four people. In Ivanjica and Kraljevo, local RCB provided PSS to affected people and supported people in cleaning houses and filling sandbags. The Red Cross of Serbia, immediately after receiving the first preliminary data from the field on 4 June, distributed the following relief items from its disaster response warehouse to the most affected people:

Table 5 – Shelter sector - distributed from the emergency stock of the National Society:

Distributed from the emergency stock of the National Society						
Content of assistance	Kraljevo	Lucani	Knic	Trstenik	Ivanjica	Total
Household Cleaning Set	70	50	15	25	10	170
Booklet - Instructions for house cleaning after flood	300	150	50	80	40	620
Boots - pair	140	100	30	50	20	340
Water - bins	140	100	30	50	20	340
Raincoats	1,200	600	200	320	160	2,480

The number of raincoats distributed do not increase the total number of people assisted.

Red Cross of Serbia has deployed 32 NDRT members to support needs assessment and local public health institutions in process of household disinfection and raising awareness among affected population how to protect their family members and prepare for disinfection. During this operation The Red Cross of Serbia and local Red Cross branches has distributed and engaged in:

- Disinfection activities carried out in 3 municipalities in which 10,705 m² of 124 households were disinfected, and 400 people in those family were more prone to diseases.



Image 6: Red Cross teams pumping out water from flooded area. Photo: Red Cross of Serbia



Image 5: Red Cross teams conducting disinfection of flooded households. Photo: Red Cross of Serbia

- Pumping out water from flooded facilities and areas was carried out in 4 settlements in cooperation with Public company "Vodovod" Kraljevo and Firefighting Unit. Members of NDRT of the Red Cross of Serbia pumped out 1,810,750 litres of water from the flooded area. The Red Cross of Serbia has deployed additionally high capacity pump, four mud pumps and four submersible pumps.
- Dehumidification activities:

Table 6 - Dehumidification engaged capacity and reached households:

Municipality	Number of dehumidifiers	Area dehumidified (square meters)	Number of households	Number of people reached
In total	114	11,423	191	565
Lučani	50	6,249	62	186
Kraljevo	40	2,700	85	255
Ivanjica	6	848	14	42
Trstenik	3	0	3	9
Koceljeva	2	466	7	7
Prokuplje	4	370	4	16
Svilajnac	5	520	7	21
Despotovac	1	120	6	18
Gornji Milanovac	2	150	2	8
Čačak	1	0	1	3

Additionally, household cleaning sets were provided to most vulnerable households in the second month of the operation:

Table 7 - Additionally distributed household cleaning sets

Assistance Item	Kraljevo	Lucani	Knic	Koceljeva	Trstenik	Svilajnac	Krupanj	Total
Household Cleaning Set	200 from stock + 30	49	12	14	20	9	65	399

During July 2019, the Red Cross of Serbia received procured goods and replenished its stock of 300 household cleaning sets. Equipment used for water pumping, dehumidification and disinfection after use were serviced and prepared to be used for some new operations.

Item	Quantity	Unit
Dishwasher sponge, abrasive, minimum 4.5cm x 9cm	4	Pcs.
Surface disinfectant liquid - Asepsol equivalent 5%	4	Lit.
Rubber gloves	3	Pair
Broom plastic,	1	Pcs.
Broken sorghum, with a long handle	2	Pcs.
Kitchen towel 60cm x 50cm	3	Pcs.
Dishwasher liquid, minimum 8% of the active substance	3	Lit.
Detergent for laundry	6	kg.
Garbage bag 120 lit 10 in the package	3	set.
Disinfectant and floor cleaning liquid - Asepsol 1:10	4	lit.



Image 7 - RC Distribution of household cleaning set in Svilajnac. Photo: Red Cross of Serbia

Challenges

- New nature of floods is forcing local actors to be more efficient, ready to respond faster, and change their action due to changing nature of disaster consequences.
- It is expected from local authorities that local Red Cross branches should have already prepared stocks for shelter relief. Not enough capacity in local RC branches to manage stocks and their replenishment from local authorities.
- Engaging local volunteers in higher risk activities such are water pumping and disinfection.

Lessons Learned

- Local Red Cross branches expressed that their contingency planning should be better: They were also focusing on equipment for rapid deployment of people and early actions.
- There is a need to have an MoU signed with local state authorities for first response capacity and adequate relief on stock.
- It is very important to be as quick as possible with affected population, with light relief items but with strong presence in the community.
- There is a need to have larger number of volunteers in community who can be engaged in case of disaster.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,950

Male: 950

Female: 1,000

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of food parcels provided	650	650
# of households provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash	300	257

Narrative description of achievements

The Red Cross of Serbia assisted a total of 650 households (1,950 people) in ten flood-affected municipalities (Aleksinac, Ivanjica, Knic, Koceljeva, Kraljevo, Lucani, Trstenik, Svilajnac, Prokuplje, Krupanj) with 650 emergency canned food parcels.

In the first 24 hours, local RCB in Lucani distributed food parcels from its local stock for 30 households. The Red Cross of Serbia, immediately after receiving the first preliminary data from the field on 4 June, distributed the following relief items from its disaster response warehouse to the most affected people:

Table 8- Emergency canned food parcels distributed from the emergency stock of the National Society (excluding parcels distributed from Lucan branch local stock):

Distributed from the emergency stock of the National Society						
Content of assistance	Kraljevo	Lucani	Knic	Trstenik	Ivanjica	Total
Instant soup	1,500	750	250	400	200	3,100
Canned fish – 125gr	3,000	1,500	500	800	400	6,200
Canned pate – 150gr	900	450	150	240	120	1,860
Canned meat (pork) – 150 gr	0	1,500	500	0	0	2,000
Canned meat (beef) -150 gr	3,000	0	0	800	400	4,200
Ready to eat meal – 400gr	600	300	100	160	0	1,160
Total number of parcels containing the above items	300	150	50	80	40	620

During the operation the Red Cross of Serbia has procured next items to replenish its stock:

Table 9.1 - Replenished emergency canned food parcel

	Sector	Items procured	Quantity
1.	Livelihoods and basic needs	Canned food items	601 parcels

Table 9.2 - Content of emergency canned food parcel:

Item	Quantity	Unit measures
Instant soup	5	Pcs.
Canned fish (150 gr)	10	Pcs.
Meat pate (150 gr)	3	Pcs.
Canned meat (150 gr)	10	Pcs.
Ready-to-eat meals (300 gr)	2	Pcs.
Cardboard packaging	1	Pcs.

According to the rapid assessment, need for continued assistance in food provision in the second and third month was very important. Therefore, in the second month of the operation, RCS distributed family food parcels to affected families.

Table 10.1- Distributed family food parcels:

Distributed items during July and August									
Items distributed	Kraljevo	Lucani	Knic	Trstenik	Koceljeva	Svilajnac	Krupanj	Ivanjica	Total
Family food parcels	230	49	14	30	14	9	65	1	412

These parcels were distributed mainly to 412 households (1,320 affected people) who have already received emergency canned food, since their situation continued to be dire. Part of the family food parcels were also be

distributed to population that did not receive emergency canned food parcels. All food items distributed are in line with Sphere standard requirements.

Table 10.2- Content of family food parcel:

Item	Quantity	Unit measures
Flour	10	kg
Corn flour 1/1	5	kg
Oil 1/1	2	lit
Salt 1/1	1	kg
Crystal sugar 1/1	1	kg
Beans 1/1	2	kg
Rice 1/1	2	kg
Pasta	3	kg
Instant soup	15	sachets
Canned Meat 150gr	15	pcs.
Ready-to-eat Meals 300gr	15	pcs.
Tea	1	box
Cardboard boxes – packaging with printed labels and text content	1	piece



Image 8- RC Distribution of Family food packages in Koceljewa. Photo: Red Cross of Serbia

Among the selected 650 households, 911 people (257 families), who were considered to be the most affected and those who were living on poverty line received unconditional cash grant (CHF 255 per family) for flood destroyed livelihoods and basic needs. To select the most affected and vulnerable people for cash assistance, the rapid assessment data was cross-checked with data from the damage assessment, which is done by the state authorities. Damage assessment was a slow strictly administrative process most of the time lasting for months. Therefore, it was decided to cover the needs of the most affected people with in-kind food assistance until the list of targeted people for cash assistance was completed. The process of selection took place with the help of the local Red Cross branches, who had lists from the local commissions. In this list households were classified from 1st (less damage) to 6th category (worst damage – house at risk for living). Local Red Cross branches were cross checking this data with data from detailed assessment, local social welfare institutions and health institutions.

Red Cross of Serbia received from local branches the proposed list of households who are most vulnerable and after this were cross checked on National level with Public office for investment of the Republic of Serbia who are having a mandate to verify conducted damage assessments done by local damage assessment commissions. After these checks, final lists of households were sent to local Red Cross branches where agreements were signed between with representatives of damaged and most affected households. These agreements were sent to Red Cross of Serbia (one copy was given to household representative and one was in local Red Cross branch). After receiving signed agreements RCS was creating a summary list for cash transfers and sending them to Financial service provider. Financial Service provider was Komercijalna bank a.d. This FSP provided their service gave in this operation free of charge, and it has good cooperation in previous disasters and CVA activities with RCS of Serbia. Agreement with this FSP was signed in July 2019. In total RCS of Serbia made three transfers through this FSP for 257 households:

Table 11- Overview of cash transfers for households:

No.	Municipality	I transfer	II transfer	III transfer	Total transfer
1	Ivanjica	-	-	1	1
2	Knic	19	1		20
3	Kraljevo	73	25	75	173
4	Lucani	0	41	14	55
5	Trstenik	1			1
6	Krupanj		1	6	7
Total number of transfers for households		93	68	96	257

Challenges

- Long lasting process of damage assessment conducted by the local commissions and verifying process from Public investment office of the Republic of Serbia;
- Low capacity and experience in local Red Cross branches due to CVA capacities. RCS enhance this capacity by preparing local RC branches to a CVA process and recalling their memory on how to apply CVA procedure and steps when implementing cash assistance.

Lessons Learned

- RCS gain an experience for future CVA activities how to be more efficient and more independent regarding the beneficiary list. These findings will be adopted in current cash assistance procedure of the RCS.



Health

People reached: 2,540

Male: 1,238

Female: 1,302

Indicators:	Target	Actual																																													
# of affected people and RCS staff and volunteers provided with PSS	2,500	2,540																																													
Narrative description of achievements																																															
<p>Red Cross of Serbia provided basic PSS to 2,390 people through daily activities and assistance. Special attention was given to the 150 RCS staff and volunteers engaged in the operation. For NDRTs after the deployments during the debriefing special attention was put on their stress and wellbeing. During the rapid assessments and further detailed assessments, local Red Cross branches in all 13 municipalities were paying attention on populations heightened stress, disappointment and tiredness from repeatedly facing the problems caused by regular floods.</p>																																															
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Table 12 - Health sector - RCS provided basis PSS</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Municipality</th> <th>PSS basis provided to # households</th> <th>PSS provided to # of individuals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Lucani</td><td>184</td><td>552</td></tr> <tr><td>Kraljevo</td><td>300</td><td>900</td></tr> <tr><td>Krupanj</td><td>20</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Aleksinac</td><td>5</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Knic</td><td>80</td><td>240</td></tr> <tr><td>Ivanjica</td><td>40</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>Trstenik</td><td>80</td><td>240</td></tr> <tr><td>Koceljeva</td><td>14</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr><td>Prokuplje</td><td>28</td><td>112</td></tr> <tr><td>Svilajnac</td><td>9</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>Despotovac</td><td>9</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr><td>Gornji Milanovac</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Cacak</td><td>10</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>781</td><td>2,390</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Municipality	PSS basis provided to # households	PSS provided to # of individuals	Lucani	184	552	Kraljevo	300	900	Krupanj	20	60	Aleksinac	5	15	Knic	80	240	Ivanjica	40	120	Trstenik	80	240	Koceljeva	14	56	Prokuplje	28	112	Svilajnac	9	27	Despotovac	9	38	Gornji Milanovac	0	0	Cacak	10	30	Total	781	2,390
Municipality	PSS basis provided to # households	PSS provided to # of individuals																																													
Lucani	184	552																																													
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Gornji Milanovac	0	0																																													
Cacak	10	30																																													
Total	781	2,390																																													
<p>In period from 28-30 August 2019, volunteers and staff received training in community based psychosocial support. In total 20 volunteers, NDRTs and staff were present on this training, which provided additional skills and knowledge to participants and helped to refresh their previous one. Participants were able to transfer skills and knowledge that they gain during the training.</p>																																															
Challenges																																															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the challenges in this area was how to note and report about provided basis of PSS support. 																																															
Lessons Learned																																															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It means a lot to affected population when they are visited and helped by the Red Cross as soon as possible. 																																															



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 8,854

Male: 4,314

Female: 4,540

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% affected population with reduced risk of diseases	65%	65%
# of affected municipalities monitored in coordination with local officials	20	13
# of families provided with hygiene parcels	500	479

Narrative description of achievements

Local Red Cross branch in Knic, Aleksinac and Prokuplje, in cooperation with local emergency HQ, distributed water and hygiene and food items to most affected people. As previously mentioned, RCS provided in first 24 hours with household cleaning sets booklets - instructions for house cleaning after flood. Along with hygiene family kits, leaflets for prevention of Jaundice were also distributed. These leaflets were shared electronically also with local Red Cross branches. In total 620 booklets and 1,600 leaflets were distributed to 479 families reaching about 2,400 people affected. RCS of Serbia has distributed 479 hygiene parcels for 1,598 affected individuals (479 families).

The Red Cross of Serbia during the operation has distributed and engaged:

- 16 water tanks of 1,500 litres (8 tanks were installed in Kraljevo, 5 were installed in municipality of Knić and 3 were placed in municipality of Krupanj). This water tanks provided provision of clean drinkable water for 6,500 affected persons;
- 260 jerry cans of 20 litres from which 100 pcs were distributed in Cacak and 160 in Trstenik;
- 100 jerry cans with tap were distributed to Knic;
- 10,000 litres of bottled water, was distributed for the most vulnerable citizens: Kraljevo 3,150 litres, Knić – 2,520 liters, Krupnja – 3,150 litres and Trstenik – 1,260 litres;
- 459 hygiene packages were distributed in Kraljevo, Lucani, Knić, Koceljevo, Trstenik, Krupanj, Aleksinac, Svilajnac, Prokuplje and Despotovac, and 20 were distributed by RC branch in Cacak.

Table 13 - WASH sector – Preview of distributed family hygiene kits and liquids for disinfection:

No	Municipality	# of family hygiene kits		# of liquid for disinfection	
		# households	# people	# households	# people
	Total	479	1,598	450	1,364
1	Lucani	100	436	100	300
2	Kraljevo	200	600	200	600
3	Krupanj	50	150	50	150
4	Aleksinac	5	15	5	15
5	Knić	50	150	50	150
6	Ivanjica	0	0	0	0
7	Trstenik	25	75	25	75
8	Koceljeva	9	36	9	36
9	Prokuplje	5	20	5	20
10	Svilajnac	6	18	6	18
11	Despotovac	9	38	0	0
12	Gornji Milanovac	0	0	0	0
13	Čačak	20	60	0	0

The Red Cross of Serbia has procured goods and replenished the following items.

Table 13.1 – WASH sector – Replenished items

No.	Sector	Items procured	Quantity
2.	WASH	Bottled water (1/2 lit bottle)	20,000 pcs
3.	WASH	Liquid for disinfection of households	300 lit
5.	WASH	Hygiene parcels	433

Table 13.2 – WASH sector – Content of Family hygiene parcels:

Item	Quantity	Unit measures
Clothes detergent, sac 1 kg	1	Pcs.
Shampoo for adults, bottle 500 ml	1	Pcs.
Shampoo for children, bottle 500 ml	1	Pcs.
Soap 100 gr	8	Pcs.
Baby soap	1	Pcs.
Toilette paper 12/1.2-ply	2	Pcs.
Toothbrush, for adults,	2	Pcs.
Toothbrush, for children	2	Pcs.
Toothpaste for adults, 75 ml tube	2	Pcs.
Ladies sanitary pads with wings, 10 pc	2	Pcs.
Baby wet wipes, 72 pcs	2	Pcs.

Challenges
- One of the challenges that local RC branches were facing with was related to logistic capacity to distribute items to affected and the farthest affected population. This was outbalanced with help of local stakeholders and their capacities (local self-government, fighter fighting units, etc.).
Lessons Learned
- Local Red Cross branches expressed that their contingency planning should be better: They were also focusing on equipment for rapid deployment of people and early actions. - There is a need to have an MoU signed with local state authorities for first response capacity and adequate relief on stock (hygiene related).

Strengthen National Society														
Indicators:	Target	Actual												
# of engaged volunteers who are insured.	100	100												
# of volunteers provided with personal protective safety equipment	10	13												
# of staff participating in PECT training;	2	2												
# of RC staff and volunteers participated on lessons learned training.	30	30												
Narrative description of achievements														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCS in cooperation with IFRC ROE has insured 100 volunteers with international insurance. Due to operational plan RCS has procured needed personal protective safety equipment: <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Table 14 - Preview of procured PP safety equipment for volunteers</i></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Description of items</th> <th>Quantity</th> <th>Unit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Personal protective equipment (T-shirt, west, pants, polar)</td> <td>12</td> <td>sets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Personal protective equipment (Mask, gloves, disposable overalls)</td> <td>14</td> <td>sets</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During September 2019. Two participants from RCS attended PECT training held in Austria. The newly-gained knowledge and skills will empower RCS in further implementation of CVA and further development within the NS. In October 2019, RCS of Serbia organised a lessons learned workshop with the participation of 20 persons (volunteers and NDRT members). During this workshop, their satisfaction, safety, engagement and teamwork during the operation was discussed. In general, their impression was that they had enough information for engagement and the teamwork was excellent. It was noted that personal safety equipment for disinfection should be improved and also, higher engagement should be ensured from local volunteers. A beneficiary satisfaction survey was organised through interviews conducted by NDRT, local staff and volunteers. In total 98 interviews were conducted in 11 most affected municipalities. <p><i>Summary of the results of the beneficiary satisfaction survey:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents: 63 man and 35 women. Age groups: 16 people up to 35-year old, 45 people 35-65 years old and 37 people older than 65. 70 % of interviewed people confirmed that the Red Cross was among the first ones, or the only one, who came to assist and assess the needs of vulnerable people: 80 % of interviewed people confirmed that Red Cross of Serbia provided assistance according to their needs; 50% of interviewed people declared that they have received assistance from the Red Cross in first 12 to 24 hours, 15% people in 48 hour and 15% in first week from trigger date. 65% of interviewed people confirmed that people who were giving them assistance and information were clearly marked with Red Cross sign and in RC uniform. 70% of interviewed people declared that they were informed about vulnerability criteria that RC was applying in provision of assistance. 			No.	Description of items	Quantity	Unit	1	Personal protective equipment (T-shirt, west, pants, polar)	12	sets	2	Personal protective equipment (Mask, gloves, disposable overalls)	14	sets
No.	Description of items	Quantity	Unit											
1	Personal protective equipment (T-shirt, west, pants, polar)	12	sets											
2	Personal protective equipment (Mask, gloves, disposable overalls)	14	sets											
Challenges														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRT and other response capacity of the RCS was adequate and very effective. There is a need for yearly refreshments of skills and knowledge. RCS has limited stocks on place, this is affecting efficiency of the NS and possibility of the scope of people that could be supported by the RCS in disasters. One of the challenges that have been addressed by local Red Cross branches and HQ was about demanding reporting. There is a need for automatization process of reporting data. 														
Lessons Learned														
- RC actors should be in daily contact with local emergency stakeholders and have pre signed agreement with local authorities for engagement in disasters.														

D. Budget

The budget for this DREF Operation was CHF 179,857. After the closure of the operation, there remains a balance of CHF 24,259, which will be returned to the DREF account.

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, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Red Cross of Serbia

- **Ljubomir Miladinovic**, Secretary General,
Phone: +381 11 3032 125, email: secretarygeneral@redcross.org.rs
- Ranko Demirovic, Disaster Management coordinator
Phone: +381 11 3032 115 ext. 131 email: ranko@redcross.org.rs

IFRC Regional Office for Europe

- **Seija Tyrninoksa**, Head of Country Cluster Support Team, Central and South-Eastern Europe
Phone: +36 1 888 4515, email: seija.tyrninoksa@ifrc.org
- **Seval Guzelkilinc**, Head of DCPRR;
Phone: +36 1 888 45 05; email: seval.guzelkilinc@ifrc.org
- **Agnes Rajacic**, Senior Disaster Management Officer;
phone: +36 1 888 4537; email: agnes.rajacic@ifrc.org

IFRC Secretariat, Geneva

- **Antoine Belair**, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination - Response and Recovery (Americas and Europe)
Phone: +41 22 730 4281, email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org
- **Karla Morizzo**, Senior Officer, DREF – Disaster and Crisis Department; Phone: + 41 22 730 4295, email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

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	2019/06-2020/02	Operation	MDRRS013
Budget Timeframe	2019/06-2019/10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRRS013 - Serbia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 14 Jun 2019 to 14 Oct 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	179,857
DREF Allocations	179,857
Expenditure	-155,598
Closing Balance	24,259

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	26,220	26,220	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	115,286	91,027	24,260
AOF4 - Health	3,419	3,419	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	17,093	17,093	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	162,018	137,759	24,260
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,839	17,839	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	17,839	17,839	0
Grand Total	179,857	155,598	24,260

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/06-2020/02	Operation	MDRRS013
Budget Timeframe	2019/06-2019/10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRRS013 - Serbia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 14 Jun 2019 to 14 Oct 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	147,320		147,320
Clothing & Textiles	3,400		3,400
Food	29,750		29,750
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,900		6,900
Other Supplies & Services	30,770		30,770
Cash Disbursement	76,500		76,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,000		9,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000		9,000
Personnel	3,650	75	3,575
National Society Staff	2,000		2,000
Volunteers	1,650	75	1,575
Workshops & Training	7,950		7,950
Workshops & Training	7,950		7,950
General Expenditure	960		960
Communications	960		960
Contributions & Transfers		146,026	-146,026
Cash Transfers National Societies		146,026	-146,026
Indirect Costs	10,977	9,497	1,481
Programme & Services Support Recover	10,977	9,497	1,481
Grand Total	179,857	155,598	24,260

Financial Report
DREF Operation n° MDRRS013
Serbia: Floods

Currency: CHF

Activity	Account	Output code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Cost	Total	Actual expenditure	Total vs actual
Shelter							24.620	23.678,81	941,19
Outcome 1							24.620	23.678,81	941,19
Output 1.1			Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households						0,00
A1101	570		Household cleaning sets	650,00	set	30,00	19.500	19.917,86	-417,86
A1102	570		Liquid for disinfection of households	300,00	lit	2,40	720	304,60	415,40
A1103	510		Raincoats	200,00	pcs	17,00	3.400	3.395,97	4,03
A1104	593		Fuel costs for assesment, distribution and monitoring	1,00		1.000,00	1.000	60,38	939,62
Total Output 1.2		AP005					24.620	23.678,81	941,19
AOF 3 - Livelihoods & basic needs							108.250	97.240,80	11.009,20
Outcome 1:							108.250	97.240,80	11.009,20
Output 1.2			Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities						0,00
A1201	520		Canned food parcels	650,00	parcel	15,00	9.750	9.688,92	61,08
A1202	520		family food parcels	500,00	parcel	40,00	20.000	21.074,30	-1.074,30
A1203	593		Fuel costs for assesment, distribution and monitoring	1,00		1.000,00	1.000	942,58	57,42
Total Output 1.2		AP008					30.750	31.705,80	-955,80
Output 1.5			Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs						0,00
A1501	578		Unconditional cash grant	300,00	household	255,00	76.500	65.535,00	10.965,00
A1502	593		Fuel costs for market analysis, monitoring and evaluation of distributed cash grants	1,00		1.000,00	1.000	0,00	1.000,00
A1503						0	0	0,00	0,00
Total Output 1.5		AP081					77.500	65.535,00	11.965,00
Health							3.210	1.990,66	1.219,34
Outcome 1:							3.210	1.990,66	1.219,34
Output 1.5			Psychosocial support provided to the target population						0,00
A1501	740		NS phone cost (PSS reaching target population)	2,00	month	180,00	360	0,00	360,00
A1502	680		PSS training for volunteers and NDRT's	1,00		2.850,00	2.850	0,00	2.850,00
Total Output 1.5		AP023					3.210	1.990,66	1.219,34
Water, sanitation and hygiene							16.050	11.978	4.071,89
Outcome 1							16.050	11.978,11	4.071,89
Output 1.1:			Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities						0,00
A1101	593		Fuel costs for assesment and monitoring	1,00		2.000,00	2.000	0,00	2.000,00
Total Output 1.1		AP026					2.000	0,00	2.000,00
Output 1.2:			Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population						0,00
A1201	593		Fuel costs for distribution of jerry cans, bottled water and water tanks	1,00		1.000,00	1.000	609,28	390,72
A1202	530		Bootled water (1/2 lit bottle)	20 000,00	pcs	0,19	3.800	2.685,01	1.114,99
Total Output 1.2		AP027					4.800	3.294,29	1.505,71
Output 1.5			Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population						0,00
A1501	593		Fuel costs for distribution of family hygiene parcels	1,00		1.000,00	1.000	423,43	576,57
A1502	570		Hygiene parcel (family parcel for one month)	500,00		16,50	8.250	8.260,38	-10,38
Total Output 1.5		AP030					9.250	8.683,82	566,18

Activity	Account	Output code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Cost	Total	Actual expenditure	Total vs actual
SFI-1 Strengthening National Societies							16.750	10.185,52	6.564,48
Outcome SFI1.01:							16.750	10.185,52	6.564,48
Output S1.1.4:		National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected							0,00
S1141	667		Volunteer insurance	100,00		1,50	150	0,00	150,00
S1142	570		Personal protective equipment set for water pumping, disinfection and dehumidification proceses (gloves, protective googles, suit, pants, T-shirt, pants vest, boots)	10,00	set	230,00	2.300	2.270,98	29,02
S1143	680		Lessons learned workshop for NDRT and volunteers (30 participants 2days)	60		45,00	2.700	2.615,91	84,09
Total Output S1.1.4:		AP040					5.150	4.886,88	263,12
Output S1.1.6:									0,00
S1161	593		Fuel	1,00		2.000,00	2.000	1.217,45	782,55
S1162	530		Water pump servicing	1,00		400,00	400	71,64	328,36
S1163	530		Water pump pipe lines	3,00		500,00	1.500	723,90	776,10
S1164	530		Water tanks stand repairs	4,00		300,00	1.200	47,01	1.152,99
S1165	662		NS team perdiem	1,00		2.000,00	2.000	895,52	1.104,48
S1166 NS	740		NS team phone costs	4,00		150,00	600	597,92	2,08
S1166	680		RCS staff participation in Practical cash transfer in emergencies.	2,00	participants	750,00	1.500	611,13	888,87
S1166	680		Lessons learned workshop for local RCB staff	20,00		45,00	900	782,21	117,79
S1167	667		Volunteer food	1,00		1.500,00	1.500	351,87	1.148,13
Total Output S1.1.6:		AP042					11.600	5.298,64	6.301,36

SUB TOTAL BUDGET:	168.880	145.074	23.806
Programme support:	10.977		
TOTAL BUDGET:	179.857		

CASH BALANCE	CHF
CASH RECEIVED	168.880,00
CASH EXPENDITURES	145.073,90
BALANCE	23.806,10

NS Budget Holder

Ljubomir Miladinovic

Name

Signature

Date

NS Finance Validation

Olivera Aleksic

Name

Signature

Date

IFRC Budget Holder

Name

Signature

Date

IFRC Finance Validation

Name

Signature

Date



P. Stojanovic

Financial Report
DREF Operation n° MDRRS013
Serbia: Floods

Activity	Account	Output code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Cost (CHF)	Cost (RSD)	Total (RSD)	Actual expenditure (RSD)	Total vs actual
Shelter								2.618.790	2.518.678	100.112
Outcome 1								2.618.790	2.518.678	100.112
Output 1.1			Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households							0
A1101	570		Household cleaning sets	650,00	set	30,00	3.191	2.074.184	2.118.631	-44.447
A1102	570		Liquid for desinfection of households	300,00	lit	2,40	255	76.585	32.400	44.185
A1103	510		Raincoats	200,00	pcs	17,00	1.808	361.653	361.224	429
A1104	593		Fuel costs for assesment, distribution and monitoring	1,00		1.000,00	106.368	106.368	6.422	99.946
Total Output 1.1		AP005						2.618.790	2.518.678	100.112
AOF 3 - Livelihoods & basic needs								11.514.379	10.343.348	6.108
Outcome 1:								11.514.379	10.343.348	1.171.031
Output 1.2			Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities							0
A1201	520		Canned food parcels	650,00	parcel	15,00	1.596	1.037.092	1.030.595	6.497
A1202	520		family food parcels	500,00	parcel	40,00	4.255	2.127.368	2.241.640	-114.272
A1203	593		Fuel costs for assesment, distribution and monitoring	1,00		1.000,00	106.368	106.368	100.260	6.108
Total Output 1.2		AP008						3.270.828	3.372.495	-101.667
Output 1.5			Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs							0
A1501	578		Unconditional cash grant	300,00	household	255,00	27.124	8.137.183	6.970.853	1.166.330
A1502	593		Fuel costs for market analysis, monitoring and evaluation of distributed cash grants	1,00		1.000,00	106.368	106.368	0	106.368
A1503								0	0	0
Total Output 1.5		AP081						8.243.551	6.970.853	1.272.698
Health								341.443	211.743	129.699
Outcome 1:								341.443	211.743	129.699
Output 1.5			Psychosocial support provided to the target population							0
A1501	740		NS phone cost (PSS reaching target population)	2,00	month	180,00	19.146	38.293	0	38.293
A1502	680		PSS training for volunteers and NDRT's	1,00		2.850,00	303.150	303.160	211.743	91.407
Total Output 1.5		AP023						341.443	211.743	129.699
Water, sanitation and hygiene								1.707.213	1.274.092	433.121
Outcome 1								1.707.213	1.274.092	433.121
Output 1.1:			Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities							0
A1101	593		Fuel costs for assesment and monitoring	1,00		2.000,00	212.737	212.737	0	212.737
Total Output 1.1		AP026						212.737	0	212.737
Output 1.2:			Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population							0
A1201	593		Fuel costs for distribution of jerry cans, bottled water and water tanks	1,00		1.000,00	106.368	106.368	64.808	41.560
A1202	530		Bootled water (1/2 lit bootle)	20.000,00	pcs	0,19	20	404.200	285.600	118.600
Total Output 1.2		AP027						510.568	350.408	160.160
Output 1.5			Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population							0
A1501	593		Fuel costs for distribution of family hygiene parcels	1,00		1.000,00	106.368	106.368	45.040	61.328
A1502	570		Hygiene parcel (family parcel for one month)	500,00		16,50	1.755	877.539	878.644	-1.104
Total Output 1.5		AP030						983.908	923.684	60.224


Activity	Account	Output code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Cost (CHF)	Cost (RSD)	Total (RSD)	Actual expenditure (RSD)	Total vs actual	
SFI-1 Strengthening National Societies								1.781.671	1.083.418	698.253	
Outcome SFI1.01:								1.781.671	1.083.418	698.253	
Output S1.1.4:		National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected									0
S1141	667		Volunteer insurance	100,00		1,50	160	15.955	0	15.955	
S1142	570		Personal protective equipment set for water pumping, disinfection and dehumidification processes (gloves, protective goggles, suit, pants, T-shirt, pants, vest, boots)	10,00	set	230,00	24.465	244.647	241.560	3.087	
S1143	680		Lessons learned workshop for NDRT and volunteers (30 participants 2days)	60		45,00	4.787	287.195	278.250	8.945	
Total Output S1.1.4:		AP040						547.797	519.810	27.987	
Output S1.1.6:											0
S1161	593		Fuel	1,00		2.000,00	212.737	212.737	129.498	83.238	
S1162	530		Water pump servicing	1,00		400,00	42.547	42.547	7.620	34.927	
S1163	530		Water pump pipe lines	3,00		500,00	53.184	159.553	77.000	82.553	
S1164	530		Water tanks stand repairs	4,00		300,00	31.911	127.642	5.000	122.642	
S1165	662		NS team per diem	1,00		2.000,00	212.737	212.737	95.255	117.482	
S1166 NS	740		NS team phone costs	4,00		150,00	15.955	63.821	63.600	221	
S1166	680		RCS staff participation in Practical cash transfer in emergencies.	2,00	participants	750,00	79.776	159.553	65.004	94.548	
S1166	680		Lessons learned workshop for local RCB staff	20,00		45,00	4.787	95.732	83.202	12.529	
S1167	667		Volunteer food	1,00		1.500,00	159.553	159.553	37.428	122.125	
Total Output S1.1.6:		AP042						1.233.873	563.608	670.266	

SUB TOTAL BUDGET:	168.880	17.963.495	15.431.278	1.367.294
Programme support:	10.977	1.167.627		
TOTAL BUDGET:	179.857	19.131.123		

CASH BALANCE	RSD
CASH RECEIVED	17.963.495,39
CASH EXPENDITURES	15.431.278,46
BALANCE	2.532.216,93

NS Budget Holder: Ljubomir Miladinovic  

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

NS Finance Validation: Olivera Aleksic 

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

IFRC Budget Holder: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

IFRC Finance Validation: 

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Handwritten initials/signature