



Czech Red Cross (CRC) volunteers and staff supporting flood-affected people. Photo: CRC

Appeal: <b>MDRCZ003</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 270,084</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2024-000169-AUT</b>	People Affected: <b>250,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>5,400 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>26-09-2024</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>31-03-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>13-09-2024</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>31-03-2025</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>-</b>		Targeted Areas: <b>Moravia-Silesia</b>	

# Description of the Event

## Czech Republic - Floods

23 September 2024



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: GADM, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Europe Region Office, Budapest.

Map of areas affected and areas of intervention by the CRC.

## Date of event

13-09-2024

## What happened, where and when?

The 2024 Central European floods in the Czech Republic were triggered by Storm Boris, which brought unprecedented rainfall starting on 13 September 2024.

More than 200 rivers overflowed, with Northern Moravia—particularly Jeseník, Opava, and Ostrava—being the most severely affected. Rainfall in parts of Jeseník exceeded 500 mm (20 inches), setting new flood records. The flooding caused widespread destruction to roads, railways, and bridges, with Ostrava experiencing significant disruptions, including the suspension of train services. Thousands of homes and critical infrastructure were damaged, forcing mass evacuations and leaving approximately 250,000 people without electricity.

From the onset of the disaster, the Czech Red Cross (CRC) has been supporting flood-affected individuals through evacuation efforts and assistance in evacuation centers. Teams have been actively involved in developing flood protection measures and conducting assessments of immediate needs, damages, and requirements for psychosocial support. Essential supplies, including food, drinking water, and hygiene items, have been distributed in the affected areas.

Nine regional branches have been fully mobilized to support the operations. An Emergency Operations Centre has been established at the CRC headquarters, with local branch posts set up in the hardest-hit areas to streamline response efforts.

## Scope and Scale

The 2002 floods, caused by prolonged torrential rains, primarily affected Bohemia, including Prague and the Vltava and Labe rivers. The floods affected over 1.5 million people, with more than 200,000 evacuations, including 50,000 from Prague alone. The disaster claimed 17



lives and caused damages estimated at USD 3 billion (CHF 2.79 billion), severely damaging historical infrastructure in the capital. The floods highlighted critical weaknesses in the country's flood defenses, prompting significant investments and upgrades in subsequent years.

In comparison, the 2024 floods, driven by Cyclone Boris and exacerbated by climate change, presented a different geographic and operational challenge. Unlike the 2002 event, which centred on Bohemia, the 2004 floods primarily affected Moravia and parts of Bohemia, including regions like Krnov, Brno, and the Moravian-Silesian area. While the scale of human displacement was smaller — around 10,000 evacuations and 17,000 severely affected— damage to the infrastructure was significant. Bridges were washed away, 250,000 households faced power outages, and critical transport links, including train services between Austria, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic were suspended.

Although the 2024 floods claimed fewer lives, with five fatalities reported as of 19 September, their broader implications underscore the increasing frequency and severity of climate-induced weather events. These floods caused widespread shortages of food, clean water, and essential services.

The Czech Republic requested assistance from the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) to procure specialized equipment such as dehumidifiers.

By 19 September, conditions had begun to stabilize. Precipitation had significantly decreased, and water levels in most affected rivers, including those in the Odra basin, upper and central Moravia, and the upper and middle Elbe basin, were receding. For instance, the Elbe River in Mělník had dropped from a peak of 613 cm to 581 cm and was anticipated to fall below the third flood alert level shortly. However, significant challenges persisted, particularly along the Lužnice River, where water levels had exceeded the fifty-year flood threshold, posing an extreme flood threat.

Recovery efforts had commenced in several areas, yet 55 locations still faced active flood warnings. Conditions along tributaries like the Nežárka River were stabilizing, and water levels in Central Bohemia were steadily declining, providing some relief.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. IFRC Climate Centre	<a href="https://www.climatecentre.org/14490/central-europe-floods-may-be-the-worst-since-2002/">https://www.climatecentre.org/14490/central-europe-floods-may-be-the-worst-since-2002/</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	Yes

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Timeframe extension:

The CRC is requesting a no-cost timeframe extension until 31 March 2025 for the following reasons: 1) Teams are currently in the field providing various services to flood-affected individuals, which has prevented the implementation of certain activities initially scheduled for completion by December 2024. 2) Delays in fund transfers have caused setbacks in the procurement process, further impacting the project timeline.

Changes in budget:



Due to contributions from various donors, effective coordination with stakeholders and local authorities, and the successful achievement of volunteer mobilisation, there are savings available for reallocation. These include CHF 137,766 from volunteer mobilisation, CHF 24,000 from cleaning kits, and CHF 3,200 from volunteer insurance.

The proposed reallocation includes CHF 10,000 to cover the costs of ten dehumidifiers purchased during the initial phase of the operation. Other reallocations from the savings include the additional procurement of emergency response bags, first aid kits, and operational equipment for volunteers.

In addition, two monitoring visits were budgeted to enable the IFRC Operations Manager to conduct additional field visits, and/or support the Lessons Learned Workshop within the timeframe of the operation.

More detailed information on the budget changes and reallocations is outlined under the respective sectors; further details will be provided in the final narrative report.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

14-09-2024

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	A total of 11 evacuation centers were established in the cities of Ostrava, Opava, Tábor, Frýdek-Místek, and České Budějovice, with volunteers and coordinators working in each centre. The centres have been run by authorities, with support provided by the CRC upon request.
<b>Health</b>	CRC has been providing PSS in coordination with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including monitoring efforts.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	Drinking water, basic hygiene items, and cleaning supplies were organised and distributed in evacuation centers by CRC.
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>The CRC has been actively responding to the recent floods since 14 September 2024, drawing on its extensive experience in managing emergencies, such as floods, fires, and evacuation efforts. CRC played a pivotal role in disaster relief efforts nationwide, working closely with local authorities and government bodies, including the Integrated Rescue System (IZS), to ensure a swift and coordinated response. Its specialized Humanitarian Unit provides direct assistance and logistical support, addressing the immediate needs of affected communities. Through its well-prepared crisis management strategies, the CRC also operates evacuation centres, offers emergency accommodation, and continuously assesses the situation on the field to deliver effective aid.</p> <p>The operations centre manages internal coordination within the CRC. The National Society actively participates in country coordination mechanisms at all levels—national, regional, and municipal.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>In anticipation of Cyclone Boris's approaching low-pressure system and the associated flood risks, the CRC activated its crisis response structures. By 12 September, the humanitarian units of the CRC's regional branches were prepared to intervene in all affected areas. The Central Crisis Team of CRC was also mobilized to coordinate interventions and provide assistance as necessary.</p> <p>By the morning of 14 September 2024, the CRC had already begun intervening, supporting the Czech Fire Rescue Service (HZS ČR) and assisting in areas such as South Moravia, Silesia, and Eastern Bohemia. By 15 September 2024, the response efforts were expanded to include Northern and Central Moravia, as well as other affected regions.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	All CRC RDRTs have been activated, closely monitoring developments and collaborating with other relevant actors. CRC has been operating in evacuation centre, assisting with



	<p>evacuation efforts and supporting those in need. Teams also helped construct flood protection measures and initiated monitoring of immediate needs, damages, and psychosocial requirements, along with the distribution of essential supplies, including food, drinking water, and hygiene items in affected areas.</p> <p>Nine regional branches were fully mobilized to support the response. A central command center was established, and local command posts were set up in the hardest-hit areas to streamline response efforts. PSS activities were provided in areas of evacuation, as well as evacuation centres, addressing the immediate emotional and psychological needs of affected individuals.</p> <p>By 31 October, the National Society (NS) had provided assessment teams. The first teams identified the need for flood recovery dehumidifiers, portable gasoline generators, and other support related to PSS, Restoring Family Links (RFL), connectivity, and strongpoints. During the assessments, it was determined that the affected population required additional assistance with post-flood cleaning.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	<p>The mobilisation of resources included reaching out to fundraising partners and human resources through the volunteer application on the Onsinch platform. The CRC national appeal was launched on 16 September 2024. Fundraising is continuing through various channels, and by 20 September 2024, approximately CHF 600,000.00 had been collected in cash donations.</p> <p>With the financial contributions from individual and corporate donors, the CRC needed to purchase essential equipment for the first stage of the flood recovery efforts, including generators, headlamps, boots, and Starlink systems. At the same time, the National Society faced a challenging period as flood-affected individuals were likely to be without gas for an extended period of time, which they typically use for heating water, home heating, and other essential needs. The remaining financial contributions from donors are used for house repairs and long-term flood recovery efforts.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>The CRC operational centre has been fully functional, overseeing response efforts across all affected regions. Over 300 CRC members and staff have been deployed, providing critical assistance in multiple areas, mainly focusing on evacuating older individuals and families. All CRC regional disaster response teams (RDRTs) have been activated, closely monitoring developments and collaborating with other relevant actors.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD), based in Warsaw, Poland, has been extending support from the onset of the emergency. CCD staff has actively supported the preparation of the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) application, continues to provide advice and guidance, while regularly communicates with the senior leadership of the National Society. While IFRC does not have in-country presence in the Czech Republic, the National Society, as part of the cluster, is supported by the CCD in Warsaw.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>Partner National Societies have not been supporting the Czech Red Cross throughout their flood response. At the onset of the disaster, neighbouring National Societies affected by the floods, including German Red Cross, Polish Red Cross, and the Slovak Red Cross, have communicated via phone and other means.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

No information is available.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The government of the Czech Republic has been working alongside Poland, Slovakia, Austria, and potentially Romania, for joint appeal for European Union aid. This collaborative effort highlights a coordinated regional approach to address the flood emergency. European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen visit to Poland is scheduled on 19 September and aims to assess the flood situation and discuss further assistance, reflecting the EU's commitment to supporting affected countries.</p> <p>In addition, the Czech Republic has already requested 15,000 dehumidifiers through the European Union's civil protection system. The European Commission has formally received and acknowledged this request, with European Commissioner for Emergencies Janez Lenarčič confirming it during a debate with Members of the European Parliament.</p> <p>Additionally, the Czech Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is discussing with the European Commission a potential reallocation of European subsidies for flood damage recovery. Funds from the National Recovery Plan and the Operational Programme Employment+, part of the European Social Fund, may be redirected to repair flooded social facilities and support broader recovery efforts.</p>
UN or other actors	No information is available.

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The CRC is working in close collaboration with the Fire Rescue Service (HZS ČR) and local municipal authorities. Over 400 CRC humanitarian unit members have been deployed to assist with evacuations, provide essential supplies, and support flood-affected communities in coordination with national emergency services.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Initial assessments identified that thousands of people were expected to reside in temporary shelters for several weeks. An even larger number of residents had their homes damaged or contaminated by floodwaters and mud, creating a significant need for household clean-up, debris removal, and restoration of villages and towns to their original condition. Restoring infrastructure and resuming normal life were anticipated to require extensive cooperation and coordination at all levels. Humanitarian aid, technical support, and the involvement of volunteers were identified as crucial elements for ensuring a swift and effective recovery.

It was planned that volunteers would be deployed to the affected areas, with their activities anticipated to continue for several weeks to support recovery efforts



### Health

Based on initial needs assessments, providing care for people impacted by the floods through first aid teams was identified as a critical need in the affected areas. Key priorities included addressing health risks associated with flooding, such as potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases (cholera, typhoid, and gastrointestinal infections) due to the contamination of water sources.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) were also recognized as essential for both residents and volunteers coping with the psychological impact of the disaster. Identified needs included psychological first aid, counseling, and the potential for long-term mental health care to support recovery from the traumatic experience.

Additionally, there was an anticipated need to prepare for providing medical and MHPSS care to volunteers involved in managing the aftermath of the floods. Collaboration with state authorities was also highlighted as a possible necessity in the event of a post-flood



disease outbreak, given the risks posed by the contaminated environment. Such an outbreak could further exacerbate stress among both responders and residents. A coordinated response from all involved stakeholders was deemed critical to safeguarding the health and well-being of both residents and volunteers.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The floods have led to water contamination, resulting in severe pollution and a hazardous environment. Ensuring access to safe drinking water by cleaning wells and other individual water sources became crucial. Additionally, residents in the affected areas were unable to wash their clothes and household textiles, further exacerbating their hardships. To address this, mobile laundry facilities were established to provide essential hygiene support and improve overall sanitary conditions for these communities.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The needs in the area of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) in flood-affected regions stem from the significant disruption to infrastructure and the emotional toll on residents.

In severely impacted areas, communities require safe and stable hubs where they can access essential services, ensuring that individuals in vulnerable situations, such as older adults or those with injuries, have the resources needed to maintain safety and health during both the initial and mid-term response phases.

Furthermore, the lack of reliable internet connectivity, such as Starlink or similar services, has hindered coordination between local authorities and residents. This has created a pressing need for alternative connectivity solutions, particularly at the municipal level, where effective coordination of clean-up operations and communication with affected communities and external agencies is critical.

To address these challenges, the establishment of Strong Points has been identified as a priority. These facilities provide residents with access to power, medical assistance, and communication tools, helping to restore essential services and support recovery efforts.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

No gaps or limitations have been identified in the assessment.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Operation, the CRC aims to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 5,400 people affected by the 2024 floods in the Czech Republic through the mobilization of volunteers to provide support in cleaning campaigns, mental health and psychosocial support, and set up of strong points where people can access power, medical assistance, and communication tools.

It is worth noting that the wider intervention of the CRC involves delivering essential aid such as clean drinking water, food and shelter and coordinating efforts for infrastructure repair and restoring vital services. However, these activities are not funded by DREF, but by other sources. The overall plan of the National Society aims to engage local communities in recovery and provide continuous accountability, ensuring relief efforts are tailored to their needs.

## Operation strategy rationale

The response strategy for the 2024 floods in the Czech Republic is based on the immediate need to provide life-saving assistance to communities affected by the flood emergency. It is worth noting that under this DREF Operation, the National Society focused on covering only the activities that are not funded by other sources. The rationale for this approach includes the following key elements:

### HEALTH:

The emotional impact of the disaster—loss of property, uncertainty about the future, and prolonged recovery—places significant stress on the mental health of affected households. The need for structured psychosocial support is critical for helping individuals and families cope with the trauma and stress caused by the floods. Recognizing the significant emotional and mental health impacts of the floods, the strategy includes structured psychosocial assistance to help individuals cope with trauma and stress.



Through this line of intervention, at least 5,400 people will be reached:

- In the affected areas, 40 PSS teams composed of 80 volunteers are operating in pairs in the first rotation and are providing MHPSS assistance to the affected communities. Each team can assist four households per day, with an average of 3 household members.
- In the second 15-day period, 20 PSS teams will be deployed in pairs, totaling 40 volunteers.
- In addition, support will be provided in the Accessibility Points.

#### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):

As part of an effort to restore homes in areas impacted by natural disasters, 800 volunteers will support with cleaning households in affected areas. Each weekend, 400 volunteers will be deployed to assist with cleaning and removing damage actively. Every volunteer will be equipped with a specialized cleaning kit, allowing them to contribute effectively to the swift recovery of households affected by the disaster. The National Society will follow the recommended cleaning kit contents from the IFRC catalogue (Including bags, boots, gloves, masks, buckets, brooms), but the kits will be procured locally. Each volunteer will visit two households daily, providing hands-on cleaning and restoration assistance.

Through this line of intervention, at least 1,200 households (3,200 people) will be reached.

#### PGI:

The strategy is prioritizes safeguarding communities in vulnerable situations by ensuring that all interventions are inclusive and sensitive to diverse needs. This approach addresses the specific challenges faced by women, children, older people, and people living with disabilities, promoting equity and dignity in the relief efforts. By integrating PGI considerations, the strategy aims to create a safer, more supportive environment for all, ensuring no one is left behind.

In the most affected areas, Accessibility Points will be established, which include the following:

- A generator to power the station and support other services
- Starlink will provide internet access and phone service
- A tent will serve as a contact point with an information booth for advice, administration, and volunteer coordination
- Medical equipment and a first aid station will be available on-site
- A multi-charger for mobile phones and other electronic devices
- Safe water supply
- Information and communication manuals, leaflets, etc.

It is worth highlighting that the DREF Operation will fund the set up of accessibility points, but not necessarily all the services that will be provided as many will be covered with other funds.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The total targeted population is projected to include 5,400 people.

Communities in the flood-affected areas: Northern Moravia, particularly Jeseník, Opava, and Ostrava, with a focus on groups in vulnerable situations such as women, children, older adults, and people living with disabilities. The target populations will include rural and urban residents directly impacted by the floods, prioritizing those evacuated from their homes, those with damaged or destroyed property, and those experiencing significant livelihood disruptions by the floods.

Remote and Opava areas are particularly vulnerable, as they may face delays in receiving aid. Particular emphasis is placed on ensuring these areas receive timely and adequate support, including volunteer and service resources.

The disaggregation estimations for the targeted population were made using typical demographic distributions while operations continued, and rapid assessments are being carried out by authorities and actors.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

**Geographic Impact:** Residents and displaced populations in the most severely affected regions, particularly those in low-lying areas near rivers and regions prone to landslides, will be prioritized.

**Vulnerability:** Priority will be given to:

- Households with older family members, young children, or people living with disabilities.



- Single-parent households or those led by women.
- Families living in temporary shelters due to displacement.

Economic Impact: Families who have lost their primary income source, such as those whose agricultural land or businesses have been damaged or destroyed, will be given precedence.

Access to Resources: Flood damage has left communities with limited access to clean water, electricity, healthcare, and other essential services.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	2,025	Rural	60%
Girls (under 18)	675	Urban	40%
Men	2,025	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	675		
Total targeted population	5,400		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Lack of coordination between teams and local authorities.	Establishment of a central operations center for coordination and communication with local authorities.
Shortage of financial and material resources.	Mobilisation of contacts, organisation of fundraising campaigns.
Internet and communication network outage.	Establishment of connectivity points for internet access.
Lack of volunteers and personnel.	Active recruitment of volunteers through platforms like Onsinch and their rapid mobilisation.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The operation will ensure that all staff and volunteers are equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), and first aid stations will be set up in the field to handle emergencies. Volunteers will be regularly briefed on health and safety protocols.

Response teams will be advised of unstable areas where the risk of further flooding, landslides, or other hazards remains high. Alternative routes and evacuation plans will be developed and communicated to minimize risks.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



Budget: CHF 21,288



Targeted Persons: 5,400

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached by PSS teams	5,400	5,254
# of volunteers mobilized to provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	600	309

## Progress Towards Outcome

The very first assessment teams were providing PFA together with rapid assessment. Based on the need identified a specialised PSS team followed up by conducting home visits. SADD will be provided in the final report.

MHPSS volunteers require equipment for movement in the field, where the infrastructure is completely damaged and an increased occurrence of injuries and reduced accessibility to professional medical personnel (ambulances) is expected. This includes equipment for potential treatment, structured as Emergency Response Bags and First Aid Kits. The procurement of 100 units of each has been newly included in the DREF budget.

Emergency Response Bags are essential for equipping our trained Red Cross teams to provide immediate first aid and critical support in flood-affected areas. These bags enhance the operational readiness of our responders and address the challenges of operating in the field without the possibility of resupply. The recent floods depleted our existing stock, underscoring the urgent need to replenish and upgrade these resources. By designing larger bags that can serve multiple individuals either simultaneously or over time, we aim to ensure our teams are fully equipped to meet the evolving needs of affected communities.

First Aid Kits are vital for equipping our volunteer teams with the basic tools needed to provide immediate care in flood-affected areas. Unlike the larger Emergency Response Bags, these compact kits are designed for use by volunteers with basic training in first aid, ensuring that even non-medical teams can address urgent needs effectively. By providing these kits, we aim to enhance the self-sufficiency of teams operating without the presence of a highly skilled medical responder, enabling them to deliver essential treatment and stabilization until further assistance is available. This investment ensures that no team is left unequipped to respond in critical situations.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 161,576

Targeted Persons: 3,600

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households assisted by volunteers with basic cleaning activities	1,200	2,088
# of volunteers mobilized to support cleaning campaigns	800	348

## Progress Towards Outcome

The cleaning campaign was announced after the rapid assessment and spontaneous volunteers were activated. They were providing mainly cleaning support in the most affected households. Most affected households prioritized to provide such support to more vulnerable people.

The cleaning kits were provided by private donation and leaving us savings of 24.000 CHF which are planned to be relocated. More details in the budget.

The first Assessment teams found that there was a urgent need for Flood recovery dehumidifiers and Portable gasoline generators in connection with the clean-up. The approaching winter and the change in weather increase the need to quickly dry out the affected



houses. Generators are also important for the operation of the "WAP high pressure washers". It turned out that the firefighters and local authorities only have a small number of high-power generators, while dozens of households need portable middle-power generators and greater mobility. This led to a rapid response by the CRC and the purchase of dehumidifiers and generators.

The National Society procured generators using its own funds, as well as dehumidifiers, but for the purpose of rapid response, it is applying for the acquisition of 10 dehumidifiers within the DREF budget.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 30,000

**Targeted Persons:** 5,400

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of accessibility points established and providing assistance to the affected communities	10	5
# of volunteers mobilized to provide support at accessibility points	300	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

1. Based on our second needs assessment we found that only 5 accessibility points were needed to be established in the affected areas
2. For the accessibility points functionality no volunteers mobilisation is needed because CRC staff managed the open and closure of the points
3. Since the Accessibility Points were procured in the form of containers donated by the donor, saving costs on their acquisition, we anticipate higher expenses for Red Cross branding and visual safety elements due to the large surface area of the containers. While the overall budget for visualization remains unchanged, the expected cost of visualizing a single Accessibility Point has doubled.
4. Based on the needs assessment (a high demand for charging mobile phones and electronic devices) and considering the approaching winter (the need to heat the points), it was determined that the unit cost allocated for equipping the Accessibility Points will be increased, as reflected in the DREF budget.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 17,999

**Targeted Persons:** 0

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits conducted by IFRC	3	2

### Progress Towards Outcome

The IFRC deployed an Operations Manager from September to October 2024 to support the DREF application process and conduct needs assessments. Since October, an Operations Coordinator (Ops Co) has been leading all IFRC systematic procedures and coordinating with the National Society to ensure the smooth implementation of the DREF operation.

The Ops Co conducted a support visit to the Czech Republic during the first week of December to work closely with the National Society's Disaster Management (DM) officer on the Ops Update and budget revision. The visit also aimed to review the National Society's Safeguarding Action Plan and assess new activities related to the flood recovery process.



We are reporting two field monitoring visits in this indicator which refers to one to Czech and one to Romania.



**Budget:** CHF 23,836

**Targeted Persons:** 0

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of insured volunteers	800	500
# of lessons learned worksop	1	-
# of volunteers equipped with branded Czech Red Cross items	800	309

## Progress Towards Outcome

The private insurance company provided full insurance to 500 volunteers as a donation for the period of the period of their deployment. Lessons learned workshop will be conducted in February 2025.

All the volunteers deployed as PSS teams were equipped with specially designed high-visibility utility vests for enhanced safety featuring Red Cross emblems. A need for replenishment of worn or damaged vests – up to 200 pcs are needed – accounts for the increased budget allocation.

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

In response to the 2024 floods in the Czech Republic, over 800 volunteers and staff have been deployed to provide critical assistance in the most affected areas. We are mobilizing volunteers from different regions of the Czech Republic. To ensure their full commitment and health, volunteers work in 3-day rotations. Volunteers at the CRC are divided into shifts, with each shift lasting three days. After this period, the volunteers are replaced by a new group that takes over their tasks. This model helps to ensure that volunteers are not overburdened and have regular opportunities to rest, while still providing the necessary assistance in this crisis. The volunteers and staff are involved in a variety of roles, ensuring comprehensive coverage in PSS, WASH efforts, and evacuation centre management:

#### PSS:

- A total of 40 PSS teams (80 volunteers, operating in pairs) are providing immediate psychological first aid to affected households. Each team can assist four households per day, and throughout the operation, they are expected to reach 5,400 household members.
- In areas with heavy damage, Strong Points have been established. These points act as hubs for information, volunteer coordination, medical assistance, and other essential services. Each Strong Point is staffed with three volunteers, providing additional support to the local community.

#### WASH:

- Around 800 volunteers are involved in assisting with cleaning and restoring homes that have been affected by the floods. Over two weekends, 400 volunteers will be deployed each weekend, equipped with specialized cleaning kits to help clean up the debris and restore living conditions. Each volunteer is expected to assist two households per day, contributing to the recovery of 3,600 affected individuals.

#### Evacuation Centers:

- Volunteers are operating in 11 evacuation centers across the most severely affected regions, providing shelter, food (not funded by DREF, but by other sources), and essential support to displaced families. These centers are crucial in ensuring that those who have lost their homes have a safe and secure place to stay while recovery efforts continue.



Other:

- Treating injuries.
- Delivering food and materials.
- Monitoring to assess the needs of people in affected areas.
- Assisting with evacuations.

Volunteers will be insured locally, as per the CRC procedures.

## **Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.**

The IFRC deployed an Operations Manager from September to October 2024 to support the DREF application process and conduct needs assessments. Since October, a roving Operations Coordinator (Ops Co) has been leading all IFRC systematic procedures and coordinating with the National Society to ensure the smooth implementation of the DREF operation.

The roving Operations Manager in place will support the National Society throughout the timeframe of the DREF.

## **If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?**

Procurement will be carried out by the CRC as per its internal Logistics requirements, following IFRC procedures.

## **How will this operation be monitored?**

The CRC will employ a robust monitoring system where RDRTs provide real-time data on the evolving situation. Field coordinators will submit daily reports on the number of people assisted, gaps in service delivery, and the overall progress of response efforts. A central command center will oversee the monitoring and evaluation process, ensuring that the data collected from the field is consistent and aligns with operational objectives. The command center will also facilitate coordination between the national headquarters and local branch offices. The operation will remain flexible to adjust to new needs as they arise. Continuous assessments of affected areas will ensure that the distribution of aid and services is responsive to the dynamic situation on the ground. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms will be established to ensure beneficiaries can provide feedback and request further assistance if needed. Local feedback will be integral in refining the operation's strategy to meet the evolving needs of affected populations.

The National Society will establish its own systems. If requested, technical support from IFRC will be provided.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

The communication strategy of the CRC for this operation will be implemented through social networks and the CRC website. The team's activities in the field will be documented and linked with the collection of audiovisual material, including photographs, videos, testimonies, and stories of people, which will help the external and internal public better understand the impact and response to the flood situation. Key preventive messages will be created and adapted for the wider public to address the consequences caused by the floods. These messages will also serve as a basis for official statements by CRC spokespersons. Communication activities will also be used to support fundraising campaigns to secure additional financial resources to assist the affected areas.



# Contact Information

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

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# DREF OPERATION

## MDRCZ003 - Czech Red Cross Czech Republic: Floods 2024

### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>159,235</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	86,063
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,628
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	39,543
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>67,442</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	20,768
National Society Strengthening	46,675
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>226,677</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*