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DREF India: North-East Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRIN018	Glide n° FL-2017-000064INDXX
Date of issue: 28 July 2017	Expected timeframe: 3.5 months Expected end date: 27 October 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPOA): Vijay Kumar Ummidi Senior Officer, Operations	Point of contact: IFRC: Leon Prop, HoD, CCST Delhi IRCS: Dr. Veer Bhushan, Acting Secretary General
DREF allocated: CHF 323,333	Categorization of disaster¹: Yellow²
Total number of people affected: 1.7 million in Assam and 05 million in Manipur	Number of people to be assisted: 15,000 (3,000 families) in Assam and 10,000 (2,000 families) in Manipur
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is India's largest voluntary humanitarian organization; it has 35 State/Union Territory Branches with more than 700 districts and sub district branches throughout the country, providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 700 staff and volunteers are trained in disaster response, forming Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV), National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), State Disaster Response Teams (SDRT) and District Disaster Response Teams (DDRT). IRCS has also trained disaster response teams, including 30 members who are specialized in water and sanitation.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS). IFRC is maintaining close coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Both IFRC and ICRC conducted joint needs assessment in Assam and Manipur/	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Assam, Government of Manipur, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Disaster Management Authorities in both Assam and Manipur, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), volunteers and other civil society organizations (Oxfam, CASA, IGSSS, CRC, Save the Children).	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Assam

Assam is prone to floods and erosions every year due to monsoon rainfall in the state and from its neighboring seven states in the North-East. The two main rivers of Assam - Brahmaputra and Barak - with more than 50 tributaries and innumerable sub-tributaries feeding them, causes the flood devastation in the monsoon period each year. According to the Economic Survey report, Assam suffers an average loss of USD 30 million every year due to devastating floods with nearly 40% of the state's total land declared as flood-prone by the government almost every year. 1.7 million people were affected in 24 districts, which is comparable to last years floods (1.7 M affected in 21 districts). However, during this year, 75 people lost their lives which is much higher than the reported 3 deaths from last year. The perception of the assessment team is that many people had difficulties to recover and this had affected their coping mechanisms..

¹ Based on the IFRC Secretariat's Operational Response Framework. This categorization implies that the response intervention is within the capacity of the National Society of an affected country to manage with resources available in-country. If requested, the IFRC Country Office may provide any necessary technical or management support to the National Society, and if required, the IFRC Regional Office may support the mobilization of regional disaster response tools, with Geneva supporting the allocation of Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF).

² Due to high population of India, authorities' responses and capacities, the lack of clarity on severely affected areas and local authorities not requesting international assistance, this disaster can still be classified as yellow using the proportionality criteria.

Table 1: Effects of flood in Assam State

S. No.	Nos. of district affected	No of village affected	Crop Area affected (in hect.)	Population affected	Animal affected	Houses damage		Relief camps		Displaced people in camps	Human life lost
						Fully	Partially	Camps	Distribution centers		
1.	24	2,500	106,000	1,735,000	9,68,000	287	1400	131	192	35000	75

As per the data available from the Assam State Disaster Management Authority, the following districts were affected by floods - Lakhimpur, Bongaigaon, Jorhat, Golaghat, Cachar, Dhemjai, Biswanath, Karimganj, Barpeta, Karbi Anglong, Sonitpur, Darrang, Hojai (Sub Division), Bhuragaon (Sub Division), Majuli, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sivasagar, Morigaon, Chirang, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, South Salmara, Charaideo, Goalpara. Out of these, the most affected districts include - **Lakhimpur, Dhemjai, Karimganj, Barpeta, Karbi Anglong, Sonitpur, Darrang, Majuli, Nagaon, Morigaon, Dhubri, Goalpara.**

Assam State Disaster Management Authority has set up around 131 relief camps sheltering around 35,000 persons and 192 relief distribution centres. The effect of floods has been increasing year after year. The routine interventions by the government cease to be effective when the floods are too important. . This year too, like the previous year, Assam needs external support to the worst affected people who cannot make ends meet without support from either government or humanitarian agencies.



SERV Volunteers participating in Search and Rescue operation. Photo: IRCS



Houses flooded with waters. Photo: IRCS

As per initial estimates, 287 houses were fully and 1,400 houses were partially damaged. There is a substantial decline in the number of houses damaged / destroyed despite the enormity of the disaster due to the DRR efforts by the government and civil society organizations in the previous years. However, the damage to houses is expected to rise when data from remote areas is accessible. In many cases, it has been reported that household items were lost although houses were intact. These people are currently living on the river banks. Agriculture in the river catchment area is their main source of livelihood. People are hesitant to move out of the catchment area due to good crop yield in the catchment area, soil sediments support good crops which in turn support livelihoods, although people have very small pieces of land.

Manipur:

The rains that started after cyclone Mora during the last week of May continued till today causing floods across many parts of the state. While floods are a common phenomenon every year, in Manipur too, when the flood levels are above normal like this year, which is compared to once in a 30-year event, many low-lying areas in and around Imphal, the capital city of Manipur, are inundated by flood waters. The road network is cut off at many places due to landslides. Rainfall continues and flood waters remain at many low-lying areas, increasing vulnerability for water borne diseases. Approximately 3,200 hectares of agricultural land is currently inundated by floods.

Four districts – Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur were the most affected districts. As per the estimates reported by Manipur State Department of Relief and Disaster Management, approximately 3,000 families, 27,000 livestock were affected. It is expected that the flood waters will remain for the next three months with one more round of floods expected in the coming two weeks as the rains continue in the whole of north-east region.

Table 2: Table 1: Effects of flood in Manipur State

S. No	Nos. of district affected	No of families affected	Crop Area affected (in hect.)	Population affected	Animals affected	People with special care ³	Relief camps
1.	Four (Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur)	2,849	3,159	12,831	27,168	2618	289



Agricultural land inundated by flood waters in Manipur.
(Photo: IRCS)



People walk for miles in flood waters to access roads and markets. (Photo: IRCS)

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood; crops were lost in flood waters. Most of the affected people live in low lying areas, their houses were affected by flood waters and currently live in temporary shelters arranged by either local government, local clubs, Red Cross branch and other humanitarian agencies. The affected families lost their household items in flood waters. Drinking water and hygiene is one of the primary concern. Some of the affected areas need temporary toilets. This region has high vulnerability for water borne diseases due to flood waters expected to remain for the next three months.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Assam:

Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS), Assam state branch has been actively engaged along with Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) in relocating flood affected people to the temporary shelters managed by the ASDMA. SERV volunteers have been engaged in flood response support providing first aid, food distributions and coordinating with ASDMA in its overall response. In addition, a rapid needs assessment was conducted by the Assam state branch in the most affected districts. The assessments teams were integrating volunteers and community members who were affected by the disaster.

Two water purification units are currently being installed in the areas where water scarcity has been identified.

Manipur:

IRCS Manipur state branch has erected 70 family tents in the affected areas. These family tents are housing the flood affected families. One water purification unit was installed where government and private supply of water does not reach the affected people. The water purification unit is currently providing drinking water to approximately 100 families around the neighbourhood where it is currently installed and supplying water through government supply system to the affected families in the other affected areas.

³ Physically challenged, pregnant women, etc.



Water purification unit (NOMAD) supplying water for nearly 100 families in the neighborhood.
(Photo: IRCS)



70 family tents were erected for flood affected people.
(Photo: IRCS)

IRCS National Headquarters:

IRCS national headquarters has released relief items from their prepositioned stocks for response operation in Assam. This includes 600 mosquito nets, 600 kitchen sets, 600 tarpaulin pieces, 300 towels, 600 dhotis for men, 300 sarees for women, 600 cotton blankets, 600 bedsheets and 8,000 buckets. The relief items are currently being transported to the affected areas from the Noonmati warehouse located in Guwahati, capital city of Assam.

Capacity of IRCS to implement DREF:

Both Assam and Manipur have been affected by disasters in the past and received support from IFRC through the DREF channel. In Assam, a DREF operation was implemented in 2016 to support 5,000 flood affected families. Assam and Manipur state branches has staff managing disaster management (DM) and health projects supported by IFRC and ICRC. However, in case of Manipur, staff work part time and require more human resource and technical support.

Both states have SERV project being implemented, which is a flagship initiative of IRCS developing response capacities at community level. SERV will be the primary support for implementation of DREF.

IRCS is currently using the prepositioned stocks to support the affected people in both Assam and Manipur. This DREF will replenish these items. IRCS also launched a national appeal to support the people affected by floods in Assam and Manipur. The national appeal will be expanded to cover other affected states.

In addition, IRCS has National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), National Disaster Watsan Response Teams (NDWRT), State Disaster Response Teams (SDRT), who can be deployed at short notice to support in response operations.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has been present in the country and is currently supporting Indian Red Cross Society to launch a DREF and coordinating relief support from other Movement partners. ICRC is also present in the country. Currently, there is no other partner national society present in the country. IRCS, IFRC and ICRC are coordinating with each other for the response operation.

Movement Coordination

IFRC is coordinating with IRCS and ICRC in the flood response. Both IFRC and ICRC participated in joint needs assessment in Manipur from 18 to 19 July in Assam and Manipur. There is regular coordination among IFRC, ICRC and IRCS and the plans to support the response operation. A joint meeting of all the Movement partners was held at the national headquarters of IRCS on 24 July to appraise the current situation and discuss the response strategy based on the assessments from the previous week. This meeting agreed on the necessity to request a DREF, for additional support to the affected people and the emerging flood situation in other states.

ICRC will provide need-based communication and technical support to highlight IRCS flood-response activities. They will provide 1,000 collapsible Jerry cans (500 to Assam and 500 to Manipur) for the flood-affected population. ICRC will also provide restoring family links dissemination material to the IRCS Assam and Manipur branches for the family reunification activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of India and affected state governments are leading in the response, however there has been criticism over the delayed response by the government. Other non-RCRC stakeholders such as Sphere India and other NGOs and INGO's such as OXFAM, Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), Save the Children are also working on assessments and response interventions.

Information available at this moment on their activities is: IGSS provided relief items for 215 affected families. Oxfam provided non-food items (NFI) and hygiene kits to 320 families. Oxfam and Save the Children are currently distributing tarpaulins in Bishnupur District of Manipur, which is one of the worst affected districts.

Response by government

The government authorities have provided food items (rice, lentils, salt, mustard oil, jaggery, flattened rice and a match box) to the flood affected people living in camps. Livestock is one of the primary source of livelihood for many people. Vulnerable livestock were moved out to temporary and separate shelters for livestock and were provided green grass and other animal feeds with support from the government and civil society organizations. Bleaching powder for disinfection was supplied in some places. The district administration is providing medical facilities, medicines free of charge. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been providing relief supplies to the affected people through a coordinated effort among response forces, army, Red Cross volunteers and district administration.

Search and rescue and evacuation of people has been completed. The government has established camps where people are being evacuated on a temporary basis.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Assam:

This year floods have displaced approximately 1.7 million people in Assam. The affected people are currently living on the river banks and waiting for assistance from either government or philanthropists or humanitarian agencies. Floods in Assam is a recurrent phenomenon; caused by a combination of natural and man-made factors. There has been a debate over recurring request for support every year. There have been several DRR interventions by the government⁴, humanitarian agencies and civil society organizations. Through these DRR interventions (forecasting and early warning) the number of deaths and damage due to floods has been reduced over the years, but the effect of floods remain as the river Brahmaputra is one of the largest river basins and flows through and affect livelihood source for many people living on its banks.

Karimganj, Nagaon, Dhubri and Barapeta districts, which are the worst affected districts as mentioned by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority and were affected by high intensity floods have been identified as the project areas for DREF operation, this year. These districts were not part of the previous DREF support. Although the scale of damage in these districts is much larger, 3,000 families / 15,000 persons have been identified in coordination with the local government to support through DREF. Assam state branch is also coordinating with ASDMA and other philanthropists to scale up the support in other districts. In addition, IRCS national headquarters has launched a national appeal for support, funds will be used to procure relief items to scale up the support. Based on the current assessments by the state branch, the overall support required by IRCS for Assam is 7,500 families.

Currently, people living in temporary shelters managed by ASDMA are going back to their either partially damaged or fully damaged houses, waiting for assistance from philanthropists, government and humanitarian agencies.

Mosquito nets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins (for multipurpose use),⁵ cotton blankets and bedsheets been identified as the most needed items for the affected people to be procured through DREF support. Each family will receive each of the mentioned items.

Based on the recommendations from the previous DREF operation in Assam, Aqua Plus water purification units have been repositioned in Assam. Based on an assessment of drinking water needs, two places have been identified in Karimganj district for installation of two units. The units are currently being installed and start supplying drinking water in few days for 400 families. ICRC has pledged to provide 1,000 jerry cans (500 in Assam and 500 in Manipur). In addition, the flood affected areas are vulnerable for water borne diseases and breeding ground for mosquitoes. There has been a request for bleaching powder and lime, which will be sprayed as disinfectant. Where water purification units are not installed and quality of water needs improvement for drinking purposes, chlorine tabs will be distributed.

1. Aqua plus water purification⁶ units (dispatch, installation and supply)
2. Water storage tanks (transportation, water storage and supply)
3. Chlorine tabs (procurement and distribution)
4. Bleaching powder (procurement, water treatment and sprayed as disinfectant)

⁴ <http://asdma.gov.in/initiatives.html>

⁵ The tarps will be distributed only in Assam as a multi-purpose utility, not shelter specific. Number of deaths and damages to houses have been reduced over the years due to DRR efforts by the government, civil society organizations. This time when we have insisted on need based distributions, so IRCS proposed that one tarpaulin per family would be sufficient, as they use the tarpaulin to dry the food items, as a roof cover, etc.

⁶ From IRCS stocks

5. Alum (aluminium sulphate) - (procurement and water treatment)
6. Lime (calcium carbonate) - (procurement and sprayed as disinfectant)

Beneficiary selection will be conducted in coordination with the local authorities, and priority will be given to the most vulnerable including those who have been displaced by floods and are living in temporary shelters.

Manipur:

According to several local and social medias, the intensity of floods in Manipur this year is compared to once in 30-year event. Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts were the most affected by floods. Standing crop was lost and livelihood sources were affected. Currently, all the low-lying areas have flood waters and it's expected that the flood waters will remain for the next three months. Rains are forecast for the coming weeks, which increases the vulnerability of receiving floods, the second time.

IRCS Manipur branch erected 70 family tents that were currently sheltering the flood affected families. The local government and local clubs are supporting and managing temporary shelters. Medical camps are organised by the district branches, medicines are procured through local fundraising campaign and through medical professionals. Those medical camps provide first aid and basic health care such as snake bites and water borne diseases. The Manipur state branch informed the assessment teams that Rs. 5,000/- was raised by one of the district branches, which was used for food distribution soon after the floods. Fund raising is ongoing and the branch has plans to procure medicines locally to support the medical camps.

A total of 2,000 families affected by floods will be supported through DREF operation with Mosquito nets, Kitchen sets, Towels, Cotton blankets and Bedsheets. Each family will receive one of each of the mentioned items items.

In the case of Manipur, flood waters are expected to remain for the next 3 months and, will rise again during the third week of July. Standing flood waters for a longer period exposes people to water borne diseases and support mosquito breeding. Lack of access to toilet facilities and lack of hygiene has been identified as some of the major issues in flood affected areas. Temporary toilets will be installed in the needy areas where access to toilets is either difficult or not possible. Fifty (50) such places are currently identified and further assessments are in progress. A provision of an additional 50 temporary toilets is included in this budget for the need that will be identified from the assessment (for a total of 100 temporary toilets). Squatting plates with superstructures are currently available with IRCS and the same will be transported to Manipur.

IRCS will also send the family tents available in their warehouse for prepositioning at Noonmati warehouse (in Assam state) and for need based distributions in both Assam and Manipur in the coming weeks / months. Soap and sanitary napkins will be distributed and will be accompanied by hygiene promotion messages.

1. Temporary toilets (transportation and installation only)
2. Family tents
3. Water storage tanks (transportation, water storage and supply)
4. Aqua plus water purification units (installation and supply)
5. Chlorine tabs⁷
6. Bleaching powder
7. Alum (aluminium sulphate)
8. Lime (calcium carbonate)
9. Soaps
10. Sanitary napkins

Risk Assessment

Karimganj District of Assam borders with Bangladesh is challenging to reach out due to continuing rains and landslides. Roads are currently blocked in many places due to floodwaters and landslides. However, it is expected that access will improve in the coming weeks when floodwater recede and blockades are removed. Authorities are extremely careful on the removal of debris in the backdrop of an incident that happened across the border in Bangladesh that killed soldiers removing landslide debris.

All relief materials to Manipur pass through Guwahati, the capital city of Assam. The road between Guwahati (Assam) and Imphal (Manipur) traverses through a hilly terrain, which is challenging. The road is currently damaged at many places due to rains and landslides.

⁷ This to complement areas that will not benefit from water purification units.

Road conditions are set improve in the coming weeks when the rainfall goes down. Since this road between Guwahati and Imphal also serves as the lifeline and connects with rest of India for transportation of essential items, government prioritises its repair for passage of trucks.

Instability in Manipur is one of the concerns, however, over the years, incidents of insurgency have diminished to very occasional incidents. Although no guarantees can be obtained at the current stage on the safety and security of relief materials, Manipur branch has committed to ensure all precautions during its receipt, storage and end delivery to the beneficiaries. ICRC also conducted its assessment and overall situation shall be ascertained based on corroborated evidence and reports from ICRC.

Currently, visitors from other countries are registered upon their entry into Imphal (Manipur) and their presence and activities are monitored by the security agencies. However, the alert level is quite low at this stage. This might affect deployment of RDRT and other international teams / members. There is no such restriction noted for Assam although such incidents may take place.

Generally, it has been noted that there is good acceptance of the Red Cross and no past incidents in these areas were reported until now.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective is to ensure that the immediate needs of the 5,000 flood-affected families are met through provision of emergency relief items, safe drinking water, temporary toilets and hygiene promotion over a three-month period.

Proposed strategy

The operation shall be relief focused, providing the affected population, and especially those who are displaced, with essential relief items, drinking water supply, provision of temporary toilets and hygiene promotion. IRCS will deploy NDRT / NDWRT / SERV volunteers represented by both men and women volunteers to carry out this operation. IFRC will provide all necessary technical support to meet operational objectives.

The DREF operation will focus on the following areas:

1. Distribution of relief items⁸ to 5,000 affected families – available items released from IRCS warehouses;
2. Replenishment of relief items to 5,000 families;
3. Safe drinking water storage and supply to the affected families through deployment of 3 water purification units (1 in Manipur and 2 in Assam);
4. Transportation of family tents for prepositioning and need based distributions – 500 family tents;
5. Deployment of two RDRT members with relief and WASH experience (one in Assam and one in Manipur) to support the operations as per technical requirement;
6. Deployment of 6 NDRT / NDWRT members in different phases as per technical requirement;
7. Installation of temporary toilets – 50 initially and scale up to 100 based on local needs;
8. Hygiene promotion activities – distribution of soaps and sanitary napkins and promotional messages;
9. Relief distributions using ODK;
10. Organize one NDRT / NDWRT trainings/refresher for new volunteers and one needing a refresher, to be able to optimize the implementation of the activities. ICRC is willing to provide orientation to NDRT / NDWRT / SERV on RFL activities.
11. Organize lessons learnt workshop

A total of 5,000 families (3,000 in Assam and 2,000 in Manipur) in the worst affected districts of Assam (Karimganj, Nagaon, Dhubri, Barapeta) and Manipur (Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur) will be supported through the DREF operation. Beneficiaries will be identified through IRCS field assessments and in coordination with local authorities.

The national headquarters of IRCS has released an initial consignment of relief items from its prepositioned stocks from their warehouses located in Noonmati warehouse in Assam. The remaining number of items will be released from other warehouses located in western, southern and eastern parts of India in the coming days. The DREF operation will allow the IRCS to scale up the number of people to be supported. As the rains continue and forecasts of heavy rains for the coming weeks, the overall targets might be revised based on the emerging flood situation across the north east.

⁸ **Assam:** Mosquito net -2, Kitchen set – 1, Tarpaulin – 1, Blanket – 1, Bedsheet – 1; Chlorine tabs, Bleaching powder, allum and lime **Manipur:** Mosquito net – 1, Kitchen set – 1, Towel – 1, Cotton blanket – 1, Bedsheet – 1, Chlorine tabs, Bleaching powder, allum and lime.

To provide drinking water to the affected people, IRCS had already released the three water purification units prepositioned in Assam and Manipur. The water purification unit was already installed in Manipur and currently supplying water to 100 families. Installation will be carried out in Assam during last week of July. Water purification units are being installed based on an assessment of the water scarcity situation, assessments based on a checklist guided by the IFRC WASH unit. DREF will cover the transportation, installation and water supply and distribution costs for these units and its operationalization by NDRT / NDWRT or RDRT members supported by SERV volunteers.

50 Temporary toilets for men, women and children will be installed in the flood affected and needy areas in Manipur. Temporary toilets are currently available in the warehouses of IRCS although exact available number of toilets could not be verified. There was a request for 100 toilets from Manipur, which 50 have been agreed on and a provision for 50 additional budgeted and that will be implemented on needs base determined by the the ongoing detailed assessments. DREF will support transportation of the temporary toilets and their installation with support from NDRT / NDWRT / SERV / RDRT members.

An initial rapid needs assessment was already carried out by the branches. The overall plans are based on the needs reflected in the reports. Open Data Kit (ODK) software will be used for relief distribution, compilation of beneficiary distributions and data. A local consultant will be hired to provide additional training to the new volunteers from those branches and to develop the proper information management platform (assessment forms, information management statistics, etc.) that IRCS needs to conduct these activities with success. This system will remain in the NS and will also be used for future operations.

Beneficiary selection criteria: The beneficiaries will be selected through a participatory process involving the beneficiaries themselves, local authorities and Red Cross volunteers. Beneficiary selection criteria will focus mainly on the families who have lost their houses, livelihoods, women headed households, differently abled persons.

Distributions in the previous operations without any issue is a demonstration of branch capacity to handle beneficiary selection and distributions. However, beneficiary complaints and redressal mechanisms will be established during all relief distributions to ensure accountability and transparency. List of items being distributed will also be displayed at each distribution site. Volunteers will be trained on beneficiary selection process, relief distribution methods, crowd management, etc.

Gender, diversity and protection

Gender, diversity and protection issues will be mainstreamed in this operation. IRCS will be encouraged to deploy female SERV volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, areas of focus will include prevention of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues will also ensure that accountability lines are in place for GBV response and prevention.

IRCS will strive to capture sex and age disaggregated data for understanding the number and specific vulnerability of females to males based on their gender roles and age (i.e. to understand if a higher proportion of women, children or men are made vulnerable).

Beneficiary and Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to ensure that beneficiaries have access to timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of services provided by IRCS, and expected behavior of staff and volunteers. IRCS local volunteers and community members have been used to support the assessments and will be involved during the entire operation cycle.

Because only a fraction of affected populations will be targeted, the selection criteria will need to be communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people will understand the rationale behind targeting. This will help to prevent any potential tensions/frustrations by those people who do not meet the beneficiary selection criteria.

National Society capacity building

To support IRCS in their preparedness for future disasters, it has been requested by IRCS that 500 family tents currently prepositioned at Kolkata warehouse and other warehouses be shifted to Noonmati warehouse, where currently the number of family tents have depleted to none available for future events. Some of them will be further redistributed as per local needs across the north-east states. During the current floods, 70 family tents have been erected in Manipur and there has been a request from both Assam and Manipur for some more to be prepositioned in their branches. DREF will support transportation of these 500 family tents to Noonmati warehouse in Assam.

NDRT and NDWRT volunteers have been supporting the response operations and their support is crucial in times of emergencies. Need for expanding the NDRT / NDWRT roster has been appreciated that helps IRCS preposition human resources and deploy them across the country based on needs.

Operational support services

Human resources

No new paid staff will be engaged for this operation, implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members existing in both IRCS and IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST). Mobilization of SERV volunteers, NDRT, NDWRT and RDRT as well as staff expenses shall be covered in the operational budget as per DREF guidelines. Two RDRT members from Asia Pacific NS with relief and WASH skills will be deployed to support Assam and Manipur state branches.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

IFRC CCST is providing logistical support to IRCS in local procurement of relief supplies and technical advice for the same. IFRC CCST will also keep close communication with IRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. International sourcing of relief goods will be done through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur. OLPSCM will also provide additional logistics support to IFRC CCST in Delhi and IRCS as needed. Non-food relief items that are being dispatched from pre-positioned stocks will be replenished following IFRC procurement procedures. The transportation and distribution cost within the country will be covered by this DREF.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

CCST, Delhi will publish news story on the IFRC website with technical support from the Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur on the India floods; three Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) updates and one Information Bulletin have already been published. Communications support to the National Society will also be provided by IFRC with support from Asia Pacific Regional office, upon the request from IRCS. This may include media relations and public communications assistance that contributes towards the positioning of the National Society response. In addition, communications support shall also be provided on resource mobilization and appropriate messaging.

The state branches will ensure visibility and beneficiary communication during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of the items being distributed will be put on display at all the distribution points. In addition, a complaint redressal mechanism will also be activated.

Security

IRCS and IFRC security focal points will continue to monitor the situation regularly. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities, IRCS national headquarters, IRCS state branches where appropriate, as per the existing security framework. IFRC will coordinate with ICRC on the security issues in Manipur and any concern over this issue will be immediately highlighted and information will be shared with IRCS national headquarters and branches for necessary action.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

IRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected areas through its branches and volunteers. IFRC will provide technical support in programme management to ensure the operation objectives are met. Operation updates will be scheduled to provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any problem, constraint or unmet needs. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

A post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted for all relief distributions. This will be done to understand the utility of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted towards the end of the DREF operation to check if objectives of the operation are met, understand operational challenges and gaps in planning. This will be held either in Assam or Manipur based on the feasibility of travels by national and international participants.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Per diem, local travel and accommodation for volunteers and surge team members (NDRT / NDWRT) shall be implemented as per IRCS decision/directives. Procurement of relief items will be done following IFRC standard procurement procedures. IRCS national headquarters will provide finance and administration support to the operation, with support from the finance team of the IFRC CCST Delhi.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health & care

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of contracting communicable diseases and potential epidemics increased. Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis, Hepatitis A, Typhoid were already a high risk before. There have been stagnant flood waters in the affected areas. The breeding grounds created within flooded area has the potential to increase the risks for the vulnerable population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute 2 mosquito net per family 5,000 families (25,000 people) targeted

Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Output 1.1: Target population is reached with epidemic preparedness

Activities planned	August	September	October
1.1.1 Transport mosquito nets from the IRCS warehouses for immediate distributions	X		
1.1.2 Procure and replenish mosquito nets for 5,000 families in IRCS warehouse	X	X	X
1.1.3 Distribute mosquito nets to 5,000 families	X	X	

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sources might have become contaminated, possibly affecting the quality of water Challenges relating to access to safe water Water storage facilities not accessible / available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 3 water purification units (NOMAD Units) - (15 Lts. per person per day) – 1 in Manipur, 2 in Assam Water storage bladders are transported 1 to Manipur, 2 to Assam Lime (calcium carbonate) powder – 1500 kgs – for spraying when water recedes Alum (aluminium sulphate) – 1000 kgs – for water treatment Bleaching powder (chlorine) – 1700 kgs. – for water treatment and as disinfectant Chlorine tabs @ 3 tabs per person for 100 days Up to 500 families (2,500 people) targeted (100 families in Manipur, 400 families in Assam)
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary needs for Immediate defecation needs of displaced people Install temporary defecation facilities Potential increase in incidences of waterborne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 100 temporary toilets in Manipur Up to 2,000 people targeted (20 people per toilet)
Hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential increase in incidences of waterborne diseases Promote hygiene Menstrual care item 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 2400 soaps (3 per family) Distribution of sanitary napkins (2 packet per family) Up to 800 families targeted

Outcome 2: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Output 2.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target population

Activities planned	August	September	October
2.1.1 Coordinate with the authorities to ensure affected people have access to safe water	X		
2.1.2 Provide safe water storage bladders (containers) to affected communities.	X		
2.1.3 Install water purification units	X		
2.1.4 Establish monitoring and distribution system for water in communities	X		
2.1.5 Distribute water	X	X	X
2.1.6 Procure chlorine tabs	X		
2.1.7 Distribute chlorine tabs	X	X	X
2.1.8 Procure bleaching powder, lime and alum	X		
2.1.9 Use bleaching powder and alum for water purification	X	X	X
2.1.10 Use lime and bleaching powder as disinfectant	X	X	X

Output 2.2: Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards

Activities planned	August	September	October
2.2.1 Transportation of squatting slab with cover	X		
2.2.2 Coordinate with authorities and identify locations for installation of latrines	X		
2.2.3 Install latrines	X	X	

Output 2.3: Hygiene promotion items provided to target population

Activities planned	August	September	October
2.3.1 Procure soaps for hand wash / body wash	X		
2.3.2 Distribute soaps	X	X	
2.3.3 Promote hygiene, hand washing and good hygiene practices	X	X	X
2.3.4 Procure sanitary napkins	X		
2.3.5 Distribute sanitary napkins	X	X	

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Sector	Needs analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
Shelter and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families have lost personal daily life items (personal, kitchen, sleeping) Families whose houses are destroyed Families who are at risk of vector borne disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of NFIs (3000 families in Assam: Kitchen set, Tarpaulin for multipurpose⁹, Blanket, Bedsheet; 2000 families in Manipur: Kitchen set, Towel, Cotton blanket, Bedsheet) Up to 5,000 families (25,000 people) targeted

Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met

Output 3.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population

Activities planned	August	September	October
3.1.1 Coordinate with government authorities, identify, register and verify beneficiaries	X	X	X
3.1.2 Procure non-food relief items adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households	X	X	X
3.1.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		
3.1.4 Distribute NFRI's	X	X	
3.1.5 Undertake post-distribution monitoring		X	X

Output 3.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population

Activities planned	August	September	October
3.2.1 Coordinate with government authorities, identify, register and verify beneficiaries	X		
3.2.2 Procure tarpaulins (1 per family) adequate to meet the needs of 3000 households in Assam for multipurpose use (not aimed specifically for shelter repairs)	X	X	X
3.2.3 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	X		
3.2.4 Distribute tarpaulins	X	X	
1.2.6 Undertake post-distribution monitoring		X	X

⁹ Dry food, etc., not for aim at shelter repair (1 per family for this reason).

National Society capacity building

Needs analysis: Regular occurrence of floods in both Assam and Manipur, response to the floods will put pressure on IRCS capacities and will demand scaling up of staffing and other organizational components. There is, therefore, the need to allocate additional resources in mitigating a potential negative impact on the long-term development of the National Society by putting deliberate efforts to strengthen the institutional preparedness capacity of the IRCS.

The activities planned in this regard look at the following three broad areas with a strong focus on the local branch and district level:

- Skillset improvement – through training, coaching and mentoring of staff and volunteers.
- Facility, equipment and pre-positioned stock capacity
-

Outcome 4: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened			
Output 4.1: Capacity of IRCS headquarters and branches to respond to disasters is strengthened			
Activities planned	August	September	October
4.1.3 Reposition 500 family tents from Kolkata warehouse to Noonmati warehouse	X	X	

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Needs analysis: The operation has deployed teams for rapid/ secondary assessment, will deploy teams for beneficiary registration and relief distributions, which is crucial in the operation. Based on further information and rapid/ secondary assessments, additional assistance may be requested through the IFRC international disaster response mechanisms.

The operation will continue to analyse response options for transitioning from relief to early/longer term recovery services which will be done in close coordination with IRCS/IFRCS technical focal points.

Outcome 5: Assessment and analysis, regular monitoring is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.			
Output 5.1 Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated per findings			
Activities planned	August	September	October
5.1.1 Mobilize staff and volunteers for beneficiary registration, distributions (NDRT / NDWRT / RDRT)	X	X	X
Output 5.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan			
Activities planned	August	September	October
5.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs	X	X	X
5.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries and rectify any concerns raised			X
5.2.3 Conduct lessons learnt workshop at the end of operation			X
Output 5.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people			
Activities planned	August	September	October
5.3.1 Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to affected people	X	X	X
5.3.2 Beneficiary complaint redressal mechanism will be established during relief distributions	X	X	X
Output 5.4: Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system			
Activities planned	August	September	October
5.4.1 Support documentation of data, financial management	X	X	X
5.4.2 Use ODK kit for relief distribution, monitoring of beneficiaries and data management	X	X	X
5.4.3 Organize 1 ODK training for new volunteers and as a refresher for others	x		
5.4.4 Development of integrated platform for ODK assessments and analysis	X	X	X

Budget

DREF OPERATION

MDRIN018

India : North-East Floods

28.07.2017

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	39,000
Clothing & Textiles	47,650
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,843
Utensils & Tools	110,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	211,493
Storage, Warehousing	3,500
Distribution & Monitoring	19,025
Transport & Vehicle Costs	600
Logistics Services	9,200
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	32,325
National Society Staff	2,000
Volunteers	1,575
Total PERSONNEL	3,575
Consultants	8,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	8,000
Workshops & Training	11,500
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	11,500
Travel	29,170
Information & Public Relations	3,536
Office Costs	1,000
Communications	3,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	36,706
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	19,734
Total INDIRECT COSTS	19,734
TOTAL BUDGET	323,333



Click for:

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) 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**.
