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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

India: Cyclone Gaja

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRIN021	GLIDE n° TC-2018-000413-IND
EPoA update n° 1; date of issue: 6 February 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 November 2018 to 23 January 2019
Operation start date: 22 November 2018	Operation timeframe: 3 months Operation end date: 22 February 2019
Overall operation budget: CHF 295,653	N° of people being assisted: 17,500 (3,500 Families)
Host National Society presence: The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is India's largest voluntary humanitarian organization; it has 35 State/Union Territory Branches with more than 1,100 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. IFRC is maintaining close coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Canadian Red Cross Society has deployed a fully-funded surge Operations Manager to support the operations in India.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Tamil Nadu and other states affected by floods, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Army, Navy, volunteers and other nongovernment organizations (CARE, Oxfam, CASA, Save the Children, Caritas, etc.)	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The fifth named cyclone of the 2018 North Indian Ocean cyclone season, Cyclone Gaja made its landfall during the early hours on 16 November 2018. It hit six districts in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, namely Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Dindigul and Ramnad. The wind speed reached 120 kmph when it reached land. A major disaster was averted due to the elaborate preparedness measures taken by the government supported by the civil society organizations.

Despite these measures, the high wind speed and heavy rains nonetheless caused deaths, damages to houses and affected public infrastructure. According to the Tamil Nadu government¹, as of 11 November 2018, the death toll stood at 45, with approximately 250,000 people evacuated to 493 relief camps. It was also reported that more than 115,000 houses were damaged or destroyed. Finally, several hundred animals were lost, more than a hundred thousand trees were uprooted, and approximately 40,000 electrical poles were destroyed, along with 3,500km of electrical cables.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) has trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), and National Disaster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response Teams (NDWRT), in addition to State Disaster Response Teams (SDRT),

¹ Reported by Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami.

which can be deployed at short notice to support response operations. Based on the operational needs, IRCS will deploy surge teams from other states and Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) members from other countries in Asia Pacific region for operational and technical support.

The Tamil Nadu state branch is one of IRCS's most active branches. It has strong leadership, a significant volunteer base, technically qualified and trained staffs, and possess the ability to manage small to medium scale disasters effectively. Tamil Nadu branch received support from the IFRC in 2015 during the Chennai floods, and the branch has displayed its capacity to manage effectively and efficiently the support received through the Federation support mechanism.



IRCS volunteers travelling to affected area for relief distribution in Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu, (Photo: IRCS)

Most importantly, it was the Tamil Nadu branch leadership that has stood by the Kerala branch during the Kerala floods which occurred in August 2018. Tamil Nadu branch also supported Kerala branch with dispatch of relief supplies from IRCS's regional warehouses and supported with volunteer deployments and technical support.

Assistance provided by IRCS in the aftermath of Cyclone Gaja:

- Supported government authorities in search and rescue efforts.
- Provided first aid through its local trained FA volunteers.
- Cleared fallen trees and debris to clear the roads to improve access.
- Provided food and refreshments to the people in the temporary shelters.
- Supported local government in managing temporary shelters.
- Conducted rapid assessment of needs.
- Collected donations from the people to redistribute among the affected people.
- Deployed volunteers and staffs in the affected districts.
- Distribution of Non-Food Items to affected population (see table below for more details).

Relief items distributed by IRCS, per location*:

Item	Nagapattinam	Tiruvarur	Thanjavur	Pudukottai	Ramnad	Dindigul	Total
Bed Sheet	300	300	200	200	0	0	1,000
Blanket	1,500	1,750	1,000	250	0	0	4,500
Cotton Blanket	400	400	400	200	100	0	1,500
Dhoti	1,500	1,750	1,000	250	0	0	4,500
Kitchen Set	300	200	400	150	100	0	1,150
Mosquito Net	400	250	300	200	200	0	1,350
Oil Pack (1L)	1,500	1,750	1,000	250	0	0	4,500
Plastic Bucket	300	200	400	0	100	0	1,000
Rice (5kg bag)	1,500	1,750	1,000	250	0	0	4,500
Saree	1,800	2,050	1,300	550	0	0	5,700
Stove	300	200	400	0	100	0	1,000
Tarpaulin	2,100	2,150	1,600	480	5	70	6,405
Towel	1,900	2,150	1,600	650	0	0	6,300
Umbrella	1,500	1,750	1,000	250	0	0	4,500
Water Bottle	1,500	1,750	1,000	250	0	0	4,500

* Only a portion of these items' costs are covered under the current DREF operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country:

Both the IFRC and ICRC have a long-established presence in India, with excellent coordination on emergency response operations and long-term programme support to IRCS. The Qatar Red Crescent is supporting IRCS in a recovery programme following the Kerala floods, while the Canadian Red Cross is about to start up activities there also. IRCS's Tamil Nadu State branch has capacities and resources in various sectors such as shelter, WASH, emergency health and psychosocial support. To note that regular coordination is maintained among IFRC, ICRC and IRCS on the plans to support the response operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Response by government:

The Government of India and affected state governments are leading the response. The government of India deployed army, navy and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for search & rescue and evacuation. The local authorities have provided food and are managing relief camps. The district administration along with Red Cross volunteers provided first aid and organized health check-up camps.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

This disaster, categorized as “yellow” in scale, has caused severe impact in the districts of Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur and Thanjavur. As a priority, assistance is provided to vulnerable people who lived in thatched houses and whose houses were fully destroyed due to high velocity winds and heavy rainfall during the landfall of the cyclone. Currently, some of these people are still living in temporary shelters and few of them have returned back to their homes.

Through the support of the DREF, Red Cross branches in Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur and Thanjavur will assist approximately 3,500 households with most needed relief items such as tarpaulins, Mosquito Nets and kitchen sets. Although branch also requested for sarees, blankets, towels and buckets; these items will be dispatched from the existing stocks of Indian Red Cross Society regional warehouses. Some other relief items are sourced through local contributions such as dry rations, some clothing items, small contributions in cash.

Finally, while no major WASH or health concerns have been identified, as the affected areas are mosquito prevalent there is a need to reduce the exposure of the affected people to mosquito bites. As such, mosquito netting will be distributed to the most vulnerable households.

Targeting

The selection of people to be assisted was done through a participatory process involving the affected population themselves, local authorities and Red Cross volunteers. The selection criteria focussed mainly on the households who have lost their houses, lost their livelihoods, women headed households, disabled persons and living in relief camps / temporary shelters. In addition, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) support is also built-in to this relief operation, which helps branches build stronger accountability mechanisms and better engagement with communities.

Protection, gender and inclusion

Gender, diversity and protection issues is being mainstreamed in this operation. Gender balance gets attention during all operational stages of the implementation. IRCS Tamil Nadu branch aims at deploying female social and emergency response volunteers (SERV) volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, areas of focus include prevention of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues also ensure that accountability lines are in place for GBV response and prevention.

Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms are integrated into the operation to ensure that assisted people have access to timely and accurate information regarding the nature and scope of services provided by IRCS, and the expected behaviour 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.

Operation Risk Assessment

The north east monsoon (NEM) has receded and Tamil Nadu is entering the dry season. As such, disruptive weather patterns are not expected in the near future, which would exacerbate the situation for vulnerable people already affected by Cyclone Gaja. As the operation nears the end, the only remaining potential hindrance to completing the implementation of the activities relates to the procurement process, which is yet to be completed. While the NFI distribution will be finalized with items already in country, if the international procurement aiming at replenishing these vital items is not completed, the operation would need to seek a timeframe extension. This is however highly unlikely.



Recipient of relief assistance following IRCS distribution in Thanjavur, (Photo: IRCS)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The overall objective is to ensure that the immediate needs of the 3,500 cyclone-affected households are met through provision of emergency relief items over a three-month period. This DREF operation will focus on Tamil Nadu State.

Proposed strategy

The operation aims at providing affected population, particularly those who are displaced, with essential relief items. IRCS has been responding to the flood situation across many states during the monsoon season and has almost depleted its existing stocks. The DREF will therefore support the replenishment of relief items.

Human resources

The DREF operation is implemented by IRCS volunteers and staff members, with the support of the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST). Mobilization of SERV volunteers, NDRT, NDWRT and RDRT as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget. Existing capacities of the Tamil Nadu branch have been taken into consideration for additional HR support based on a detailed assessment, both by IRCS and IFRC representatives. The operation has received support from IRCS communications, relief and CEA personnel during the implementation of the DREF. In addition, IFRC CCST will continue to provide support for procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensure financial compliances. While it was planned to deploy a CEA RDRT, it was finally decided to deploy a PMER RDRT to support the operation. This RDRT will arrive in India in late January.

Logistics and supply chain

IRCS logistics activities is being supported by IFRC CCST logistics officer. The overall aim is 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.

To meet immediate relief needs, the IRCS released non-food relief items (NFI) required in this operation from its existing in-country stocks and transported them to distribution points using the existing fleet of the National Society. All transportation and distribution costs within the country are being covered by this DREF. The NFIs that are being dispatched from pre-positioned stocks are being replenished following IFRC procurement procedures.

International sourcing of relief goods, such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets is initiated through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management. The replenishment of all three items will be completed within the DREF Timeline.

Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur is on standby to provide any additional logistics support to IFRC CCST in Delhi and IRCS as needed.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

CCST Delhi promotes IRCS's response on IFRC platforms and other channels, with the technical support from the communications staff of IRCS and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur.

Communications support to the National Society is provided by IFRC seconded staff with support from APRO. This include developing and publishing the national appeal, media relations to maximise opportunities, generating and sharing audio visual material, capacity strengthening and public communications assistance that contributes towards the positioning of the National Society response. In addition, communications support is also provided on resource mobilization and appropriate messaging.

The state branches are ensuring that adequate visibility and beneficiary communication is implemented during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of the items being distributed are put on display at all the distribution points. In addition, a complaint redressal mechanism is being set-up.

Security

IFRC security focal point coordinates with the NS counterpart and monitors the situation regularly. Any security concerns are handled through the local branch along with local authorities in consultation with the IRCS focal point, as appropriate and as per the existing security framework. IFRC may also coordinate with the ICRC on certain security issues in case any of the operational areas has additional risks that fall in the ambit of ICRC's security framework. We monitor and circulate the advisories to the staff who are deployed or go on monitoring visits.

PMER

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER) at IRCS is overseeing all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected areas through its branches and volunteers, while IFRC is providing technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met.


Post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted for all relief distributions once they are complete. This will be done to evaluate the utility of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Open Data Kit (ODK) will be used to collect data during the activities. Finally, a lesson learnt workshop will be conducted towards the end of the DREF operation to check if objectives of the operation are met, and to analyze operational challenges and gaps in planning. This event will be held in Tamil Nadu, but will also include participants from the Kerala branch, who recently concluded a DREF operation.

A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Administration & 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) are being implemented as per IRCS protocols. Local procurement of relief items is following IFRC standard procurement procedures. IRCS national headquarters is and will continue to provide finance and administration support to the operation, with support from the finance team of the IFRC CCST Delhi.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 16,000 people (3,200 households)</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicator	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	17,500	16,000
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicator	Target	Actual
# of cyclone affected households assisted through emergency shelter and settlement assistance	3,500	3,200
Progress towards outcomes		
Activity / Intervention	Target	Achievement
Distribution of the kitchen sets (1/HH)	3,500 HH	1,150 HH
Distribution of tarpaulins (2/HH)	7,000 pcs	6,405 pcs
<p>Following completion of the initial assessment and consultation process with affected families, distribution of relief items has started for selected households. Thus far, a total of 1,150 households have been provided with a kit (kitchen set and tarpaulins). As the dispatch of items continues from warehouses to the branches in Tamil Nadu and more goods are available, the remaining households will soon receive relief items.</p> <p>It is worth noting that families receive a full kit during relief distribution, which consists of more than what is being provisioned in this DREF operation and covered under the operational budget. As such more items are made available for each family (bed sheets, stove, bucket, saree, dhoti, towel, soap, toothpaste and other items).</p> <p>The international procurement process which aims at replenishing stocks used during this operation is ongoing and will be completed in February.</p> <p>Challenges: As the dispatch of some relief items from the National Headquarters to the Branch was delayed, due to the complexity of several national operations occurring at the same time, the distribution of NFI was affected as well. Distribution will nonetheless be completed before the completion of this DREF operation.</p>		



Health

People reached: 3,500 people (675 households)

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of households are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks	3,500	675

Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of vulnerable households reached with health promotion and prevent being affected by vector borne diseases	3,500	675

Progress towards outcomes

Activity/ Intervention	Target	Achievement
Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets (2/HH)	7,000 pcs	1,350 pcs
Conduct health promotion and disease prevention activities	3,500 HH	675 HH

The distribution of the mosquito nets to the most affected families, based on initial assessments and predetermined selection criteria, has begun and will continue in the coming weeks. For the time being approximately 20 per cent of the targeted population have received mosquito nets, however the remaining families will receive assistance before the end of the operation.

As the goods distribution occurs, teams of volunteers conduct health promotion and training sessions. These will continue until the distribution are completed and the current operation concludes.

In regard to the international procurement process, for replenishment purposes, it is ongoing and will be completed shortly. Once done, all identified goods will be prepositioned in IRCS warehouse and ready to be used for future disaster response operations.

Challenges:

As explained above, the planned distribution of mosquito nets was delayed because they were dispatched from headquarters to the branch later than scheduled. This will however not delay the overall implementation plan and the operation will be completed on time.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 3,500 people (675 households)

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	1	1 (IRCS)

Progress towards outcomes

The criteria for selection of people that would receive assistance were determined with the government and the community themselves. As such, people with in the following situation were prioritized: households who have lost

their houses, lost their livelihoods, women headed households, disabled persons and living in relief camps / temporary shelters.

It is being encouraged that female volunteers participate during all operational stages of the DREF operation. IRCS is aiming at deploying female SERV volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, focus is placed on including prevention of sex and gender-based violence as well as child protection, under the operation.

Challenges:

It has been a challenge to systematically apply PGI standards during the implementation of relief operations. PGI aspects have been included in the selection criteria of beneficiaries, however more effort needs to be exerted to achieve higher standard. In regard to equal opportunities for women and men staff and volunteers, this has not been achieved in the initial phase of the operation.

Strategies for Implementation

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of volunteers have access to existing protection measures and policies</i>	100%	100%

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of volunteers are insured</i>	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

Volunteers are the backbone of all activities or emergency responses of the National Society. That is why having a proper volunteer management system in place is very crucial, so that the branch has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected. This is being done by integrating branch development and volunteer development with the response operation, and with close coordination with senior leadership at branch and headquarters levels.

All 158 volunteers working on the operation have therefore been registered under the IFRC insurance and are now protected in case of accident. Every volunteer working on this operation received adequate briefing and orientation.

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of appropriate operational and technical support provided for DREF implementation</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of RDRT member deployed</i>	1	0

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Procurement is carried as per Sphere and IFRC standards and items replenished in IRCS warehouses within the operation timeline</i>	Yes	In progress

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IRCS engaged with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Relief Distributions are carried out using ODK</i>	Yes	In progress

Progress towards outcomes

In order to support an effective implementation of the operation, three surge team members, along with six NDRT / NDWRT members were deployed. While the initial operational plan stated that a RDRT CEA would be deployed, it

was later decided to get support from a RDRT PMER specialist instead. While CEA support would be good, it has proven difficult to identify the right profile and no RDRT was available to deploy. As such, the PMER specialist will soon join the team in India and provide support on the operation.

Regarding logistics support, IFRC has been working with IRCS to ensure an effective and efficient implementation of the operation. With the support from the CCST in New Delhi, IRCS has effectively managed the supply chain, including local procurement, fleet management, warehouse management, and transport to distribution sites. In addition, with assistance from the OLPSCM in the Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, IFRC has managed all aspects of international procurement of goods.

In order to improve information management and implementation effectiveness during relief distributions, ODK was selected as the primary data collection tool. While some staff and volunteers already have experience working with ODK, additional volunteers supporting the operation will be trained. This training will involve volunteers from 4 districts, for approximately 50 volunteers (20 females and 30 males) and will occur on 1 February 2019.

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies, uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies, uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of visibility and communication materials produced</i>	At least 1 type	1

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps</i>	1	1

Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of national appeal launched</i>	1	1

Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Resources mobilized through national appeal</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IRCS makes it a standard practise for resource mobilization nationally and internationally through national appeal</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

IRCS communications officer has been very active in sharing the work of the National Society. Regular contacts are maintained between IRCS and IFRC's Communication Delegate in Kuala Lumpur, who has been providing support. For this operation, in addition to the Kerala Floods DREF one, several communication products have been completed, including photos, videos and articles, which are helping promote the work of the National Society in India.

The volunteers and staff actively supporting the operation have been provided with visibility material, consisting of caps and jackets with the Indian Red Cross Society logo. In total, 100 personnel were equipped since the beginning of the operation. In addition, banners have been produced to enhance the IRCS visibility during the distribution. During the initial stages of the disaster response, volunteers from the Red Cross performed rapid assessments of the situation and of damages following the cyclone. The information reported directly informed the Emergency Plan of Action which led to the launch of this operation.

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC extends appropriate technical support</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Administration support is provided by IFRC wherever applicable</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

While IRCS is overseeing all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of this operation through its branches and volunteers, IFRC CCST staff in New Delhi have provided continued and sustained support before and during this operation.

Although the relief distributions are proceeding, no post-distribution monitoring has been executed as of yet. The aim is to complete this process in the final step of the operation, during the month of February.

To capitalize on the experience acquired during this response operation, as well as to identify and eventually address the main challenges, a lesson learn workshop is planned. This workshop, which will occur in late February in Tamil Nadu, will also include teams from the Kerala branch, who also managed a DREF operation recently.

While this was not directly planned in the DREF EPoA, a delegate from the Canadian Red Cross has been deployed to support the operations in India, including this DREF. This Operations Manager will remain in the country and work alongside IRCS colleagues for a period of one month, providing technical support and building the capacity of branch staff and volunteers when needed.

D. BUDGET

A total of CHF 295,653 has been allocated for IRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 17,500 people (3,500 families). The majority of the funds are dedicated towards the replenishment of relief items, and as such logistics and procurement costs. A detailed financial report will be issued alongside the operation final report due in May 2019.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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**.