

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

India: Cyclone Fani

DREF operation n° MDRIN022	Operation n° MDRIN022
Date of Issue: 24 December 2019	Glide number: TC-2019-000041-BGD
Date of disaster: 3 May 2019	
Operation start date: 1 May 2019	Operation end date: 1 September 2019
Host National Society: Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS)	Operation budget: CHF 473,978
Number of people affected: 20 Million people	Number of people assisted: 25,000 (5,000 families)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: IRCS	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) & District Administration in cyclone affected districts.	

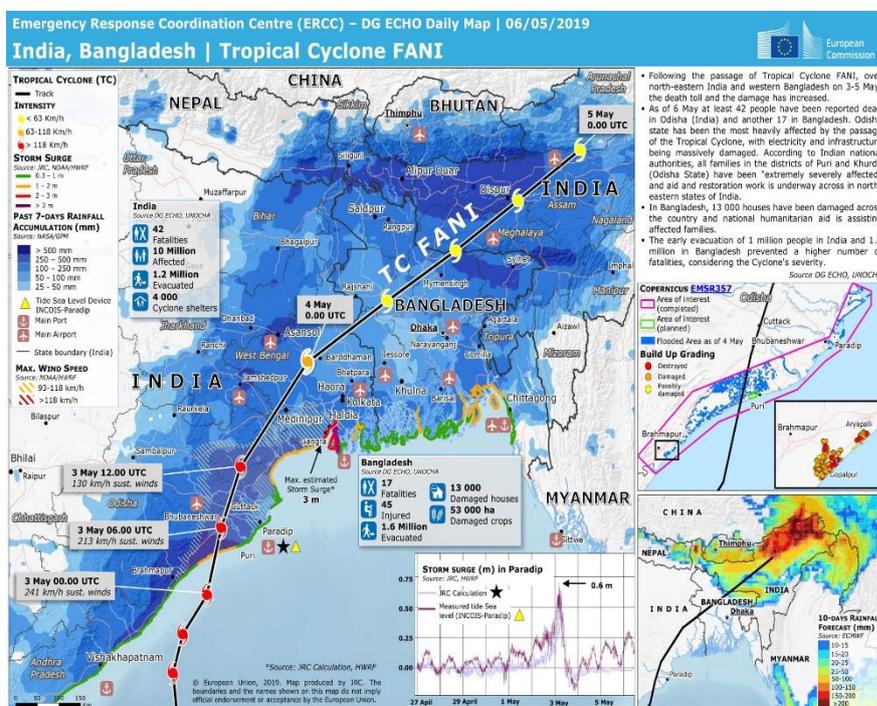
Guidance: Take the most recent version of DREF operation plan of action and provide information on the achievements, challenges and lessons learned, and the final expenditure in relation to the budget.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The Severe Cyclonic Storm Fani (pronounced as Foni) was the strongest tropical cyclone to strike the Indian state of Odisha since Phailin in 2013. Originated from a tropical depression that was formed from the west of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean on 26 April 2019, the cyclone claimed the lives of at least 89 people in eastern India and Bangladesh with unofficial reported number 50 deaths¹ in India. The cyclone has brought about US\$1.81 billion in damages in both India and Bangladesh, mostly in Odisha, India. Despite the success in avoiding higher death tolls, the cyclone has severely affected lives and livelihoods of more than 28 million people across three (3) States in India.

Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) with support from the IFRC requested a DREF allocation of CHF 87,703 to implement disaster response preparedness activities, by mobilizing volunteers and staff in evacuation of people from low lying areas to the cyclone shelters, disseminating early warning messages, conduct needs assessment and provision of household (HH) items. The operation timeframe was initially one-month operation with the target to reach up to 20 million people through early warning messages before the cyclone landfall. Further to this, IRCS deployed an Assessment Team to Odisha state on 8 May 2019 to assess the needs of the affected areas. The plan of action and budget was revised to



Cyclone Fani destruction path. (Photo: ECHO daily map)

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/india/cyclone-fani-response-odisha>

upscale the relief operation based on the needs on the ground to assist 5,000 families with an additional of CHF 393,517 making up a total of CHF 481,220 with four (4) months of implementation extension period.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Prior to the cyclone landfall, the state branches of Odisha, Andhra and West Bengal state took measures in preparedness. IRCS state branches were actively involved in disseminating early warning messages, support local authorities at the cyclone shelters and mobilize first aid. The early warning messages was distributed via radio message, megaphones announcement facility at the cyclone shelters and house to house visit.

Odisha State Branch

- IRCS Odisha state branch mobilized in total more than 2,000 number Social Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) to respond to the situation.
- Coordinate with the local authorities for evacuation of civilians to cyclone shelters.
- Management of a total of 65 Cyclone Shelters coordination are supported by Odisha Red Cross State Branch with additional community based local volunteers.

Andhra and West Bengal State Branch

- Prepared relief supplies ready for dispatch.
- Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) provided early warning messages and supported the authorities to evacuate vulnerable people.
- Volunteers were deployed at vulnerable areas to provide first aid.

National Headquarters

- Coordinated with Meteorological Department and tracking of Cyclone Fani Movement
- Coordination with Odisha State Branch on their preparedness and capacity to respond to the disaster
- Provided technical support in assessment and designing of the DREF
- Coordination with IFRC for DREF launching
- Deployment of NDRTs for technical support and hands- on support to IRCS- ODISHA
- Mobilising NFI stocks from Warehouse from HQ And Regional level

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. Qatar Red Crescent supported cyclone Fani operations by donating tarpaulins to Odisha State Branch. Regular coordination is maintained among IFRC, ICRC and IRCS on plans to support the response operation

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Disaster management authorities in India led by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) launched a massive operation in preparation for the extremely severe cyclonic storm, evacuation of civilians to cyclone shelters, advising people on what to do and issuing warnings. At the same time the government deployed the army, navy and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for search rescue after the cyclone landfall. For the post disaster response, the government-initiated rehabilitation package for cyclone survivors with funding assistance to rebuild the houses, food distribution, additional one-month pension under Social Security Scheme etc. IRCS maintain a close coordination work with the local authorities in joint effort for preparedness and emergency response to the affected areas. A multisectoral Joint Rapid Needs Assessment was undertaken by the Inter Agency Group, coordinated by Sphere India Chapter and representing over 50 civil society organizations and humanitarian agencies. Link for the assessment report can be accessed here.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Odisha state has witnessed seven major cyclones in the last 50 years. Since 1999, IRCS has built in total 65 cyclone shelters in Odisha state. For Cyclone Fani response, IRCS mobilized more than 2,000 volunteers to conduct house visit to the targeted areas for evacuation process and disseminating the information on the upcoming cyclone.

The multipurpose cyclone shelters in Odisha state were built by IRCS since 1995 in the five (5) coastal districts with the support from German RC and KFW, IFRC and Spanish RC. The shelters are recognized by the government as

evacuation centres during emergencies. Each of the cyclone shelters has trained communities in the vicinity of cyclone shelters in first aid, search and rescue, disaster preparedness, management of cyclone shelters etc. Every cyclone shelter has a task force trained in first aid, search & rescue and a 30-40 community members committee managing the multipurpose cyclone shelters. The shelters are equipped with separate living areas for men and women, separate toilets as well as rainwater harvesting system installed which ensures supply of water to the people in the shelters. A hand pump is available in each cyclone shelter to lift water from collection tank to the second floor. Since then the cyclone shelters have served as a multipurpose hall that is used by communities. During the state of calamity that struck Odisha state, all 65 cyclone shelters managed by IRCS was activated as evacuation centres. There are no IRCS cyclone shelters in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar city however there are government cyclone shelters in the areas.



Uprooted trees which hinder the access to the affected areas. (Photo: IRCS)

IRCS Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in Odisha State

No.	District	Total number of cyclone shelters and capacity
1.	Baiasore	12 cyclone shelters with 3,000 to 1,000 capacities
2.	Bhadrak	20 cyclone shelters with 3,000 to 1,000 capacities
3.	Kendrapara	19 cyclone shelters with 1,500 to 1,000 capacities
4.	Jagatsinghpur	3 cyclone shelters with each 1,200 capacities
5.	Puri	9 cyclone shelters with 1,200 to 800 capacities
6.	Ganjam	2 cyclone shelters with funding support various donors

After the landfall, it became clear that Odisha state is the worst affected state with Andhra and West Bengal minimum effect with no casualties. National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) was deployed to conduct an assessment after the cyclone landfall from 8 to 13 May 2019. The State branch volunteers were mobilized to support the post emergency operations in;

- Emergency first aid.
- Clearing roads including cutting uprooted trees for access to affected areas.
- Conduct distributions of food and household items.

Based on the preliminary assessment, requirement of shelter (tarpaulins and kitchen sets) was the most emerging need. Although medicated mosquito nets are also needed, IRCS released the available current stocks from IRCS warehouse for distribution as there were high concern on Malaria disease and possible diseases carried by mosquitoes. The destruction brought by Cyclone Fani ripped apart all the major infrastructure in over 11 coastal districts affecting more than 15 million people. Over 0.58 million houses have been damaged in the cyclone which had made landfall in Puri. Fani has damaged five 400 kV towers, 27 number of 220 kV towers, 21 number of 130 kV towers, four 220 kV grids and as many 132 kV grids in Puri. Similarly, 5,030 kilometres of 33 kv lines, 38,613 km of 11 kv line, 11,077 distribution transformers, and 79,485 km of low-tension lines have been damaged in the calamity². The storm destroyed several transmission towers and uprooted as many as 156,000 utility poles.

Among critical findings are as follows;

Facilities	Total damage recorded
Houses damaged	60 % families homeless ³
Public health facilities	1,031 public health facilities damaged
Primary school buildings	5,244 primary school buildings damaged
Secondary school buildings	1,547 secondary school buildings damaged

The situation remained volatile after the cyclone landfall as the lack of power supply has also hit petrol pumps, banking and health services. Due to the immense need, the DREF was revised to extend the support for 5,000 families with the operation area focused to three (3) worst affected districts; Cuttack, Puri and Bhubaneswar. The immediate concern identified through the assessment. The support was rendered to the three (3) areas based on the existing capacities of the State branches and the extensive damages reported in the assessment report which was conducted by IRCS⁴.

² <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-cyclone-fani-bhubaneswar-and-cuttack-reeling-under-darkness-nasa-reveals-images/330076>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/india/cyclone-fani-response-odisha>

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/india/odisha-fani-cyclone-assessment-report>

Risk Analysis

A risk of more heavy rains was identified, and although more rains did follow, the communities and volunteers managed to cope with this. In terms of operational risks, the concerns centered to logistical challenges ie to arrive to the affected areas as well as communication issues which impacted the distribution plans to be delayed. Apart from that since there are a huge number of people affected due to cyclone fani, the crowd control was another critical risk identified in which lead to safety issues for volunteers and relief items.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Led by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), massive evacuation exercise took place before the landfall of cyclone Fani in which IRCS with state branches as one of the critical actors on the ground played a significant role during the evacuation. Since the activation of the alert by IMD, IRCS state branches actively disseminate information to the targeted community through community engagement either through house to house visit or public announcement using the existing facilities at the cyclone shelters. The message includes on the safe shelters where the affected communities can seek shelter as well as important items to be brought along at the time of emergencies. As part as preparedness efforts, IRCS continuously distributed the food items throughout the evacuation process, during and after evacuation process. At the same time, the emergency first aid services were extended during and after the cyclone landfall. The emergency first aid team, which consists of volunteers trained by IRCS among the community members itself remained at disposal even after the landfall. IRCS dispatched an assessment team consists of three (3) personnel to further evaluate the situation on the ground after the cyclone landfall. Throughout community consultation process which consists of different layers of leaders, community members, local authorities and etc, the assessment team identified the gaps in Shelter, Health, PGI and other sectors.

Assistance provided by IRCS in the aftermath of Cyclone Fani:

- Evacuation of more than 30,000 people to IRCS 65 Cyclone Shelters.
- Provision of dry food especially biscuits for the children during their stay.
- First aid service to the injured population by the trained Task Force members in 6 of the most affected shelters.
- Distribution of cooked food by the State Head Quarter as well as by the shelter volunteers for the affected communities.
- Provision of drinking water.
- Search and rescue of the missing community members.
- Cleaning of the community roads and buildings.
- Transportation of injured to nearby hospital.
- Sheltering those who have lost their dwelling completely.
- Distribution of Non-Food Kits (tarpaulin sheets, mosquito nets, utensil sets, hygiene kits, clothing items).
- 42,352 families reached with food packets, and 17,352 families provided with NFI and food packets and WASH activities continue
- Extensive WASH awareness in the affected areas, especially in the slum areas of Bhubaneshwar and Cuttak which are also referred as twin city.

IRCS mobilized volunteers to collect feedback from those provided with relief items and targeted with activities aimed to save lives and livelihoods of disaster-affected people. Feedback was also collected from the participants of the Lessons Learned Workshop, which was conducted in the final stage of the operation. The workshop was attended by volunteers, staff, Youth and Junior Red Cross wings, Disaster Management (DM) department, IFRC, IRCS HQ, Canadian RC and Qatar RC. The main purpose of the workshop was to let the participants share their experiences and lessons learned from the emergency operation and to collect their feedback on the activities. The collected information will be used to improve on future emergency operations.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Disaster Risk Reduction People reached: 20 million Male: 15,000 Female: 10,000</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)</i>	20 million	20 million
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># people reached with early warning campaigns</i>	20 million	20 million
<i># of people provided with first aid</i>	64	64
Achievements		
<p>IRCS mobilized more than 2,000 number of volunteers to activate existing early warning system after receiving alerts from the local authorities. The initial plan was to ensure evacuation messages i.e. possible impacts, expected cyclone landfall, areas and available evacuation shelters are received by the targeted communities. The early warning message was delivered using house to house visit to the hard reach area and announcement using megaphone, existing facilities available at the cyclone shelters. IRCS are among of the first responders and work in close coordination with the authorities as well as cyclone shelters management. Early warning activities by IRCS state branches was able to reach up to 20 million indirect beneficiaries enabling communities in high risk areas to be prepared and respond to the situation. During this operation, the cyclone shelters management mechanism was activated to ensure the operation of the shelters accordingly. IRCS state branch conducted continuous food distribution in shelters including providing first aid services with the support from the large database and volunteers' network whereby IRCS first aid volunteers present. In total 64 number of people was provided with first aid services. The early warning action taken was able to reduce greatly the expected number of death due to Cyclone Fani.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>Among the challenges faced during mass evacuation process was to reach out to the hard reach areas where the road is narrow as not suitable for normal size vehicle to go to. Apart from that, it was difficult for the volunteers to convince the people to leave their house for evacuation which further delayed the evacuation process.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
n/a		

 <p>Shelter People reached: 25,000 people (5,000 families) Male: 15,000 Female: 10,000</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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement</i>	25,000	25,000
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of households received emergency shelter & household items</i>	5,000	25,000

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance	5,000	5,000

Achievements

Household items distribution were conducted after the affected communities moved out from the cyclone shelters. To contribute towards strengthening the safety and well-being of the affected populations total 25,000 people (5,000 families) received support from IRCS through distribution of household items. IRCS released most of the items supplies from the existing stocks in the warehouse. The tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets distributed were all replenished internationally by the IFRC Asia Pacific (AP) Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department and delivered to the final destinations with remaining items were procured locally.

The list of items distribution illustrated as below;

List of items distribution

No.	Items	Quantity
1.	Bedsheet	1
2.	Tarpaulin	2
3.	Towel	1
4.	Dhoti (men sarong)	1
5.	Saree	1
6.	Kitchen set	1
7.	Cotton blanket	1
8.	Bucket	1

**sets of items received differ from each family determined by needs*

Challenges

Throughout the entire operation, IRCS faced difficulties in terms of road access to certain areas which was blocked due to uprooted trees as well as communication and power blackout. The situation contributed towards on delays of distribution items to the designated locations with difficulties in crowd control of the targeted beneficiaries. The distribution team encountered the same challenges while conducting mosquito nets distributions. Security was another major issue where one of IRCS vehicle transporting relief items were stopped during delivery and was forced to leave the relief items to ensure the safety of the team members.

Lessons Learned

The operation showed that there are needs for more systematic distribution system to be in placed such as implementing prior beneficiary card and displaying the information on materials distribution. As such it is also important to involve more local based volunteers to ensure the safety of the relief materials.



Health

People reached:

Male: 15,000

Female: 10,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of mosquito nets replenished	2,000	2,000

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with distributed mosquito nets	5,000	5,000

Achievements

There were high possibilities of malaria and dengue in the affected areas. To contribute towards reducing possible health risks, IRCS released the stocks that were available in the existing warehouse. Each family received two (2) mosquito nets with the selection done by the State branch.

Challenges

Refer to above challenges in Shelter section.

Lessons Learned

Refer to above challenges in Shelter section.



Inclusion and Protection

People reached:

Male: 15,000

Female: 10,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.</i>	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	Target
<i># of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</i>	1 (IRCS)	1

Narrative description of achievements

The operation considered inclusivity for all groups at all stage of the operation.

Challenges

n/a

Lessons Learned

n/a

Strengthen National Society

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 NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)</i>	1	1

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers/staff insured for the operation</i>	200	200

Achievements

State branch lead the initiatives to mobilize the volunteers and arranging the distributions. More than 2,000 volunteers mobilized to support the operations and 200 volunteers were insured throughout the operation.

Challenges

n/a

Lessons Learned

n/a

International Disaster Response		
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 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of Surge deployed (DM)</i>	1	1
<i># of RDRT deployed</i>	3	0
Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Procurement is carried as per Sphere and IFRC standards and items replenished in IRCS warehouses within the operation timeline.</i>	100%	100%
Achievements		
Only on Disaster Management surge was deployed to support the operation for four (4) weeks.		
Challenges		
No RDRT suitable candidates		
Lessons Learned		
n/a		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
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>	1	1
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted</i>	1	1
<i># of Post distribution monitoring conducted</i>	1	1
Achievements		
<p>Materials such as jacket and caps for volunteers were procured and distributed among volunteers and banners for distribution were printed and placed at the distribution areas to ensure the visibility of IRCS working directly with the affected communities on the ground.</p> <p>A two-day lesson's Learnt workshop was conducted on 29 and 30 August 2019 to capture the important learnings from the emergency operations which will guide in future DREF operations in a similar context.</p> <p>The objectives of the lessons learnt workshop are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reviewing the operational context- the process involved in needs analysis, targeting beneficiaries for assistance, protection, inclusion and gender aspects and the Community Engagement and Accountability; 2. To review operational Strategy including the deployment of staff and volunteers, warehouse, logistics and communication 3. To capture the lessons learnt and develop an action plan 		

Challenges

There were not many challenges encountered during the workshop and ensuring the visibility of materials. However, an extensive discussion took place throughout the lessons learnt workshop whereby the participants identified challenges throughout Cyclone Fani operations.

Lessons Learned

Below are the key points of lesson learnt that was identified during the workshop:

1. A Post-Distribution Monitoring of the relief operation should be taken up to understand what people think about the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the Red Cross Relief Operation. The feedback can be integrated into future operations.
2. Community participation was limited to the relief distribution and mostly as a recipient of aid. Learning for the future is to ensure more community participation in the beneficiary selection process, distribution and monitoring.
3. IRCS-OSB suggested a Cash Transfer modality to the beneficiaries could have been a better solution giving people a choice to fulfil their unmet needs as opposed to one-off relief distribution which was logistics heavy.
4. IRCS Odisha State Branch felt not being fully aware of a DREF operation cycle as it was the 1st experience of the OSB Senior Management members. Especially, the documentation requirements of a DREF Operation i.e. gender-disaggregated data, beneficiary selection process, community engagement and accountability and PGI etc. needed more information and guidance beforehand. A formal orientation to the team members of OSB on DREF operation was necessary. IRCS-OSB said for each site distribution the beneficiary details and items are recorded properly for reference and use.

D. THE BUDGET

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

The DREF allocation for this operation was CHF 473,978. Total expenditure was CHF 363,003. The balance of CHF 110,975 will be returned to the DREF pot. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the attached final financial report at the end of this update.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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

In the Indian Red Cross Society

- Dr. Veer Bhushan, joint secretary; phone: +91 11 2371 0429; email: jointsecretary@indianredcross.org
- Rina Tripathi, DM advisor; phone +91 98 6899 0876; email: advisor@m@indianredcross.org

In the IFRC country cluster support team (CCST), New Delhi

- Dr. Abhishek Rimal, acting head of office; phone: +91 11 2332 4235; email: abhishek.rimal@ifrc.org
- Meenu Bali, officer – disaster preparedness & logistics; phone: +91 9971641414; email: meenu.bali@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of DCPRR; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Vinod Muniandy, operations coordinator; email: opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager, operations coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, DREF senior officer; phone: +41 (0) 22 730 4295; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: RM.AsiaPacific@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

How we work

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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/5-2019/11	Operation	MDRIN022
Budget Timeframe	2019/5-2019/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Dec/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN022 - India - Cyclone Fani

Operating Timeframe: 01 May 2019 to 01 Sep 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	473,978
DREF Allocations	473,978
Expenditure	-363,003
Closing Balance	110,975

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	5,858	6,572	-715
AOF2 - Shelter	357,840	295,910	61,930
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	7,136	4,818	2,317
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,065		1,065
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	371,898	307,301	64,597
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	34,932	24,310	10,622
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	45,103	22,077	23,026
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	22,046	9,316	12,730
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	102,080	55,703	46,378
Grand Total	473,978	363,003	110,975

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Reporting Timeframe	2019/5-2019/11	Operation	MDRIN022
Budget Timeframe	2019/5-2019/9	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRIN022 - India - Cyclone Fani

Operating Timeframe: 01 May 2019 to 01 Sep 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	301,200	251,592	49,608
Shelter - Relief	130,000	124,887	5,113
Clothing & Textiles	54,200	29,133	25,067
Food		5,580	-5,580
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		203	-203
Utensils & Tools	117,000	91,790	25,210
Logistics, Transport & Storage	52,000	36,529	15,471
Storage	10,500	11,036	-536
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000	5,070	24,930
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,500	4,352	-1,852
Logistics Services	9,000	16,070	-7,070
Personnel	37,650	25,917	11,733
National Staff	4,350	5,919	-1,569
National Society Staff	9,500	2,063	7,437
Volunteers	23,800	17,934	5,866
Workshops & Training	13,000	3,597	9,403
Workshops & Training	13,000	3,597	9,403
General Expenditure	41,200	23,213	17,987
Travel	32,400	3,763	28,637
Information & Public Relations	5,800	10,475	-4,675
Office Costs	2,000	93	1,907
Communications	1,000	391	609
Financial Charges		1,222	-1,222
Shared Office and Services Costs		7,269	-7,269
Indirect Costs	28,928	22,155	6,773
Programme & Services Support Recover	28,928	22,155	6,773
Grand Total	473,978	363,003	110,975