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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update India: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRIN023	GLIDE n° FL-2019-000084-IND
DREF operation update n°3; date of issue: 26 December 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 26 July to 12 December 2019
Operation start date: 26 July 2019	Operation timeframe: 6 months; ends on 31 January 2020 (one month extension)
Overall operation budget: CHF 503,141	
Number of people being assisted: 30,000 (6,000 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: State Government, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Army, Navy, volunteers and other non-government organizations (CARE, Oxfam, CASA, Save the Children, etc.).	

Key highlights of this operations update:

- Operation's end-date and timeframe revision from 26 December to 31 January – one-month extension.
- Based on the current needs and the procurement / transportation conditions, the operation timeframe has been extended upon request from IRCS, which will allow IRCS to have enough time to get the replenishment and conduct epidemic control training and a lessons learnt workshop.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

During this year's Indian monsoon which started in June, several Indian states have been affected by torrential rains and floods.

In Assam, the overflowing of Brahmaputra, Barak and Jia Bhoreli rivers¹ caused flooding and landslides, affecting 4.6 million people in 31 districts² with 120 deaths reported. Tens of thousands were displaced with 147,000 people going to temporary shelters at camps set up by the Government of India while many others were living in makeshift shelters.

Whereas in Bihar, the opening of all 56 gates of the Kosi barrage releasing 400,000 cusecs (equivalent to one cubic foot per second) of water to ease the pressure on the barrage led to flood waters breaching the embankment on the Kamla Balan River in Jhanjharpur in Madhubani and Darbhanga. This caused several villages to be submerged in flood waters with



Several areas of Patna are flooded due to Ganga River overflowing following heavy monsoon rains. Visuals from Monday, 30 Sept 2019. (Photo: PTI)

¹ Report from [Floodlist, 28 Jun 2019](#)

² Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Biswanath, Barpeta, Chirang, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sonitpur, Darrang, Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Morigaon, Nagaon, Majuli, Baksa, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara, Goalpara, Kamrup, Hojai, Sivsagar, Tinsukia, Cachar, Karbi-Anglong, West Karbi-Anglong, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Kamrup Metro, Dibrugarh and Udalguri.

12 districts³ in Bihar badly affected by floods. At least 2 million people were affected, and over 1 million people displaced by the flood waters in 55 blocks in nine⁴ out of the 12 affected districts.

Additional intense monsoon rains in the following months resulted in flooding in more states and further exacerbated the situation in the already affected states. As of 13 October, the deaths of 1,800 people across 14 states have been reported since the season began, according to recent reports from the National Emergency Response Centre (NDMI). The number of people displaced stands at more than 1.8 million people, with up to 11.6 million people affected⁵.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

IRCS has gained much experience from the previous flood response operations in Assam and Bihar (2017 to 2018) supported through IFRC DREF and as such, the National Society has been well positioned to respond to the current floods.

IRCS has trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), National Disaster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response Teams (NDWRT) and State Disaster Response Teams (SDRT) that could be deployed at short notice to support the response operations. Based on the operational needs, IRCS deployed the surge teams from other states and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members from Asia Pacific region for operational and technical support. IRCS state branches (Assam state branch and Bihar state branch) along with all the district branches are working in close coordination with the district administration and State Disaster Management Authority in flood response.

District branches and volunteers/social emergency response volunteers (SERVs) provided first aid response and were involved at the initial phase of the emergency response in search and rescue operations. Additionally, IRCS volunteers continue providing first aid services to the affected people, carrying out distribution of drinking water, food and household items to flood-affected population and supporting local authorities in relief distribution. These volunteers have also been deployed to conduct assessment for flood areas in their respective districts. In addition, IRCS volunteers are providing awareness programme on building safe shelters, health precautions, hygiene and sanitation.

With both states severely affected due to the flood situation, the response was commenced in Assam state initially since IRCS has stockpile supplies in the warehouse in Noonmati, a locality located in Guwahati, Assam state. However, the relief materials were prioritized to be sent to Bihar state due to the second wave flood. Around 150 IRCS Volunteers are working in close coordination with the district administration, providing search and rescue, first aid and distribution of relief items from IRCS prepositioned stock. In total, 150 volunteers are expected to be mobilized in Assam & Bihar to work in close coordination with the government authorities in the state throughout the DREF implementation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC and ICRC are present in the country and work in close coordination to respond appropriately in states affected by emergencies. Currently IFRC is providing support to IRCS to respond to the natural disaster affected population by providing technical and financial support to IRCS through DREF. In addition, Qatar Red Crescent is also present in the country supporting Kerala Recovery and Cyclone Fani operations.

ICRC promotes Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and respect for the emblems, together with neutral and independent humanitarian action. ICRC also supports the Family News Service of the IRCS, which traces and reunites family members separated by migration, displacement or disaster. ICRC offers its support and expertise to India's National Disaster Management Authority concerning the management of dead bodies during natural and man-made disasters.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The non-RCRC actors under the Inter Agency Group (IAG) stakeholders such as Sphere India, INGOs, Oxfam, Save the Children (SC), CARE, NGOs such as Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) are also supporting in the flood emergency response in the country.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of India is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.

Government authorities have so far provided food items (rice, dal, salt, mustard oil, palm sugar (gur), flat rice (chira) etc.) to the flood affected people. Additionally, district administration provided green grass, cattle and animal feed, bleaching powder, and match box. Moreover, district administration also provided medical facilities, medicine to the affected people and set up relief camps in affected districts, Furthermore, State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and NDRF have been deployed for rescue operations.

³ Sitamarhi, Sheohar, East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Supaul, Araria, Saharsa, Katihar, Purnia and Kishanganj

⁴ Sheohar, Sitamarhi, East Champaran, Madhubani, Araria, Kishanganj, Supaul, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur

⁵ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ROAP_Snapshot_191021.pdf

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

At the moment, there are no changes to the needs and scenario planning of the operation, as well as assessment data on the numbers and needs of people affected which the relief operation is planning to meet. The identified needs are still following the rapid initial needs assessments conducted by IRCS in Assam and Bihar:

- Immediate and differentiated needs of affected communities - food items, household items, safe drinking water, sanitation and emergency shelter.
- The disaster was categorized as orange with a geographical coverage across more than 31 districts in Assam and 12 districts in Bihar causing severe impact in various districts.
- Support was mainly needed for those vulnerable people whose houses have been fully destroyed due to heavy flood. The affected people were living in temporary shelters and around 16,000 people were living in temporary shelters in almost 18 districts.
- Approximately 87,607 hectares of crop areas were affected in around 3,181 villages.
- DREF is supporting 6,000 households with most needed relief items such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and kitchen sets.

Targeting

The target households are selected based on participatory approach involving the affected communities, local authorities and IRCS volunteers. The selection criteria focused on the most vulnerable households who have lost their houses and livelihoods including women headed households, households with people with disabilities and those still living in relief camps / temporary shelters. Districts that are being covered under this DREF operation are as follows:

- Assam: Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Majuli, Morigaon and Dhubri.
- Bihar: Madhubani, Supaul and Sitamarh.

The intervention locations in Assam and Bihar have been selected based intensity of floods and request from the branch.

Operation risk assessment

The branch could not organise the refresher epidemic control training due to some operational reasons. The branch will be organising this refresher training later this month. The procurements and distributions have been completed. A few of the replenishments have not been completed as there were certain delays in transportation due to local elections in Chennai state warehouse where the goods were stored and segregated for various locations planned under DREF. Additionally, since IRCS and the concerned state branches are overwhelmed with the projects completion as the year end is close, IRCS has requested to organise the lessons learnt meeting in January. Due to these reasons, a one-month extension has been requested to complete the replenishment and the activities.

Protection, gender and inclusion

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) risks and needs are being mainstreamed in this operation. Gender balanced teams will be assured during all operational stages of the implementation to make sure the different needs of all the sex and age groups are captured. IRCS state branches deployed female social and emergency response volunteers (SERV) for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, the areas of focus include prevention of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of protection, gender and inclusion minimum standards will also ensure that accountability lines are in place for gender-based prevention and response.

Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback mechanisms are integrated into the whole operation including the distributions to ensure that assisted people have access to timely and accurate information regarding the nature and scope of services provided by IRCS, the expected behaviour of staff and volunteers, and also a point where they can ask further questions or to complain. IRCS local volunteers and community members have been used to support the assessments and will be involved during the entire operation cycle. The state branches will ensure visibility and community engagement are taken into account during relief distributions and throughout all other programme activities. 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 is also being activated.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The operation aims to ensure immediate needs of 6,000 flood affected households (approximately 30,000 people) in two states (Assam and Bihar) through provision of emergency relief assistance over five months. Based on the timeline extension of the operation, the distribution of the remaining relief items as well as other activities are expected to take place in mid-November and will take an estimated of three weeks to complete.

Proposed strategy

The following are key activities planned for the operation:

- Distribution of essential household items (kitchen sets, hygiene kits and tarpaulins) to 6,000 affected households – available items released from IRCS warehouses.
- Distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquitos to reduce risk of vector-borne diseases transmission by mosquitos among 6,000 vulnerable households.
- Health awareness activities will be conducted in areas with high incidence of Japanese encephalitis.
- Procurement and replenishment of essential household items (kitchen sets, tarpaulins and mosquito nets) to 6,000 households.
- Conduct detailed assessment.
- Deployment of two RDRT members with focus on PMER and PGI/CEA.
- Deployment of five NDRT/NDWRT members in different phases as per technical requirement.
- Deployment of 150 SERV volunteers.
- Relief distributions using Open Data Kit (ODK).
- Organize training for volunteers on response protocol to be able to optimize the implementation of the activities.
- Organize one lessons learnt workshop at the end of the operation.

Support services

Human resources

The DREF operation is being implemented by volunteers and staff members existing in both IRCS and IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST). IRCS is mobilizing SERV volunteers, NDRT, NDWRT, RDRT and its staff and the operational costs will be covered in the budget and will be paid as per DREF guidelines. Volunteer insurance is also included in this DREF operation for those mobilized. The National Society will also provide its volunteers with personal protective equipment from existing stocks, outside of this DREF operation. Existing capacities of the Assam and Bihar branches are being taken into consideration for any additional HR support based on a detailed assessment by both IRCS and IFRC representatives. In addition, IFRC CCST will continue to provide support for procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensure financial compliances.

Logistics and supply chain

IRCS logistics team are leading the logistics support with IFRC CCST extending the logistical support and technical advice on local procurement of relief supplies. To ensure the immediate needs are timely met, IRCS has been releasing essential household items in this operation from the existing in-country stocks and transporting the items to distribution points using the existing fleet of the National Society. Since the stocks are limited, IFRC initiated the procurement process to replenish the distribution supplies.

The procurement was initiated through Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur. The implementation of the distribution plan delayed due to several factors including existing stocks availability at Kuala Lumpur warehouse which resulted the supplies being sent directly from the suppliers. In terms of logistics arrangements, IRCS has dedicated several points of warehousing to store the relief items however the delivery was delayed due to transportation availability during festive season. Nevertheless, the procurement of relief items has been completed and was done according to the IFRC standard procurement procedures. IRCS in coordination with IFRC CCST Delhi and OLPSCM are expected to receive the relief supplies at the designated warehouse by end of November.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

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

IRCS is promoting the response among its national audiences with technical support from IFRC staff at the CCST office and APRO. IFRC's regional communications team supported IRCS communications efforts by deploying an emergency communications delegate to gather and develop content from the affected areas in Assam and Bihar. The communications content – photos, videos and written materials – were shared with IRCS, IFRC and National Societies for use in awareness-raising efforts.

Security

IRCS and IFRC security focal points continues to monitor the situation regularly. Any security concerns are being handled by local authorities, together with IRCS national headquarters or IRCS state branches where appropriate, as per the existing IFRC / IRCS security framework.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

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. IFRC CCST is providing technical support in

programme management and PMER RDRT from the IFRC Regional Office was deployed to support the operation. 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 to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Open Data Kit (ODK) is being used to collect data during the activities. A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted at 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 will be held either in Assam or in Bihar based on the feasibility of travels by 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. IRCS national headquarters is providing finance and administration support to the state branches with support from the finance team of the IFRC CCST Delhi.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 30,000

Male: 18,000

Female: 12,000

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
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	30,000	30,000
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	6,000	6,000
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
# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	6,000	6,000

Progress towards outcomes

Based on the rapid assessment of needs conducted, affected households needed shelter-grade tarpaulins, which have been used to cover floors and roofs, as well as providing privacy and protection from wind and rain. Assessments undertaken by the local authorities on shelter needs, capacities and gaps guided the targeting process.

Selection criteria prioritized households that have lost their houses and livelihoods, with special consideration of women-headed households and persons living with disabilities. Considering selection was done through a participatory process and IRCS branches closely worked in alignment with authorities, the most vulnerable were considered as its target people to be assisted. Through the DREF operation, 6,000 households (approximately 30,000 people) have been reached with emergency shelter (tarpaulins) and household items assistance.

Currently, the replenishment is ongoing due to which extension of one month is being requested.

Summary of distribution

Items	Target distribution	Distributed items
Tarpaulins	12,000	12,000
Standard kitchen sets	6,000	6,000

Volunteers were mobilized to support the relief items distribution and they were also oriented on dissemination of Build Back Safer (BBS) messaging. Additionally, preparation of IEC materials for BBS was completed. During shelter and household items distributions, the volunteers conducted awareness raising to sensitize the communities on constructing safer shelters. This is important to ensure the communities have the awareness on safer shelter techniques necessary to improve the resilience in the future.

The distributions and sensitization to the affected communities has reached the overall target of 6,000 households.



Relief distribution at Dhemaji district. (Photo: IRCS)



Health

People reached: 30,000

Male: 18,000

Female: 12,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	30,000	30,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health promotion activities	30,000	30,000
# of mosquito nets distributed	12,000	12,000

Progress towards outcomes

Assam is currently experiencing an outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) which has resulted in over 100 deaths according to local media reports. JE is the one of the most common causes of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in many states of India and has high mortality rates. In 2018, the disease claimed 182 lives, out of the 1,678 reported cases⁶. In addition, the affected states are prone to an increase in the incidence of dengue and malaria during and after monsoon season. A high proportion of the population are at risk of these diseases in view of the flood waters. Those who have lost their houses and livelihoods are most vulnerable to vector-borne and water-borne diseases and the government is taking care of primary health-care needs. Due to this vulnerability, Epidemic control refresher training is expected to take place in late December for volunteers to carry out sensitization on JE.

As the affected areas are mosquito prevalent, mosquito nets have been included as part of the standard household kit provisioned under the DREF, complemented with health awareness activities in areas with high incidence of JE cases. Distribution of mosquito nets and health awareness activities aim to promote health and to reduce risk of vector-borne diseases among vulnerable households. In this respect, 6,000 households (approximately 30,000 people) are being targeted with provision of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets following earlier mentioned selection criteria and participatory process.

IRCS's volunteers who have received relevant training is providing instruction to households on how to reduce their exposure to vector-borne diseases during the distribution process.

The international procurement of mosquito nets through the Asia Pacific OLPSCM department in Kuala Lumpur has been completed. The distribution has been completed. A few replenishment distributions are ongoing due to which extension is being requested.

⁶ <https://www.theweek.in/news/india/2019/07/02/as-japanese-encephalitis-breaks-assam-next-two-months-crucial.html>



Health Checkup Camp organized by Morigaon district branch of Assam. (Photo: IRCS)



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 15,000

Male: 9,000

Female: 6,000

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene	15,000	15,000

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with hygiene kits	3,000	3,000

Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	15,000	15,000

Progress towards outcomes

Based on the rapid assessment conducted, affected households also need hygiene intervention in order to reduce risk of waterborne and water related diseases. One of the basic hygiene needs identified is hygiene kits. In this respect, 3,000 households (approximately 15,000 people) are being targeted with provision of hygiene kits (one kit per household) following earlier mentioned selection criteria and participatory process.

The local procurement and distribution of 3,000 hygiene kits have been completed. Standard content of hygiene kit: body soap (12 pieces), laundry soap (5 pieces), sanitary pads (40 pieces), bath towel (5 pieces), toilet paper (6 rolls), toothpaste (2 pieces), toothbrush (5 pieces) and razor (4 pieces). The distribution of the hygiene kits was done concurrently with hygiene promotion activities like awareness campaigning in communities and schools, Hand washing as part of the effort to contribute towards enhancing good hygiene practices and to monitor on the progress and inform if any changes/remedial action is required.

IEC materials such as pamphlets/brochures on hand washing and safe storage of water are being prepared that were distributed along with the hygiene promotion activities in the communities.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 30,000

Male: 18,000

Female: 12,000

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
<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	Actual
<i>NS ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) aims to ensure that the emergency programming of the IFRC and National Societies provides dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by disasters and crises. The minimum [standards](#) under PGI address protection, gender and inclusion concerns by providing practical ways to engage with all members of the community, respond to their differing needs and draw on their capacities in the most non-discriminatory and effective way. This helps to ensure that local perspectives guide assistance delivery.

In this respect, IRCS is currently using assessment forms that facilitate the capture of sex-disaggregated data. All stages of the operation including assessments, distributions, awareness activities and post-distribution monitoring in the communities will involve deployment of female volunteers. The following activities have been planned to ensure PGI is mainstreamed in the operation:

- Sectoral teams supported to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to protection, gender and inclusion factors (including people with disabilities in their planning) through the dissemination and capacity building of the Minimum Standards on PGI in emergency settings.
- Sectoral teams supported to ensure collection and analysis of sex, age and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD).

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>	2	2 (Assam & Bihar)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	150	77

Progress towards outcomes

Volunteers are crucial for IRCS in responding to emergencies, helping to reach the hardest places and most vulnerable especially during early onset of disaster. As such, a total number of 77 volunteers deployed to the affected areas are insured to provide protection to the volunteers in case of unfortunate events.

In responding to the floods, volunteers are working in affected communities and providing rescue; providing first aid services; distributing safe drinking water, food and household items to flood-affected population and supporting local authorities in relief distribution. These volunteers have also been deployed to conduct assessment on flood areas in their respective districts. In addition, IRCS volunteers are providing awareness programme on building safe shelters, health precautions, hygiene and sanitation.

Recognizing their importance and value, it is crucial that their safety and wellbeing are appropriately taken care to ensure effectiveness in their services, which also translates into well-functioning branches. This is being done through:

- Briefings and orientations to volunteers in disaster response, data collection and information management.
- Volunteers insurance.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of RDRT deployed (PMER and PGI/CEA)</i>	2	1

Output S2.1.4: 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>	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IRCS engage 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	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

PMER RDRT was deployed to CCST office to support the operation whereby due to unavailability of candidates PGI/CEA deployment are put on hold. The PMER RDRT was tasked to provide technical support in reporting and planning, train staff and volunteers, support the lessons learned workshop, and support preparation of the final report of the operation. The state branches keep close communication with the district office, state local authorities and Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) to ensure a well-coordinated response.

IRCS has experience and expertise in using the digital platform of Open Data Kit (ODK) to meticulously collect details of beneficiaries and track distribution. For instance, ODK has been used by IRCS in the Cyclone Gaja operation where volunteers from four districts were trained in ODK use for efficient and online management of beneficiary listing and relief tracking⁷. For this operation, ODK is being used to collect operation data in Assam.

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>	At least 1 type	1

⁷ <https://indianredcross.org/ircs/news/gajacyclone-nov2018>

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	0
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	0
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	0
<i># of lesson learned workshop conducted</i>	1	-
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		
<p>Communications and visibility materials produced - visibility jackets and caps procurement are currently under process for the volunteers. There is no national appeal launched for the flood in Bihar and Assam state considering that the government have not launched any national appeal and not expecting any resource mobilization activity.</p> <p>A post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted before end of operation to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Additionally, a lesson learned workshop shall be conducted in the month of January due to which one-month extension is requested.</p>		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
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		
<p>IRCS is overseeing all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects through its national headquarters, state branches, district branches and volunteers. IFRC is providing technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met. IFRC will continue to provide necessary support to the operation such as in the procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensure financial compliances are in place.</p>		

D. BUDGET

A total of **CHF 503,141** has been allocated for IRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 30,000 people (6,000 households). The majority of the funds are dedicated towards the replenishment of relief items, and as such logistics and procurement. An interim financial report on the expenditures will be made available.



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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.