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Operation Update Report

India: Cyclone Amphan

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRIN025	GLIDE n° TC-2020-000135-IND
Operation update n° 1; date of issue: 23 July 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 20 May 2020 to 10 June 2020
Operation start date: 20 May 2020	Operation timeframe: 6 months; ends on 30 November 2020 (revised)
Funding requirements (CHF): The initial funding sought was CHF 241,329. Through this update, the revised funding request is for CHF 250,001	
N° of people being assisted: directly - 22,500 people (4,500 families); indirectly - 20 million with early warning messages	
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). The other Movement partners present in-country are the Qatar Red Crescent and the Canadian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The State Disaster Management Authorities in the states of Odisha and West Bengal.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Based on a rapid needs assessment that was carried out from 8-10 June 2020 following Cyclone Amphan, the below revisions are being made through this operations update:

- *Extension of the operation's end-date and timeframe from 30 June to 30 November 2020 – five months extension.*
- *Top up funding sought – upward revision from initial amount of CHF 241,329 to revised amount of CHF 250,001 (top-up of CHF 8,672).*
- *Planned total number of people to be assisted revised from 25,600 (directly) and 50 million (with early warning messages) that was reflected in the imminent DREF, to 22,500 people (4,500 families) directly and 20 million people indirectly (with early warning messages).*

The needs assessment brought out a need to include the following additional sectors - (i) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), (ii) Health. Furthermore, this revision will involve implementing the following activities:

- *Replenishment of tarpaulins distributed to 4,500 households (22,500 people).*
- *Replenishment of mosquito nets distributed to 4,500 households (22,500 people).*
- *Procurement and distribution of kitchen sets to 1,000 households (5,000 people).*
- *Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits 1,000 households (5,000 people).*

With the extension of the operation timeframe and funding top-up, this will enable sufficient time and resources to deliver the required services to the affected people. More details are available in the revised detailed operational plan-Annex 1.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 20 May 2020, Cyclone Amphan cut a swathe through the northern part of the Indian state of Odisha, before bearing down on the state of West Bengal, with a wind speed of 185kmph. It then moved north-northeast and further weakening

into a Cyclonic Storm, and lay centered over Bangladesh on 21 May 2020, about 270km north-northeast of the city of Kolkata in West Bengal.

The Super Cyclonic storm Amphan (pronounced as Um-Pun) was a deadly tropical cyclone which caused widespread damage in the coastal districts of Odisha and West Bengal in India and Bangladesh. It was the strongest tropical cyclone to strike the River Ganges Delta since the 1999 Odisha Super Cyclone. Though wind speed had weakened by the time it struck, it was still classified as a very severe cyclone. COVID-19 restrictions hindered in emergency and relief operations. COVID-19 social-distancing measures made mass evacuations difficult with cyclone shelters and other facilities unable to be used to their full capacity. The cyclone affected more than 18 million people, killed around 90 people and caused damages over 13 billion US dollars (CHF 12.5 billion). At the time of reporting, the Indian government's inter-ministerial central teams had carried out an assessment of cyclone damages in the states of Odisha and West Bengal, to determine supplementary assistance needed from the government. The assessment report is awaited.



A house destroyed by Cyclone Amphan in the state of West Bengal. (Photo: IRCS)

Summary of cyclone impact in Odisha and West Bengal states

State	Impact
Odisha¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.4 million people affected • Four districts were badly hit - Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapada and Jagatsinghpur • 500 houses fully damaged and 15,000 houses partially damaged • 9,833 villages (1,558 village councils) and 272 wards in 22 urban local bodies affected • 872,049 livestock affected and about 3,700 animals and poultry birds died • 1,000 square kilometres of area under agriculture damaged • 14 boats fully damaged; 41 boats partially damaged and 41 fishing nets fully damaged • Over 1,100km of power lines and 2,439 distribution transformers damaged • 4,930 telecom sites damaged • 4,000 trees uprooted in one area • 646 Anganwadi Centers (a child and healthcare system initiated by the government in India, to promote nutrition, education and healthcare particularly in rural areas.), 1,552 primary school buildings and 298 community halls damaged
West Bengal²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13.6 million people affected • Eight districts badly affected - East Midunapur, West Midhunapur, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Nadia, Howrah, Kolkata and Hoogli • A total of 2.9 million houses damaged • 2.1 million animals lost, 8,007 fishing boats damaged and 17,000 square kilometres of agricultural land as well as 1,500 square kilometres of forest land affected • 3.6km of sea dyke and 245km of embankment damaged • 273 power stations and 449,174 electric poles damaged • 14,640 schools, 301 colleges and 12,678 Anganwadi Centers damaged • 563 public health centers, 5,142 sub-centers and 12,678 integrated child development centers affected • 1,192 pipe water points, 2,148km of road and 335 bridges damaged • Industrial warehouses, raw material and industrial infrastructure badly hit

Note: There is no data available on any health center damages in Odisha at the time of reporting.

¹ <https://srcodisha.nic.in/amphan/Restoration%20and%20Damage%20Assesment-%20Cyclone%20AMPHAN-%202023.05.2020.pdf>

² <https://www.timesnownews.com/india/article/west-bengal-govt-shares-amphan-damage-details-of-over-rs-1-lakh-crore-with-centre/602606>

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The states of Odisha and West Bengal have a long history of disasters, especially floods and cyclones that affect thousands of people every year. Over the years, IRCS and its state branches in Odisha and West Bengal have built response capacity, equipped with trained manpower/volunteers and equipped cyclone shelters (Odisha) to respond to cyclones. In close coordination with the Indian Meteorological Department and State Disaster Management Authorities, the state branches disseminated early warning messages, activated Social Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV), prepositioned food and non-food supplies, hygiene materials, and ensured social distancing and awareness on COVID-19 prevention measures at the cyclone shelter and other safe shelter areas. Alongside the government administration, IRCS volunteers helped cyclone-prone communities in evacuating to the cyclone shelters and other safer locations.



Indian Red Cross volunteer covering a broken hut in a cyclone affected community. (Photo: IRCS)

Odisha state branch

IRCS manages 75 cyclone shelters in the state. Before the onset of the disaster, the Odisha government took control of 13 of these shelters for the COVID-19 operation to be used as isolation centres and quarantine facilities. The remaining 62 cyclone shelters were prepared for the purpose of emergency evacuation before the cyclone. IRCS volunteers disseminated cyclone early warning messages by using manual sirens, SMS, public address system and radio messages. Basic needs of the sheltered population were assessed and accordingly provision of food (cooked meal and ready to eat food), drinking water and hygiene materials were provided. Officers responsible for the districts were mobilised before the landfall of the cyclone to ensure safety and security of people during the disaster. IRCS volunteers were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) and made aware of COVID-19 precautions to better protect themselves. Vulnerable people i.e. the elderly, pregnant women, children and those with disabilities were evacuated to the cyclone shelters on a priority basis and were provided with face masks and hand gloves as a precaution against the COVID-19 infection. IRCS staff and volunteers ensured the safety and security of people during the evacuation. Post-cyclone, the volunteers were engaged in the assessment of the damage, distribution of emergency relief, first aid services and personal hygiene messaging. IRCS immediately distributed tarpaulins and mosquito nets to those who had lost their shelter.

West Bengal state branch

IRCS' state branch in West Bengal, in coordination with the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), SERV instructors and IRCS' district branches, activated its' volunteers to respond to the cyclone situation. The volunteers were engaged in disseminating the weather alert and information on the intensity of the cyclone. The volunteers also supported the local administration in the evacuation of around 400,000 people from the low-lying areas to safer places. A total of 264 SERV, 13 instructors for First Medical Responders and 2 NDRT members were deployed to respond to the cyclone. They provided first aid, along with hand washing and hygiene promotion activities and building awareness on COVID-19. IRCS volunteers distributed masks and hand sanitizers to people at the cyclones shelters. After a rapid assessment, the state branch distributed 8,000 tarpaulins, 58,368 packets of ready to eat noodles and 59,780 chocolates to households where there was a need.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC is present in the country through the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) office based in Delhi. CCST Delhi supported IRCS in development of the imminent DREF request. CCST remained engaged with the National Society in tracking the cyclone formation and its movement and took stock of essential items and updates on preparedness measures at the state level. Other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners present in India are ICRC, Qatar Red Crescent and Canadian Red Cross. IRCS, IFRC and ICRC coordinated with each other for the cyclone response operation and held regular coordination meetings regarding this.

Overview of other actors in country

Odisha Government's response

Amidst the COVID 19 outbreak, which is a national emergency, the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) under the government's Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, responded to the cyclone. The SDMA is an experienced and capable body with demonstrated experience of managing large-scale disasters

successfully over the years. It remained engaged with the people and the authorities and began responding to super cyclone Amphan as soon as the low-pressure area started building up on 13 May 2020.

Before the landfall, 200,346 people were evacuated to safe shelters following COVID-19 guidelines. Social distancing, use of masks and hand gloves, along with proper hygiene facilities were ensured in the cyclone shelters. The trained volunteers carried out regular awareness raising on COVID-19, among those evacuated, to ensure that guidelines were followed. A total of 210 mobile medical teams were deployed, 75 veterinary teams were deployed, 79 veterinary doctors and 310 para-vets and attendants were engaged (32 animal health camps were held, 1,242 animals treated and 900 animals were vaccinated). Shelter damage assessments have been ongoing, 85 percent of damaged power infrastructure has been restored, 90 percent of mobile towers have been made functional, 93 percent of public water supplies have been restored, 81 water tankers have been engaged in rural areas and another 55 water tankers engaged in urban areas to ensure drinking water supply, 2,592 fallen trees have been removed and all 290 blocked roads have been cleared. The Government of India released approximately CHF 62.5 million from the National Disaster Response Fund to respond to the disaster. National and State Disaster Response Teams (NDRF and SDRF) were deployed for rescue and evacuation.

West Bengal Government's response

The state was already passing through a difficult time due to COVID-19 when Cyclone Amphan hit the coast. Due to strong winds in the cyclonic path, trains transporting people back to their homes were stopped and re-routed. NDRF and SDRF teams were deployed for rescue and evacuation. The West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited restored power supplies in the affected areas i.e. Kolkata and North and South 24 Parganas districts and repaired 240 out of 273 damaged electrical sub-stations. Drinking water supplies and drainage were restored by the line departments. Roads were cleared, fallen trees removed, security restored and strict adherence to COVID-19 regulations was followed. The state government mobilized support for the restoration of essential infrastructure and services and requests were made to the Railways and Port authorities, along with the private sector, to supply teams and equipment as required. A helpdesk was established for public convenience. The Government of India released approximately CHF 125 million from the National Disaster Response Fund to respond to the disaster.

Other than the SDMA in Odisha and West Bengal, some key actors involved in cyclone response have been the government's district collectors, state and local police, the Indian forces (Navy and Air Force), Indian coastguard, civil defence, national and state disaster response forces, disaster rapid action force and St. John Ambulance Association.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

A rapid assessment was done on 8-10 June 2020 by IRCS volunteers and staff of both state branches. The assessment determined the needs of dry food, health care, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter material (tarpaulin) and kitchen sets.

This was further confirmed with a multi-sectoral needs assessment report (attached), conducted by SPHERE India's³ Inter-Agency Group, which is summarised below.

The assessment was conducted by two members of IRCS' National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and SERV volunteers. Due to the national lockdown owing to COVID-19, movement was strictly restricted and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members could not be deployed for assessment and programme design for this operation. An inter-ministerial team undertook a detailed survey in both Odisha and West Bengal, to assess the full scope of the needs.

Summary of the Inter Agency Group needs assessment report

Food security and livelihood - a large number of people dependent on the agriculture sector (farmers, labourers, and sharecroppers) have been badly hit by Cyclone Amphan. The standing paddy crop, vegetables and fruit such as mangoes and litchi were damaged in West Bengal. Coconut, vegetables and standing paddy crop in coastal districts of Odisha were also affected. Stockpiles of already harvested fruits and crops under temporary sheds were almost destroyed. A fishing jetty on the Buriganga river collapsed and was submerged in water in West Bengal's Sunderaban area. Industries, port townships and rice mills faced severe damage. In Odisha, fishermen reported damage of boats and fishing nets.

³ SPHERE India is a national coalition of humanitarian agencies in India. The members include the Government of India, international and national non-government agencies, NGO networks and United Nations agencies working in India.

In this context, the needs identified included the supply of food, nutrients for children and lactating mothers, financial support for kitchen gardening, horticulture, unconditional Cash Transfer and community cleaning.

WASH - Hygiene and sanitation facilities were badly damaged in households and schools, which would push people to adopt open defecation and poor hygiene practice. In some places, electricity had not been restored, which posed a challenge in accessing piped drinking water.

There was a need for supply of safe drinking water, safe disposal of waste, water disinfection and distribution of hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene management for the affected families. Restoration of water facilities, personal hygiene education and awareness was essential. Installation of new and up-gradation of existing handwashing stations was also important.

As other agencies have been working with the government on waste management, water supply and sanitation, IRCS has been focusing on distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotional activities.

Shelter and household items - In West Bengal, 2.9 million houses were reported damaged by the government. Mudbrick and brick houses were severely or permanently damaged. Almost all tin roofs had been blown away. A large number of mud houses and thousands of thatched huts were destroyed. The assessment of shelter damage is ongoing by the government of Odisha and the report is expected at the end of June 2020.

There was a need for supply of shelter kits, utensils, tarpaulins, lighting solutions for those who had fully/partially lost their houses. While providing shelter assistance, COVID-19 safety guidelines were adhered to.

Health: Health facilities damaged in West Bengal by the cyclone included 563 primary health centres, 169 Block primary health centres and 5,142 sub-centres at the community level. The existing health systems were already overwhelmed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the damages due to the cyclone made this worse. The waterlogged areas with debris and other waste materials would accelerate the risk of water and vector-borne diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid, malaria, dengue and skin diseases, among others.

There was a need to protect people and reduce their risk of acquiring other diseases through the distribution of mosquito nets, as well as regular epidemiological surveillance and control. Community-based health camps/mobile health camps and medical supplies, along with psychosocial support would need to be provided.

Education: Schools were already closed due to the lockdown as a result of COVID-19. The majority of schools were being used as relief camps. Many school buildings have been affected by Cyclone Amphan and require urgent repairs and restoration.

Operation Risk Assessment

The community has been facing multiple risks from a rising number of COVID-19 cases as well as the impact of Cyclone Amphan and monsoon rains. There has been a concern about the safety of IRCS volunteers and staff as they are working at the frontline and assisting large numbers of people affected by the cyclone. This exposes them to the possibility of COVID-19 infection. However, the National Society has been providing PPE to these volunteers to try and ensure their safety.

A large component of the programme has been in-kind assistance. Timely availability of relief items remains a challenge at present due to the limited stocks with the manufacturers. Manufacturers are yet to start production but have had a shortage of labour due to the COVID-19 lockdown. The market is reviving gradually but will take several months to be fully functional. Further, with the upcoming monsoon season, communities that have already been affected by Cyclone Amphan might face flash floods, water congestion and water logging.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The population affected by Cyclone Amphan has several needs. Through this DREF operation, IRCS will be only covering the needs specific to disaster risk reduction, shelter, WASH, health and food. The operational plan will be flexible to adapt to the changing needs of the field situation and, when needed, to be revised. A summary of the proposed strategy is as follows:

- Volunteer mobilization to support Government in evacuation of communities and disseminate early warning messages which includes awareness on COVID-19.
- Distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Provision of first aid and Psychosocial Support (PSS) service by volunteers.
- Volunteer mobilization to register the affected population through a community-based approach.
- Integrate COVID-19 messages with other health and hygiene-related messages and follow government regulations on COVID-19 prevention measures while delivering humanitarian assistance.
- Planning and prioritizing of the humanitarian assistance in line with household needs.
- Tarpaulin distribution will be based on the need assessment conducted by volunteers. Beneficiaries will be provided safe shelter awareness messaging with the distributions.
- Kitchen sets will be provided to those families who have lost essential household items.
- Replenishment of stocks distributed through procurement carried out by the Asia Pacific Regional Office.
- Trained SERV volunteers will sensitize the communities on personal hygiene and sanitation (handwashing, use of safe drinking water, use of toilets, etc.).
- Affected households will be provided IFRC standard hygiene kits to maintain personal hygiene.
- Mosquito nets and health education/awareness will be provided to the vulnerable households living in temporary places/makeshift arrangements.
- During the need assessment, and throughout the implementation of the operation, special consideration will be given to identify disadvantaged, marginalized groups, migrants/returnees. Beneficiaries will have equal access to humanitarian assistance provided by IRCS irrespective of their orientation of caste, gender, political orientation and social position.

Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms will be 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, and the expected behaviour of staff and volunteers. IRCS local volunteers and community members are being involved during the entire operation cycle.

Operational Support Services

Human resources

IRCS's Disaster Management Department, Logistics and WASH units are fully engaged in assessing the situation, providing planning and technical support to the branches. State branches are coordinating with the government's State Disaster Management Authorities and the District Collectors in areas affected by the cyclone. Other technical resources available within the country and among Movement partners will be mobilized, if needed.

Communications

The communications team of the National Society is actively communicating about the situation and the response, with the aim of supporting community-based disaster preparedness and response, generating visibility, promoting partnerships, and supporting resource mobilization.

Public message produced by the State Disaster Management Authorities and IRCS are being disseminated by trained volunteers in the target communities. Where needed, such messages will be reprinted and circulated to the public. Communications content will be actively promoted through the news media and digital channels and shared widely with interested National Societies within the IFRC network for further promotion.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain management. This includes procurement, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and alignment to the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)


IRCS is overseeing all operational, implementation, monitoring and reporting aspects of the operation in the affected areas through its branches and volunteers. CCST, Delhi is providing technical support in programme management, to ensure the operational objectives are met. A lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the DREF operation to check if objectives of the operation have been met, and to analyze operational challenges and gaps in planning. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.


Security

IRCS' security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to its staff and volunteers. Staff and volunteers are being advised to do online learning (Stay safe). For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility,

including surge support and integrated Partner National Society deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management to be applied. A full security briefing covering identified risks and mitigation measures to be provided on arrival. All staff and volunteers are required to complete Stay Safe online course. The IFRC security focal point will brief personnel working in the field on the evolving situation, the relevant evacuation routes and contingency plan processes to ensure they operate safely. Safety and security risks were identified in the IFRC risk assessment for India. In specific cases such as areas with potential higher security risk in proximity to targeted areas, IRCS and IFRC to discuss mitigation measures to ensure staff and volunteer safety. The Asia Pacific Regional Security Unit continues to actively support CCST as well as National Society Security Managers and Focal Point through information gathering/sharing, providing security guidelines, security coordination and cooperation within the RC movement as well as with external partners and the humanitarian community.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Disaster Risk Reduction People reached: 20 million Male: 10 million Female: 10 million</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people supported with cyclone preparedness and mitigation	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
# people reached with early warning campaigns	20 million	20 million
# of people assisted in First Aid	As per need	700
# of PPE kits distributed	2,000	2,000
Progress towards outcomes		
Following information received from the Indian Meteorological Department, IRCS volunteers disseminated early warning messages in the communities at risk to be affected by Cyclone Amphan. In coordination with the district and local governments, IRCS volunteers supported the evacuation of community members to safe shelters following COVID-19 guidelines on social distancing. Volunteers were given proper PPE material keeping their safety in mind. Those evacuated were also provided masks, gloves and sanitizers. IRCS volunteers also provided immediate First Aid among cyclone affected communities, as per need.		

 <p>Shelter People reached: 22,500 Male: 11,250 Female: 11,250</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
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	22,500	22,500
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	4,500	4,500
# household provided with kitchen sets	1,000	Planned
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 on appropriate use of shelter items	4,500	4,500
Progress towards outcomes		
Regional warehouses of IRCS had prepositioned stocks to minimise the response time. In the aftermath of Cyclone Amphan, IRCS immediately mobilized and responded to the situation. As per the SPHERE Standards, the National Society distributed 9,000 tarpaulins – 8,000 in West Bengal and 1,000 in Odisha - within 72 hours of the cyclone to protect families from sun and rain. The stocks will be replenished with the DREF funding. IFRC international procurement will be initiated soon. During distribution, IRCS volunteers demonstrated the use of tarpaulins and in some cases assisted households to cover their damaged roofs with tarpaulins.		
Challenges: No challenges reported so far.		



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 6,000

Male: 3,000

Female: 3,000

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with basic needs	6,000	6,000
Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided cooked food and dry ration	6,000	6,000
Progress towards outcomes		
The rapid assessment carried out by SERV volunteers and NDRT revealed that the population affected by Cyclone Amphan required food supply during the critical hours. IRCS prepositioned ready-to-eat food and organised community kitchens during the disaster, covering 6,000 people, especially those who were vulnerable. This included people in the cyclone shelters as well as those who could not be accommodated in the shelters due to COVID-19 guidelines of limited numbers and social distancing. The latter were assisted with the distribution of ready-to-eat food.		
Challenges: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, shelter capacities were only utilized up to 50 percent due to restrictions on numbers and social distancing. Therefore, IRCS volunteers delivered food packets at those families who could not access the shelters.		



Health


People reached: 22,500

Male: 11,250

Female: 11,250

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	22,500	Ongoing
Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health awareness	22,500	Ongoing
# of mosquito nets distributed	4,500	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>West Bengal and Odisha have been severely affected by COVID-19. To prevent further health risks due to waterlogging, community sensitization was carried out to clean debris and to prevent water and vector borne diseases. The distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets is underway. It was started in the affected areas in Odisha and will be extended in other most affected communities in both states.</p> <p>IRCS has been working alongside the Health Ministry on COVID-19 prevention. The shelters to accommodate people evacuated took adequate steps to maintain hygiene and carry out required sanitising. The shelters also displayed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material developed by the National Society related to handwashing and social distancing do's and don'ts, for awareness raising.</p>		
Challenges: No challenges reported so far.		

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>People reached: 5,000</p> <p>Male: 2,500</p> <p>Female: 2,500</p>		
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	5,000	Will be updated in the next report
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	5,000	Ongoing
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (non-food items) 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	1,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Following the cyclone, hygiene and sanitation facilities (water supplies, toilets) were badly damaged in households and schools. People were pushed to adopt open defecation and, in some cases, using temporary toilets. Families will be provided with awareness education on safe drinking water, safe disposal of waste, distribution of hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene management for the affected families. Hygiene messaging has been disseminated by the SERV volunteers. These volunteers are trained on disaster management, WASH, psychosocial care and community health. Procurement of hygiene kits has been initiated and will be carried out locally. Distribution of these will follow in areas at risk due to waterlogging.</p>		
Challenges: No challenges reported so far.		



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 22,500

Male: 11,225

Female: 11,225

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># of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</i>	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

PGI mainstreaming will try to be ensured during the operation through actions including below:

- Supporting sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities in their planning)
- Supporting sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	550	TBC
<i># of volunteers provided with PPE kits</i>	2,000	TBC

Progress towards outcomes

Duty of care is paramount for this operation. Volunteers in action have been sensitised on precautions for COVID-19 and will be provided with basic equipment such as hand sanitizers, masks, gloves.

Challenges: No challenges reported so far.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of appropriate operational and technical support provided for DREF implementation</i>	Yes	Yes
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>	Yes	Yes
Output 2.1.6: 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
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>CCST Delhi and the National Society continue to monitor the operation. The operation is well coordinated between IRCS' state branches and National Headquarters, along with the CCST Delhi Office.</p> <p>The procurement of tarpaulins, kitchen sets and mosquito nets will be done through APRO logistics unit. Hygiene kits will be procured locally. Once the approval is received, the procurement will be initiated. All costs related to logistics and transportation are covered under the operation budget.</p> <p>Challenges: RDRT deployment would not be possible due to lockdown and international travel restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome 3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies, use 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, use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</i>	Yes	Yes
Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of visibility and communication materials produced</i>	2,000	Will be updated in the next report
Output 3.1.2: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of lesson learned workshop conducted</i>	1	Will be done by end of the operation
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Communications and visibility materials like visibility jackets will be procured locally according to the approved design and standard specification of IRCS.</p> <p>A post distribution monitoring will be conducted before the end of operation to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Additionally, a lesson learned workshop will be organized at the end of the operation.</p>		

D. Financial Report

A financial report will only be issued for the final report. The revised budget details as below:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRIN025 INDIA CYCLONE AMPHAN

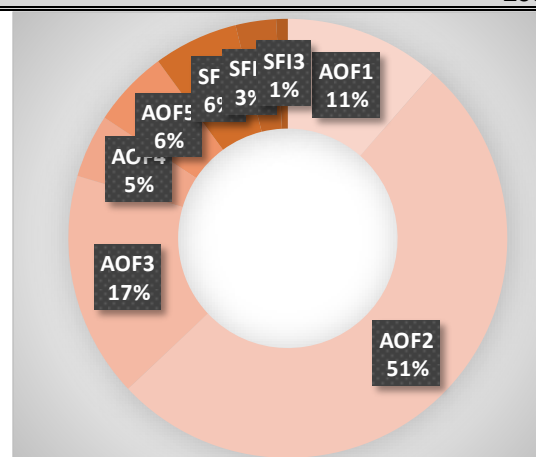
23/6/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Food	39,000
Medical & First Aid	10,000
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	181,720
Vehicles	0
Computers & Telecom	0
Office & Household Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Land, vehicles & equipment	0
Distribution & Monitoring	11,500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	20,000
National Society Staff	2,000
Volunteers	27,023
Personnel	29,023
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Consultants & Professional Fees	0
Workshops & Training	1,000
Workshops & Training	1,000
Travel	2,000
Communications	1,000
General Expenditure	3,000
Assets Depreciation	0
Depreciation	0
Cash Transfers National Societies	0
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	0
Contributions and Transfers	0
DIRECT COSTS	234,743
INDIRECT COSTS	15,258
TOTAL BUDGET	250,001

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	28,649
AOF2	Shelter	128,801
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	41,535
AOF4	Health	11,662
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	14,196
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	15,573
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	7,455
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,130
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		250,001





Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- 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**.



Shelter

People targeted: 22,500 families (4,500 households)

Male: 11,225; Female 11,225

Requirements (CHF): 128,801

Needs analysis: The initial rapid assessment of needs indicated that people whose houses were destroyed in the cyclone need emergency shelter. Affected households require shelter-grade tarpaulins, which may be used to cover floors and roofs, as well as providing privacy and shelter from wind and rain.

Population to be assisted: 4,500 households whose houses were fully damaged will be assisted with emergency shelter and household items. Ongoing assessments being undertaken by local authorities of the shelter damages will guide the targeting process. Target households will be selected through a participatory process involving the affected population themselves, local authorities and Red Cross volunteers. The selection criteria will focus on households that have lost their houses and livelihoods with special consideration of women headed households and persons living with disabilities. Since the selection will be done through a participatory process and Red Cross branches closely work in alignment with authorities, the most vulnerable would be considered as its target people to be assisted.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The relief items quality and quantity per affected family will comply with the Sphere standards. Procurement of tarpaulins and kitchen sets will be carried by IFRC and will fully comply with procurement standards of the Federation. IRCS will participate in all procurement processes to ensure transparency and accountability. The use of the shelter items will be monitored by the volunteers.

P&B Output Code	Shelter 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										# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement. (Target: 22,500)				
	Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households										# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target: 4,500) # household provided with kitchen sets (target: 1,000)				
	Activities planned	Week	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps		x	x	x										
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		x	x	x										
AP005	Distribution of the shelter and household items to the affected population for ?? households						x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP005	Procurement and replenishment of shelter for 4500 household and household items for 1000 households					x	x	x	x						
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items					x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	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										# of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance on appropriate use of shelter items (Target: 4,500)				
		Activities planned	Week	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24



Health

People targeted: 22,500 families (4,500 households)

Male: 11,225; Female 11,225

Requirements (CHF): 11,662

Needs analysis: Health facilities damaged in West Bengal by the cyclone included 563 primary health centres, 169 Block primary health centres and 5,142 sub-centres at the community level. The existing health systems were already overwhelmed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the damages due to the cyclone made this worse. The waterlogged areas with debris and other waste materials would accelerate the risk of water and vector-borne diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid, malaria, dengue and skin diseases, among others.

Population to be assisted: To prevent health risks due to waterlogging, community sensitization was carried out to clean debris and to prevent water and vector borne diseases. The distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets is underway. It was started in the affected areas in Odisha and will be extended in other most affected communities in both Odisha and West Bengal.

IRCS has been working alongside the Health Ministry on COVID-19 prevention. The shelters to accommodate people evacuated took adequate steps to maintain hygiene and carry out required sanitising. The shelters also displayed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material developed by the National Society related to handwashing and social distancing do's and don'ts, for awareness raising.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere standards will be complied in quantity and quality of items being distributed per household.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced										# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors (Target: 22,500)				
	Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population										# of people reached through health awareness (Target: 22,500) # of mosquito nets distributed (Target: 4,500)				
	Activities planned	Week	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	
AP011	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response (for distribution of mosquito nets)		x	x	x										
AP021	Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets to 4,500 households				x	x	x	x		x	x				



Protection, Gender and Inclusion⁴

People targeted: 22,500
Male: 11,225; Female: 11,225

Requirements (CHF): 0 (integrated with other sectors)

Needs analysis: While assessments are ongoing, support is being given to sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex, age and disability-disaggregated data. IRCS will deploy female volunteers during all stages of the operation including assessments, distributions, awareness activities and post-distribution monitoring in the communities.

Population to be assisted: 4,500 households.

Programme standards/benchmarks: A few measures will be taken in order to ensure that the operation will comply with the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection 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	<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services. (Target: Yes)</i>													
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	<i># of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors. (Target: 1 – IRCS)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to protection, gender and inclusion factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning		x	x	x										
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 25,158

P&B Output Code	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	<i># of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation (Target: 2)</i>
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⁴ This area of focus is a merge of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace. It is under development, so for now it represents the physical merge of three existing relevant outputs.

