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Final Report India: Monsoon Rains and Floods



DREF operation	Operation n° MDRIN024
Date of Issue: 23 July 2020	Glide number: FL-2019-000084-IND
Operation start date: 26 July 2019	Operation end date: 26 February 2020
Host National Society: Indian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 492,811
Number of people affected: 2 million	Number of people assisted: 30,000 (6,000 households) were covered through health and hygiene promotion activities and of this 25,750 people (5,150 households) were also provided essential relief material.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) in planning and implementation of the DREF. IFRC also maintained 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, State Disaster Management Authorities, National Disaster Response Force, the Indian army and navy, volunteers and other non-government organizations (CARE, Oxfam, CASA and Save the Children, among others).	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The 2019 Indian floods were a series of floods that affected over nine states of India during late July and early August 2019, due to incessant and heavy rains between July and September 2019. This was the heaviest monsoon recorded in the country in 25 years. The floods resulted in a death toll of 1,600 people between June and October 2019, and displacement of about a million people. The states of Karnataka and Maharashtra were the most severely affected.

The situation in the nine states was as follows:

Andhra Pradesh: Over 74,000 people in the coastal districts of East Godavari and West Godavari were affected due to flooding from the Godavari river. A total of 17,632 people has been evacuated and moved to relief camps due to heavy discharge of floodwater from the upstream reservoirs of the Krishna river basin. The situation worsened on 15 August 2019, after water was released from the Prakasam Barrage in Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. Dam authorities in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka were forced to open sluice gates due to incessant rains, resulting in flooding downstream along the Krishna river.

Karnataka: A total of 22 districts were affected, with the northern and coastal districts, along with Malnad district, being the worst affected. The state experienced unprecedented and devastating floods in the Krishna river and its tributaries affecting a large number of people in these areas. More than 700,000 people were displaced, 91 people died and 247,000 houses damaged. More than 200,000 people were evacuated and about 2,200 rescue personnel were deployed. Severe floods caused immense damage to livestock, agricultural crops and fertile soil, public and private properties and critical infrastructure like roads, bridges, power, communication and automobiles.

Kerala: The monsoon floods affected 13 districts. More than 80 landslides were reported with massive impact on houses, livelihoods, public and private infrastructure and loss of human lives. About 181 were killed and more than 100,000 people were sheltered in 3,300 relief camps in different parts of the state. Rescue, relief and evacuation operations involved 83 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams, along with 173 teams from the Indian army, navy, air force and coast guard. Kochi airport was closed due to water logging.

Maharashtra: The monsoon floods affected 22 districts and more than 700,000 people were evacuated to safer places. A total of 338 people died, most of them from the south-eastern districts. The local government supplied drinking water through tankers in worst hit pockets and distributed dry food and ready-to-eat meals in relief camps. The flood gates of Almatti dam were opened and the Mumbai-Bengaluru national highway was closed following landslides, stranding about 18,000 vehicles on the highway. It was the second-heaviest rainfall in Mumbai in the last 25 years. A total of 20 NDRF teams were deployed to provide relief, rescue and evacuation services to the population in flood affected areas.

Gujarat: The monsoon floods affected 20 districts with central and south Gujarat being the worst affected. The city of Vadodara was flooded. Of the 30 sluice gates of the Sardar Sarovar dam on the Narmada river, 26 were opened to release water. The death toll was 150 and many people were evacuated to safer places. A total of 18 NDRF teams and 11 State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) teams were deployed.

Madhya Pradesh: The monsoon floods affected 22 districts, affecting approximately 10,000 people and caused 170 death. Three NDRF teams were deployed for the rescue and evacuation operation.

West Bengal: The monsoon floods affected 22 districts out of which four districts were badly hit. More than 500,000 people were affected, 223 people had lost their lives, 30,000 houses were damaged (fully and partially) and a huge loss to livestock was reported. Over 18,000 people were assisted with relief supplies in 139 relief camps. For rescue and evacuation of people from flood affected areas, seven NDRF teams were deployed by the government.

Uttarakhand: This state in the Himalayan range was badly hit by heavy rainfall due to a cloud burst which triggered flash floods and landslides, affecting 13 districts. These washed out public infrastructure, blocked roads, damaged bridges, submerged houses, damaged agricultural fields and stranded hundreds of people in several parts of the state. The death toll was 69. The state government deputed teams of Indo-Tibetan Border Police and SDRF for rescue and evacuation.

Himachal Pradesh: Another state in the Himalayan range, received heavy rainfall in 12 districts due to which around 670 roads across the state, including 13 national highways were blocked by landslides and flash floods, and several bridges were washed away. There was damage and destruction to houses, public property and crops. A total of 52 deaths were reported.

Summary of response

Overview of Indian Red Cross Society

The DREF support was initially planned to reach out to the nine affected states. However, in line with a management decision by the IRCS, DREF implementation was continued for eight states (without Kerala). Of the eight states, seven states were able to implement activities and reach targets according to plan. The number of people reached in Maharashtra was slightly less than planned and no distributions took place in Gujarat as the state was able to partially implement activities due to fast recovery at the community level and a slight delay in receipt of required relief items.

Andhra Pradesh:

IRCS' Andhra Pradesh state branch, along with its' district branches, worked in close coordination with the district administration, providing emergency relief and safe drinking water to the affected population. IRCS' social and emergency response volunteers (SERV) provided first aid services and assisted in relief distributions. The volunteers were deployed to conduct assessment of the flood damages in affected districts. Government authorities provided food items, medicines and medical facilities to the flood affected population. The local administration set up relief camps in the affected districts. IRCS' state branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and clothing materials from the IRCS's prepositioned stocks. With the DREF support, the branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets to 500 households.

Karnataka:

Teams of SERV and State Disaster Response Team (SDRT) trained members were deployed to the most affected districts for carrying out emergency rescue and relief work. The SERV volunteers evacuated people affected by the floods and shifted them to temporary shelters. Affected communities were provided with relief material like biscuits, groceries/food, blankets, tarpaulin sheets, candles, mosquito coils/nets, clothing items, sanitary pads and basic medicine. In addition, life jackets, torches, umbrellas and visibility material were sent to the affected districts.

The state branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and a few clothing items received from IRCS' prepositioned stocks. Under the DREF, the branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets to 2,000 households.

West Bengal:

IRCS, in close coordination with the district administration, provided relief materials and drinking water to the flood affected population. IRCS' West Bengal state branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and clothing items that it received from IRCS' prepositioned stocks. Under the DREF, the state branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets to 500 households.

Uttarakhand:

IRCS volunteers provided relief items and first aid services to the affected population. IRCS' Uttarakhand state branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and clothing items that were received from IRCS' prepositioned stocks. Under the DREF, the state branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets to 500 households.

Himachal Pradesh:

The SERV of IRCS' Himachal Pradesh state branch provided first aid, search and rescue and emergency relief in the affected communities. The state branch also distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and clothing items received from the IRCS's prepositioned stock. With DREF support, the branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets to 500 households.

Maharashtra:

The Maharashtra state branch organized health promotion and hygiene awareness among the flood affected population. With DREF support, the branch distributed tarpaulins and mosquito nets to 650 households, along with kitchen sets to 500 households.

Madhya Pradesh:

IRCS' Madhya Pradesh state branch organized health promotion and hygiene awareness among the flood affected population. With DREF support, the branch distributed tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets to 500 households.

Gujarat:

IRCS' Gujarat state branch organized health and hygiene awareness, provided early warning and worked alongside the government. The state branch was able to respond to the situation with its' own available resources and by mobilizing humanitarian assistance from domestic sources, hence there was no action taken up from the DREF plan of action.

Kerala: Due to a management decision by the National Society, DREF support was not extended to the Kerala state branch. IRCS provided relief and first aid services to the flood affected population. Over a million volunteers were engaged in cleaning work (cleaning mud and slush from houses, cleaning wells and cleaning localities) in flood-hit villages in the northern districts of the state. IRCS' district branches responded to the disaster by providing humanitarian assistance from their own resources and mobilization of local resources/domestic assistance.

Table 1: Summary of sector wise response by IRCS (excluding Kerala)

Sector	Intervention	Planned	Achieved
Shelter	Distribution of emergency shelter (tarpaulins)	6,500 households	5,150 households (25,750 people)
	Distribution of essential household items (kitchen sets)	6,500 households	5,000 households (25,000 people)
WASH	Hygiene promotion	6,500 households	6,000 households (30,000 people)
Health	Distribution of mosquito nets (LLINS)	6,500 households	5,150 households (25,750 people)
	Health promotion	6,500 households	6,000 households (30,000 people)

Notes:

- One household - one family of average five people
- WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
- LLINS – Long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets
- Protection, Gender and Inclusion was cross-cutting in each sector allowing equity and equality in delivering humanitarian aid. The needs of the specific groups were taken into consideration while planning and implementing the DREF.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Movement partners IFRC and ICRC are present in the country and IFRC provides support to IRCS to respond to disaster affected populations through the provision of technical and financial support to the National Society. This includes emergency response, first aid, livelihood support and community health, supporting IRCS to respond appropriately in states affected by emergencies.

In addition, Qatar Red Crescent is also present in the country, supporting *the recovery operation in the state of Kerala*. IRCS, IFRC and ICRC working in close coordination to respond disasters.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors coordinated by the Inter Agency Group such as international non-governmental organizations, Sphere India and NGOs such as Oxfam India, Save the Children, CARE and Church’s Auxiliary for Social Action have also supported the flood emergency response in the affected states and districts.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is an apex body of the Government of India’s Ministry of Home Affairs with a mandate to lay down policies for disaster management and undertake planning, organizing, coordination and implementation to prevent or manage disaster impacts. The body coordinates the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) to ensure a holistic approach to disaster management.

The State Disaster Management Authorities were closely involved in the operation - planning flood relief, beneficiary identification and sharing of information. The Government of India deployed NDRF and SDRF teams, along with the Indian army, Indian coast guard/navy divers and Indian air force helicopters among others for relief, rescue, and evacuation efforts. The local authorities distributed food items (rice, dal, salt, mustard oil, palm sugar and flat rice), sanitization materials including bleaching powder, matchboxes and fodder for livestock, to the affected population. Moreover, the district administrations also provided medical facilities and medicines to the affected people and set up relief camps in affected districts.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The needs of the affected population such as food items, household items, safe drinking water, sanitation and emergency shelter were identified by IRCS’ state branches. In addition, hygiene education and health awareness were also considered important to prevent affected populations from vector/waterborne diseases. Support was mainly needed for those vulnerable families whose houses were fully or partly destroyed due to the impact of heavy flood and/or landslide.

Targeting

A participatory beneficiary targeting approach was followed. Households were selected by the communities, local authorities and Red Cross volunteers. The selection criteria was uniformly followed in the targeted states, which included vulnerable households who lost their shelters and livelihoods, with special consideration given to women headed households, single mothers, widows, lactating mothers as well as people living with disabilities and chronic illness. However, the intervention locations were selected based on intensity of floods, coping capacities of the households, and capacities of the respective district branches.

Table 2: Achievements against the plan of action

State	No. of targeted households	No. of households reached
Andhra Pradesh	500	500
Karnataka	2,000	2,000
West Bengal	500	500
Uttarakhand	500	500
Himachal Pradesh	500	500
Madhya Pradesh	500	500
Maharashtra	1,000	650
Gujarat	500	0
Kerala	500	0
Total	6,500	5,150

Risk Analysis

International sourcing of relief goods, such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets, through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur, was on time. However, as the coverage of the operation was over nine states spread across the country, transportation and delivery of goods to each state and warehouse was a time and resource intensive exercise. The process also took longer than expected owing to the fact that the period was one of festivals, resulting in the transportation system being slower than normal.

The consignments were delivered in accordance with the norms of Red Cross logistics protocol. However, in Gujarat, the flood situation had already improved, and the state branch had been able to respond to needs with available internal/domestic resources. Therefore, it reported that there was no need to distribute the relief items received.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The operation aimed to ensure that the immediate needs of 6,500 flood affected households (32,500 people) in the nine targeted states are met through provision of emergency relief assistance over a six-month period.

The operational objectives as per the DREF plan of action were met in seven out of eight states. Implementation of the DREF plan of action in the ninth state of Kerala was dropped by IRCS management due to some management issues at the state branch.

The total number of households reached under the operation were 5,150 (25,750 people). In Gujarat, the flood situation improved faster than in the other states and the state branch was able to respond to the needs with available internal/domestic resources. Supplies under DREF were not available immediately to meet the demand. At a later stage, when procurement of items under DREF was completed, the field situation had improved in Gujarat and there was no need for distribution. However, the awareness education, campaign on safe water and hygiene practices continued in all eight states.

Strategy followed

With DREF support, immediate relief was implemented, i.e. provision of essential relief items, along with health and hygiene promotion activities. The strategy followed the following steps:

1. Identification of beneficiaries - Red Cross volunteers and local authorities identified the beneficiaries based on the criteria detailed above. Beneficiary selection was a participatory and transparent process. The communities had information about the selection process, criteria, grievance handling and extended full cooperation.
2. Distribution of relief items - Relief items were procured following IFRC procurement process. Each of the 6,500 households were to be given one kitchen set, two tarpaulins and two long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLINS).

Therefore, 6,500 kitchen sets, 13,000 tarpaulins and 13,000 LLINS were procured and handed over to the IRCS state branches for replenishment and distribution. Reports of distribution in seven states confirmed the following numbers:

- a. Andhra Pradesh - 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 LLINS and 1,000 tarpaulins;
- b. Karnataka - 2,000 kitchen sets, 4,000 LLINS and 4,000 tarpaulins;
- c. West Bengal - 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 LLINS and 1,000 tarpaulins;
- d. Uttarakhand - 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 LLINS and 1,000 tarpaulins;
- e. Himachal Pradesh - 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 LLINS and 1,000 tarpaulins.
- f. Maharashtra - 500 kitchen sets, 1,300 LLINS and 1,300 tarpaulins;
- g. Madhya Pradesh - 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 LLINS and 1,000 tarpaulins

In addition to the above, relief items were also delivered to the following states, but these were not distributed:

- h. Gujarat - 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 and 1,000 tarpaulins;
- i. The balance stock was delivered to the regional warehouse of IRCS in Chennai (500 kitchen sets, 1,000 LLINS and 1,000 tarpaulins).

3. Health awareness - 40,000 people were reached out through hygiene promotion and health awareness activities. Red Cross volunteers disseminated the messages in affected communities to prevent vector and waterborne disease.
4. Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) deployment - One out of the two RDRT deployment planned was possible. The RDRT, specialized in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), designed reporting templates for programme monitoring and visited the West Bengal state branch to provide hands on support in data collection and profiling. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) RDRT deployment did not happen due to unavailability of a CEA expert.

5. None of the flood affected states requested for National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) deployment, hence this was not done. The states were able to mobilize their own SDRT members for planning and implementation of the DREF operation.
6. A total of 150 SERV volunteers supported the DREF operation in many ways including early warning dissemination, rescue and relief operation, planning, management, and monitoring.
7. Open Data Kit (ODK) was used for beneficiary data collection.
8. Volunteers' training on response protocol was conducted.
9. A lessons learned workshop was conducted to capture the best practices and challenges during DREF implementation.

Human resources

IRCS and IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST), Delhi staff, along with IRCS volunteers, implemented the DREF operation. IFRC supported in mobilizing RDRT; provided technical information, administrative support and financial training to the National Society; provided logistics support in procurement of goods and services; as well as quality control and reporting. IRCS mobilized its staff, NDRT and SERV volunteers for planning and implementation, day-to-day implementation at the site and monitoring of the operation in addition to coordination at the state and the district levels with other stakeholders. As duty of care was important, volunteers were briefed about Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct and Principles. There was an operational challenge in covering volunteers under a global insurance as the IFRC did not receive a list of volunteers.

Logistics and supply chain

IRCS logistics team led the logistics support for this operation with the support of CCST's logistics officer. The team effectively managed the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

To meet immediate relief needs, the IRCS released non-food relief items (NFIs) required in this operation to the maximum possible from its existing in-country stocks and transported them to distribution points using the existing fleet of the National Society as per the distribution plan. All transportation and distribution costs within the country was covered by this DREF. The NFIs that were dispatched and distributed from pre-positioned stocks were replenished. The replenishment of tarpaulins and mosquito nets was done through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management, the stocks were dispatched from the department's warehouse in Kuala Lumpur. All procurement activities were done following IFRC procurement procedures.

CCST, Delhi provided logistical support and technical advice to IRCS on local procurement of relief supplies. The CCST also kept close communication with IRCS ensuring transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. International sourcing of relief goods, such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur was on time.

Protection, gender and inclusion

Gender, inclusion and protection issues were mainstreamed in this operation. Gender balance of the emergency teams was emphasized during all operational stages of the DREF operation. IRCS branches were encouraged to deploy female volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, areas of focus included prevention of sex and gender-based violence and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, inclusion and protection issues ensured that accountability lines were in place for gender-based violence prevention and response.

Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback mechanisms were integrated into the operation ensuring that people assisted, had access to the timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of assistance and services provided by IRCS, and the expected behavior of staff and volunteers. IRCS local volunteers and community members supported the assessments and were involved during the entire operation cycle.

The state branches ensured visibility and beneficiary communication during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of items for distribution were displayed at all distribution points. In addition, a complaint redressal mechanism was also initiated.

Security

IRCS and IFRC security focal points continued to monitor the situation regularly. Any security concerns were handled

by local authorities, together with IRCS national headquarters or IRCS state branches where appropriate; as per the existing IFRC / IRCS security framework.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

CCST Delhi promoted 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 promoted the Red Cross response among its national audiences with technical support from IFRC staff at the CCST office and APRO. The communications content - photos, videos and written materials - were shared with IRCS, IFRC and National Societies for use in awareness-raising efforts.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

IRCS led the planning, implementation, evaluation and reporting of the operation. Staff and volunteers at the branch level were engaged in data collection, analysis and delivering onsite supports. IFRC CCST provided technical support and management oversight from time to time and a PMER RDRT from the Asia Pacific Regional Office was deployed to support the operation.

A post-distribution monitoring was conducted for all relief items distributions, to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Open Data Kit (ODK) was used to collect data during the operation. A lessons learned workshop was conducted on 26 February 2020, at the end of the DREF operation, to gauge if the objectives of the operation were met and to analyze operational challenges and gaps. The lessons learned workshop was organized jointly by IRCS national headquarters and IFRC and was held at the IRCS national headquarters in Delhi. Field teams from the states of Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka participated in this workshop and shared their experience and suggestions for future operations.

Administration and finance

Operational expenses such as volunteers per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication, and coordination activities were factored in. IRCS national headquarters provided finance and administration support to the state branches. The finance and administration teams from CCST, Delhi provided continuous backstopping to monitor expenditures and track bills and vouchers.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 25,750

Male: 12,875

Female: 12,875

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	32,500	25,750

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	6,500	5,150

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	6,500	5,150

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the rapid assessment of needs conducted by IRCS volunteers and local authorities, beneficiary selection was done in a participatory process, led by IRCS' branches together with the local authorities. The most vulnerable households were considered as target beneficiaries. Selection criteria prioritized those families that had lost their houses and livelihoods with special consideration to women headed households and persons living with disabilities.

DREF supported the procurement of tarpaulins and kitchen sets as per SPHERE Standards for 6,500 households (32,500 people). Each household in the target state was provided with two tarpaulins and one kitchen set. However, 5,150 households in total were reached in seven states out of eight, as given in the table below. Tarpaulins were given for multipurpose use - to cover floors and roofs, providing privacy and shelter from wind and rain and used for domestic purposes (crop harvesting and community gathering).



IRCS volunteers and staff distributing tarpaulins in a flood affected district in Karnataka, August 2019. (Photo: IRCS)

Items	Target distribution	Actual distribution
Tarpaulins	13,000	10,300
Standard kitchen sets	6,500	5,000

Lumpur. The stocks at the warehouses were replenished on time.

The international procurement of tarpaulins and kitchen sets was made through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala

During shelter and household items distributions, volunteers sensitized the beneficiaries and demonstrated use of tarpaulins for safe shelter. This was very important ensuring the communities had full awareness on safer shelter techniques that is necessary for improving their resilience to future disasters. Volunteers who were mobilized to support the distribution of relief items were given orientation to disseminate "Building Back Safer" messaging. Additionally, Information, Education, Communication (IEC) material was developed on "Building Back Safer" and distributed.

Challenges

IRCS did not have adequate pre-positioned stocks of tarpaulins and kitchen sets. Therefore, distributions were delayed and were only conducted after the IFRC procured these items. Transportation of goods took longer than expected due to the festive season. The delivery of goods to the warehouse and state offices in nine target states was time and resource intensive.

Lessons Learned

Prepositioning of tarpaulins in IRCS warehouses will reduce response time. Also, there was a suggestion from the branches that cash-based modalities in future operations will be quicker for response, subject to market system functionality. Also, to avoid delay in transport of goods, other means of transport (rail and air) should be explored.



Health

People reached: 30,000

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

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	32,500	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	32,500	30,000
# of mosquito nets distributed	13,000	10,300

Narrative description of achievements

According to the plan, procurement of relief items was to be completed for nine states. But delivery of relief items was made to eight states except Kerala due to a management decision by the National Society. The relief items that were to be given to the Kerala state branch were transferred to the IRCS regional warehouse in Chennai, based on a decision by IRCS. Out of the eight states, seven states were able to distribute the relief items to the target population, while Gujarat did not distribute.

The affected states were prone to an increase in the incidence of water and vector borne diseases during and after the monsoon season, such as dengue and malaria. A high proportion of the population were at risk of these diseases in view of the flood waters. Those who lost their houses and livelihoods were most vulnerable to vector-borne and water-borne diseases.

As the affected areas were mosquito prevalent, mosquito nets were included as part of the standard household kit provisioned under the DREF, complemented with health awareness activities in areas affected. Distribution of mosquito nets and health promotion activities that were carried out to promote health and prevent vector-borne diseases among vulnerable households. Awareness raising on health and hygiene was carried out for 30,000 people but the mosquito net distribution was limited to 25,750 people (5,150 households) - for the extreme poor and vulnerable households. IRCS' volunteers were trained on epidemic control. The international procurement of 13,000 mosquito nets was done through the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur.

Challenges

IRCS did not have adequate pre-positioned stocks of mosquito nets (LLINS). Therefore, distributions were delayed and were only conducted after the IFRC procured these items. Transportation of goods and services took longer than expected due to the festive season. The delivery of goods to the warehouse and state offices in nine target states was time and resource intensive.

Lessons Learned

Prepositioning of tarpaulins in IRCS warehouses will reduce response time. Also, there was a suggestion from the branches that cash-based modalities in future operations will be quicker for response, subject to market system functionality. Also, to avoid delay in transport of goods, other means of transport (rail and air) should be explored. The National Society management also put forth a consideration of not including training activities under a DREF operation as the plan of action should be focused on relief and other life-saving activities. Trainings can be conducted after the emergency phase is completed.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 30,000

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene	32,500	30,000

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with safe drinking water (through water purification Unit - WPU)	6,500	0

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	32,500	30,000

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the rapid assessment conducted, it was found that flood affected households needed hygiene intervention to reduce risk of waterborne and water related diseases. Hygiene promotion activities were taken up by IRCS volunteers for the affected communities.

SERV volunteers were engaged in hygiene education in the affected communities, where communities and households were provided with IEC materials such as pamphlets/brochures on hand washing and safe storage of water. Community level demonstration on handwashing was organized by IRCS teams in the affected communities to empower households on hygiene practices and safe collection, storage and use of potable water. Large number of women participated in these campaigns.

The government's departments of water resources, municipal bodies and village councils supplied water tanks and repaired damaged water supply lines in flood affected areas, ensuring access to safe water for the affected communities. As this was provided by the governments, IRCS did not need to provide water purification units to affected communities, even though this had been planned.

Challenges

NA

Lessons Learned

NA



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 30,000

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

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

Narrative description of achievements

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) aimed to ensure that the emergency programming of the IFRC and National Society provided 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 used assessment forms that facilitated the capture of gender disaggregated data. All stages of the operation including assessments, distributions, awareness activities and post-distribution monitoring in the communities involved deployment of female volunteers. SERV volunteers were trained on the prevention of sex and gender-based violence as well as child protection. The following activities were planned to ensure PGI was 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.

Challenges

NA

Lessons Learned

NA

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>	9	8

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	150	0

Narrative description of achievements
In responding to the floods, SERV volunteers, NDRTs, Youth Red Cross volunteers worked in affected communities and provided rescue, first aid services, food and household items and conducted awareness raising activities. They also supported local authority in relief distributions. Beneficiary needs assessment was conducted by IRCS volunteers. They raised awareness on safe shelters, health precautions, hygiene and sanitation. As volunteers are the asset of the National Society at all levels, capacity building remained central to the operation through coaching and mentoring. They were provided subject knowledge and guidance on community mobilization and engagement activities.
Challenges
As IFRC did not receive a list of volunteers from the National Society, the volunteers could not be covered under Global Insurance during the implementation timeframe.
Lessons Learned
During the lessons learned workshop, a need was highlighted for the development of standard operating procedures for emergency operations and policies for volunteer management, to facilitate better understanding and implementation of operations.

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
Narrative description of achievements		
One out two RDRT deployments planned was possible. A PMER RDRT was deployed to assist the DREF operation. She focused on reporting and planning related issues of the DREF and provided professional support, assistance and advise on monitoring and reporting. RDRT ensured compliance to IFRC standard monitoring and reporting practices and procedures in the operational cycle. IRCS used ODK for beneficiary data collection and analysis.		
Challenges		

Surge support for community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) were unavailable.

Lessons Learned

Opportunities are needed for IRCS volunteers and staff to be trained on integrated approaches, along with use of ICT for data collection and analysis.

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

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

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of national appeal launched</i>	1	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	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 practice for resource mobilization nationally and internationally through national appeal</i>	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

Communications and visibility materials - visibility jackets were procured for the volunteers engaged in the operation.

There was no national appeal launched for the monsoon floods as the government did not launch any national appeal and did not expect any resource mobilization activity.

A post-distribution monitoring was conducted before the completion of the operation to evaluate the suitability of items as well as assess beneficiary satisfaction. A lessons' learned workshop was also organized at the end of the operation.

Challenges

NA

Lessons Learned

From the lessons learned workshop, the following points came up as the key findings for IRCS and IFRC to consider in future operations:

- Have proper guidelines/standard operating procedures/reporting templates for better implementation of the operation.
- Have guidelines on volunteer management.
- Ensure sufficient prepositioned stocks such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and other non-food items.
- Fast track fund transfer to expedite implementation.
- Contingency funds for IRCS national headquarters and states.
- Explore new modalities – forecast based financing, cash and voucher assistance.
- Have adequate human resource support such as PMER/Finance both at the states and national headquarter levels for timely narrative and financial reporting.

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

Narrative description of achievements

IRCS oversaw all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects through its national headquarters, state branches, district branches and volunteers. IFRC provided technical support in programme management to ensure that operational objectives were met. IFRC provided necessary support to the operation in the procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensuring that financial compliances were in place.

Challenges

NA

Lessons Learned

NA

D. Financial Report

A total of CHF 492,811 of DREF fund was allocated for IRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 32,500 people (6,500 families). The majority of funds were dedicated towards the procurement and replenishment of relief items as well as logistics activities.

The total expenditure recorded by the end of the operation was CHF400,414 (81.3 per cent utilization of the budget), leaving a balance of CHF 92,397. The unspent balance will be returned to the DREF pool. For further details on expenditure, please refer to attached final financial report at the end of this document.

The essential relief items which could not be distributed are goods available in the IRCS warehouses. These can be used for the National Society's COVID-19 disaster response plan. These states are heavily affected by COVID-19 and the respective state branches are carrying out distributions based on field level needs assessments that have been carried out. These prepositioned essential relief items can be used in these distributions.

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 Government of Canada have replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

In the Indian Red Cross Society

- R.K. Jain, IAS (Retd), secretary general; phone: 011-23716424; email: rkjainsg@indianredcross.org
- Rina Tripathi, advisor, disaster management; phone: 011- 23716441; email: advisor@m@indianredcross.org

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

- Udaya Regmi, head of CCST, Delhi; phone +919667438124; email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org
- Meenu Bali, disaster preparedness and logistics officer; phone: +91 9971641414; email: meenu.bali@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy regional director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crises unit; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Vinod Muniandy, operations coordinator south asia; email: opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- Siokkun Jang, regional logistics manager; mobile +60 12 816 6337; email siokkun.jang@ifrc.org
- Antony Balmain, communications manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: antony.balmain@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Karla Morizzo, DREF senior officer; phone: +41 (0) 22 730 4295; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges

- Alice Ho, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@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	2019/8-2020/6	Operation	MDRIN024
Budget Timeframe	2019/8-2020/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN024 - India - Monsoon Rains and Floods

Operating Timeframe: 26 Aug 2019 to 26 Feb 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	492,811
DREF Allocations	492,811
Expenditure	-400,414
Closing Balance	92,397

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	356,243	362,339	-6,097
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	48,671	15,193	33,477
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	7,455	777	6,678
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,065		1,065
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	413,433	378,309	35,124
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,013	1,417	15,597
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	48,458	15,115	33,342
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	13,907	5,573	8,333
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	79,378	22,105	57,272
Grand Total	492,811	400,414	92,396

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/8-2020/6	Operation	MDRIN024
Budget Timeframe	2019/8-2020/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN024 - India - Monsoon Rains and Floods

Operating Timeframe: 26 Aug 2019 to 26 Feb 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	349,700	303,996	45,704
Shelter - Relief	169,000	157,820	11,180
Clothing & Textiles	31,200	26,318	4,882
Utensils & Tools	149,500	119,858	29,642
Logistics, Transport & Storage	55,000	53,664	1,336
Storage	7,000	306	6,694
Distribution & Monitoring	13,000	18,780	-5,780
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,000	20,899	-899
Logistics Services	15,000	13,680	1,320
Personnel	17,975	2,160	15,815
International Staff		584	-584
National Staff	2,000	245	1,755
National Society Staff	4,500	467	4,033
Volunteers	11,475	863	10,612
Consultants & Professional Fees		90	-90
Professional Fees		90	-90
Workshops & Training	20,000	4,801	15,199
Workshops & Training	20,000	4,801	15,199
General Expenditure	20,058	11,265	8,793
Travel	10,250	8,128	2,122
Information & Public Relations	8,308	2,685	5,623
Office Costs		27	-27
Communications		190	-190
Financial Charges		236	-236
Other General Expenses	1,500		1,500
Indirect Costs	30,078	24,438	5,639
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,078	24,438	5,639
Grand Total	492,811	400,414	92,396