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DREF Operations Update

India: North East Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRIN018	GLIDE n° FL-2017-000064INDXX
Operations Update n° 1; Issued on: 23 October 2017	Timeframe covered by this update: 28 July 2017 to 23 October 2017
Operation start date: 28 July 2017	Operation timeframe: 3.5 months and end date: 27 October 2017 <i>Through this operations update, the DREF operation timeframe is being extended by one month. The end date of the operation will now be 27 November 2017</i>
Overall operation budget: CHF 323,333	
No. of people being assisted: 15,000 people (3,000 families) in Assam and 10,000 people (2,000 families) in Manipur	
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). Both IFRC and ICRC conducted a joint needs assessment in Assam and Manipur.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The governments of Assam and Manipur, National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management Authorities in Assam and Manipur, National Disaster Response Force, State Disaster Response Force, volunteers and other civil society organizations such as Oxfam, Church's Auxiliary for Social Action, Indo-Global Social Service Society, Catholic Relief Services and Save the Children.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Through this operations update, the DREF operation timeframe is being extended by one month, with the end date of the operation now being 27 November 2017. This extension is being done due to a slight delay in the receipt of replenished materials (kitchen sets) by the IRCS' regional warehouse in Noonmati, Assam. These items were procured through the Regional Logistics Unit in Kuala Lumpur and will be delivered to the Noonmati warehouse by 30 October 2017.

There is no change in the overall budget allocation for the DREF operation. Budget allocations under different activities were modified based on operational needs. The major budgetary change was made to the transportation of relief items, the allocation for which was not sufficient due to exorbitant transportation costs, cost escalation due to bad roads, as well as damaged railway tracks forcing IRCS to use road networks for transportation of relief items from regional warehouses.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The states of Assam and Manipur experienced flooding for the third time after the DREF allocation was approved. Although there was no change in the geographical coverage of floods or in the total number of deaths reported during the third round of floods, most of the operational areas were cut off until the last week of August. In early September, sporadic rainfall was still reported in the operational area in Assam, with raised flood water levels.

Assam State Disaster Management Authority set up around 131 relief camps sheltering approximately 35,000 people, along with 192 relief distribution centres. The effect of floods has been increasing year after year, and routine interventions are no longer fully adequate given the size of the flooding. As in the previous year, those most affected cannot make ends meet without support from either government or humanitarian agencies.

In Manipur, many low-lying areas in and around Imphal, the capital of Manipur, were inundated by flood waters. The road network was cut off at many places due to landslides. Flood waters remained at many low-lying areas, increasing vulnerability for water borne diseases. Four districts – Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur were the most affected districts. As per the estimates reported by Manipur State Department of Relief and Disaster Management, approximately 3,000 families and 27,000 livestock were affected.

Relief materials were dispatched to both Assam and Manipur from IRCS' regional warehouses, following initial delays caused by damaged roads and railway tracks. Transporting material using trucks was a challenge during the monsoon season, especially for Manipur, as all goods needed to be transported via Guwahati, the capital of Assam.

A joint rapid needs assessment was conducted by Sphere India chapter and the assessed needs aligned closely with the strategy and activities of the current DREF operation. However, the needs in Assam were much more than what could be covered under the DREF operation. The IRCS therefore launched a [domestic appeal](#) to support its longer-term relief and recovery plan, which sought to scale up the assistance to all floods affected states in India including Assam and Manipur.

Summary of current response

Operation updates from Manipur and Assam:

All relief distributions under the operation are near completion. IRCS' Assam branch has distributed 2,500 family packages out of the 3,000 packages received, and its Manipur branch has distributed 1,900 family packages out of the 2,000 packages received. The last round of distributions in Manipur (100 remaining packs) is being completed on 23 October 2017, and in Assam (500 remaining packs) is being completed on 24 October 2017.

Table 1: Relief items received by IRCS' Assam and Manipur state branches

S.No.	Item	Quantity	
		Assam	Manipur
1.	Kitchen sets	3,000	2,000
2.	Tarpaulins	3,000	0
3.	Mosquito nets	3,000	5,000
4.	Towels	300	2,000
5.	Cotton blankets	3,000	2,000
6.	Bedsheets	3,000	2,000
7.	Women's clothing item (sarees)	300	0
8.	Men's clothing item (dhotis)	600	0
9.	Plastic buckets	8,000	0

In Manipur, 1,600 sanitary napkins and 2,400 pieces of soap were also distributed as part of hygiene items.

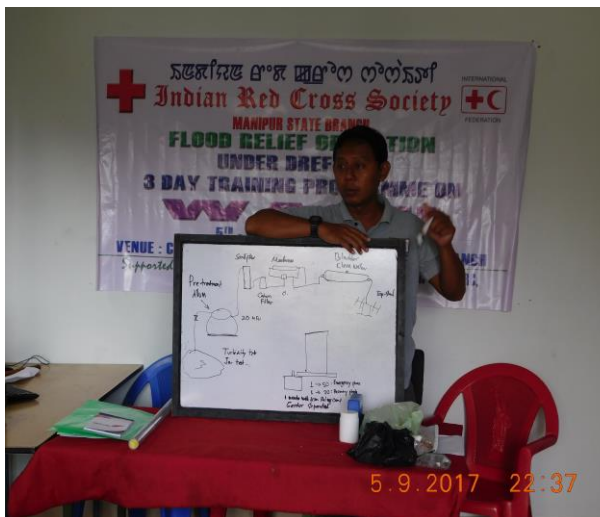
The DREF allocation covered transportation of 500 family tents for prepositioning (at IRCS' regional warehouse in Noonmati, Assam) and need based distributions. It also covered the transportation of 10,000 assorted clothes and 1,000 solar lamps (from the IRCS warehouse in Bahadurgarh, Haryana) for distribution in Assam and Manipur.

Four aqua plus water purification units were installed by National Disaster Water and Sanitation Relief Teams (NDWRT) in Manipur and Assam. Of these, two were installed in Manipur (one each in Bishnupur district and Imphal East) and the other two were installed in Assam (one each in Nagoan and Karimganj districts). These units provided drinking water to approximately 800 families. The two units installed in Assam have been uninstalled and are being brought back to the IRCS' regional warehouse in Noonmati, Assam by 24 October 2017.

Table 2: Hygiene items received by IRCS' Assam and Manipur state branches (to support the water purification units installed)

S.No.	Item	Quantity	
		Assam	Manipur
1.	Chlorine tablets	138,000 pieces	138,000 pieces
2.	Bleaching powder	1,000 kilograms	1,000 kilograms
3.	Lime	1,710 kilograms	1,710 kilograms
4.	Alum	1,520 kilograms	1,520 kilograms

A total of 100 temporary toilets were received by the Manipur branch. Of these, 40 toilets have been installed and another 10 toilets are in the process of being installed.



Hygiene promotion training for volunteers at IRCS' Manipur state branch. These volunteers further trained flood affected communities, (Photo: IRCS)

An RDRT member specialized in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) was deployed in Manipur. In addition, two NDWRT members were deployed, one each in Assam and Manipur. RDRT and NDWRT members conducted hygiene promotion activities and training on the use of water purification units for local communities. Hygiene promotion activities were not initially included in the plan but were subsequently added due to a need for these.

Community volunteers and NDWRT have been monitoring distribution and collecting required information for this using Open Data Kit (ODK).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country:

Both IFRC and ICRC have a permanent presence in India. Currently, there is no other partner national society present in the country. IRCS, IFRC and ICRC coordinated with each other for the response operation. ICRC donated relief materials for Assam and Manipur and these items have been received by both branches.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country:

The government of India pledged financial support for flood relief operations for the whole of north-east India. The National Disaster Response Force supported rescue and evacuation. Other international organizations, NGOs and CBOs supported the efforts of the government. Oxfam and Save the Children supported relief activities. START fund, HCL foundation, Aarti foundation, Caritas India, Caritas International, Christian Aid, Church's Auxiliary for Social Action, Indo-Global Social Service Society, Catholic Relief Services, Americares, ADRA India, Habitat for Humanity, World Vision India, Help Age India, Islamic Relief India, Plan India and Care India are some of the organizations working in Assam and Manipur.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The DREF strategy and activities align with needs identified by the joint rapid needs assessment conducted by the Inter Agency Group for Assam and Manipur. Given the scale of the disaster, the total amount of support made available under DREF was not sufficient to meet all urgent needs.

There has been no change in the kind of relief support under the DREF operation or in the overall DREF allocation. However, based on operational needs, further training on finance and procurement of water tanks was added and carried out. The overall budget has been within the approved amount but allocations have been modified based on actual expenditures and operational needs.

The road conditions to Guwahati, the capital of Assam, and between Guwahati and Imphal, the capital of Manipur, are poor. Sporadic rains across Assam increased the vulnerability to landslides across the route till Imphal. Rail tracks were damaged due to rain and flood waters and the tracks could not be repaired immediately. IRCS is exempt from any payments for transporting relief materials by train up to the nearest railway station of affected areas. However, as railway tracks were submerged by flood water and their repair takes time, the National Society dispatched some relief items by road. This increased transportation costs.

The lack of funding resulted in IRCS being unable to replenish relief items for prepositioning at its regional warehouse in Noonmati, Assam. Cash transfer programming is being considered by the National Society as an option in future. The development of an integrated ODK platform for assessments and data analysis has been a priority activity, which is being implemented as part of the operational plan for India and extended plan for flood relief and recovery operations.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective was to ensure that the immediate needs of the 5,000 flood-affected families were met through provision of emergency relief items, safe drinking water, temporary toilets and hygiene promotion over a three-month period.

Proposed strategy

The operation was relief focused, providing the affected population, and especially those who are displaced, with essential relief items, drinking water supply, provision of temporary toilets and hygiene promotion. IRCS deployed NDRT / NDWRT / SERV (social and emergency response volunteers) volunteers, both men and women, to carry out this operation. IFRC provided all necessary technical support to meet operational objectives.

The DREF operation focused on the following areas:

1. Distribution of relief items to 5,000 affected families – available items released from IRCS warehouses
2. Replenishment of relief items to 5,000 families
3. Transportation of 500 family tents for prepositioning and need based distributions
4. Safe drinking water storage and supply to the affected families through deployment of four water purification units (two each in Manipur and Assam)
5. Procurement of two water tanks with a 5,000 litre capacity
6. Installation of temporary toilets – 50 initially and scale-up to 100 based on local needs
7. Hygiene promotion activities – distribution of soaps and sanitary napkins and promotional messages
8. Deployment of two RDRT members with relief and WASH experience (one each in Assam and Manipur) to support the operations as per technical requirement
9. Deployment of six NDRT / NDWRT members in different phases as per technical requirement
10. Relief distributions using ODK
11. Organization of a lessons learned workshop

A total of 5,000 families (3,000 in Assam and 2,000 in Manipur) in the worst affected districts of Assam (Karimganj, Nagaon, Dhubri, Barapeta) and Manipur (Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur) were supported through the DREF operation. Beneficiaries were identified through IRCS field assessments and in coordination with local authorities.

IRCS national headquarters released an initial consignment of relief items from its prepositioned stocks at its regional warehouse in Noonmati, Assam. The remaining items were released from its other warehouses located in western, southern and eastern parts of India.

All relief items procured were according to Sphere standards. Procurement was done after a screening of vendors who could provide relief items as per the standards.

In order to provide drinking water to affected communities, IRCS released four water purification units installed in Assam and Manipur. These were installed based on an assessment of the water scarcity situation, assessments based on a checklist guided by IFRC's WASH unit. The DREF allocation covered the transportation, installation and distribution costs of these units and making these operational by NDRT / NDWRT or RDRT members, supported by SERV volunteers.

Temporary toilets for men, women and children were installed, based on needs, in the flood affected areas of Manipur. There was a request for 100 toilets from the state. DREF supported the transportation of the temporary toilets and their installation with support from NDRT / NDWRT / RDRT members and SERV volunteers.

An initial rapid needs assessment was carried out by the branches and overall plans were based on needs that emerged in this assessment. ODK software was used for relief distribution, compilation of beneficiary distributions and data. Trainings on ODK were conducted for new volunteers from concerned branches and to facilitate development of a proper information management platform (assessment forms, information management statistics, etc.). This system will remain in the National Society and will also be used for future operations.

Beneficiary selection criteria

Beneficiaries were selected through a participatory process involving the beneficiaries themselves, local authorities and IRCS volunteers. Beneficiary selection criteria focused mainly on families who had lost their houses, livelihoods, women headed households and differently abled persons.

Distributions under previous operations were smooth, without any challenges, which demonstrated the capacity of the branches to handle beneficiary selection and distributions. However, beneficiary complaints and redressal mechanisms were established during all relief distributions to ensure accountability and transparency. A list of items distributed was displayed at each distribution site. In addition, volunteers were trained on beneficiary selection process, relief distribution methods, crowd management, etc.

Gender, diversity and protection

Gender, diversity and protection issues were mainstreamed in this operation. IRCS was encouraged to deploy female SERV volunteers for assessment, beneficiary selection, distribution of relief supplies and hygiene promotion. Among



IRCS volunteers erecting a temporary toilet in a flood affected area of Manipur, (Photo: IRCS)

others, areas of focus included prevention of sex and gender-based violence as well as child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues also ensured that accountability lines were in place for response and prevention.

IRCS strives to capture sex and age disaggregated data for understanding the number and specific vulnerability of females to males based on their gender roles and age (i.e. to understand if a higher proportion of women, children or men are made vulnerable).

Beneficiary and community engagement and accountability

Community engagement was ensured in selection of beneficiaries, selection of sites for water purification units, as well as distribution of relief items. As only a fraction of affected populations were targeted, the selection criteria was communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people understood the rationale behind targeting. Feedback and complaint redressal mechanisms were integrated into relief management to ensure that beneficiaries had access to timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of services provided by IRCS, as well as expected behavior of staff and volunteers. IRCS local volunteers and community members were used to support the assessments and were involved during the entire operation cycle.

Operational support services

Human resources

The operation has been largely managed by IRCS staff and volunteers at state and district levels, with further technical support and guidance from IRCS national headquarters and the IFRC team in Delhi. Two RDRT members with relief and WASH skills, from National Societies in the Asia Pacific region, were deployed to support Assam and Manipur state branches. In addition, two NDWRT members were deployed in both states. Mobilization of SERV volunteers, NDRT, NDWRT and RDRT members as well as staff expenses were covered in the operational budget as per DREF guidelines. A communications delegate, supported by New Zealand Red Cross, completed her short mission as part of surge deployment.

Logistics and supply chain

IFRC provided logistical support to IRCS in local procurement of relief supplies and technical advice for this. It maintained close communication with IRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. International sourcing of relief goods was done through IFRC's Asia Pacific operational logistics, procurement and supply chain management department in Kuala Lumpur, which also provided additional logistics support to the team in Delhi, as needed. Non-food relief items that were dispatched from pre-positioned stocks were replenished following IFRC procurement procedures. The transportation and distribution cost within the country were covered by this DREF.

The IFRC team in Delhi facilitated procurement of WASH items such as chlorine tabs, bleaching powder, aluminium sulphate and lime for use in water treatment and as disinfectants. Tarpaulins and mosquito nets were procured for replenishing IRCS warehouse stocks. Procurement of kitchen sets was also carried out.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

A news story was published on the IFRC website; three Disaster Management Information System updates and one Information Bulletin were also published.

Communications support to the National Society was provided by IFRC, with support from the Asia Pacific regional office, upon request from IRCS. This includes media relations and public communications assistance that contributes towards the positioning of the National Society response. In addition, communications support was also provided on resource mobilization and appropriate messaging.

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

Security

IRCS and IFRC security focal points monitored the situation regularly. Any security concerns were handled with local authorities, IRCS national headquarters and state branches where appropriate, as per the existing security framework. IFRC coordinated with ICRC on security issues in Manipur and any concern over these were immediately highlighted and information shared with IRCS national headquarters and branches for necessary action. No incidents were reported in any of the operational areas in Assam and Manipur.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

IRCS oversaw all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of the present operation through its branches and volunteers in the flood affected areas. IFRC provided technical support in programme

management to ensure the operation objectives were met.

Operation updates were scheduled to provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any problem, constraint or unmet needs. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Post distribution monitoring is being conducted for all relief distributions, to understand the utility of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. A lesson learned workshop was conducted in Manipur on 12-13 October 2017, to check if objectives of the operation had been met, understand operational challenges and gaps in planning.

One local staff was hired for three months to support PMER work.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities were factored in. Per diem, local travel and accommodation for volunteers and surge team members (NDRT / NDWRT) was implemented as per IRCS decision/directives. Procurement of relief items was done following IFRC standard procurement procedures. IRCS national headquarters provided finance and administration support to the operation, with support from the finance team at the IFRC office in Delhi.

The IFRC team in Delhi has been providing all necessary support for the operations. Finance capacity of the branches, especially around operational documentation and finance reporting were identified as one of the needs from the branches. The revised DREF strategy and activities included one training on finance, focusing on finance and programme staff from IRCS branches and national headquarters.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Health & care

Needs analysis: *The stagnant waters for a long period of time has the risk of increasing mosquito breeding.*

Population to be assisted: *5,000 families will be assisted with mosquito nets (2 nets per family).*

Health & care			
Outcome 1 The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 Target population is reached with epidemic preparedness.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Transport mosquito nets from IRCS warehouse for immediate distribution	x		100%
Distribute mosquito nets to 5,000 families	x		100%
Replenish 5,000 mosquito nets in IRCS warehouse	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
The procurement of mosquito nets was completed. Following customs clearance at the Kolkata port, the items have been transported to IRCS' regional warehouses.			

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Water sources were contaminated and people did not have access to safe drinking water. In Manipur, access to toilets was an issue as flood waters have inundated houses and sanitation facilities. There was an increasing risk of mosquito breeding due to stagnant flood waters.

Population to be assisted: There is no change in the number of people to be assisted in the DREF operation. The actual numbers assisted would be much more than the targeted number of beneficiaries. Beneficiary data is currently being documented.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 2 The immediate reduction in risk of water borne and water related diseases in targeted communities.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 2.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to target population.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Coordinate with authorities to ensure affected people have access to safe water	x		80%
Provide safe water storage bladders (containers) to affected communities	x		100%
Install water purification units	x		100%
Establish monitoring and distribution system for water in communities	x		100%
Distribute water for 800 families	x		100%
Procure and distribute chlorine tabs	x		90%
Procure bleaching powder, lime and alum	x		90%
Use bleaching powder and alum for water purification	x		90%
Use lime and bleaching powder as disinfectant	x		90%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Four water purification units were transported, two each for Assam and Manipur. All units were installed and supplied drinking water to the affected population. Each water purification unit supplied water to an estimated 200 families. Records on the amount of water supplied and distributed are being maintained by the branches.</p> <p>Chlorine tabs, bleaching powder, lime, alum, soaps and sanitary napkins were procured and delivered at branches. Bleaching powder is used for purification of water and lime is used as a disinfectant. NDWRTs and community volunteers taught beneficiaries how to use them, along with conducting hygiene promotion activities.</p> <p>The distribution of relief items was delayed due to road blocks and damage of railway tracks.</p>			

Outcome 2 The immediate reduction in risk of water borne and water related diseases in targeted communities.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.2 Target population is provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards		50%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Transportation of squatting slab with cover	x		100%
Coordinate with authorities and identify locations for installation of latrines	x		50%
Install latrines	x		40%
Progress towards outcomes			
IRCS sent 100 temporary latrines to Manipur, of which 40 latrines have been installed and 10 are in the process of being installed.			

Outcome 2 The immediate reduction in risk of water borne and water related diseases in targeted communities.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.3 Hygiene promotion items provided to target population		95%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procure soaps for hand wash/body wash	x		100%
Distribute soaps	x		100%
Promote hygiene, hand washing and good hygiene practices	x		80%
Procure and distribute sanitary napkins	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
1,600 sanitary napkins and 2,400 soaps are being distributed in Manipur. NDWRTs and RDRT are conducting hygiene promotion activities with the community volunteers.			

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: People in Assam are affected by floods every year. The communities have coping capacities and are prepared for floods. People use tarpaulins for multi-purpose use. In Manipur, shelter needs were taken care by distributing family tents prepositioned in Manipur state branch.

Population to be assisted: There is no change in the number of beneficiaries or in the criteria for selection of beneficiaries. Communities are engaged in the selection of beneficiaries and relief management, which is further vetted by government functionaries.

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 3. The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 3.1 Essential household items are provided to the target population	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Coordinate with government authorities, identify, register and verify beneficiaries	x		100%
Procure non-food relief items adequate to meet the needs of 5,000 households	x		80%
Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	x		80%
Distribute NFRI	x		100%
Undertake post-distribution monitoring	x		50%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bid analysis of the locally procured items – cotton blankets, bedsheets and towels – was validated by Regional Logistics Unit in Kuala Lumpur. The relief items will be replenished by 27 October 2017 at IRCS' regional warehouses. Family tents have been transported from IRCS' Kolkata warehouse to Noonmati warehouse in Assam. Kitchen sets have been procured and their delivery is almost complete, except at one warehouse, which will be done by 30 October 2017. To accommodate the completion of this activity, the timeframe of the DREF operation is being extended by a month till 27 November 2017. Tarpaulins arrived at the Kolkata port and have been delivered to IRCS' warehouses. 			

Outcome 3. The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.2 Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Coordinate with government authorities, identify, register and verify beneficiaries	x		100%
Procure tarpaulins (1 per family) adequate to meet the needs of 3,000 household in Assam for multipurpose use	x		100%
Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols	x		80%
Distribute tarpaulins	x		100%
Undertake post-distribution monitoring	x		50%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRCS local branches coordinated with the local authorities in all relief distribution. Community volunteers used ODK for collecting the list of beneficiaries and will be followed by a PDM survey. 			

National Society capacity building

Needs analysis: Regular occurrence of floods in both Assam and Manipur, response to the floods will put pressure on IRCS capacities and will demand scaling up of staffing and other organizational components. There is, therefore, the need to allocate additional resources in mitigating a potential negative impact on the long-term development of the National Society by putting deliberate efforts to strengthen the institutional preparedness capacity of the IRCS.

Population to be assisted: 500 tents will be repositioned, benefiting 500 families.

Outcome 4: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1 Capacity of IRCS headquarters and branches to respond to disasters is strengthened		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Reposition 500 family tents from Kolkata warehouse to Noonmati warehouse	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
500 family tents were transferred to the Noonmati warehouse.			

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Quality programming/ Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 5 Assessment and analysis, regular monitoring is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 5.1 Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated per findings	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize staff and volunteers for beneficiary registration, distribution (NDRT/ NDWRT/ RDRT)	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
Two NDWRTs members were deployed in Assam and Manipur to assist with the installation of the water purification units, provide training to the local communities and distribute relief items.			

Outcome 5 Assessment and analysis, regular monitoring is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 5.2 Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Ensure the any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs	x		80%
Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries and rectify any concerns raised	x		40%
Conduct lesson learnt workshop	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of activities was carried out by IRCS and IFRC on a continuous basis, through field visits, joint skype calls with all branches implementing DREF operations, etc. A post-action survey form was developed and this will integrate into ODK during the next week. ODK kits were dispatched for both Assam and Manipur; they are used by the volunteers to conduct distribution monitoring. Joint trainings of ODK and hygiene promotion were conducted for volunteers. A lessons learned workshop was conducted on 12-13 October 2017. 			

Outcome 5 Assessment and analysis, regular monitoring is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.3 Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to affected people		70%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to affected people	x		70%
Beneficiary complaint redressal mechanism will be established during relief distribution	x		70%
Progress towards outcomes			
Beneficiaries selection criteria and distribution list were posted in the communities prior to distribution. IRCS local branches closely communicated and coordinated with local authorities regarding DREF activities.			
Outcome 5 Assessment and analysis, regular monitoring is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.4 Management of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system		80%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Support documentation of data, financial management	x		70%
Use ODK kit for relief distribution, monitoring of beneficiaries and data management	x		70%
Organize one ODK training for new volunteers and as refresher for others	x		100%
Development of integrated platform for ODK assessments and analysis		x	cancelled
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six trainings on ODK were organized for volunteers, three in Manipur and three in Assam. As explained above, the development of an integrated platform to manage ODK data will now be managed as part of the overall relief and recovery plan for all affected states; it is therefore no longer included under this DREF operation. 			

D. Budget

REVISED DREF OPERATION

MDRIN018

India : North-East Floods

12.09.2017

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	39,000
Clothing & Textiles	49,270
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,664
Utensils & Tools	105,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	205,934
Storage, Warehousing	1,000
Distribution & Monitoring	35,610
Logistics Services	15,178
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	51,788
Volunteers	1,575
Total PERSONNEL	1,575
Workshops & Training	14,700
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	14,700
Travel	27,970
Information & Public Relations	1,132
Communications	500
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	29,602
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	19,734
Total INDIRECT COSTS	19,734
TOTAL BUDGET	323,333



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

Contact Information

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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