


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

DREF Final Report

India: Bihar Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRIN019
Date of Issue: 28 March 2018	Glide number: FL-2017-000084-IND
Date of disaster: August 2017	
Operation start date: 22 August 2017	Operation end date: 31 December 2017
Host National Society: Indian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 397,440
Number of people affected: 13.8 million	Number of people assisted: 25,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 1 The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is India's largest voluntary humanitarian organization; it has 35 State/Union Territories Branches with more than 700 districts and sub district branches throughout the country, providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 700 staff and volunteers are trained in disaster response, forming Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV), National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), State Disaster Response Team (SDRT) and District Disaster Response Team (DDRT). IRCS has also trained disaster response teams, including 30 members who are specialized in water and sanitation.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management Authorities in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, National Disaster Response Force, State Disaster Response Force, volunteers and other civil society organizations such as Oxfam and Save the Children.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

During the monsoon season from June to September 2017, the intensity of rains leading to floods impacted millions of people across the northern part of India. The states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were the worst affected. Although floods are common in the northern part of the country, heavy rainfall and floods in Nepal worsened the situation resulting in flooding across the three states. According to media reports, 13 million people were affected in Bihar alone, with deaths mounting to approximately 500. Unofficial reports indicated many more deaths.

Although the damages in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were comparatively less, floods affected these states too, disrupting normal life and causing heavy damages to infrastructure and livelihoods. People living along the low-lying areas were the worst affected, whose houses were either fully destroyed or damaged. Flood waters washed away household items leaving thousands of people in need of immediate relief support. It is important to note that the geographical area affected by the floods in 2017 was more than the area affected by the Kosi river floods a few years back, which displaced thousands of people overnight in 21 districts across Bihar.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The IRCS state branches in Bihar, deployed SERV, provided first aid, distributed food, supported government authorities in relief coordination and National Disaster Response Force in search and rescue.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported IRCS through the Disaster Relief Emergency fund (DREF) response mechanism to provide relief to 5,000 flood affected families with immediate relief assistance and water, sanitation and hygiene support.

The DREF support was utilized in flood affected areas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, with the DREF allocation covering the provision of relief items to 3,000 families in Bihar, 1,000 families in Uttar Pradesh and another 1,000 families in West Bengal.



Relief distribution by the Indian Red Cross in flood affected areas of West Bengal, November 2017. (Photo: IRCS)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been present in the country and supported IRCS to launch the DREF appeal and coordinate relief support from other Movement partners. As part of the one Movement approach, ICRC provided the below mentioned relief items:

- 1,000 plastic buckets.
- 1,000 tarpaulin sheets.
- 50 units of LifeStraw community membrane water filters of 100,000 litres filtration capacity each.
- 3,000 water purification sachets and 50 kilograms of bleaching powder procured locally.
- INR 500,000 (CHF 7,293) as operation cost.

Currently, there is no other partner national society present in the country. All three Movement partners are coordinating with each other for the response operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government of India and state governments of the affected states led the response to floods. Other actors in the response included Sphere India, NGOs and INGO's such as OXFAM, Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), Save the Children are provided relief support.

Sphere coordinated the state level Inter Agency Group (IAG) to carry out post disaster needs assessment. Although specific details of support provided were not accessible, the focus of intervention by other organizations included water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, relief distributions, gender and child focussed interventions.

Government of Bihar transferred cash to the families of affected people (INR 7,500 / approximately CHF 110 per family).



Distribution of relief material to flood affected families in Bihar by the Indian Red Cross, November 2017. (Photo: IRCS)

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The State Disaster Management Authority and the Inter Agency Group have conducted post disaster needs assessment. The DREF strategy and activities were aligned with identified needs (primarily non-food relief items, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, as well as shelter needs). However, given the scale of the disaster, the total amount of support made available under DREF was not sufficient to meet all urgent needs.

There was no change in the kind of relief support under the DREF operation or in the overall DREF allocation. Procurement of relief items as planned under the DREF operation was completed.

Further, local elections were held in Uttar Pradesh including in the project area as well. A new model code of conduct by the Election Commission has been in force to prevent any action that influences voters' decision making. Since relief distributions were delayed due to logistics issues, the district magistrate in Uttar Pradesh instructed the branch not to undertake relief distributions. The relief items were distributed once the election was over.

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action

The DREF operation timeframe was extended by one month, with the end date of the operation as 31 December 2017. This extension was sought due to a slight delay in the receipt of replenished materials (tarpaulins and mosquito nets) as well as postponement of distribution due to local elections. There was no change in the overall budget allocation for the DREF operation.

Risk Analysis

During the operation, the customs authorities, unexpectedly, insisted on documentation for which only the IRCS Secretary General is the authorised signatory. Despite several attempts to convince the customs authorities that the Secretary General position is vacant and all that currently official duties are being discharged by the Joint Secretary in-charge, the customs authority insisted on several documents and caused the delay in the release of containers consisting of tarpaulins and mosquito nets, part of which are meant for distributions in Uttar Pradesh.

The customs authorities have also been insisting on documentation of beneficiaries over a period of time for several operations in the past, for which IRCS is not prepared. The consistent trouble shooting by the customs authorities for several relief item imports indicates that there is a need for an analysis of the overall approach towards procurement of relief items in future.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

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 non-food relief items.

Proposed strategy

The operation focused on relief, providing the affected population, and especially those displaced, with essential non-food relief items. IRCS deployed volunteers from its National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), State Disaster Response Team (SDRT) and SERV pool, represented by both men and women, to carry out this operation. IFRC provided all necessary technical support to meet operational objectives.

The DREF operation focussed on the following areas:

1. Distribution of relief items¹ – available items released from IRCS warehouses – to 5,000 affected families.
2. Replenishment of relief items² for 5,000 families.
3. Deployment of one regional disaster response team (RDRT) to support the operations.
4. Deployment of four NDRT / National Disaster Water and Sanitation Response Team (NDWRT) members in different phases as per technical requirement.
5. Post distribution monitoring using Open Data Kit (ODK).
6. Lessons learnt workshop.

¹ Mosquito nets - 2, Kitchen sets - 1, Tarpaulin - 2 per family

² IFRC replenished mosquito nets, kitchen sets and tarpaulins for 5,000 families.

A total of 5,000 families (3,000 in Bihar, 1,000 in Uttar Pradesh and 1,000 in West Bengal) in the worst affected districts of these states 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), Kolkata (West Bengal), Vikroli (Maharashtra) and Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu). The remaining items were procured and dispatched for distributions.

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, as planned under this operation, IRCS released one water purification unit, which was transported to Bihar. This could not be installed due to communal disturbance in the state during that time. Subsequently, the branch opted for safe bottled water distributions to affected families, which was quicker and easier. Further, IRCS volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion, who further disseminated hygiene promotion in flood affected communities.

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 the operation was 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 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.

The main challenge still remains the documentation of disaggregated data on the number of male and female volunteers who participated in the DREF operation. This also includes capturing disaggregated data for the people reached, based on gender, ethnicity, age, disability, and people living with HIV/AIDS. This needs a long-term intervention to support IRCS national headquarters and its branches.

Beneficiary and community engagement and accountability

Community engagement was ensured in selection of beneficiaries as well as distribution of relief items. As only a fraction of the affected population was 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. Although complaint redressal mechanisms were established, there is a further need to strengthen and institutionalize these capacities in the branches. IRCS local volunteers and community members were used to support the assessments and were involved during the entire operation cycle.



Hygiene promotion session being held by Indian Red Cross volunteers for a flood affected community in West Bengal, November 2017. (Photo: IRCS)

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 IFRC's team in Delhi. One RDRT member with WASH skills, from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur was deployed to support the Bihar state branch. The state branch has mobilised SERV volunteers and SDRT members. All operational expenses were covered in the operational budget. A NDRT member with communications skills was deployed with IRCS national headquarters to support the operations team on communication related issues.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities have aimed to effectively manage 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.

IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) New Delhi supported IRCS by conducting local procurement of relief supplies with specific local specification required in this operation and maintained close communication with IRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. International sourcing of IFRC standard relief goods was done through IFRC's Asia Pacific operational logistics, procurement and supply chain management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur, which also provided additional technical 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. All transportation and distribution cost within the country were covered by this DREF.

However, there was delay in the receipt of relief items some of which were meant for distributions in Uttar Pradesh (2,000 tarps and 2,000 mosquito nets). The relief items container that arrived from Kuala Lumpur with tarpaulins and mosquito nets, was held up at the Kolkata port for about a month by the customs authorities due to lack of supporting documentation from IRCS. The containers were eventually released in November.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

Two NDRT members were deployed at IRCS national headquarters and IFRC for communications and PMER surge support respectively. This included media relations and public communications assistance that contributes towards the positioning of the National Society response and support in monitoring and reporting.

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.

An IFRC communications delegate was deployed to Bihar to support the Indian Red Cross and the IFRC CCST with their communications needs. Whilst in the field, media interest increased with requests from major news networks around the world. The delegate coordinated and carried out interviews and collected content of the impact of the floods for IFRC and media channels. Photos, stories and videos were used extensively and links to examples as listed below:

- [Link 1](#)
- [Link 2](#)
- [Link 3](#)
- [Link 4](#)

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. The state branches regularly monitored the local security challenges. Due to security challenges, the RDRT member deployed in Bihar was advised not to travel to a field location to organise a training on installation of a water purification unit.

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.

An operation update was issued in November 2017, which provided 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 review meeting was conducted in Bihar on 24 to 25 November 2017, to check if objectives of the operation had been met, understand operational challenges and gaps in planning. Subsequently, based on the review meeting inputs, an extension of the DREF operation was requested.


One NDRT member was deployed at IFRC 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 provided 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

 <p>Health People reached: 5,000 families / 25,000 persons Male: 13,000 Female: 12,000</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of households receiving mosquito nets	5,000	5,000
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities were completed as per the plan of action. A total of 5,000 families / 25,000 persons affected by floods in Bihar (3,000 families), Uttar Pradesh (1,000 families) and West Bengal (1,000 families) were provided mosquito nets (2 per family). IFRC procured mosquito nets through the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit in Kuala Lumpur and replenished them in IRCS warehouses. A total of 10,000 mosquito nets were procured for replenishment. 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local elections in one of the targeted provinces (Uttar Pradesh) delayed distributions. According to model code of conduct issued by the Election Commission, relief distributions could not be carried out over a period of one month during the elections. The two containers with mosquito nets and tarpaulins that arrived from the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit, were held up by customs authorities at the Kolkata port for about a month due to lack of supporting documentation from IRCS. Following customs clearance in mid-November, 2,000 mosquito nets and 2,000 tarpaulins meant for distribution in Uttar Pradesh were transported to the state and were distributed from the second week of December onwards. The floods continued in the operational areas for about one and half months after the DREF operation was approved. Damaged roads were a major hurdle in the transportation of relief items. IRCS is exempt from any payment for relief items transportation through the Indian railway network. Hence, IRCS's first preference has always been the railways. During this operation, transportation of goods was delayed due to the damaged railway network because of flooding. 		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges with the railway network is a recurring one. There is a need to consider other transportation options wherever possible and not wait till the services are resumed. The documentation required by the customs authorities this time was much more than what IRCS could produce immediately. Gathering information required by IRCS meant that there would be further delay in customs 		

clearance and additional demurrage charges. The option of procuring relief items locally as per standard specifications shall be actively considered.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 5,000

Male: 2,750

Female: 2,250

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water that meets Sphere standards	5,000	5,000
# of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion	-	50
# of people reached with hygiene promotion	-	2,250

Narrative description of achievements

- As the planned installation of water purification units could not be implemented, safe bottled drinking water was distributed to 1,000 families / 5,000 people in flood affected communities. Coordination was maintained with the authorities to ensure affected people had access to safe water.
- A 1-day orientation session which was initially planned with the installation of the water purification units, was instead carried out at the Bihar state branch where 4 volunteers specialising in water supply were trained.
- A total of 50 IRCS volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion, who further disseminated hygiene promotion among 450 families / 2,250 people in flood affected communities.

Challenges

- One water purification unit was transported to Bihar, but its installation could not take place. An RDRT member who was deployed in Bihar was to provide technical support on the installation of the water purification unit. However, due to communal disturbance during that time, the RDRT member was advised not to travel. Later the branch opted for water bottle distributions (through branch resources), which was quicker and easier.

Lessons Learned

- The need for more technical WASH resources was highlighted during the review meeting. This would include more trainings on water supply, distribution and hygiene promotion.



Shelter

People reached: 25,000

Male: 12,500

Female: 12,500

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with essential household items that meet agreed standards for the specific operational context	5,000	5,000
# of households provided with emergency shelter assistance that meet agreed standards for the specific operational context	5,000	5,000

Narrative description of achievements

- Procurement and distribution of non-food relief items (kitchen sets and tarpaulins) was completed in Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The target was to provide these to 5,000 affected families (two tarpaulins and one kitchen set per family) – 3,000 families in Bihar, 1,000 in West Bengal and 1,000 in Uttar Pradesh.
- A total of 10,000 tarpaulins and 5,000 kitchen sets were procured for replenishment.
- IRCS volunteers were mobilised and provided orientation on distribution protocols. Coordination was maintained with government authorities in the identification, registration and verification of beneficiaries. Post distribution monitoring was done.

Challenges

- Transportation was an issue due to continued rainfall during the DREF operational period, which damaged railway tracks and roads.
- A post distribution survey that was planned to be undertaken through ODK, did not take place due to technical gaps and readiness of the system.
- Customs authorities insisted on documentation for which only the IRCS Secretary General is the authorised signatory. Despite several attempts to convince the customs authorities that the Secretary General position is vacant and all that currently official duties are being discharged by the Joint Secretary in-charge, the customs authority insisted on several documents and caused the delay in release of containers consisting of tarpaulins and mosquito nets, part of which were meant for distribution in Uttar Pradesh.

Lessons Learned

- A need emerged for further dissemination and sensitisation on the Sphere standards, as well as for an agreement on standard operating procedures with state branches before an operation. It has been noted that not every branch is aware of the policies and guidance on mobilizing international disaster response. A few of the significant areas that they need more awareness on are the principles and rules of humanitarian assistance, disaster response tools, and guidance on DREF.
- It clearly emerged which branches were aware of DREF operations implemented in the past. Assam was an example where a DREF operation was implemented during 2016 and 2017, with the branch implementing the 2017 operation with minimal guidance and support.

Quality Programming

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of post disaster needs assessments conducted	1	1
# of RDRT, NDRT and NDWRT deployed to support the operation	7	5

Narrative description of achievements

- One RDRT for WASH (deployed in Bihar) and two NDRTs (deployed in IRCS national headquarters and IFRC, Delhi) for communications and PMER surge respectively. In addition, NDRT members from respective states were deployed. A total of five NDRT members were deployed.
- Beneficiary complaint redressal mechanisms were established but there were gaps in the implementation and documentation process. One of the states did not establish any such mechanism. Some challenges such as limited understanding of the complaint redressal mechanism, processes involved in establishing such mechanisms, and gaps in monitoring, negatively impacted the better achievement of this initiative.
- Though post-action surveys were planned to be undertaken through ODK, to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries and rectify any concerns raised, these did not take place due to technical gaps and readiness of the system.
- Following the development of ODK after the floods in Chennai, Tamil Nadu in 2015, there has been an institutional acceptance of the tool within the National Society. However, there is a need for further strengthening of the tool and its utilization. Currently, CCST Delhi is seeking more funds for strengthening and institutionalizing this tool across all states.
- There were communications and information exchange between IFRC, IRCS national headquarters and state branches on financial management, ensuring that settlement of bills was completed on time. The compliance rate has improved over the previous years and the documentation of expenses has also improved.
- A review of the operation/lessons learnt workshop was conducted in Patna, Bihar on 24-25 November 2017 to check if objectives of the operation had been met, and understand operational challenges and gaps in planning. Challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations on all operational issues were elaborated in the workshop

report, a draft of which is available on request. The meeting was attended by representatives from IRCS national headquarters and implementing state branches, IFRC, and ICRC.

Challenges

- Agreement with state branches regarding surge deployments was a challenge due to limited understanding in the branches on international disaster response mechanisms, including DREF.
- The challenge around ODK was around acceptance of new tools (in a few state branches only), technical gaps that needed additional funding and technical capacity gaps.

Lessons Learned

- Continuous open communication with IRCS headquarters, including capacity building on DREF procedures, facilitated the smooth implementation of the operation.

D. THE BUDGET

CHF 397,440 was allocated to respond to the floods in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In all, the operation utilized CHF 363,357, recording 92 per cent utilization of the allocation. The balance of CHF 34,083 will be returned to the DREF pool.

The final financial report is appended to this narrative report.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous updates](#)
- [DREF Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Final financial report](#)

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

In the Indian Red Cross Society

- Manish Choudhary, Joint Secretary in-charge; phone:+91 98731 57188; email: jointsecretary@indianredcross.org

In the IFRC CCST New Delhi

- Leon Prop, head of CCST; phone +91 11 233 24203; email: leon.prop@ifrc.org
- Vijay Kumar Ummidi, Senior Officer, Operations; phone: +91 88 00 266 280; email: vijaykumar.ummidi@ifrc.org

In the Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, deputy director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Nelson Castano, head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery (DCPRR); email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Alice Ho, Operations Coordinator; mobile: +6013 360 0366; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For IFRC Communications enquiries

- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org

For Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Marie Manrique, interim PMER manager; email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Susil Perera, senior officer, response recovery and preparedness; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, operations quality assurance senior officer; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@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**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIN019 - India - Bihar Floods

Timeframe: 22 Aug 17 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/2	Programme	MDRIN019
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			397,440			397,440	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			397,440			397,440	
C4. Other Income			397,440			397,440	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			397,440			397,440	
D. Total Funding = B + C			397,440			397,440	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			397,440			397,440	
E. Expenditure			-363,357			-363,357	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			34,083			34,083	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIN019 - India - Bihar Floods

Timeframe: 22 Aug 17 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/2	Programme	MDRIN019
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				397,440			397,440	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	130,000			134,100		134,100	-4,100	
Clothing & Textiles	25,000			19,700		19,700	5,300	
Utensils & Tools	110,000			99,495		99,495	10,505	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	265,000			253,295		253,295	11,705	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,500			18,959		18,959	-14,459	
Distribution & Monitoring	28,875			12,414		12,414	16,461	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,000			778		778	1,222	
Logistics Services	10,250			16,010		16,010	-5,760	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	45,625			48,161		48,161	-2,536	
Personnel								
National Staff				3,077		3,077	-3,077	
National Society Staff	2,000			280		280	1,720	
Volunteers	3,150			2,982		2,982	168	
Total Personnel	5,150			6,339		6,339	-1,189	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	20,000			7,713		7,713	12,287	
Total Workshops & Training	20,000			7,713		7,713	12,287	
General Expenditure								
Travel	30,000			5,483		5,483	24,517	
Information & Public Relations	1,908			881		881	1,027	
Office Costs	5,500			2,765		2,765	2,735	
Communications				30		30	-30	
Financial Charges				5,036		5,036	-5,036	
Shared Office and Services Costs				11,478		11,478	-11,478	
Total General Expenditure	37,408			25,673		25,673	11,735	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	24,257			22,177		22,177	2,080	
Total Indirect Costs	24,257			22,177		22,177	2,080	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	397,440			363,357		363,357	34,083	
VARIANCE (C - D)				34,083		34,083		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRIN019 - India - Bihar Floods**

Timeframe: 22 Aug 17 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/2	Programme	MDRIN019
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	397,440		397,440	397,440	363,357	34,083	
Subtotal BL3	397,440		397,440	397,440	363,357	34,083	
GRAND TOTAL	397,440		397,440	397,440	363,357	34,083	