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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

India: Kerala floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRIN020	GLIDE n° FL-2018-000134-IND
EPOA update n° 1; date of issue: 7 December 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 18 August to 31 October 2018
Operation start date: 18 August 2018	Operation timeframe: 5 months; ends on 18 January 2019 (one month extension)
Overall operation budget: CHF 387,296	
Number of people being assisted: 3,700 households (approx. 18,500 people)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been actively supporting the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Kerala and other states affected by floods, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Army, Navy, volunteers and other non-government organizations (CARE, Oxfam, CASA, Save the Children, etc.).	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This operation update informs on the extension of the implementation timeframe for one month until 18 January 2019, due to a slight delay in the replenishment process of relief items and completion of lesson learnt workshop. Budget line reallocations are also required to cover additional costs of procurement, warehousing, and transportation of non-food items (NFIs).

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Between 1-19 August the State of Kerala received 758.6 mm rainfall, which is 164 per cent more than the average, leading to unprecedented flooding. Since the onset of the monsoon in June, Kerala received 42 percent more rains than usual, and by mid-August, there had been 2,346.3 mm of rainfall instead of an average of 1,649.6 mm. The highest rainfall was in Idukki district, which received 92 per cent more rain. This was followed by Palakkad, which received 72 per cent more rain. The unprecedented rainfall, coupled with ensuing floods and landslides, brought Kerala to a standstill during the month of August.

All 80 dams across Kerala released excess flood waters (with Idukki arc dam, one of the biggest in Asia, opening its gates after 26 years) due to the heavy rainfall. The resulting floods affected 13 out of the total 14 districts of the state. The 2018 floods have been described by the media as a once in a 100-year event.

A total of 23 million people have been affected, 504



An IRCS volunteer wades through flood water to reach affected community in Kerala. **(Photo: IRCS)**

people died, 3.4 million people sheltered in 12,300 relief camps, INR 21,000 crore¹ in economic losses, 10,319 houses fully damaged and over 100,000 houses partially damaged, 220,000 people left homeless, 83,000 kilometres of roads damaged including 10,000 kilometres of major roads, 60,000 hectares of agricultural crops destroyed.

Across India, heavy to very heavy rainfall was experienced in many parts of the country since the onset of the monsoon season in June. Although floods affected many states on a small to medium scale, eight states - Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra - were hit particularly badly by intense floods and landslides. During the first phase of the monsoon, which was between June and the second week of July, the states of Karnataka, Tripura, Assam, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat also experienced small to medium scale floods and IRCS responded on a small scale with prepositioned stocks.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Indian Red Cross has a core disaster response capacity including trained national disaster response teams, national disaster watsan response teams, and state disaster response teams, who can be deployed at short notice to support relief operations. In addition, the Indian Red Cross flagship Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) is built around community-based volunteers who are trained in basic disaster preparedness, first aid and health promotion amongst other. Although Kerala State had not yet been targeted through the SERV programme so far, volunteers at state and district level had been trained under its predecessor "first medical responder" programme using a similar curriculum.

The following summarizes the overall IRCS and IFRC response as per reporting period:

- With DREF support, approximately 3,700 families were provided with tarpaulins, kitchen sets and mosquito nets. In addition, IRCS dispatched additional relief materials from its warehouses such as clothing items for men and women (dhotis and sarees), plastic buckets, bedsheets, blankets, towels and assorted clothes.
- Following the launch of its first domestic appeal in response to the Kerala floods the Indian Red Cross received significant financial and in-kind contributions from different Movement partners, private companies and general public, as well as through local resource mobilization at the branch level in several states. At the same time the Indian Red Cross was also responding to small to medium scale monsoon flooding in several other states, and therefore had to balance release of its regional and national stocks. For these reasons it was agreed to adjust the number of non-food items supported under this DREF operation. In the end 3,700 kitchen sets, 3,100 mosquito nets and 4,000 tarpaulins were dispatched from different warehouses and distributed amongst the beneficiaries as part of this DREF operation.
- Approximately 130 wells have been cleaned so far, following trainings in Kottayam district. Well cleaning training was provided by a team of four experts from the Sri Lanka Red Cross.
- Three water purification units were installed to purify and supply drinking water to approximately 1,500 households in Kottayam and Aleppey districts.
- Three hand operating water purification units were installed in Pathanamthitta district, donated by Singapore Red Cross.
- Two Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members, specializing in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Community Engagement and Accountability, were deployed to support the operation in Kerala. In addition, three surge team members, along with six National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) / National Disaster Water and Sanitation Response Team (NDWRT) members were deployed. ICRC deployed one of its staff from Delhi to provide logistics support.
- The Swiss Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross made contributions through the Federation to the flood response and recovery operation; these will be reported upon through the IFRC annual operational plan for India. In addition the Qatar Red Crescent, Kuwait Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross and Italian Red Cross have pledged support bilaterally to support IRCS during the recovery phase.
- Other state branches of the IRCS assisted with cash and relief materials such as dry rations, educational materials, and other items. A mobile medical camp was established with support from IRCS' Maharashtra state branch.

¹ crore denotes ten million (10,000,000) and is equal to 100 lakh in the Indian numbering system

- Training was provided to 15 IRCS volunteers on epidemic control. Training was also conducted for awareness raising on hygiene promotion, along with the well cleaning activity.

- One state disaster response team training conducted to improve disaster response capacities.

- Communications and visibility support for IRCS activities was provided by the communications unit at IRCS national headquarters in coordination with communications manager at the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur.

- Engagement with local partners is being carried out by programme management and resource mobilization focal persons.

- Cattle feed was distributed in collaboration with Animal Protection and Animal Husbandry department. The intervention has directly benefitted a total of 12,504 households and 34,852 animals (mainly cattle) in five districts (Alappuzha, Pathnamthitta, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Thrissur) of Kerala.

- Open Data Kit tools were used to support assessment and relief distributions. Three ODK hardware kits were deployed, and staff and volunteers were trained in their use.

- While field activities under this DREF operation have largely come to an end, the operation is extended by one month to conclude the replenishment of relief items which have already been distributed. Procurement, transport and warehousing of tarpaulins, kitchen sets and mosquito nets will be completed during the month of December.



Relief distribution by IRCS volunteers in flood affected communities in Kerala. (Photo: IRCS)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has a small country cluster office in Delhi, which supported the Indian Red Cross in developing its first domestic appeal and coordinating relief support from other Movement partners. The ICRC has a strong presence in India, and assisted the initial response operation with a focus on humanitarian forensics, restoring family links and general logistics support. Movement cooperation in India is excellent, with a high level of joint analysis, planning and technical cooperation. Currently, there are no partner National Societies present in the country, but it is expected that the Qatar Red Crescent and Canadian Red Cross will establish a presence from early 2019 to support longer-term recovery programming.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of India and affected state governments have been leading the response. The government of India deployed the army, navy and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for search and rescue as well as evacuation. The local authorities have provided food items and have been managing relief camps. The district administration, along with IRCS volunteers, provided first aid and organized health check-up camps.

A large number of humanitarian agencies and civil society organisations engaged in a range of response activities. A multi-sectoral Joint Detailed Needs Assessment was carried out by the Inter Agency Group, coordinated by Sphere India Group and representing over 50 civil society organizations and humanitarian agencies.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The multi-sectoral Joint Detailed Needs Assessment, carried out by the Inter Agency Group coordinated by Sphere India Group, produced a report that can be accessed at the link below:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VTn2wew1hILzlxg9HtZOFb6yLMPheY5>

A Post Disaster Needs Assessment exercise by a United Nations team estimated that INR 27,000 crore (CHF 3.8 billion) would be required in the next five years for rebuilding Kerala following the devastation caused by the recent floods. For the first time, a Post Disaster Needs Assessment report was prepared in India as per international norms. As part of the assessment for it, 72 experts visited 10 of the 14 districts of Kerala in the aftermath of the highest rainfall in nearly a century and floods and other calamities that followed ('Battling a deluge', Frontline, September 14, 2018).

Following discussions with the Kerala state branch, the recovery support from the IFRC focussed on WASH, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and strengthening the Kerala state branch to prepare for future disasters.

Restoration and rehabilitation of water sources and testing of water sources has been highly recommended by the Inter Agency Group's Joint Detailed Needs Assessment report. Approximately 56 per cent of Kerala's population depends on water from wells for drinking and household purposes. According to government estimates, following the floods, 80 per cent of wells were contaminated due to flood waters and possible mix-up with sewerage. It was reported by the local village councils (panchayats) that nearly 23,963 wells in Kottayam, Alleppey and Ernakulam were contaminated by flood waters and needed immediate cleaning. The wells had flood waters, debris and carcasses carried by the flood waters. The water from these wells could not be used till they were decontaminated. People were drawing water from panchayat wells and depending on piped water, which was vary scarcely released by the local water authority.

IRCS, with support from Partner National Societies, corporate donors and philanthropists, engaged to support local communities to ensure clean and safe drinking water by undertaking well cleaning where needed the most as identified by the panchayats.

Selection of beneficiaries was conducted through a consultative process with the local panchayats. The beneficiaries were primarily those people affected by the floods, who lost everything in the floods, with a preference being given to women headed families and persons living with disabilities. In the case of well cleaning, preference was given to panchayat wells, which provide drinking water facility to a large number of families. Well cleaning is being undertaken in three districts – Kottayam, Ernakulam and Alleppey.

Rubber plantations in the rubber belts of almost all the districts of Kerala also suffered heavy damages due to the floods. A detailed assessment of the destruction was conducted, but initial estimates showed that 500 hectares of rubber plantations were lost in floods, wind and landslides. As most plantation growing areas were still inaccessible, the actual losses could be much higher.

The Kerala state branch has not been active for over two years due to a legal issue. The branch was settling back to normal just before the disaster and has been overwhelmed due to the magnitude of the disaster and now with management of incoming support. There is a need to strengthen the disaster management capacities of the branch aiming at branch preparedness for future events with an aim to sustainable development of the branch.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective has been to ensure that the immediate needs of the 3,700 flood-affected households in Kerala are met through the provision of emergency relief items over a four-month period, with the potential of being expanded to other states that may be newly-affected by monsoon floods.

Proposed strategy

The operation is relief-focused, providing the affected population especially those who are displaced with essential relief items. IRCS has been responding to the flood situation across many states. The DREF is contributing to replenishing some of the essential relief items. The National Society aims at providing family packs to 3,700 households in Kerala. The DREF is also contributing to the provision of three essential relief items of the family pack (kitchen sets, tarpaulins and mosquito nets). In addition, the DREF allocation also covers transportation of relief items, transportation of water purification units, deployment of surge support that includes RDRT CEA, relief and assessment, communications support, PMER, refresher training of volunteers on response protocol, deployment of NDRT, NDWRT and SERV volunteers. Their related deployment costs and insurance is covered by the DREF. All deployments of volunteers consider proper gender balance to support the operation. IFRC procures all relief items as per IFRC standards and the finance section will ensure compliances and minimum standards.

The DREF operation has so far focussed on the following activities:

1. Procuring 3,700 kitchen sets and 4,000 tarpaulins as distributed by IRCS (1,600 kitchen sets in Kerala and 2,100 kitchen sets in other flood affected states; 2,300 tarpaulins in Kerala and 1,700 tarpaulins in other flood affected states).
2. Procuring 3,100 mosquito nets as distributed by IRCS (2,100 mosquito nets in Kerala and 1,000 mosquito nets in other flood affected states).

3. Replenishment of 3,700 kitchen sets, 4,000 tarpaulins and 3,100 mosquito nets is underway and expected to be completed by the end of December.
4. Transporting 300 family tents from IRCS regional warehouses to Kerala.
5. Conducting a detailed needs assessment by the Inter Agency Group.
6. In order to mitigate the risk of any public health emergencies, as well as drop-out of children from schools due to inadequate support, IRCS has designed epidemic control campaigns.
7. RDRT in CEA and WASH were deployed in Kerala.
 - **CEA:** CEA awareness session to relevant staff at IRCS was organised. CEA activities in the operation were designed and implemented. Established communication, engagement and accountability approach in the operation and Beneficiary Complaint Redressal Mechanism was also established.
 - **WASH:** Monitoring was done to list out the districts where more WASH interventions are required. Volunteers were trained in Well Cleaning Activity. Wells cleaning activities were initiated. Communication surge was deployed from IRCS to the flood affected areas.
8. NDRT and NDWRTs were deployed in various fields where their capacities were required.
9. SERV volunteers were deployed for data collection and distribution of relief materials.
10. ODK kits were transported to Kerala and IRCS volunteers were trained on the use of these kits. The kits were used by the volunteers for data collection and relief distribution.
11. SDRT trainings were organised for building the capacities of volunteers.
12. A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted in mid-December 2018.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 3,700 households (18,500 people)

Male: 9,250

Female: 9,250

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 reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	25,000	18,500

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of flood affected households assisted through emergency shelter and settlement assistance	5,000	3,700

Progress towards outcomes

Following completion of the process of consultation and assessment of affected families, a total of 3,700 households (approx. 18,500 people) whose houses were fully damaged due to floods were assisted with emergency shelter and household items. The quality and quantity of relief items, per affected family, complied with the Sphere Standards. All planned relief items have been distributed. Further details as below:

Shelter and household items	Target	Actual	Details
Distribution of Kitchen sets	5,000 sets	3,700 sets	1,600 kitchen sets in Kerala and 2,100 kitchen sets in other flood affected states
Distribution of Tarpaulins	10,000 pcs	4,000 pcs	2,300 tarpaulins in Kerala and 1,700 tarpaulins in other flood affected states

The procurement for the replenishment of stocks is ongoing and is expected to finish within December 2018.



Health

People reached: 3,100 households (15,500 people)

Male: 7,750

Female: 7,750

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with services to identify and reduce health risks	25,000	15,500

Output 1.1: Community based – disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of vulnerable households reached with health promotion to prevent those affected by vector borne diseases	5,000	3,100

Progress towards outcomes

Following completion of the process of consultation and assessment of affected families, 3,100 households that were fully damaged by the floods were assisted with the provision of mosquito nets. The quality and quantity of relief items, per affected family, complied with the Sphere Standards. All planned relief items have been distributed. The procurement for the replenishment of stocks is ongoing and is expected to finish within December 2018. Epidemic control for volunteers training was organized and Training modules for Federation were used. As per reporting period, one SDRT training and DDRT training were already done in which health was one of the components.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 5,000 households (25,000 people)

Male: 12,500

Female: 12,500

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable to disaster response services.	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
# of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	1 - IRCS	1 - IRCS

Progress towards outcomes

Gender, diversity and protection issues have been mainstreamed in this operation. Kerala state is known for its gender diversity; it is being ensured that female volunteers participate during all operational stages of the DREF operation. IRCS is being encouraged to deploy female SERV volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, focus is placed on including prevention of sex and gender-based violence as well as child protection, under the operation. IRCS has already developed a form to capture gender disaggregated data during relief operations.

Gender diversity prevention and trainings were given to the volunteers, Gender issues were integrated in future planning

Strategies for Implementation

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
% of volunteers have access to existing protection measures and policies	100%	100%

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers are insured	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

Volunteers are the backbone of all activities or emergency responses of the National Society. That is why having a proper volunteer management system in place is very crucial, so that the branch has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected. This is being done by integrating branch development and volunteer development with the response operation, and with close coordination with senior leadership at branch and headquarters levels.

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Operation shows evidence where coordination mechanisms are optimized	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRT member deployed on time to assist with NS in relief management	4	2

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Relief goods are delivered in timely matter and meets standard.	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IRCS engaged with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention	Yes	Yes

Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Relief Distributions are carried out using ODK	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

IRCS logistics activities are being supported by CCST Delhi's logistics officer. The overall aim is 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 to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

CCST Delhi is providing logistical support to IRCS in local procurement of relief supplies and technical advice for this. It is also keeping close communication with IRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of procurement of relief stocks. International sourcing of relief goods is done through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur.

Logistics support for the well cleaning activity by the Kerala state branch has been provided by CCST Delhi, to ensure that systems and processes are in place for this activity.

Two RDRT members, specializing in WASH and Community Engagement and Accountability, were deployed to support the operation. In addition, three surge team members, along with six NDRT / NDWRT members were deployed. One ICRC staff was deployed to provide logistics support.

Three Open Data Kits (ODK) were deployed for relief distributions.

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 Type

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	1

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	Yes

Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IRCS makes it a standard practise for resource mobilization nationally and internationally through national appeal</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Communications and visibility support for IRCS activities has been provided by the communications unit at IRCS national headquarters, in coordination with the communications manager at the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur.

Engagement with local partners is being carried out by programme management and resource mobilization focal persons.

In early September, IRCS launched a domestic appeal for approximately INR 58 crore (CHF 7.9 million) to support its Kerala floods recovery intervention.

The Qatar Red Crescent, Kuwait Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross and Italian Red Cross pledged support bilaterally to support IRCS with the operation.

Three hand operating water purification units were installed in Pathanamthitta district, donated by Singapore Red Cross.

Well cleaning training was provided by a team of four experts from the Sri Lanka Red Cross. Approximately 130 wells have been cleaned so far, following trainings in Kottayam district.

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC extends appropriate technical support</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Administration support is provided by IFRC wherever applicable</i>	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>IRCS is overseeing all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects through its branches and volunteers. IFRC has provided technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met. IRCS national headquarters has been providing finance and administration support to the operation, with support from CCST Delhi.</p> <p>A post-distribution monitoring will be conducted for all recovery interventions. This will be done to evaluate the utility of activities as well as beneficiary satisfaction. An end-term review will be conducted towards the end of the operation to check if objectives of the operation are met and to analyse operational challenges and gaps in planning. This will be held in Kerala.</p>		

D. THE BUDGET

CHF 387,296 has been allocated to respond to the floods in Kerala. As per reporting period, the operation utilized CHF 83,283 recording 22 per cent utilization of the allocation. The financial report as of 31 October 2018 is appended to this narrative report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Liew Siew Hui, 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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIN020 - India - Kerala Floods

Timeframe: 18 Aug 18 to 18 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/10	Programme	MDRIN020
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	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		387,296				387,296	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		387,296				387,296	
C4. Other Income		387,296				387,296	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		387,296				387,296	
D. Total Funding = B + C		387,296				387,296	

* 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		387,296				387,296	
E. Expenditure		-83,283				-83,283	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		304,013				304,013	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIN020 - India - Kerala Floods

Timeframe: 18 Aug 18 to 18 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/10	Programme	MDRIN020
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	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)			387,296			387,296		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	110,000						110,000	
Clothing & Textiles	10,500						10,500	
Utensils & Tools	105,000						105,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	225,500						225,500	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	5,000		516			516	4,484	
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000		6,393			6,393	23,607	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,700		758			758	3,942	
Logistics Services	14,000						14,000	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	53,700		7,667			7,667	46,033	
Personnel								
National Staff	1,500		3,881			3,881	-2,381	
National Society Staff	20,000		7,963			7,963	12,037	
Volunteers	7,650		1,397			1,397	6,253	
Total Personnel	29,150		13,241			13,241	15,909	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	25,000		952			952	24,048	
Total Workshops & Training	25,000		952			952	24,048	
General Expenditure								
Travel	27,200		12,636			12,636	14,564	
Information & Public Relations	1,908		20			20	1,888	
Communications	1,200		3,641			3,641	-2,441	
Financial Charges			133			133	-133	
Shared Office and Services Costs			796			796	-796	
Total General Expenditure	30,308		17,225			17,225	13,083	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			39,115			39,115	-39,115	
Total Operational Provisions			39,115			39,115	-39,115	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	23,638		5,083			5,083	18,555	
Total Indirect Costs	23,638		5,083			5,083	18,555	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	387,296		83,283			83,283	304,013	
VARIANCE (C - D)			304,013			304,013		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRIN020 - India - Kerala Floods**

Timeframe: 18 Aug 18 to 18 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/10	Programme	MDRIN020
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Shelter	387,296		387,296	387,296	83,283	304,013	
Subtotal BL2	387,296		387,296	387,296	83,283	304,013	
GRAND TOTAL	387,296		387,296	387,296	83,283	304,013	