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# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

## India: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRIN023</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2019-000084-IND</a></b>
<b>DREF operation update n° 1; date of issue:</b> 14 September 2019	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 26 July to 28 August 2019
<b>Operation start date:</b> 25 July 2019	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 4 months; ends on 21 November 2019
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 503,141	
<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 30,000 (6,000 households)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> 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).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> State Government, 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.).	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

This year's monsoon season which started in June continues to affect Indian states. The overflowing of Brahmaputra, Barak and Jia Bhoreli rivers<sup>1</sup> caused flooding and landslides affecting 4.6 million people in 31 districts of Assam: Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Biswanath, Barpeta, Chirang, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sonitpur, Darrang, Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Morigaon, Nagaon, Majuli, Baksa, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara, Goalpara, Kamrup, Hojai, Sivsagar, Tinsukia, Cachar, Karbi-Anglong, West Karbi- Anglong, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Kamrup Metro, Dibrugarh and Udalguri.

In Bihar, flood waters breaching the embankment on the Kamla Balan River in Jhanjharpur, Madhubani district and Darbhanga, affected 2,000,000 people in 12 districts - Sheohar, Sitamarhi, East Champaran, Madhubani, Araria, Kishanganj, Supaul, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur.



Flood affected people stand with their cattle on a submerged road in Gagalmari, east of Gauhati, capital of the northeastern Indian state of Assam, July 2019. (Source: AP)

As of 22 July, floods in Assam and Bihar have claimed over 100 lives, affecting 11 million people with at least 130,000 displaced and sheltering in more than 600 relief camps and 240 relief distribution centres set up by district administrations. Furthermore, both states and health authorities are concerned that there is the risk of a vector-borne disease outbreak, like dengue and Encephalitis<sup>2</sup>.

By 25 July, number of displaced people in Assam seeking temporary shelters at camps set up by the government further increased to 147,000. In Bihar, over 1 million people have been displaced by the flood waters in 55 blocks in 9 (Sheohar, Sitamarhi, East Champaran, Madhubani, Araria, Kishanganj, Supaul, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur) out of the 12 affected districts. (Click [here](#) to go to the map of the affected districts)

<sup>1</sup> Report from [Floodlist, 28 Jun 2019](#)

<sup>2</sup> Report from, [ECHO, 22 Jul 2019](#)

Within the next few days (31 July), the situation in both states worsened as more than 1.2 million people were affected in Assam and Bihar and at least 651,000 people displaced in 1,552 relief camps. Approximately, 33,800 houses were reportedly destroyed in Assam, Kerala and Rajasthan.<sup>3</sup>

Additional intense monsoon rains in August resulted in flooding in more states and further exacerbating the situation in the already affected states. As of 21 August, monsoon rains and widespread flooding have affected 11 Indian States (Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Punjab, with at least 1,149 fatalities and over 1.8 million people displaced.<sup>4</sup> By 26 August the total fatalities increased to at least 1,326 people across 14 states following monsoon-related incidents (including 130 people in Bihar and 94 people in Assam)<sup>5</sup>.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

IRCS has gained much experience from the previous flood response operations in Assam and Bihar (2017-2018) supported through IFRC DREF and as such, the National Society has been well positioned to respond to the current floods. IRCS has trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), National Disaster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response Teams (NDWRT) and State Disaster Response Teams (SDRT) that could be deployed at short notice to support the response operations. Based on the operational needs, IRCS is deploying the surge teams from other states and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members from Asia Pacific region for operational and technical support. IRCS state branches (Assam State Branch and Bihar State Branch) along with all the district branches are working in close coordination with the district administration and State Disaster Management Authority in flood response.



Relief distribution, installation of water purification units and organizing medical camps in Morigaon, Dhubri, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Majuli districts of Assam, July 2019. (Photo: IRCS)

<sup>3</sup> Report from [ECHO, 31 Jul 2019](#)

<sup>4</sup> Report from [ECHO, 21 Aug 2019](#)

<sup>5</sup> Report from [ECHO, 26 Aug 2019](#)



IRCS response in flood affected districts of Bihar by Bihar State and District Red Cross Branches, July 2019. (Photo: IRCS)

District branches and volunteers/social emergency response volunteers (SERVs) are working in affected communities and providing rescue. Additionally, Red Cross volunteers are also providing first aid services to the affected people, carrying out distribution of drinking water, food and household items to flood-affected population and supporting local authorities in relief distribution. These volunteers have also been deployed to conduct assessment for flood areas in their respective districts. In addition, Red Cross volunteers are providing awareness programme on building safe shelters, health precautions, hygiene and sanitation.

IRCS Assam State Branch is one of the IRCS's most active branches. It has strong leadership, volunteer base, technically qualified and trained staffs, and possess the ability to manage small and medium scale disasters. The Branch set up a control room at its Disaster Management Centre, Kedar Road, Fancy Bazar, Guwahati for flood response. The state branch also developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) for flood response and disseminated the SOP to district branches. Both the State Branches are maintaining close communication and coordination with other stakeholders for collaborative flood response operation. Around 150 Red Cross Volunteers are working in close coordination with the district administration, providing search and rescue, first aid and distribution of relief items from IRCS prepositioned stock. 150 volunteers are mobilized in Assam & Bihar to work in close coordination with the government authorities in the state.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC and ICRC are present in the country and work in close coordination to respond appropriately in states affected by emergencies. Currently IFRC is providing support to IRCS to respond to the natural disaster affected population by providing technical and financial support to IRCS through DREF. In addition, Qatar Red Crescent is also present in the country supporting Kerala Recovery and Cyclone Fani operations.

ICRC promotes Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and respect for the emblems, together with neutral and independent humanitarian action. ICRC also supports the Family News Service of the IRCS, which traces and reunites family members separated by migration, displacement or disaster. ICRC offers its support and expertise to India's National Disaster Management Authority concerning the management of dead bodies during natural and man-made disasters.

## **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The non-RCRC actors under the Inter Agency Group (IAG) stakeholders such as Sphere India, INGO's, OXFAM, Save the Children (SC), CARE, NGO's such as Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) are also supporting in the flood emergency response in the country.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of India is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.

Government authorities have so far provided food items (rice, dal, salt, mustard oil, palm sugar (gur), flat rice (chira) etc.) to the flood affected people. Additionally, District administration provided green grass, cattle and animal feed and bleaching powder, match box. Moreover, District administration also provided medical facilities, medicine to the affected people and set up relief camps in affected districts, Furthermore, SDRF and NDRF have been deployed for rescue operations.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

At the moment, there are no changes to the needs analysis and scenario planning of the operation, as well as assessment data on the numbers and needs of people affected which the relief operation is planning to meet. The identified needs are still following the rapid initial needs assessments conducted by IRCS in Assam and Bihar:

- Immediate and differentiated needs of affected communities - food items, household items, safe drinking water, sanitation and emergency shelter.
- The disaster was categorized as orange with a geographical coverage across more than 31 districts in Assam and 12 districts in Bihar causing severe impact in various districts.
- Support was mainly needed for those vulnerable people whose houses have been fully destroyed due to heavy flood. The affected people were living in temporary shelters and around 16,000 people were living in temporary shelters in almost 18 districts.
- Approximately 87,607.43 hectares of crop areas were affected in around 3,181 villages.
- DREF is supporting approximately 6,000 households with most needed relief items such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and kitchen sets.

### **Targeting**

The target households are selected based on participatory approach involving the affected communities, local authorities and Red Cross volunteers. The selection criteria focused on the most vulnerable households who have lost their houses and livelihoods including women headed households, households with people with disabilities and those still living in relief camps / temporary shelters. Districts that are being covered under this DREF operation are as follows:

- Assam: Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Majuli, Morigaon and Dhubri.
- Bihar: Madhubani, Supaul and Sitamarh.

The intervention locations in Assam and Bihar have been selected based intensity of floods and request from the branch.

### **Operation risk assessment**

Being monsoon season there is a chance of more rainfall in the affected states along with the neighbouring state which might affect the transportation of relief items or might delay the operations. However, no time extension is required to complete the operation.

### **Protection, gender and inclusion**

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) risks and needs are being mainstreamed in this operation. Gender balanced teams will be assured during all operational stages of the implementation to make sure we will be able to capture the different needs of all the sex and age groups. IRCS state branches aims at deploying female social and emergency response volunteers (SERV) for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, the areas of focus include prevention of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of protection, gender and inclusion minimum standards will also ensure that accountability lines are in place for GB prevention and response.

### **Community engagement and accountability**

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms are integrated into the whole operation including the distributions to ensure that assisted people have access to timely and accurate information regarding the nature and scope of services provided by IRCS, and the expected behaviour of staff and volunteers. IRCS local volunteers and community members have been used to support the assessments and will be involved during the entire operation cycle. The state branches will ensure visibility and beneficiary communication are taken into account during relief distributions. Banners and information charts of the items being distributed will be put on display at all the distribution points. In addition, a complaint redressal mechanism is also being activated.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall operational objective

The operation aims to ensure that the immediate needs of 6,000 (approx. 30,000 people) flood affected households in two focus states (Assam and Bihar) are appropriately met through provision of emergency relief assistance over a four-month period.

### Proposed strategy

The following are key activities planned for the operation:

- Distribution of relief items (kitchen sets, hygiene kits, tarpaulins) to 6,000 affected households – available items released from IRCS warehouses.
- Distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets to promote health and prevent vector-borne diseases among 6,000 vulnerable households.
- Health awareness activities will be conducted in areas with high incidence of Japanese encephalitis.
- Procurement and replenishment of relief items (kitchen sets, tarpaulins and mosquito nets) to 6,000 households.
- Conduct detailed assessment.
- Deployment of two RDRT members with focus on PMER and PGI/CEA.
- Deployment of five NDRT/NDWRT members in different phases as per technical requirement.
- Deployment of 150 SERV volunteers.
- Relief distributions using Open Data Kit (ODK).
- Organize training for volunteers on response protocol to be able to optimize the implementation of the activities.
- Organize one lessons learnt workshop at the end of the operation.

### Support services

#### Human resources

The DREF operation is being implemented by volunteers and staff members existing in both IRCS and IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST). IRCS is mobilizing SERV volunteers, NDRT, NDWRT, RDRT and its staff and the operational costs will be covered in the budget and will be paid as per DREF guidelines. Volunteer insurance is also included in this DREF operation for those mobilized. The National Society will also provide its volunteers with personal protective equipment from existing stocks, outside of this DREF operation. Existing capacities of the Assam and Bihar branch is being taken into consideration for any additional HR support based on a detailed assessment by both IRCS and IFRC representatives. In addition, IFRC CCST will continue to provide support for procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensure financial compliances.

#### Logistics and supply chain

IRCS logistics team is leading the logistics support for this operation with the support of IFRC CCST 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.

To meet immediate relief needs, the IRCS has been releasing non-food items (NFIs) required in this operation from its existing in-country stocks and transporting them to distribution points using the existing fleet of the National Society. All transportation and distribution costs within the country will be covered by this DREF. The NFIs that are being dispatched and distributed from pre-positioned stocks, will be replenished following IFRC procurement procedures.

IFRC CCST is providing logistical support and technical advice to IRCS on local procurement of relief supplies. IFRC CCST will also keep close communication with IRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. International sourcing of relief goods, such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets and mosquito nets are being done through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur. OLPSCM will also provide additional technical logistics support to IFRC CCST in Delhi and IRCS as needed.

#### Information technologies (IT) and Communications

CCST Delhi is promoting IRCS's response on IFRC and other channels, with technical support from the communications staff of IRCS and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur.

IRCS is promoting the Red Cross response among its national audiences with technical support from IFRC staff at the CCST office and APRO. IFRC's regional communications team supported IRCS communications efforts by deploying an emergency communications delegate to gather and develop content from the affected areas in Assam and Bihar. The communications content - photos, videos and written materials - were shared with IRCS, IFRC and National Societies for use in awareness-raising efforts.

## Security

IRCS and IFRC security focal points continues to monitor the situation regularly. Any security concerns are being handled by local authorities, together with IRCS national headquarters or IRCS state branches where appropriate, as per the existing IFRC / IRCS security framework.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

IRCS is overseeing all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected areas through its branches and volunteers. IFRC CCST is providing technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met.


At least one operation update will be issued 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.

A post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted for all relief distributions to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Open Data Kit (ODK) is being used to collect data during the activities. A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted at the end of the DREF operation to check if objectives of the operation are met, and to analyze operational challenges and gaps in planning. This will be held either in Assam or in Bihar based on the feasibility of travels by participants.

## Administration and finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Per diem, local travel and accommodation for volunteers and surge team members (NDRT/NDWRT) shall be implemented as per IRCS decision/directives. Procurement of relief items is being initiated following IFRC standard procurement procedures. IRCS national headquarters is providing finance and administration support to the operation, with support from the finance team of the IFRC CCST Delhi.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <b>Shelter</b> People reached: n/a (no available information at this time) Male: Female:		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	30,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)
<b>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	6,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)
<b>Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	6,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Based on the rapid assessment of needs conducted, affected households need shelter-grade tarpaulins, which may be used to cover floors and roofs, as well as providing privacy and shelter from wind and rain. Assessments undertaken by the local authorities on shelter needs, capacities and gaps guide the targeting process.		

Selection criteria prioritize households that have lost their houses and livelihoods with special consideration of women headed households and persons living with disabilities. Considering selection is done through a participatory process and Red Cross branches closely work in alignment with authorities, the most vulnerable are considered as its target people to be assisted. Through the DREF operation, some 6,000 households (approx. 30,000 people) are targeted to be reached with emergency shelter (tarpaulins) and household items assistance.



Red Cross volunteer distributing relief items in the flood affected areas in Assam, July 2019. (Photo: IRCS)

Currently, the distribution of tarpaulins (two per household), kitchen sets and other household items are ongoing.

Meanwhile, the international procurement of tarpaulins and kitchen sets through the Asia Pacific OLPSCM department in Kuala Lumpur is also in progress and expected to be completed within the next few weeks.

Volunteers mobilized to support the relief items distribution were also oriented on Build Back Safer (BBS) messaging. Additionally, preparation of IEC materials for building back safer (BBS) are ongoing.

During shelter and household items distributions, volunteers used the opportunity to sensitize and train the communities on constructing safe shelter.

More details on the operation especially on people reached will be available in the subsequent report as the operation is still ongoing with focus to quickly reach the most vulnerable targeted with the much-needed assistance.



## Health

People reached: n/a (no available information at this time)

Male:

Female:

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	30,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)

### Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health promotion activities	30,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)
# of mosquito nets distributed	12,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)

### Progress towards outcomes

Assam is currently experiencing an outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) which has resulted in over 100 deaths according to local media reports. JE is the one of the most common causes of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in many states of India and has high mortality rates. In 2018, the disease claimed 182 lives, out of the 1,678 reported cases<sup>6</sup>. In addition, the affected states are prone to an increase in the incidence of dengue and malaria during and after monsoon season. A high proportion of the population are at risk of these diseases in view of the flood waters.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.theweek.in/news/india/2019/07/02/as-japanese-encephalitis-breaks-assam-next-two-months-crucial.html>

Those who have lost their houses and livelihoods are most vulnerable to vector-borne and water-borne diseases and the government is taking care of primary health-care needs.

As the affected areas are mosquito prevalent, mosquito nets have been included as part of the standard household kit provisioned under the DREF, complemented with health awareness activities in areas with high incidence of JE cases. Distribution of mosquito nets and health promotion activities aim to promote health and prevent vector-borne diseases among vulnerable households. In this respect, 6,000 households (approx. 30,000 people) are being targeted with provision of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets following earlier mentioned selection criteria and participatory process.

IRCS' volunteers who have received relevant training is providing instruction to households on how to reduce their exposure to vector-borne diseases during the distribution process.

Furthermore, the international procurement of 12,000 mosquito nets through the IFRC Asia Pacific OLPSM department in Kuala Lumpur is in progress and expected to be completed within the next few weeks.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: n/a (no available information at this time)

Male:

Female:

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene	15,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)

### Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with hygiene kits	3,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)

### Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	15,000	In progress (will be updated in next report)

### Progress towards outcomes

Based on the rapid assessment conducted, affected households also need hygiene intervention in order to reduce risk of waterborne and water related diseases. One of the basic hygiene needs identified is hygiene kits.

In this respect, up to 3,000 households (approx. 15,000 people) are being targeted with provision of hygiene kits (one kit per household) following earlier mentioned selection criteria and participatory process.

Hygiene kits distribution is accompanied with monitoring on the use of the kits in communities, mainly to check on progress and inform if any changes/remedial action is required.

Furthermore, the local procurement of 3,000 hygiene kits has been initiated and targeted to be completed by end of September 2019. Standard content of hygiene kit: body soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads, bath towel, toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrush and razor.

IEC materials such as pamphlets/ brochures on hand washing and safe storage of water are being prepared that will be distributed along with the hygiene promotion activities in the communities.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: n/a (no available information at this time)

Male:

Female:

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services</i>	Yes	Yes

**Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

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

### Progress towards outcomes

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) aims to ensure that the emergency programming of the IFRC and National Societies provides dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by disasters and crises. The minimum [standards](#) under PGI address protection, gender and inclusion concerns by providing practical ways to engage with all members of the community, respond to their differing needs and draw on their capacities in the most non-discriminatory and effective way. This helps to ensure that local perspectives guide assistance delivery.

In this respect, IRCS is currently using assessment forms that facilitate the capture of gender disaggregated data. All stages of the operation including assessments, distributions, awareness activities and post-distribution monitoring in the communities will involve deployment of female volunteers. SERV volunteers will be trained on the prevention of sex and gender-based violence as well as child protection. The following activities have been planned to ensure PGI is mainstreamed in the operation:

- Sectoral teams supported to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to protection, gender and inclusion factors (including people with disabilities in their planning) through the dissemination and capacity building of the Minimum Standards on PGI in emergency settings.
- Sectoral teams supported to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD).

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)</i>	2	2 (Assam & Bihar)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	150	(will be updated in next report)

### Progress towards outcomes

Volunteers are crucial for Red Cross in responding to emergencies, helping to reach the hardest places and most vulnerable especially during early onset of disaster.

In responding to the floods, volunteers are working in affected communities and providing rescue; providing first aid services; distributing safe drinking water, food and household items to flood-affected population and supporting local authorities in relief distribution. These volunteers have also been deployed to conduct assessment on flood areas in their respective districts. In addition, Red Cross volunteers are providing awareness programme on building safe shelters, health precautions, hygiene and sanitation.

Recognizing their importance and value, it is crucial that their safety and wellbeing are appropriately taken care to ensure effectiveness in their services, which also translates into well-functioning branches. This is being done through:

- Briefings and orientations to volunteers in disaster response, data collection and information management.
- Volunteers insurance.

## International Disaster Response

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of appropriate operational and technical support provided for DREF implementation</i>	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of RDRT deployed (PMER and PGI/CEA)</i>	2	-

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Procurement is carried as per Sphere and IFRC standards and items replenished in IRCS warehouses within the operation timeline</i>	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IRCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention.</i>	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Relief distributions are carried out using ODK</i>	Yes	Yes

### Progress towards outcomes

RDRT deployment is currently being coordinated. Request for one RDRT with focus on PMER has been forwarded to the IFRC APRO and deployment is expected sometime in September.

IRCS has experience and expertise in using the digital platform of Open Data Kit (ODK) to meticulously collect details of beneficiaries and track distribution. For instance, ODK has been used by IRCS in the Cyclone Gaja operation where volunteers from four districts were trained in ODK use for efficient and online management of beneficiary listing and relief tracking<sup>7</sup>. For this operation, ODK is also being used to collect operation data.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

### Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</i>	Yes	Yes

<sup>7</sup> <https://indianredcross.org/ircs/news/gajacyclone-nov2018>

<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of visibility and communication materials produced</i>	At least 1 type	1
<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps</i>	1	1
<b>Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of national appeal launched</i>	1	(will be updated in next report)
<b>Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Resources mobilized through national appeal</i>	Yes	(will be updated in next report)
<i># of lesson learned workshop conducted</i>	1	-
<b>Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>IRCS makes it a standard practise for resource mobilization nationally and internationally through national appeal</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Communications and visibility materials produced - visibility jackets and caps have been procured for the volunteers</p> <p>A post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted before end of operation to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Additionally, a lesson learned workshop shall be conducted at the end of the operation.</p>		

<b>Effective, credible and accountable IFRC</b>		
<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>IFRC extends appropriate technical support</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Administration support is provided by IFRC wherever applicable</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>IRCS is overseeing all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects through its national headquarters, State Branches, district branches and volunteers. IFRC is providing technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met. IFRC will continue to provide necessary support to the operation such as in the procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensure financial compliances are in place.</p>		

## D. BUDGET

A total of CHF **503,141** has been allocated for IRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 30,000 people (6,000 families). The majority of the funds are dedicated towards the replenishment of relief items, and as such logistics and procurement. A financial report on the expenditures will be made available for the final report due in February 2020.



Click here for:

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

## Contact

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

### **In the Indian Red Cross Society**

- Dr. Veer Bhushan, joint secretary; phone: +91 11 2371 0429; email: [jointsecretary@indianredcross.org](mailto:jointsecretary@indianredcross.org)
- Rina Tripathi, DM advisor; phone +91 98 6899 0876; email: [advisordm@indianredcross.org](mailto:advisordm@indianredcross.org)

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

- Alka Kapoor Sharma, head of office, Phone: +91 11 2332 4235; email: [alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org](mailto:alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org)
- Meenu Bali, officer – disaster preparedness & logistics; phone: +91 9971641414; email: [meenu.bali@ifrc.org](mailto:meenu.bali@ifrc.org)

### **In the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur**

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy director; email: [mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org](mailto:mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org)
- Necephor Mghendi, head of DCPRR; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Vinod Muniandy, operations coordinator; email: [opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org)
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

- Nelson Castano, manager, operations coordination; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)
- Karla Morizzo, DREF senior officer; phone: +41 (0) 22 730 4295; email: [karla.morizzo@ifrc.org](mailto:karla.morizzo@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges**

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: [RM.AsiaPacific@ifrc.org](mailto:RM.AsiaPacific@ifrc.org)

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

- Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto: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:



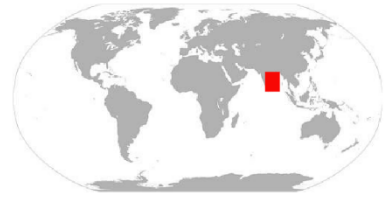
**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



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

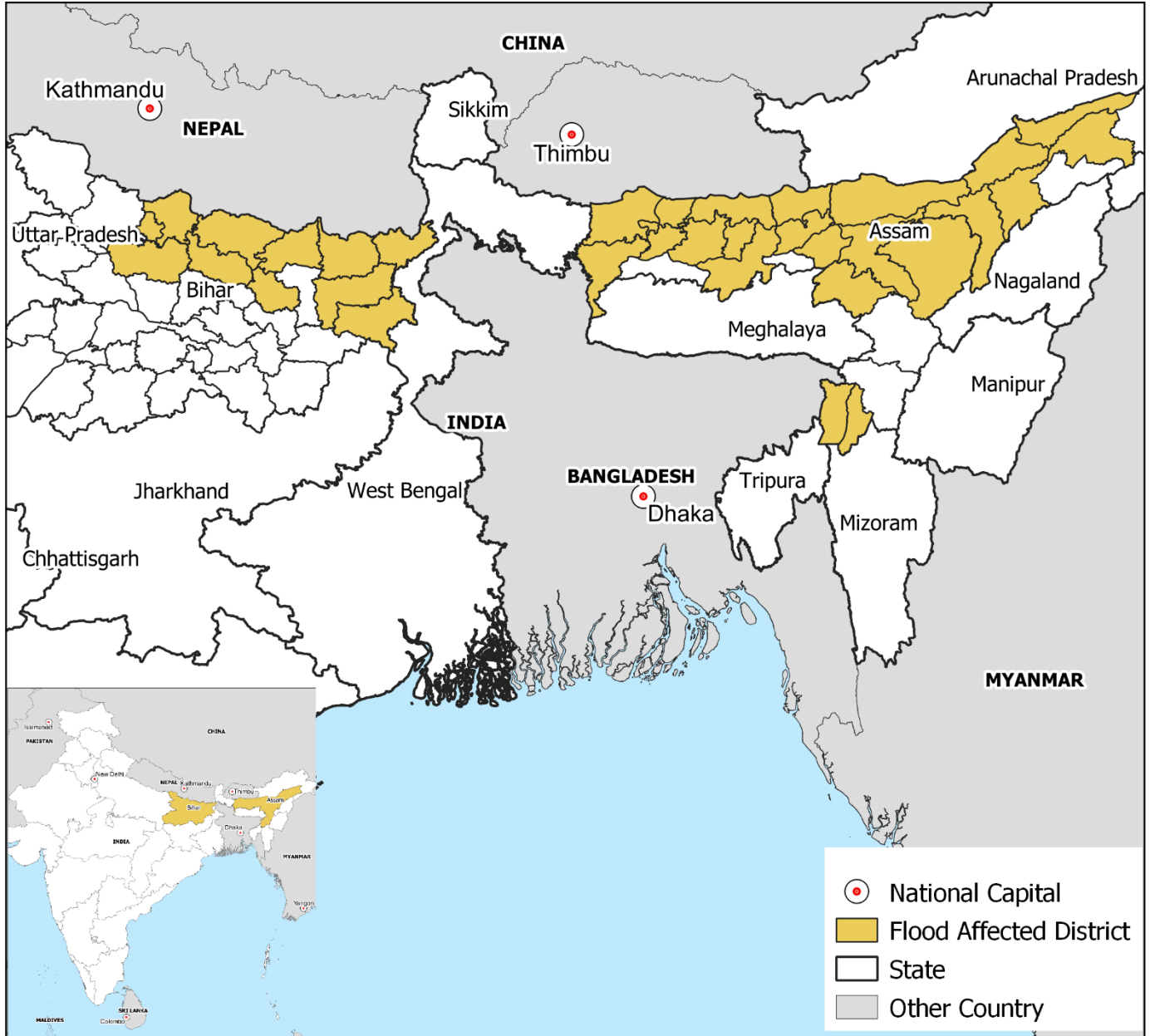


Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and peace.



## India, Floods: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

6 September 2019



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, GDACS, ICRC, IFRC

0 50 100 150 km

