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Final Report India: Cyclone Amphan

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRIN025
Date of Issue: 24 February 2021	Glide number: TC-2020-000135-IND
Operation start date: 20 May 2020	Operation end date: 30 November 2020
Host National Society: Indian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 250,001
Number of people affected: 18 million people approximately	Number of people assisted: Directly: 22,500 people (4,500 families). Indirectly - 20 million with early warning messages
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) in planning and implementation of the DREF. IFRC also maintained close coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The State Disaster Management Authorities in the states of Odisha and West Bengal.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 20 May 2020, Cyclone Amphan cut a swathe through the northern part of the Indian state of Odisha, before bearing down on the state of West Bengal, with a wind speed of 185 kilometers per hour. It then moved north-northeast, further weakening into a Cyclonic Storm and lay centered over Bangladesh on 21 May 2020, about 270 kilometers north-northeast of the city of Kolkata in West Bengal.

The Super Cyclonic storm Amphan (pronounced as Um-Pun) was a deadly tropical cyclone which caused widespread damage in the coastal districts of Odisha and West Bengal in India and Bangladesh. It was the strongest tropical cyclone to strike the River Ganges Delta since the 1999 Odisha Super Cyclone. West Bengal, the epicenter of the cyclone's landfall, saw the most widespread damage from Amphan. The storm was considered the strongest to hit the region in over a decade. At least 86 people died in West Bengal; most of the fatalities were due to electrocution or the collapse of homes. The state government estimated that the storm caused at least 1.02 trillion Indian Rupees (13.5 billion US Dollars or 12.1 billion Swiss Francs) in damage and directly affected 70 per cent of the state's population.



IRCS volunteers clearing fallen trees from a house damaged by Cyclone Amphan in the state of West Bengal. (Photo: IRCS)

The neighboring state of Odisha saw significant effects, with wind speeds reaching 106 kilometers per hour and rainfall up to 300 millimeters. Damage to the power grid reached 3.2 billion Indian Rupees (42 million US Dollars or 40 million

Swiss Francs). Four people died in Odisha, two from collapsed objects, one due to drowning, and one from head trauma. Across the ten affected districts in Odisha, 4.4 million people were impacted in some way by the cyclone. At least 500 homes were destroyed and a further 15,000 were damaged. Nearly 4,000 livestock, primarily poultry, died. The cyclone was strongest in its northeast section. Though wind speed had weakened by the time it struck, it was still classified as a very severe cyclone. COVID-19 restrictions hindered emergency and relief operations. COVID-19 social-distancing measures made mass evacuations difficult with cyclone shelters and other facilities unable to be used to their full capacity.

Summary of response

Overview of Indian Red Cross Society

The states of Odisha and West Bengal have a long history of disasters, especially floods and cyclones that affect thousands of people every year. Over the years, IRCS and its state branches in Odisha and West Bengal have built response capacity, equipped with trained manpower/volunteers and equipped cyclone shelters (Odisha) to respond to cyclones. In close coordination with the Indian Meteorological Department and State Disaster Management Authorities, the state branches disseminated early warning messages, activated Social Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV), prepositioned food and non-food supplies, hygiene materials, and ensured social distancing and awareness on COVID-19 prevention measures at the cyclone shelter and other safe shelter areas. Alongside the government administration, IRCS volunteers helped cyclone-prone communities in evacuating to the cyclone shelters and other safer locations.

Odisha state branch

IRCS manages 75 cyclone shelters in the state. Before the onset of the disaster, the Odisha government took control of 13 of these shelters for the COVID-19 operation to be used as isolation centres and quarantine facilities. The remaining 62 cyclone shelters were prepared for emergency evacuation before the cyclone. IRCS volunteers disseminated cyclone early warning messages by using manual sirens, SMS, public address system and radio messages. Basic needs of the sheltered population were assessed and accordingly provision of food (cooked meal and ready to eat food), drinking water and hygiene materials were provided. Officers responsible for the districts were mobilised before the landfall of the cyclone to ensure safety and security of people during the disaster. IRCS volunteers were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) and made aware of COVID-19 precautions to better protect themselves. Vulnerable people such as the elderly, pregnant women, children and those with disabilities were evacuated to the cyclone shelters on a priority basis and were provided with face masks and hand gloves as a precaution against the COVID-19 infection. IRCS staff and volunteers ensured the safety and security of people during the evacuation. Post-cyclone, the volunteers were engaged in the assessment of the damage, distribution of emergency relief, first aid services and personal hygiene messaging. IRCS immediately distributed tarpaulins and mosquito nets to those who had lost their shelter.

West Bengal state branch

IRCS' state branch in West Bengal, in coordination with the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), SERV instructors and IRCS' district branches, activated its' volunteers to respond to the cyclone situation. The volunteers were engaged in disseminating the weather alert and information on the intensity of the cyclone. The volunteers also supported the local administration in the evacuation of around 400,000 people from the low-lying areas to safer places. A total of 264 SERV, 13 instructors for First Medical Responders and two NDRT members were deployed to respond to the cyclone. They provided first aid, along with handwashing and hygiene promotion activities and building awareness on COVID-19. IRCS volunteers distributed masks and hand sanitisers to people at the cyclone shelters. After a rapid assessment, the state branch distributed tarpaulins, Kitchen sets, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and hygiene parcels 58,368 packets of ready to eat noodles and 59,780 chocolates to households where there was a need.

Table 1: Summary of sector-wise response by IRCS

Sector	Intervention	No. of households	
		Planned	Achieved
Shelter	Distribution of emergency shelter (tarpaulins)	4,500	4,500
	Distribution of essential household items (kitchen sets)	1,000	1,000
WASH	Hygiene promotion	1,000	9,000
	Hygiene kits	1,000	9,000
Health	Distribution of mosquito nets (LLINS)	4,500	4,500
	Health promotion	4,500	4,500

Notes:

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

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

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

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

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

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

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

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

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

A rapid assessment was done on 8-10 June 2020 by IRCS volunteers and staff of both state branches. The assessment determined the needs of dry food, health care, drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter material (tarpaulin) and kitchen sets. Also, hygiene education and health awareness were considered important to prevent affected populations from vector/waterborne diseases. Support was mainly needed for those vulnerable families whose houses were fully or partly destroyed due to the impact of heavy flood and/or landslide. This was further confirmed with a multi-sectoral needs assessment report (attached), conducted by SPHERE India's¹ Inter-Agency Group.

The assessment was conducted by two members of the IRCS' National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and SERV volunteers. Due to the national lockdown owing to COVID-19, movement was strictly restricted and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members could not be deployed for assessment and programme design for this operation. An inter-ministerial team undertook a detailed survey in both Odisha and West Bengal, to assess the full scope of the needs.

Targeting

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

Risk Analysis

The community was facing multiple risks from a rising number of COVID-19 cases as well as the impact of Cyclone Amphan and monsoon rains. There was a concern about the safety of IRCS volunteers and staff as they were working at the frontline and assisting large numbers of people affected by the cyclone. That could have exposed them to the possibility of COVID-19 infection. However, the National Society provided personal protective equipment (PPE) to these volunteers to try and ensure their safety.

¹ SPHERE India is a national coalition of humanitarian agencies in India. The members include the Government of India, international and national non-government agencies, NGO networks and United Nations agencies working in India.

A large component of the programme was in-kind assistance. Timely availability of relief items remained a challenge during the DREF timeline due to the limited stocks with the manufacturers within the country. Manufacturers were yet to start production but have had a shortage of labour due to the COVID-19 lockdown. The market revived gradually but took months to be fully functional. However, the deliveries were completed within the timeframe. Further, with the monsoon season, communities that have already been affected by Cyclone Amphan also faced flash floods, water congestion and waterlogging.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The operation aimed to ensure that the immediate needs of 4,500 cyclone-affected households (22,500 people) in the two targeted states are met through the provision of emergency relief assistance over six months.

The population affected by Cyclone Amphan had several needs. Through this DREF operation, IRCS only covered the needs specific to disaster risk reduction, shelter, WASH and health. During the implementation, it was seen that the food needs were covered by the respective state governments and duplicating the same was not worthwhile. However, the states requested a larger number of hygiene kits as the hygiene conditions got aggravated with the coming of the monsoon. Approval on this was taken from APRO and a larger number of hygiene kits were procured and distributed in both the states. A summary of the operational strategy is as follows:

- Volunteers were mobilized to support the government in the evacuation of communities and disseminate early warning messages which included awareness on COVID-19.
- PPE was distributed to all the volunteers.
- Provision of first aid and psychosocial support (PSS) service by volunteers.
- Volunteers were mobilized to register the affected population through a community-based approach.
- COVID-19 messages were integrated with other health and hygiene-related messages and follow government regulations on COVID-19 prevention measures while delivering humanitarian assistance.
- Planned and prioritize humanitarian assistance in line with household needs.
- Tarpaulins were distributed based on the need assessment conducted by volunteers. Beneficiaries were provided safe shelter awareness messaging with the distributions.
- Kitchen sets were provided to those families who had lost essential household items.
- Replenishment of stocks distributed was done through procurement carried out by the Asia Pacific Regional Office.
- Trained SERV volunteers sensitized the communities on personal hygiene and sanitation (handwashing, use of safe drinking water, use of toilets, etc.).
- Affected households were provided IFRC standard hygiene kits to maintain personal hygiene. In addition to this, National Headquarters procured 8,000 hygiene parcels and sent to both the states that were distributed to the affected population.
- Mosquito nets and health education/awareness was provided to the vulnerable households living in temporary places/makeshift arrangements.
- During the need assessment, and throughout the implementation of the operation, special consideration was given to identify disadvantaged, marginalized groups, migrants/returnees. Beneficiaries had equal access to humanitarian assistance provided by IRCS irrespective of their orientation of caste, gender, political orientation and social position.

Strategy followed

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

1. Identification of beneficiaries - Red Cross volunteers and local authorities identified the beneficiaries based on the criteria detailed above. The beneficiary selection was a participatory and transparent process. The communities had information about the selection process, criteria, grievance handling and extended full cooperation.
2. Distribution of relief items - Relief items were procured following IFRC procurement process. Each of the 4,500 households was given two Tarpaulins and two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINS). 1000 Households were provided with one kitchen set, and two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINS). Besides this, hygiene parcels were distributed to 4,000 families in each state reaching out to 40,000 people in total in both the states. Making the total reach out total of 9,000 families (45,000 people) through hygiene activities.

3. Health awareness – 22,500 people were reached out through hygiene promotion and health awareness activities. Red Cross volunteers disseminated the messages in affected communities to prevent vector and waterborne disease.
4. A total of 263 SERV volunteers supported the DREF operation in many ways including early warning dissemination, rescue and relief operation, planning, management and monitoring.
5. A lessons learned workshop could not be conducted during the DREF timeframe due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that the IRCS state branches were busy responding to the continuing pandemic situation.

Human resources

IRCS and IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST), Delhi staff, along with IRCS volunteers, implemented the DREF operation. IFRC supported in providing technical information, along with administrative and financial support to the National Society; provided logistics support in procurement of goods and services; as well as quality control and reporting. IRCS mobilized its staff, NDRT and SERV volunteers for planning and implementation, day-to-day implementation at the site and monitoring of the operation in addition to coordination at the state and the district levels with other stakeholders. As the duty of care was important, volunteers were briefed about the Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct and Principles. A total number of 263 volunteers were insured under IFRC global insurance.

Logistics and supply chain

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

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

CCST, Delhi provided logistical support and technical advice to IRCS on local procurement of relief supplies. The CCST also kept close communication with IRCS ensuring transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. International sourcing of relief goods, such as tarpaulins, and mosquito nets through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur was on time. The sourcing of Kitchen sets was done through KL, procurement unit but delivery was directly from supplier's warehouse that as the supplier is based within the country.

Protection, gender and inclusion

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

Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback mechanisms were integrated into the operation ensuring that people assisted, had access to the timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of assistance and services provided by IRCS, and the expected behaviour of staff and volunteers. Community meetings were organised to collect feedbacks and suggestions. IRCS volunteers, during the monitoring regularly communicated with the communities if they had any suggestions or complaints. During distributions, a complaint redressal desk was set up for people to come and speak to the IRCS officials and the community leaders if they had any complaints. IRCS local volunteers and community members supported the assessments and were involved during the entire operation cycle.

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

Security

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

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

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

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

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

IRCS led the planning, implementation, evaluation and reporting of the operation. Staff and volunteers at the branch level were engaged in data collection, analysis and delivering onsite supports. CCST, Delhi provided technical support and management oversight from time to time.

A post-distribution monitoring was conducted for all relief items distributions, to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. A lessons learned workshop could not be conducted due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that the IRCS state branches were busy responding to the continuing pandemic situation. CCST, Delhi tried to organise this workshop virtually but could not get the involvement of the state branches implementing the DREF operation as they were caught up with pandemic response.

Administration and finance

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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>People reached: 20 million</p> <p>Male: 10 million</p> <p>Female: 10 million</p>	
Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people supported by cyclone preparedness and mitigation	20 million	20 million
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for a timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with early warning campaigns	20 million	20 million
# of people assisted in First Aid	As per need	700
# of PPE kits distributed	2,000	2,000
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Following information received from the Indian Meteorological Department, IRCS volunteers disseminated early warning messages in the communities at risk to be affected by Cyclone Amphan. Since MOU has been signed between IRCS and Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), IRCS state branches gets the alerts and based on the information received IRCS volunteers pass on the messages within the communities. Since the volunteers are from the same communities it is easier for them to communicate the messages to the people and people trust them as well since volunteers are part of the community. The volunteers made sure that the information that was passed reached to every household. In coordination with the district and local governments, around 500 IRCS volunteers supported the evacuation of community members to safe shelters following COVID-19 guidelines on social distancing. Volunteers were given proper PPE material keeping their safety in mind. Those evacuated were also provided masks,</p>		

gloves and sanitizers. IRCS volunteers also provided immediate First Aid among cyclone-affected communities, as per need.

Challenges

None challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

None lessons learned reported.



Shelter

People reached: 22,500

Male: 11,250

Female: 11,250

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 targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	22,500	22,500

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	4,500	4,500
# household provided with kitchen sets	1,000	1,000

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness-raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance on the appropriate use of shelter items	4,500	4,500

Narrative description of achievements

Regional warehouses of IRCS had prepositioned stocks to minimise the response time. In the aftermath of Cyclone Amphan, IRCS immediately mobilized and responded to the situation. As per the SPHERE Standards, the National Society distributed 9,000 tarpaulins – 8,000 in West Bengal and 1,000 in Odisha - within 72 hours of the cyclone to protect families from sun and rain. The stocks were replenished with the DREF funding through IFRC international procurement. During distribution, IRCS volunteers demonstrated the use of tarpaulins and in some cases assisted households to cover their damaged roofs with tarpaulins.

Challenges

None challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

None lessons learned reported.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 2,000

Male: N/A

Female: N/A

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with basic needs	6,000	0

Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided cooked food and dry ration	6,000	2,000

Narrative description of achievements

The rapid assessment carried out by SERV volunteers and NDRT revealed that the population affected by Cyclone Amphan required food supply only during the critical hours. It was found that the government has provided food assistance to the affected people, hence, IRCS only provided food assistance to 2,000 people out of 6,000 targeted people and the activity had to be replaced with provision of hygiene parcels.

Challenges

As the government took over the food needs of the affected population, only a few distributions of ready-to-eat food like instant noodles and biscuits could be managed by the IRCS branches. Both the branches also organized community kitchens only for the initial few days. This included people in the cyclone shelters as well as those who could not be accommodated in the shelters due to COVID-19 guidelines of limited numbers and social distancing.

Since there was no further need for food intervention as that would duplicate the government's intervention in this area, IRCS shifted the allocation for food supply towards WASH by procuring 8,000 hygiene parcels (4,000 hygiene parcels for each state), which were distributed in both states.

Lessons Learned

More coordination is required with the interagency network so that the response strategy can be planned accordingly to avoid duplication of activities.



Health

People reached: 22,500

Male: 11,250

Female: 11,250

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	22,500	22,500

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health awareness	22,500	22,500

# of mosquito nets distributed	4,500	4,500
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>West Bengal and Odisha have been severely affected by COVID-19. To prevent further health risks due to waterlogging, community sensitization was carried out to clean debris and to prevent water and vector-borne diseases. The distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets was done in both the states. It was started in the affected areas in Odisha and was extended in other most affected communities in both states.</p> <p>IRCS has been working alongside the Health Ministry on COVID-19 prevention. The shelters to accommodate people evacuated took adequate steps to maintain hygiene and carry out required sanitising. The shelters also displayed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material developed by the National Society related to handwashing and social distancing do's and don'ts, for awareness-raising.</p>		
Challenges		
None challenges reported.		
Lessons Learned		
None lessons learned reported.		

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>People reached: 45,000 Male: 22,500 Female: 22,500</p>		
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with a positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene	5,000	45,000 ²
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	5,000	45,000
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (non-food items) 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	9,000	9,000
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Following the cyclone, hygiene and sanitation facilities (water supplies, toilets) were badly damaged in households and schools. People were pushed to adopt open defecation and, in some cases, using temporary toilets. Families were provided with awareness education on safe drinking water, safe disposal of waste, distribution of hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene management for the affected families. Hygiene messaging was disseminated by the SERV volunteers. These volunteers were trained on disaster management, WASH, psychosocial care and community health. Procurement of hygiene kits (consisting of sanitary napkins, razor, toothbrush, toothpaste, bathing soaps, laundry soaps and towel) was carried out locally. Distribution of these was done in areas at risk due to waterlogging.</p>		

² An additional 40,000 people were reached (over and above the number targeted) through the provision of additional 8,000 hygiene parcels (4,000 each in both states).

³ This indicator target was revised from 1,000 to 9,000 – additional hygiene parcels were added to replace the livelihood component because the government has provided food assistance.

As mentioned above, since the respective state governments were providing food to affected communities, IRCS did not want to duplicate the effort. Reviewing the situation, IRCS' state branches requested the national headquarters for more hygiene items based on a need for these. The request was placed to CCST, Delhi following discussion with the APRO operations team. It was approved and IRCS replaced the food provision activity with the procurement and distribution of hygiene parcels (same content as hygiene kit except inclusion of coconut oil instead of towel) to 8,000 families (4,000 in each state).

Challenges

None challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

None lessons learned reported.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 22,500

Male: 11,225

Female: 11,225

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 access 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	1

Narrative description of achievements

PGI mainstreaming will try to be ensured during the operation through actions including below:

- Supporting sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities in their planning).
- Supporting sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data.

Challenges

None challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

None lessons learned reported.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 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, competencies and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	2	2

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	550	264
# of volunteers provided with PPE kits	2,000	2,000

Narrative description of achievements

Duty of care is paramount for this operation. Volunteers in action have been sensitized on precautions for COVID-19 and will be provided with basic equipment such as hand sanitisers, masks, gloves.

Challenges

None challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

None lessons learned reported.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

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

Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

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

Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

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

Narrative description of achievements

CCST Delhi and the National Society continue to monitor the operation. The operation was well coordinated between IRCS' state branches and National Headquarters, along with the CCST Delhi Office.

The procurement of tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets was done through APRO logistics unit. Hygiene kits were procured locally. All costs related to logistics and transportation are covered under the operating budget.

Challenges

None challenges reported.
Lessons Learned
None lessons learned reported.

Influence others as a leading strategic partner		
Outcome 3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies, use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
The IFRC Secretariat, together with National Societies, use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable	Yes	Yes
Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of visibility and communication materials produced	2,000	2,000
Output 3.1.2: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of lesson learned workshop conducted	1	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Communications and visibility materials like visibility jackets were procured locally according to the approved design and standard specification of IRCS.</p> <p>A post-distribution monitoring was conducted before the end of the operation to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>A lessons learned workshop could not be conducted due the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that the IRCS state branches were busy responding to the continuing pandemic situation. CCST, Delhi tried to organise this workshop virtually but could not get the involvement of the state branches implementing the DREF operation as they were caught up with the pandemic response.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>Although comprehensive lessons learned workshop could not be conducted, key learning points were gathered from available people involved in the operation wherever possible. In essence, the activities under this operation were implemented well, as planned, with targets being achieved within the timeframe.</p> <p>The best part of this operation was the response stage where IRCS managed to provide relief assistance with in few weeks the disaster took place. The prepositioning of relief stocks at the strategic locations by IRCS has played an important role in providing the immediate relief to the affected population. However, delays were observed in the submission of expenses from the respective state branches. As challenges in financial reporting have been faced in several operations, to address this there is a need to organize regular project management briefings for all future operations and maintain close coordination for a better understanding of documentation and financial reporting.</p>		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC extends appropriate technical support	Yes	Yes

Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows a good level of engagement and performance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Administration support is provided by IFRC wherever applicable	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

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

Challenges

None challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

None lessons learned reported.

Financial Report

A total of CHF 250,001 was allocated from DREF fund for IRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 22,500 people (4,500 families). The majority of funds were dedicated to the procurement and replenishment of relief items as well as logistics activities.

The total expenditure recorded by the end of the operation was CHF 214,346 (85.7 per cent of the budget spent), leaving a balance of CHF 35,655. The unspent balance will be returned to the DREF pool. For further details on expenditure, please refer to the attached final financial report.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the IRCS, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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

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How we work

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

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



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



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



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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-2021/1	Operation	MDRIN025
Budget Timeframe	2020/5-2020/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25/Feb/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN025 - India - Cyclone Amphan

Operating Timeframe: 20 May 2020 to 30 Nov 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	250,001
DREF Allocations	250,001
Expenditure	-214,346
Closing Balance	35,655

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	28,649	2,883	25,766
AOF2 - Shelter	128,801	140,592	-11,791
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	41,535	41,192	343
AOF4 - Health	11,662	10,160	1,502
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	14,196	8,894	5,303
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	224,843	203,720	21,123
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	15,573	7,975	7,598
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	7,455	2,652	4,803
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,130		2,130
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	25,158	10,627	14,531
Grand Total	250,001	214,346	35,655

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-2021/1	Operation	MDRIN025
Budget Timeframe	2020/5-2020/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25/Feb/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN025 - India - Cyclone Amphan

Operating Timeframe: 20 May 2020 to 30 Nov 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	181,720	175,487	6,233
Shelter - Relief	86,940	100,586	-13,646
Clothing & Textiles	9,450	9,540	-90
Food	39,000	38,677	323
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,330	8,039	5,291
Medical & First Aid	10,000	2,429	7,571
Utensils & Tools	23,000	16,215	6,785
Logistics, Transport & Storage	20,000	17,562	2,438
Storage		545	-545
Distribution & Monitoring	14,500	9,407	5,093
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,500	187	1,313
Logistics Services	4,000	7,423	-3,423
Personnel	29,023	492	28,531
National Society Staff	2,000		2,000
Volunteers	27,023	492	26,531
Workshops & Training	1,000	2	998
Workshops & Training	1,000	2	998
General Expenditure	3,000	7,721	-4,721
Travel	2,000		2,000
Information & Public Relations		7,272	-7,272
Office Costs		78	-78
Communications	1,000		1,000
Financial Charges		371	-371
Indirect Costs	15,258	13,082	2,176
Programme & Services Support Recover	15,258	13,082	2,176
Grand Total	250,001	214,346	35,655