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Final Report

India: India Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRIN026
Date of Issue: 7 April 2021	Glide number: FL-2020-000164-IND
Operation start date: 27 July 2020	Operation end date: 24 December 2020
Host National Society: Indian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 450,071
Number of people affected: 6,416,280 ¹	Number of people assisted: 37,500 people (7,500 families)
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: State governments of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Indian army and navy, volunteers and other non-government organizations.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Multiple districts in the Indian states of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh experienced floods. The first wave of floods occurred in Assam on 24 June 2020. Subsequently there were heavy rains in the upper catchment of the three rivers (Brahmaputra - Assam, Kosi-Bihar and Ghaghra - Uttar Pradesh) resulting in floods and inundation of large areas. The flood magnitude increased in the later part of June and up to 23 July 2020, when a big flood affected 38 districts altogether in three states. The situation got aggravated and the National Society scaled up its response activities in Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Assam

In Assam, 30 districts were affected by the floods and they were as follows - Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Biswanath, Charaideo, Sonitpur, Udalguri, Darrang, Baksa, Nalbari, Chirang, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara, Barpeta, Goalpara, Kamrup, Morigaon, Nagaon, Hojai, West Karbi Anglong, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Cachar, Kamrup (Metro) and Karbi Anglong. More than 5,664,499 people were affected in the state by the floods, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs Disaster Management Division (National Emergency Response Centre), situation report as on 23 July 2020.



IRCS volunteers evacuating villagers from flood affected areas. (Photo: IRCS)

¹ Ministry of Home Affairs, India: National Emergency Response Centre – [Situational Report 23 July 2020](#).

Bihar

In Bihar, amid the worsening number of COVID-19 cases, thousands of people were forced to flee their thatch and brick homes as flood waters affected more than a hundred villages. The rising water levels of several rivers inundated many villages in a few days.

Nearly 640,000 people were affected by the floods in Bihar by 27 July 2020, according to official data of the State Disaster Management Department. After heavy rains in the capital city Patna on 19 and 20 July 2020, a major part of the city was in the grip of water logging. According to an official report of the department, 156 panchayats in 32 blocks in ten flood-prone districts of Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Supaul, Kishanganj, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Gopalganj, East Champaran, West Champaran and Khagaria were affected by the floods. Approximately 17,762 people from inundated villages were evacuated to safer places and about 1,075 people stayed in five relief camps. A total of 29 community kitchens were running in flood affected areas.

Uttar Pradesh

In the neighboring state of Uttar Pradesh, flooding was reported in the districts of Gorakhpur and Ballia, where the Ghaghara river was at a severe flood situation level, standing at 64.35 meters on 16 July 2020, where the danger level was 64.01 meters. In Gorakhpur, the Rapti river stood at 75.33 meters, above the danger mark of 74.96 meters.

The State Disaster Management Authority of Uttar Pradesh reported that 111,781 people in the state got affected by flooding or heavy rains since the start of this year's monsoon. The ten affected districts included Ayodhya, Gonda, Bahraich, Barabanki, Balrampur, Kushinagar, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Mau and Mahrajganj. Two people lost their lives and 162 houses were damaged.

Summary of response

Overview of host National Society

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Delhi and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur closely coordinated with the IRCS national headquarters and monitored the flood situation in India. IRCS has experience of responding to the floods in Assam and Bihar during the past several years through DREF operations. The state branches of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have strong leadership, technically qualified staff, trained Social Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) volunteers, SDRTs and possessed the ability to manage small and medium scale disasters. The state branches followed the Movement standard operating procedures. They primarily coordinated with IRCS national headquarters and maintained close communication and coordination with other stakeholders for collaborative flood response operation. Besides, the state branches also coordinated with the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) for weather updates and disseminating flood alerts to the vulnerable communities by the trained volunteers and social media platforms. Around 300 IRCS volunteers worked in close coordination with the district administration and provided search and rescue, first aid and distribution of relief items from IRCS prepositioned stock.

IRCS' Assam state branch, along with all the district branches, worked in close coordination with the district administration and the State Disaster Management Authority in flood response. District branches and volunteers – SERV volunteers worked in the affected communities and assisted the local authority in the rescue operation. IRCS volunteers also provided first aid services to the affected people, distribution of drinking water, food and household items and supported the local authorities in relief distribution. Besides, the volunteers created awareness among people on flood preparedness, health precautions, hygiene and sanitation education and COVID-19 safe measures. The Assam state branch also set up a control room at its Disaster Management Centre in Guwahati for early warning and flood emergency response coordination.

IRCS' Bihar state branch with a long experience of responding to floods in the state. The state branch alerted the district branches and coordinated with the district magistrates while responding to floods through its emergency relief supplies. The state branch coordinated with IRCS national headquarters for relief mobilization. Initial support was provided by national headquarters to the state branch. The state branch ensured volunteers had COVID-19 safety knowledge and personal protective equipment (PPE) to use during their deployment.

IRCS' Uttar Pradesh state branch provided emergency relief to the flood affected communities. Volunteers and members of the state branch provided lifesaving assistance (water, food, shelter and basic health care). Initial support was provided by IRCS national headquarters (household items). The state branch incorporated COVID-19 safe measures while providing humanitarian assistance in the targeted districts. It also worked with the State Disaster Management Authority for a coordinated response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Movement partners such as IFRC and ICRC are present in the country, and currently IFRC is providing support to IRCS to respond to the natural disasters. IFRC is providing technical and financial support to the National Society.

Besides, Qatar Red Crescent Society is also present in the country and is supporting the Kerala recovery operations. IRCS, IFRC and ICRC are regularly sharing information and coordinating. IFRC continues to support IRCS to respond to COVID-19 pandemic and has an approved Domestic Response Plan for the operation. The National Society provides important humanitarian services such as Blood Service, emergency response, first aid, Cash Transfer, livelihood Tuberculosis, healthy ageing (IRCS primary healthcare program), and mental health psychosocial service.

ICRC is promoting Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and respect for the emblems, together with neutral and independent humanitarian action. Supported by ICRC, the NS provides tracing and family links to those who are separated by migration, displacement or disaster. ICRC offers its support and expertise to India's National Disaster Management Authority on the dignified management of dead bodies during natural and man-made disasters.



Distribution of tarpaulins and Kitchen sets by IRCS volunteers Uttar Pradesh Branch. (Photo: IRCS)

The states of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have a long history of disasters, especially floods that affect thousands of people every year. Over the years, IRCS and its state branches in Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have built response capacity, equipped with trained manpower/volunteers to respond to such disaster situations. In close coordination with the IMD 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 evacuation shelter and other safe shelter areas.

Table 1: Summary of sector-wise response by IRCS

Sector	Intervention	No. of households	
		Planned	Achieved
Shelter	Distribution of emergency shelter (tarpaulins)	7,500	7,500
	Distribution of essential household items (kitchen sets)	4,000	4,000
WASH	Hygiene promotion	7,500	7,500
	Hygiene kits	1,500	1,500
Health	Distribution of mosquito nets (LLINS)	1,500	1,500
	Health promotion	7,500	7,500

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), sanitisation 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

The assessment done by the volunteers and staff of all the three state branches determined the needs of 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.

The assessment was conducted by 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 floods, 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 floods 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 affected people. 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.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The operation aimed to ensure that the immediate needs of 7,500 flood-affected households (37,500 people) in the three targeted states were met through the provision of emergency relief assistance over five months.

The population affected by floods had several needs. Through this DREF operation, IRCS only covered the needs specific to shelter, WASH and health. 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 followed government regulations on COVID-19 prevention measures while delivering humanitarian assistance.
- Planned and prioritized 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.

- 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 7,500 households was given two tarpaulins and two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINS). A total of 4,000 households were provided with one kitchen set, and 1,500 households were given two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINS). Besides this, hygiene parcels were distributed to 1,500 families in all three states, reaching out to 7,500 people in total in three states.
3. Health awareness – 37,500 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 128 SERV volunteers supported the DREF operation in many ways including early warning dissemination, rescue and relief operation, planning, management and monitoring.
5. A lesson learned workshop was conducted virtually at the end of the DREF operation.

Human resources

IRCS and IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for 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 the Country Cluster Delegation office. 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.

Country Cluster Delegation for Delhi office provided logistical support and technical advice to IRCS on local procurement of relief supplies. The Country Cluster Delegation 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 with in the country.

Protection, gender and inclusion

Gender, inclusion and protection issues were mainstreamed in this operation. Gender balance of the emergency teams was emphasised 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

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Delhi office 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 Country Cluster Delegation 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. Country Cluster Delegation office 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 lesson learned workshop was organized virtually as physical travelling was not possible due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The Branches presented the way they implemented the operation. The branches also mentioned how COVID situation was a challenge in the implementation and how the coordinated efforts of the state branches and the district administration helped in implementing the operation.

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 Country Cluster Delegation office provided continuous backstopping to monitor expenditures and track bills and vouchers.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 37,500</p> <p>Male: 18,750</p> <p>Female: 18,750</p>			
<p>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</p>				
<p>Indicators:</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Target</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Actual</td> </tr> </table>		Target	Actual
	Target	Actual		

# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	37,500	37,500
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	7,500	7,500
# household provided with kitchen sets	4,000	4,000
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	7,500	7,500

Narrative description of achievements

Regional warehouses of IRCS had prepositioned stocks to minimize the response time. IRCS immediately mobilized and responded to the situation. As per the SPHERE Standards, the National Society distributed 13,000 tarpaulins 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.



A beneficiary viewing the Kitchen Set utensils distributed by IRCS in Uttar Pradesh. (Photo: IRCS)



IRCS volunteer distributing tarpaulins in Assam (Photo: IRCS)

Challenges

No challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

Prepositioning of stocks by Indian Red Cross helped in reducing the time in mobilizing the relief to the community. People received the support within few days.



Health

People reached: 37,500

Male:18,750

Female: 18,750

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	37,500	37,500
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	37,500	37,500
# of mosquito nets distributed	3,000	3,000
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>All three states were 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 like cholera, Diarrhoea, Dengue, Malaria etc. The distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets was done in the states. RC volunteers also provided the awareness on the use of the mosquito nets alongside the distribution. Awareness campaign were organised that included COVID-19 messaging such as use and disposal of face mask, regular hand washing and maintaining social distancing.</p>		
Challenges		
No challenges reported.		
Lessons Learned		
No lessons learned reported.		

	<h3 style="color: red;">Water, sanitation and hygiene</h3> <p>People reached: 37,500 Male: 18,750 Female: 18,750</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	37,500	37,500
WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided safe water to the affected community	1,500	1,500
Procurement of water purification units	2	2
# of water purification unit deployed	2	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	37,500	37,500
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	1,500	1,500
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>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</p>		

disseminated by the SERV volunteers along with the messages to the families on how to use the items provided in the hygiene kits. 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. Since safe drinking water was one of the key requirements in Assam, two (2) units of water purification were procured and deployed in Assam for better access to safe drinking water, benefitting 1,500 households.

Challenges

No challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

During the post distribution monitoring it was found that the hygiene kits have been the main preferred items by beneficiaries as it was one of the basic needs during emergency phase. However, the timing has been an issue since it took almost a month for people to receive the kits. IRCS have prepositioned all the relief items that were distributed in few days' time except the hygiene kits. The kits were only procured following the increase needs and request raised which required 20-25 days to meet the needs and distribute to beneficiaries. IRCS is now planning towards prepositioning of hygiene kits to ensure basic hygiene needs are immediately met for future emergency responses.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 37,500

Male: 18,750

Female: 18,750

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 was ensured during the operation through actions including:

- 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

No challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

No 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)	3	3

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	150	128
# of PPE kits provided to the volunteers	600	600

Narrative description of achievements

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

Challenges

No challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

No 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

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation office and the National Society continue to monitor the operation. The operation was well coordinated between IRCS' state branches and national headquarters, along with the Country Cluster Delegation 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
No challenges reported.
Lessons Learned
No 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	1,500	1,500
Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment conducted for needs, capacity and gaps	1	1
# of lesson learned workshop conducted	1	1
Outcome 3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Society and the IFRC is expanded		
Output 3.2.1.: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of national appeal launched	1	1
Resource mobilized through national appeal	Yes	Yes
Output 3.2.3.: National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IRCS makes it a standard practice for resource mobilization nationally and internationally through national appeal	Yes	Yes
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. A lesson learned workshop was conducted virtually as physical traveling was not possible due the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The branches recommended the development of Standard Operating process related to DREF operation.</p>		
Challenges		
No challenges reported.		
Lessons Learned		

In the essence, the activities under this operation were implemented well, as planned, with targets being achieved within the timeframe. IRCS managed to provide relief assistance within a few weeks span of the disaster taking place. The prepositioning of relief stocks at the strategic locations by IRCS has played an important role in providing 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.

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

No challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

No lessons learned reported.

Financial Report

A total of CHF 450,071 was allocated from DREF fund for IRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 37,500 people (7,500 families). The majority of funds (80%) 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 351,864.09 (78 per cent of the budget spent), leaving a balance of CHF 98,206.91. 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:

In the Indian Red Cross Society

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

- Audrey Seetho, acting PMER manager; email: audrey.seetho@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**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/07-2021/2	Operation	MDRIN026
Budget Timeframe	2020/07-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31/Mar/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN026 - India : Floods

Operating Timeframe: 28 Jul 2020 to 31 Dec 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	450,071
DREF Allocations	450,071
Expenditure	-351,864
Closing Balance	98,207

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	344,900	288,649	56,252
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	11,502	13,588	-2,086
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	43,985	26,240	17,745
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	400,387	328,476	71,911
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	33,070	13,391	19,679
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	14,910	9,694	5,216
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,704	303	1,401
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	49,684	23,388	26,296
Grand Total	450,071	351,864	98,207

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/07-2021/2	Operation	MDRIN026
Budget Timeframe	2020/07-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31/Mar/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN026 - India : Floods

Operating Timeframe: 28 Jul 2020 to 31 Dec 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	362,450	269,427	93,023
Shelter - Relief	195,850	161,836	34,014
Clothing & Textiles	22,300	18,313	3,987
Food		233	-233
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,300	24,478	16,822
Medical & First Aid	3,000	79	2,921
Utensils & Tools	100,000	64,488	35,512
Logistics, Transport & Storage	28,100	50,019	-21,919
Storage		853	-853
Distribution & Monitoring	17,500	28,371	-10,871
Transport & Vehicles Costs	600	210	390
Logistics Services	10,000	20,584	-10,584
Personnel	22,452	3,167	19,285
National Staff		130	-130
National Society Staff	3,000		3,000
Volunteers	19,452	3,037	16,415
Workshops & Training	1,000		1,000
Workshops & Training	1,000		1,000
General Expenditure	8,600	7,776	824
Information & Public Relations	8,600	9,495	-895
Office Costs		439	-439
Financial Charges		-2,159	2,159
Indirect Costs	27,469	21,475	5,994
Programme & Services Support Recover	27,469	21,475	5,994
Grand Total	450,071	351,864	98,207