Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)
India: Monsoon Floods 2014

DREF Operation MDRIN014
Glide n° FL-2014-000 117-IND

Date of issue: 18 September 2014  Date of disaster: 3 September 2014

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Operation start date: 3 September 2014  Expected timeframe: 6 months

Overall operation budget: CHF 396,153

Number of people affected: 3,000,000 people
Number of people to be assisted: 30,000 people

Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):
The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization, it has 35 State/Union Territories Branches with more than 700 districts and sub district branches throughout the country, providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Over 700 staff and volunteers are trained in disaster response, forming First Medical Responders (FMR), National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), State Disaster Response Team (SDRT) and District Disaster Response Team (DDRT). IRCS has trained disaster response teams specialized on water and sanitation (NDWRT) which has 30 members. These members are trained on the operation of water purification units, hygiene promotion and sanitation.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:
At the time of launching this DREF operation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) assessment and early response. IRCS is maintaining close coordination with other Movement partners with in-country presence – the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Canadian Red Cross Society and Belgium Red Cross – Flanders

Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:
Government of India, National Disaster Response Force, Indian Armed Forces, Air Force, Department of Health, Sphere India

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster
The southwest monsoon has been vigorous across India in the beginning of September, triggering floods and affecting more than three million people across the country, with over 1,000 people dead. The states of Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Jammu and Kashmir are amongst the worst affected. However, the crisis had not been severe enough to mobilize significant media and donor attention. In addition, it was observed that the response by various governmental agencies at national and state level was swift, with deployments of search and rescue teams, food distributions, temporary shelter, health and cash support.

However, since 3 September, intense rains in Jammu and Kashmir caused a dramatic worsening of the situation and heavy flooding, the state’s worst in over a hundred years. Ten districts are seriously affected; more than 150 people have died so far, and a number of districts are not easily accessible due to waterlogging. In the city of Srinagar (capital of Jammu and Kashmir in summer 1 located in the Kashmir valley), major parts of the city are still submerged ten days after the flooding started. In Jammu, the water has slowly receded, however landslides triggered by heavy rainfall have damaged roads, dozens of bridges, buildings and crops.

1 Jammu is the capital during winter season
The landslides have also caused serious damage to infrastructure and agricultural land. Two main hospitals in Srinagar and hundreds of villages are inundated, and water supply, crops and orchards are damaged. Communications is a huge challenge as the communications network has been severely compromised in Srinagar and limited in other areas.

The rescue operation has been managed by the Indian Armed Forces, which maintains heavy presence in Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, central and state governments of India have deployed its National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

Ten days into the worst flooding in Jammu and Kashmir in a century, major parts of Srinagar and southern Kashmir valley are still under water. According to the media reports, over 200,000 people from different parts of Jammu and Kashmir have been rescued by the army and NDRF. However, over 100,000 people are still marooned in their houses, with no access to food or clean water. Due to damaged infrastructure, the Indian Armed Forces is using helicopters and boats to reach the affected.

In Jammu, flood water has mainly receded, however structural damages are significant and the need for support in recovery efforts is evident.

In addition to logistical difficulties posed by broken roads and bridges, landslides, as well as waterlogging of the city of Srinagar and rural communities in the south of the valley, the security situation remains a major challenge in determining the exact extent of damages and needs, as there is a growing frustration of the local population with the slow pace of response.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is still in emergency phase and is evolving. Based on the information obtained at this stage, the most critical needs in Jammu and Kashmir include the following:

- Safe drinking water
- Emergency shelter
- Non-food relief items (NFI)
- Sanitation
- Food
- Medicine

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society
The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) has 35 State/Union Territories Branches with more than 700 districts and sub-district branches.

Disaster response and preparedness is one of the key activities of IRCS. There are over 700 staff and volunteers trained in disaster response, forming the First Medical Responders (FMR), National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), State Disaster Response Team (SDRT) and District Disaster Response Team (DDRT). They can be deployed on 24 hours’ notice to the disaster affected areas.

IRCS’ 30-member disaster response teams specialized in water and sanitation (NDWRT) are trained on the operations of water purification units, hygiene promotion and sanitation, and are available for quick deployments around the country.

In terms of goods and equipment, IRCS has 24 water purification units stationed in the regional warehouses which can be deployed at the time of emergency to supply purified water to the affected population to minimize the chances of outbreak of waterborne diseases. The water purification units are of different capacities and can be transported to the disaster affected areas by trucks, rail or aircrafts.

In its six regional warehouses located in West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Assam, the National Society keeps stocks of relief supplies which are mobilised in times of disasters. The IRCS has free-of-charge access to the Indian Railway for transport of those relief items. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir flooding, most relief items have so far been transported with military aircraft free of charge, however alternative solutions may have to be sought following the completion of the emergency response phase.

In response to the current floods situation, in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir, IRCS has dispatched and distributed NRFIs from the New Delhi and Chennai warehouses, with the help of the army aircraft.
The table below summarizes the relief dispatched by IRCS thus far.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relief items dispatched</th>
<th>Assam</th>
<th>Bihar</th>
<th>Madhya Pradesh</th>
<th>West Bengal</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
<th>Jammu and Kashmir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family tents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family packs</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito nets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windcheater jackets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility materials for volunteers (T-shirts, caps, aprons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, 700 tents will be dispatched to Srinagar soon, depending on the availability of transport.

Since the onset of disaster, the Jammu and Kashmir branch of IRCS has mobilized 100 trained FMRs in distributing the relief items, setting up tents, installing water purification units and assisting the flood-affected people. More than 200 tents have been set up in Jammu and Kashmir; and more tents will be set up. IFRC has supported IRCS in mobilizing 10 water purification units, which have been deployed to Kashmir. With the assistance of FMR, two water purification units have been installed. Because of security concerns, the army is helping to distribute the water in tankers with the assistance from the Department of Health. The remaining eight water purification units will be installed by the branch staff in the coming days as needed, which will benefit up to 30,000 families.

Though the Jammu and Kashmir IRCS branch office is completely flooded, IRCS teams are still operating from an alternative base in Badgaon, about 3 kilometers from the airport and continue to provide necessary support to the affected.

Two joint assessment teams comprising of members of IRCS, IFRC and ICRC have been deployed to Jammu and Kashmir for a rapid needs assessment.

Following the findings of the assessment, IRCS will make a decision on a possible launch of a national appeal.

**Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country**

In addition to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), in-country Movement partners include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Canadian Red Cross Society, and Belgium Red Cross-Flanders

The IFRC has a regional delegation in New Delhi. Since the first week of September, IFRC has been closely monitoring the rainfall and flooding situation, providing technical support to the IRCs and has deployed two DM colleagues and a regional communications coordinator to join the joint assessment team to Jammu and Srinagar.

IFRC supported IRCS in the preparation of this DREF request and the response outlined will be led by the Host National Society with technical support from IFRC.

ICRC is present in both Jammu and Kashmir and ICRC colleagues are also joining the assessment team and have been coordinating closely with IRCs and IFRC in this relief operation. In consultation with the IRCs, ICRC has procured 50,000 blankets, 5,000 solar lanterns and 50 life jackets to be distributed among the affected people in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Movement coordination**

Upon the onset of the disaster, IRCS has been coordinating closely with IFRC and ICRC regarding the current flood situation, the immediate response actions, and planned activities. If the situation warrants larger international support, IFRC will assume the coordination role in support of IRCS, including the mobilization of international disaster response tools as may be required.

**Overview of non-RRCRC actors in country**

At the national level, the Government of India has deployed 66 teams to Jammu and Kashmir, comprising a total of 2,699 personnel of NDRF for immediate relief and rescue. The Indian Armed Forces has also launched a major
rescue operation to evacuate people to safer areas by deploying 30,000 troops. The Air Force is assisting the Indian Armed Forces in rescuing some 2,000 stranded people who are temporarily displaced.

On 7 September, the Indian Prime Minister visited Jammu and Kashmir and has declared a state of emergency. The State Government has released 10 billion INR (approx. CHF 150 million) to the Divisional Commissioners for relief and rescue measures. The state cabinet has directed the concerned authorities to concentrate on immediate rescue of the affected people and get down to the assessment of damages after the rescue operations are completed.

There was a multi-stakeholder coordination meeting organized by Sphere India with in-country humanitarian aid organizations for Jammu and Kashmir floods on 10 September in New Delhi to discuss the current status of Jammu and Kashmir floods, detailed coordination plans (including logistics planning), and a joint rapid needs assessment. IFRC is coordinating with the Sphere on the response plans and activities on the ground.

### Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

**Needs assessments**

Presently, the local and national authorities, and a small number of other organizations present in Jammu and Kashmir are concentrating on evacuations and provision of the most basic and immediate needs of the affected communities, including emergency shelter (tents), blankets, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, family kits and mosquito nets, as well as food and medicines.

According to the latest update received from the assessment team in Jammu, though flood water has largely receded, there is a risk of landslides and significant damage to infrastructure. Therefore there is an important need for shelter and NFI support. In Kashmir, the situation can still be considered critical, as most affected areas in the city and outside are still waterlogged, and access is difficult. Local authorities have reported that the affected population in Jammu and Kashmir is still in need of basic necessities, shelter and blankets. Considering that the winter is approaching very soon, the temperature in Jammu and Kashmir could go as low as 4°C in average with snow.

In view of the large humanitarian needs in Jammu and Kashmir, IRCS will continue focus on providing emergency shelter, safe drinking water, hygiene promotion and non-food relief items. IRCS is planning to deploy more FMRs to Jammu and Kashmir, with the cost of their deployment to be covered by this DREF request, as soon as the security and logistical situation allows. Further recovery measures will be considered following the completion of the assessment and of the emergency interventions, taking into account the capacity of the IRCS.

**Risk assessment**

There are constraints in the affected areas due to blocked roads. In Srinagar, as most of the houses are still marooned, it is very difficult to provide aid logistically. However, it is expected that access will improve in the coming days when flood water recedes. As many people are still stranded in the affected areas, some of them are frustrated due to slow response and delivery of aid. IRCS senior management recognizes that the safety of volunteers and staff is important and has put in place measures to ensure that mobilization of volunteers and staff – which is pre-requisite to the success of this intervention – takes into consideration safety conditions. IRCS will ensure that the mobilization of volunteers and staff will be done in a timely manner. Part of the budget is allocated to the transportation and communications to facilitate a smooth relief operation.

### B. Operational strategy and plan

**Overall objective**

The overall objective is to ensure that the immediate needs of the flood-affected population are met through provision of emergency non-food items (family tents and high thermal woollen blankets), safe drinking water and hygiene promotion through mobilization of water purification units with the assistance of FMRs.

Based on the existing capacities of IRCS, this DREF-supported intervention targets to deliver assistance to 30,000 people in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Proposed strategy**

IRCS, utilising its presence of staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in disaster response over the past two weeks, since the heavy rain started. The operation is relief focused, providing the affected population, and especially the displaced population, with shelter and essential household items.

IRCS – in consultation and coordination with the Government of India and respective disaster management agencies in the state and affected provinces – has implemented the immediate response operations such as provision of NFRI and safe drinking water. So far, IRCS has dispatched the following quantities of items from its regional warehouses to Jammu and Kashmir respectively:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relief items distributed</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JAMMU</td>
<td>KASHMIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family tents</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sets</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulins</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family packs</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windcheater jackets</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility Materials for volunteers (T-shirts, caps, aprons)</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The initial DREF operation will focus on three areas:

a) Partial replenishment of stocks that are distributed on the ground (family tents and high thermal woolen blankets);

b) Provision of emergency water services to a minimum of 30,000 people, with help of 10 water purification units strategically deployed in Kashmir; hygiene promotion activities;

c) Deployment of IRCS/IFRC staff and up to 140 trained volunteers and NDRT/NDWRT members (subject to security and logistical clearance) in Jammu and Kashmir for assistance in relief efforts.

Two joint assessment teams comprising of members of IRCS, IFRC and ICRC have deployed to Jammu and Srinagar to conduct needs assessment. As the situation is still evolving, IRCS will maintain its current practice of continuous assessments in the affected areas to provide direct assistance to the most vulnerable populations and beneficiaries.

**Beneficiary selection**

The direct beneficiaries include the elderly, women and children as they are part of the most-at-risk groups when disaster strikes. More specifically, the direct beneficiaries within the local populations will be identified based on their level of vulnerability in coping with the disasters. Factors considered in beneficiary selection also include socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. Female-headed households and large family size are other criteria for consideration.

Priority will be given to:

- families most affected by floods and landslides, and displaced from their homes
- families headed by women (widows), elderly couples, young couples with small children
- families who are not recipients of any substantial assistance from the government, NGOs and other organizations.

**Operational support services**

**Human resources**

No new paid staff will be engaged for this operation; implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members existing in both IRCS and IFRC regional delegation. Mobilization of FMR, NDRT and NDWRT as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget.

**Logistics and supply chain**

The family tents will be dispatched from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone warehouse in Kuala Lumpur to IRCS’ warehouses while the high thermal woolen blankets will be sourced locally by the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office with the assistance of IFRC South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) according to IFRC standard and procedures. The transportation and distribution cost will be covered by this DREF.

IRCS will utilize existing warehouse and transport capacities to support the operation. IRCS has six warehouses spread over a total of 68 acres of land in West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Assam. The replenishment will be directed to those warehouses strategically. If there are further needs in the affected areas, IRCS will dispatch more relief items as required.

**Communications**

The communications team in IFRC Asia Pacific zone office has issued one news story on the South Asia floods and a regional information bulletin has been published.

The IRCS media and communications department is working in close coordination with the departments handling and supervising the overall response operation.
Communications support to the National Society will be provided by IFRC communications staff available at the South Asia Regional Delegation and Asia Pacific Zone office, upon the request of IRCS. This may include media relations and public communications assistance that contributes towards the positioning of the National Society response.

Security
Jammu and Kashmir region is traditionally a high-security risk area and maintains considerable military presence. In the current floods situation, and with difficult access to many affected areas, there is an increased level of tension, as the population’s frustration with the slow response is growing.

IRCS and IFRC security focal persons continue to monitor the situation. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)
IRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected area through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its regional delegation in New Delhi will provide technical support in programme management to ensure the programme objective is met.

Operation updates will be scheduled to provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any particular problem, constraint or unmet needs. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Finance and administration
Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement of non-food relief items will be done following IFRC procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by IRCS national headquarters, with backing from the finance team of the IFRC regional delegation.
### C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

#### 1. Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and lessons learnt are drawn from the implementation.

**Output 1.1:** Initial and continuous needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities planned</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conduct rapid assessments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop the emergency plan of action based on findings of the assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In consultation with relevant departments, mobilize volunteers for the response</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the response operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 1.2** Lessons learnt are captured from the operation and incorporated into preparedness planning for coming seasons.

Review of DREF operation India monsoon floods 2014

#### 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate hygiene promotion activities

**Output 1.1:** Provision of safe drinking water and hygiene promotion activities to the targeted up to 6,000 families (30,000 people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities planned</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deployment of 10 water purification units</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training volunteers for hygiene promotion and safe water handling and storage</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion safe water handling and storage activities to the affected families</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Shelter and settlements (and household items)**

Outcome 1: Non-food items (family tents and high thermal woollen blankets) are mobilized and distributed promptly to the affected communities by IRCS.

Output 1.1: Non-food items (family tents and high thermal woollen blankets) distributed by IRCS to beneficiaries are replenished (at least 2,000 families, 10,000 people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities planned</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detail work plan of replenishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replenishment of 500 family tents and 4,000 high thermal woollen blankets following IFRC standards and procedure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation of 500 family tents and 4,000 high thermal woollen blankets to warehouses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor and report on replenishment</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Indian Red Cross Society:**
  - Dr. S.P. Agarwal, Secretary General; phone: +91 11 2371 6441; email: spagarwalsg@indianredcross.org

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

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Click here

1. DREF budget [below]
2. Map [below]
3. Click [here] to return to the title page

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 (NGOs) 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:
## DREF Operation

### MDRIN014  India: Monsoon Floods 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Group</th>
<th>DREF Grant Budget CHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter - Relief</td>
<td>194,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing &amp; Textiles</td>
<td>40,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>247,400</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Vehicle Costs</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics Services</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>86,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total PERSONNEL</strong></td>
<td><strong>86,205</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops &amp; Training</td>
<td>1,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,870</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery</td>
<td>24,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total INDIRECT COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,178</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td><strong>396,153</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>