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DREF operation update

India: Monsoon Floods 2014

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation MDRIN014	GLIDE n° FL-2014-000117-IND
Update n° 2; date of issue: 9 March 2015	Timeframe covered by this update: 14 November 2014 to 3 March 2015
Operation start date: 3 September 2014	Operation timeframe: 6 months End date: 17 March 2015 ¹
Operation budget: CHF 396,153	DREF amount allocated: CHF 396,153
N° of people being assisted: 30,000 people	
Host National Society presence: The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization, with 35 state/Union Territories branches and more than 700 districts and sub-district branches throughout the country. It offers a variety of services, ranging from disaster management, health, blood services, violence prevention, vocational training, and maternity and child welfare schemes. Staff and volunteers are trained in disaster response, forming First Medical Responders (FMR), national, state and district disaster response teams (NDRT, SDRT and DDRT). IRCS also has trained disaster response teams specialized in water and sanitation (NDWRT) with over 30 members. These members are trained on the operation of water purification units, hygiene promotion and sanitation.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently involved in the operation: Since the onset of the devastating floods in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) which occurred in early September, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has provided active support to IRCS in the mobilisation of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), and deployment of staff for joint assessments and early response, alongside IRCS and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). IRCS maintains close coordination with other in-country Movement partners (ICRC, Canadian Red Cross Society, Belgium/Flanders Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society). The information exchange and support across the Movement were ensured at all times, both at the country and Asia Pacific Zone and global level. A number of Partner National Societies (PNS) have contributed bilaterally to the relief/replenishment efforts of IRCS, as well as the DREF replenishment.	
Other partner organizations currently involved in the operation: Since the very beginning of the operation, the government of India has assumed the leading role in organizing evacuation, relief and rehabilitation efforts in J&K. The Indian armed forces played a critical role in the initial stage of the intervention, as it was the one ensuring access to affected areas and providing security to humanitarian actors. In addition, the state government of J&K, other governmental agencies, and a multitude of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also engaged in the operation from the onset.	

A. Situation analysis

A.1 Description of the disaster

The southwest monsoon was vigorous across India in early 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 J&K are amongst the worst affected. The response by various governmental agencies at national and state level was swift, with deployment of search and rescue teams, food distributions, temporary shelter, health and cash support.

However, due to the heavy rainfall on 2 and 3 September 2014, unprecedented flooding inundated many low lying areas in 10 districts of J&K and also resulted in landslides. The progress of this floods, population affected and

¹ Correction made to the end date; previously stated 3 March 2015.

response operation carried out by different government agencies, NGOs and INGOs was reported in detail in [DREF operation update 1](#).

Initially, the Army and Air Force extended logistical support to the IRCS, as they were the only one who had the logistical capacity and an overwhelming presence on the ground, and hence could provide immediate access to all affected areas. However, as the situation slowly improved, the IRCS state branch established a new temporary office and started organizing support independently and mobilized resources, through its network of district branches and volunteers. Many NGOs and INGOs have joined efforts to assist the affected people. Joint rapid needs assessments took place which resulted in a number of planned relief and rehabilitation activities.

Following the Prime Minister's declaration of floods as a national calamity, the government committed substantial financial support to the state towards relief and rehabilitation. The government provided financial assistance to the affected families based on the assessment findings of its designated agencies.

A.2 Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Within weeks, IRCS state branch re-established a temporary new office and logistics system in Srinagar, with additional warehousing space allocated to it by the authorities. According to the state branch, over 100 FMRs were mobilized within the state for the relief distribution. A number of other IRCS state branches, as well as other organizations dispatched relief to J&K.

Following the initial dispatch of tents and other relief items, the national headquarters' (NHQ) dispatched additional relief supplies in October 2014. The following table gives the total quantity of non-food items (NFIs) dispatched by the IRCS NHQ to the J&K from its regional warehouses in Delhi and Kolkata:

Relief Item	Quantity
Bed Sheet	4,300
Woollen Blanket	29,420
Saree	1,400
Gents Dhotie	1,900
Mosquito Net	400
Kitchen Set	2,700
Towel	6,900
Plastic Bucket	3,000
Tarpaulin	2,450
Family Tent	1,832
Stove	1,300
Hygiene kit	1,300
Solar Lantern	1,580

IRCS also deployed two water purification units (WPU) with a capacity of 3,000 litres per hour and six WPU with the capacity of 700 litres per hour. These units were installed near the affected communities, relief camps and in hospitals to ensure safe drinking water availability.

In addition to support mobilized by IRCS NHQ, the state branch received substantial amount of in kind support from other state branches (details on the type and amount of goods are not available with the IFRC).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

As the country team for India, the IFRC South Asia regional delegation (SARD) provided immediate support to IRCS, by facilitating the drafting of the initial plan of action and release of the DREF fund. In the days following the floods, two assessment teams consisting of IRCS, IFRC and ICRC were deployed to Jammu and Kashmir each, to assess the immediate situation. As a result, a comprehensive overview was gained and recommendations were made for Jammu, however the severity of the flooding in Kashmir did not allow access or logistics to evaluate the needs – the team was mainly focused at helping the branch staff and volunteers in their daily emergency tasks, including installation of water treatment units. At this stage, IFRC SARD mainly provided support through resource mobilisation, logistics (procurements in coordination with the zonal logistics unit) and PMER support to IRCS for the replenishment of NFIs using DREF in coordination with the Asia Pacific logistics unit.

ICRC actively participated in initial discussions at NHQ level, joint assessments, coordination, as well as provision of limited emergency relief to the state branch. To complement the IRCS's efforts to support flood-affected populations in J&K, the ICRC has already provided 23,320 blankets to the IRCS J&K state branch, 10,000 blankets to the IRCS Jammu regional branch, and 16,680 blankets to the IRCS NHQ. Furthermore, the ICRC has provided 3,000 solar lanterns, 200 body bags and 50 life jackets to the IRCS NHQ, as well as one boat, six life jackets, and basic stationary and office equipment to the state branch. Following the initial coordinated response with IFRC and ICRC, IRCS largely assumed the responsibility and started implementing support to its state branch in J&K.

Belgium/Flanders Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross Society, with country presence, have been closely monitoring the developments and coordinating with their headquarters and IRCS to explore if any support is required for this operation. To that effect, the Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government contributed towards the replenishment of DREF for India, amongst other flood affected countries in the region.

Overview of non-RC/RC actors in country

The response of Indian government agencies in all phases of the operation has been overwhelming.

Sphere India, the main de facto coordinating body of national and international humanitarian NGOs in India, has provided a platform to community-based organizations (CBOs), NGOs and INGOs for the coordinated response. Joint

rapid needs assessment in J&K has also been carried out under the banner of Sphere India. IRCS has not taken active part in this inter-agency platform.

The Japanese government announced a donation of USD 100,000 (approx.. CHF 96,765) towards relief efforts in J&K. IFRC is completing procurements of relief items and WPU's with these funds, which will be deployed/distributed in J&K in the coming two months.

A.3 Needs analysis and scenario planning

As the situation unfolded, the DREF operation has been adapted to meet the operational requirements. Out of the three focus areas initially planned, one – deployment of additional FMR volunteers from other state branches - was irrelevant, due to the operational and security reasons. Instead, IRCS used additional funds to replenish some of its relief stocks that had been distributed in J&K, and procured two additional WPU's of larger capacity. With the total provision of NFIs and safe drinking water, IRCS has reached 28,550 flood affected people as stated below:

Activity	No. of beneficiaries
Provision of 500 tents as temporary shelter	4,000
Distribution of 4,000 medium thermal blankets	8,000
Distribution of 1,054 solar lantern	6,300
Provision of safe drinking water through deployment of water purification units	10,250
Total	28,550²

Risk Analysis

The security situation in J&K remains sensitive, with extensive and permanent army presence. The announcement and subsequent held of state assembly elections contributed slowing the distribution of relief items.

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 shelter and NFIs, safe drinking water and hygiene promotion through mobilization of WPU's with the assistance of FMRs. Based on the existing capacities of IRCS, this DREF-supported intervention targets to deliver assistance to a revised number of 28,550 people in J&K³.

B.1 Proposed strategy

IRCS intervention strategy was based on the request for assistance of the J&K state branch, and was done in coordination with state and central authorities which have taken the lead in organizing and coordinating response, as is increasingly the case in emergencies in India. Based on these requests and an assessment of its own stocks and logistical and operational capacities, IRCS organized several dispatches of emergency shelter and NFIs, and WPU's to the flood affected areas over the last six months. Initially, logistics support was ensured by the government/the army, and at a later stage, the IRCS took over the organization, transport and allocation of goods, in coordination with district commissioners, who are also IRCS district-level representatives.

The state branch was responsible for the distribution of relief in accordance with the Red Cross and Red Crescent fundamental principles, values and procedures. They coordinated with the state government, the district authorities and other stakeholders on the ground. Initially when access was a problem due to inundated roads and damaged bridges, IRCS collaborated with the armed forces for the logistics support in order to ensure access to affected communities. IRCS volunteers on ground supported the delivery of relief items and monitoring of the distribution.



² In the initial DREF plan of action, an estimate figure of 30,000 people was mentioned. However, this revised figure is not to be seen as a substantial decrease in targeting, but rather as a more precise estimation of the number of people expected to benefit from this intervention.

³ Compared to the initial target of 30,000 – also see footnote 2.

At this stage, following the relief stock disbursement, distribution and monitoring of activities, IRCS NHQ decided not to provide further relief assistance to the state branch. This decision was taken taking into account the limited capacity of the state branch to deliver more complex rehabilitation activities, as well as the announced substantial governmental support to rehabilitation efforts in J&K. Therefore, the main focus of this intervention remains partial replenishment of stocks used for flood relief so far.

B.2 Operational support services

Logistics and supply chain

1. Replenishment of NFIs distributed by IRCS has been completed. By end of February 2015, woolen blankets were procured and delivered to the warehouse. Lab testing of these items is in progress.
2. Procurement and replenishment of two WPUs of the capacity of 3,000 liters per hour have also been completed and delivered in Bahadurgarh warehouse of IRCS. The logistics support required for the replenishment of NFIs and WPUs was provided by IFRC SARD.

Table 1: NFIs replenished by DREF

Item	Quantity	Delivery location
Family tents	500	Kolkata warehouse
Kitchen sets	1,630	Vikhroli warehouse
Woolen blankets	4,000	Bahadurgarh warehouse

C. Detailed Operational Plan

The IRCS, IFRC and ICRC joint team carried out the assessment in Jammu region which has helped IRCS to shape its flood relief operation in the state. The relief supplies which state branch received (as listed above) were distributed. Most of the tents, in the initial phase of the relief operation, were either pitched up to provide shelter to the few thousand migrant labourers that were desperate to get out of the state and were queueing up at the airport. Secondly, these tents were also distributed to the families whose houses were partially or fully damaged.

Distribution of NFIs and provision of safe drinking water were the other key element of the operation plan. Details of the IRCS sector of intervention and corresponding actions are as follows:

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.

Achievements

1. Majority of the activities were completed and reported in the [DREF operation update 1](#).
2. A template was developed and shared with the IRCS NHQ and the state branch, in order to document the distribution of relief and involvement of volunteers. This template was used to track the progress of relief distribution to ensure greater accountability and transparency.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis:

People are mostly dependent on boreholes, natural springs and piped water supply. The piped water supply was rendered completely dysfunctional due to the floods. In many places, hand pumps were also inundated, which made it difficult for people to access to safe drinking water.

Population to be assisted:

IRCS has targeted hospitals, relief camps and communities affected by the floods for supply of safe drinking water.

Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases have 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 30,000 people.

Progress towards Outcomes

1. Majority of the activities were completed and reported in the [DREF operation update 1](#).
2. During the reporting period, two WPUs with capacity of 3,000 litres per hour were procured to replenish the stock. These units have been delivered and prepositioned in IRCS Bahadurgarh warehouse.

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis:

Although the floods are long over, damage to houses and infrastructure have been huge, and people are not likely to find more permanent solution until spring, when weather conditions will allow substantial construction work to take place. According to joint rapid needs assessment report published by Sphere India, shelters of 715,841 people were fully damaged in this disaster.

Population to be assisted:

The target population for the shelter in the beginning was the migrant laborers and the tourists who were stranded in Srinagar. As the water started receding, many houses collapsed. Hence, slowly the focus shifted to the people whose houses were fully damaged or partially damaged and un-inhabitable. With the assistance of NFIs, IRCS intends reach at least 10,000 people.

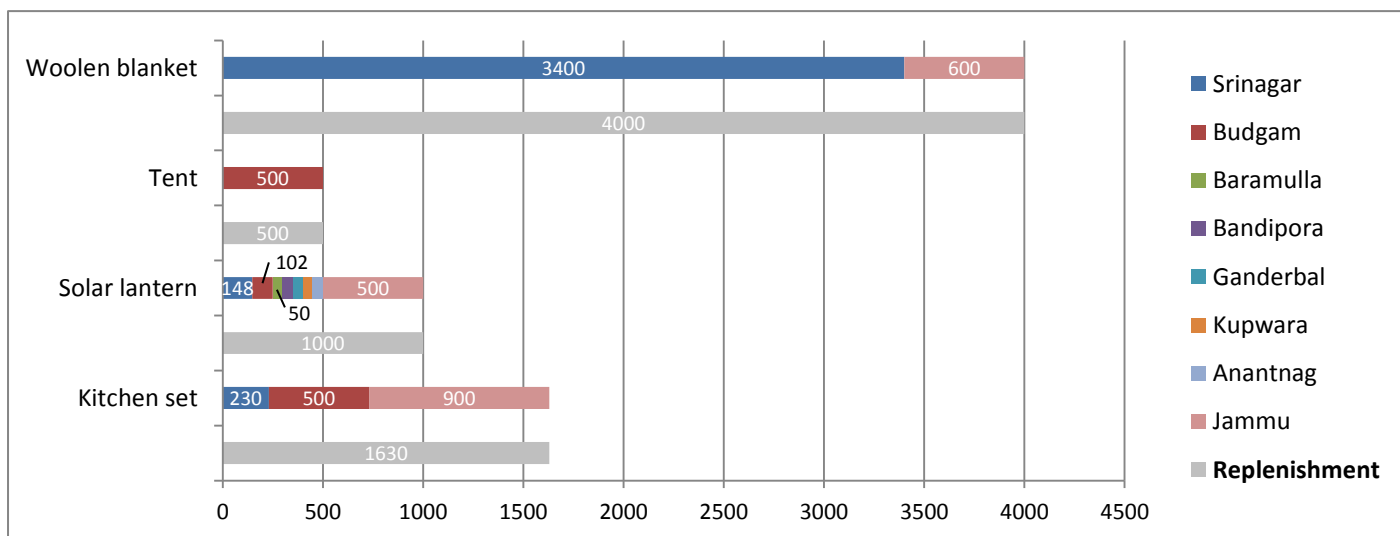
Outcome 1: Non-food items (family tents, medium thermal woollen blankets, solar lantern and kitchen sets) are mobilized and distributed promptly to the affected communities by IRCS.

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

Progress towards Outcomes

1. IRCS initial distribution plan for NFIs was revised to include more NFIs while reducing the allocation of funds for the deployment of FMRs and keeping the overall initial budget amount unchanged.
2. During the reporting period, IRCS met the NFIs distribution targets. The consolidated report has been prepared. Beneficiary lists will soon be submitted by IRCS. In order to procure solar lantern within the operational time frame, a repeat order of 1,000 was placed and procured.
3. Following is graphical representation of the NFIs distributed and replenished by IRCS in response to Jammu and Kashmir Floods 2014 with the support of DREF:

Figure 1: Summary of NFIs distribution by location and replenishment of NFIs



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
- **IFRC South Asia Regional Delegation:**
 - Simon Missiri, Head of Regional Delegation; phone: +91 11 2615 4021; email: simon.missiri@ifrc.org
 - Olivera Burgess, Programme Coordinator; phone: +91 88 26 688 542; email: olivera.burgess@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office:**
 - Andreas Weissenberg, Operations Coordinator; mobile: +60 12 230 7895; email: andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:**
 - Christine South, Operations Support; office: +41 22 730 4529; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC AP Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):**
 - Florent Chane, Zone Logistics Coordinator; mobile: +60 12 298 9752; email : florent.chane@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In Asia Pacific Zone Office:**
 - Emilia Koski, Relationship Manager; mobile:+60122307548; email: emilia.koski@ifrc.org

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

- **In Asia Pacific Zone Office:**
 - Peter Ophoff, Head of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting; office: +603 9207 5507; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org



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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 (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:



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



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



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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIN014 - India - Monsoon Floods

Timeframe: 17 Sep 14 to 17 Mar 15

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Sep 14

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/9-2015/1	Programme	MDRIN014
Budget Timeframe	2014/9-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		396,153				396,153	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		396,153				396,153	
C4. Other Income		396,153				396,153	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		396,153				396,153	
D. Total Funding = B +C		396,153				396,153	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		396,153				396,153	
E. Expenditure		-278,565				-278,565	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		117,588				117,588	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIN014 - India - Monsoon Floods

Timeframe: 17 Sep 14 to 17 Mar 15

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Sep 14

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/9-2015/1	Programme	MDRIN014
Budget Timeframe	2014/9-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			396,153			396,153		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	194,000		182,545			182,545	11,455	
Clothing & Textiles	16,000						16,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	47,629		18			18	47,611	
Utensils & Tools	35,860		32,902			32,902	2,958	
Other Supplies & Services	19,389		17,430			17,430	1,959	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	312,878		232,895			232,895	79,983	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	920		4,352			4,352	-3,432	
Distribution & Monitoring			2,550			2,550	-2,550	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	19,297		7,224			7,224	12,073	
Logistics Services	12,631		15,189			15,189	-2,558	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	32,848		29,315			29,315	3,533	
Personnel								
Volunteers	105						105	
Total Personnel	105						105	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,958						1,958	
Total Workshops & Training	1,958						1,958	
General Expenditure								
Travel	22,692		3,142			3,142	19,550	
Information & Public Relations			83			83	-83	
Office Costs			61			61	-61	
Communications	1,494		80			80	1,414	
Financial Charges			-4,013			-4,013	4,013	
Total General Expenditure	24,186		-647			-647	24,833	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	24,178		17,002			17,002	7,177	
Total Indirect Costs	24,178		17,002			17,002	7,177	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	396,153		278,565			278,565	117,588	
VARIANCE (C - D)			117,588			117,588		