



DREF Operation-Final Report

India| Assam Floods

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRIN027
Date of Issue: 30 April 2023	Glide number: FL-2019-000084-IND
Operation start date: 7 July 2022	Operation end date: 31 January 2023
Host National Society: Indian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 621,547
Number of people affected: 5.6 million	Number of people assisted: 50,000 people (10,000 households)
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 Government, National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management Authorities, National Disaster Response Force, the Indian army and navy, volunteers and other non-government organizations (CARE, Oxfam, CASA and Save the Children, among others).	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In 2022, rains started in the state of Assam in May and resulted in flooding in 27 districts of the state. Flash floods caused landslides and erosion in Majuli and Dima Hasao districts. Approximately 670,000 people were affected by the floods during the first wave.

The flood situation became grimmer due to the monsoon season, with river water flowing above the danger line and over their riverbanks as a result of heavy rainfall. Continued rainfall in the catchment areas of the main rivers of Assam - Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries - since the second week of June resulted in an increase in water levels in all the major rivers in the state. Though the inundation was gradual, the extent of flooding had become more rapid over the few days. Landslides affected six districts of the state. A population of about 5.6 million in 32 out of 35 districts of Assam were affected – 2.3 million men, 1.96 million women and 1.3 million children.

Tables: Snapshots on the impacts of the disaster

Flood affected districts		Landslides		Urban Flood	
Districts	Number	Districts	Number	Districts	Number
Bajali, Baksa, Barpeta, Biswanath, Bongaigaon, Cachar, Chirang, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Dima-Hasao, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Hojai, Kamrup, Kamrup (M), Karbi Anglong West, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Majuli, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sivasagar, Sonitpur, South Salmara, Tamulpur, Tinsukia, Udalguri	32	Dima Hasao, Goalpara, Kamrup, Kamrup Metro, Morigaon, Cachar	6	Bajali, Barpeta, Darrang, Goalpara, Kamrup (M), Kokrajhar, Nalbari, Udalguri, Cachar, karimganj	10

Sl. No.	Nos. of districts affected	No. of villages affected	Crop area affected (in hectares)	Population affected	Animals affected	Houses damaged		Relief camps		Inmates in camps	Human lives lost
						Fully	Partially	Camps	Distribution centres		
1	32	5,580	108,308	5,542,100	3,660,173	1,100	7,000	862	825	262,155	17

Sector	Impact analysis
Shelter	- Floods have inundated most of the areas and houses and non-availability of high land in flooded areas causes a big damage in people's lives. - Limited spaces on high land, embankments, and roads are a big concern. - Limited tarpaulins, tents, and other roof items for making shelters. - No lighting facilities at camps, shelters, and all flooded areas. - People share spaces with domestic animals, which may cause diseases to people. - Lack of necessary domestic materials, i.e., utensils, mosquito nets, etc.
Water	- The main source of drinking water is the hand pump in most communities, which are under flood water. - Drinking water is contaminated. - Lack of pure drinking water supply. - Risks of water borne diseases may increase.
Hygiene and Sanitation	- Personal safe hygiene practices are not properly maintained. - Clean clothes, bath soap, washing soap, bleaching powder and sanitary pads are not available, which may cause risks to people's health. - Proper sanitation measures are not maintained. - Open defecation is a regular practice in affected areas and camps.
Health and Nutrition	- Adequate health care facilities are missing. - People are reporting diarrhea, fever, skin diseases etc. - Nutrients for children, baby, pregnant and lactating women are not adequate.
Livelihood	- Many people are facing trouble in living as they have lost their income sources due to the flood. - Farmers have lost their crops. - Many people in several districts have lost everything due to the flood and erosion and living on embankments and other places. - Many people have lost their means of income due to the flood.
Psychosocial Support	- Many people are experiencing stress and are mentally depressed as they have lost their loved ones, their belongings and their means of income in the flood. - Heads of families, children, and women have need for psychosocial care.

Summary of response

Overview of Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS)

Response by IRCS:

- All the IRCS district branches in Assam state were alerted for response and requested to engage their volunteers to support rescue and relief operations.
- Branches and volunteers actively supported and participated in rescue operations, relief distribution, and shelter management in most of the affected districts.
- The National Society helped people shift to safe places.
- Tarpaulins, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, utensils, and other essential materials for 4,000 households were immediately allocated for distribution from the state branch's existing stock. Distributions took place in several districts.
- The remaining items covering 6,000 households were dispatched from IRCS national headquarters' prepositioned stocks.
- The state branch conducted needs assessment for requirements and response in highly affected districts.

IRCS coordinated with government authorities and other key actors working in the field to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. IRCS has a strong field presence in Assam and has been working with a big network of district and sub-divisional branches on the ground including thousands of volunteers. IRCS actively participated in the inter-agency group (IAG) at the state office, which coordinated the response of the civil societies in the state. Meanwhile, the national team coordinated with the civil society coordination group called SPHERE India. However, the team based in the state was well trained to mount the response that has been accomplished on numerous occasions in the past times. The most important strength of the National Society is that it has a direct relation with the government machinery where the

District Collectors hold the position of the President of the respective branches at the district level. Thus, the National Society is fully capable to carry out the operation in the state and well equipped with its financial and logistics capacity.

IRCS closely monitored the weather conditions and started responding to the needs of their existing stocks covering 4,000 households. As soon as the rains increased, and the number of affected people increased and the state branch requested IRCS national headquarters to allocate more stocks for another 6,000 households in affected districts. National headquarters prepared the dispatch plan from neighboring IRCS warehouses and stocks to cover 6,000 households were dispatched immediately after the approval of the DREF request. IFRC supported IRCS with the DREF allocation to replenish the stocks of tarpaulins, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and kitchen sets that were distributed to the target households in the affected districts of Assam.



IRCS volunteers carrying out relief distribution in Bongaigaon district of Assam in July 2022 (Photo: IRCS)

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Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Movement partners IFRC and ICRC are present in the country and currently, IFRC provides support to the IRCS to respond to disaster-affected population and provides technical and financial support to IRCS. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross is also present in the country and supported the COVID-19 operation and logistics development for two state offices. IRCS, IFRC and ICRC worked in close coordination to respond to the flood emergency. The IFRC supports the work of the IRCS, such as emergency response, first aid, livelihood support and community health, helping them respond appropriately in states affected by emergencies.

ICRC is present and works on the promotion of Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and respect for the emblems, together with neutral and independent humanitarian action. The ICRC also supports the Restoring Family Link of the IRCS, which traces and reunites family members separated by migration, displacement or disaster. ICRC offered its support and expertise to India's National Disaster Management Authority with the management of dead bodies during natural and man-made disasters.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The other actors under the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) stakeholders such as Sphere India, INGOs, OXFAM, Save the Children, CARE, and NGOs such as Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) also supported the flood emergency response in the state of Assam. The joint rapid needs assessment was initiated by IAG in the affected districts that commenced soon as the flood-affected areas were accessible.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of India is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resilience and crisis response in India. As an apex body, the NDMA has a mandate to lay down policies for disaster management and undertake planning, organising, coordination and implementation to prevent or manage disaster impacts. The NDMA coordinates the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) to ensure a holistic approach to disaster management across the country.

The State Disaster Management Authorities was closely involved in the operation namely in planning flood relief, identification of the target population and sharing of information. The Government of India deployed National Disaster Response Force and State Disaster Response Force teams, along with the Indian army, Indian coast guard/navy divers and Indian air force helicopters among others to assist with relief, rescue, and evacuation efforts. The local authorities distributed food items such as rice, dal, salt, mustard oil, palm sugar and flat rice, as well as 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 people affected by the flood and set up relief camps in affected districts.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs Analysis

The needs of the affected population such as food items, household items, safe drinking water, sanitation and emergency shelter were identified by IRCS' state branches. In addition, hygiene education and health awareness were also considered important to prevent affected populations from vector and waterborne diseases. Vulnerable families whose houses were fully or partly destroyed due to the impact of heavy flood mainly needed support.

Targeting

Target households were selected using a participatory approach involving the affected communities, local authorities and Red Cross volunteers. The selection criteria to identify vulnerable households who lost their shelters and livelihoods was uniformly followed in the 12 targeted states for this DREF operation. Special consideration given to women-headed households, single mothers, widows, lactating mothers, people living with disabilities and chronic illness, and those still living in relief camps and temporary shelters. Based on the vulnerability conditions, in some cases, a household was eligible to receive more than one form of assistance depending on their level of vulnerability. However, the selection of intervention locations was based on several factors including intensity of floods, coping capacities of the households, and respective capacities of the district branches. Out of the 32 affected districts, under this DREF operation, IRCS provided support to target households in the 12 most-affected districts including Darrang, Udalguri, Morigaon, Nagaon, Cachar, Karimganj, Hojai, Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup, Nalbari, and Bongaigaon. The targeting process was finalized in consultation with the local authority and communities to ensure the most vulnerable household were identified to receive needed support.



Stocks of IRCS relief material in Morigaon district, Assam (Photo: IRCS)

Risk Analysis

IRCS has good access to and community acceptance in target locations. This is due to wide acceptance from all stakeholders and the organizational structure of IRCS (high number of volunteers from affected communities). This high level of access and acceptance resulted in numerous operations successfully completed or still ongoing in the country.

- All components of IFRC's Principles and Rules for Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance were fully integrated into the operational design and implementation and adopted by all staff.
- Community mobilization was conducted in targeted areas by having regular consultancy meetings and gatherings with key influential stakeholders explaining the impartiality, neutrality and transparency of the IFRC and IRCS programmes before starting them.
- The inclusion of a compliant feedback mechanism in the community engagement and accountability (CEA) system allows target households and non-target households to give direct feedback and make complaints about the delivery of programme interventions.

Potential risks and appropriate mitigation measures

To mitigate the risks to IFRC and IRCS programme and staff, IFRC and IRCS worked on a complex approach of acceptance by engagement with all parties and stakeholders, clear and strict security protocols and procedures, as well as extension of its partner's engagement and capacity. This is in combination with continued analysis and a low-profile approach. IFRC and IRCS have dedicated trained security staff to regularly visit IRCS impact areas to provide training and support to field staff to enable them to safely deliver project activities. Timely sharing of security information was ensured among all staff. All staff were trained on personal security (Stay Safe and Safer Access) and oriented on RCRC security management systems and actions during emergencies. IFRC and IRCS staff were trained on cultural sensitivity and staff respect for local norms and culture and built positive relationships with community members and beneficiaries.

During the operation, IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur had facilitated the international sourcing of relief goods. This included tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets which were provided timely as planned. These stocks were intended for replenishment, except for the mosquito nets which were distributed. The consignments were delivered in accordance with the norms of the Red Cross logistics protocol.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to provide emergency relief assistance to meet the immediate needs of 10,000 flood affected households, comprising of 50,000 individuals, over a six-month period after the 2022 Assam floods. IRCS worked in close coordination and consultation with IFRC's Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Delhi, to ensure effective implementation of the DREF operation.

Proposed strategy:

The focus of this operation was to provide immediate relief to the affected population, especially those who were displaced, through the provision of essential relief items and support for health and hygiene promotion.

The DREF operation focused on the following activities:

- Supported in identification and selection process of the target population.
- Distribution of relief items (Tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, bath soaps and face masks) to 10,000 affected households – available items released and re-allocated from IRCS warehouses.
- Distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets to promote health and prevent vector-borne diseases among 10,000 vulnerable households.
- Health awareness activities was conducted in areas with a high risk of vector borne diseases.
- Procurement and replenishment of relief items (Tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, bath soaps and face masks) to 10,000 households.

Human resources

IRCS and IFRC CCD, Delhi staff, along with IRCS volunteers, implemented the DREF operation. IFRC provided technical information, administrative support, and financial training to the National Society; provided logistics support in procurement of goods and services; as well as quality control and reporting. IRCS mobilized its staff, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) 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 duty of care was important, volunteers were briefed about Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct and Principles. There was an operational challenge in covering volunteers under a global insurance as the IFRC did not receive a list of volunteers from the state branch. After several follow-ups with the state branch, the details of volunteers could not be provided to IFRC for issuance of insurance. However, the branch has been advised on the importance of the insurance.

Logistics and supply chain

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

To promptly meet the immediate relief needs, the IRCS released from its existing in-country stocks the essential relief items required in this operation to the fullest extent possible and transported them to designated distribution points using the existing fleet of the National Society as per the distribution plan. All transportation and distribution costs within the country was covered by funding from this DREF operation. The IRCS replenished the essential relief items that were dispatched and distributed from pre-positioned stocks. The Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management facilitated the restocking process of the tarpaulins, kitchen sets and mosquito nets by dispatching the stocks from the department's warehouse in Kuala Lumpur. All procurement activities were done following IFRC procurement procedures.



IRCS volunteers distribute family rehabilitation kits in Morigaon district of Assam (Photo: IRCS)

CCD Delhi provided logistical support and technical advice to IRCS on local procurement of relief supplies. CCD Delhi also kept close communication with IRCS ensuring transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. The international sourcing of the relief goods namely the tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets facilitated by IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur was completed timely as planned.

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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 assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Out of 90 volunteers, 30 were the female volunteers.

Among others, areas of focus included 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. IRCS local volunteers and community members supported the assessments and were involved throughout the entire operation cycle.

The state branches ensured visibility and communication with the target population during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of items for distribution were displayed at all distribution points. In addition, 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. There were no security issues during the implementation of the DREF operation.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

CCD Delhi promoted IRCS' response on IFRC and other channels, with technical support from the communications staff of IRCS and IFRC 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 CCD 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. IFRC CCD provided technical support and management oversight from time to time to support the operation.

A post-distribution monitoring was conducted for all relief items distributions, to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. A lessons learned workshop was conducted on 30 January 2023, at the end of the DREF operation, to gauge if the objectives of the operation were met and to analyze operational challenges and gaps. The lessons learned workshop was organized by IRCS state branch. Field teams from the affected districts of Assam that implement DREF participated in this workshop and shared their experience and suggestions for future operations.

Administration and finance

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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Shelter People reached: 52,500 Male: 31,500 Female: 21,000		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	50,000	52,500

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households							
Indicators:	Target	Actual					
# households of flood-affected households assisted through tarpaulins and kitchen sets	10,000	10,500					
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					
# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	10,000	10,500					
Narrative description of achievements							
IRCS' Guwahati district branch has distributed tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets, among other items, to 10,500 households to support their rehabilitation system. In this operation, the branch has reached around 52,500 people to make them able to cope with the crisis. Based on the rapid needs assessment conducted by IRCS volunteers and local authorities, the selection of the target households was done through a participatory process, led by IRCS' branches together with the local authorities. Selection criteria included identifying the most vulnerable households, with priority given to those who had lost their houses and livelihoods, with special consideration given to women headed households and persons living with disabilities. As per the plan of action the target was 10,000 families. With the onset of heavy rains the district branch immediately distributed relief items like tarpaulins, mosquito nets, hygiene items to 500 families. The expenses were covered by the branch, later when DREF was approved, the additional families that were supported by the Branch were also covered under DREF as the needs were too big. Moreover, there were savings from the procurement done for the DREF replenishment. Therefore, the total families that were reached out through DREF support is 10,500 HH (52,500 individuals) DREF supported the procurement of tarpaulins and kitchen sets as per SPHERE standards for 10,500 households (52,500 people). Each household in the target state was provided with one tarpaulin and one kitchen set. A total of 10,500 households were reached in the districts, as given in the table below. Tarpaulins provided could be used for multipurpose use including to cover floors and roofs, provide privacy and shelter from wind and rain, and be used for domestic purposes such as crop harvesting and community gathering.							
	Place	District	No. of Households		No. of people (Approx.)		
			IRCS national headquarters supported	IRCS Guwahati branch initially however later covered by DREF	Men	Women	Total
1.	IRCS District Branch office, Morigaon	Morigaon		200	600	400	1,000
2.	Nijorapar, Chandmari, Guwahati	Kamrup (M)		4	12	8	20
3.	Borbhag Revenue Circle, Nalbari district	Nalbari		85	255	170	425
4.	IRCS District Branch office, Morigaon	Morigaon	500		1,500	1,000	2500
5.	Raha Higher Secondary School, Phulaguri High School, Hatichung college	Nagaon	378		1,134	756	1,890
6.	Kamarkuchi Uttam Chandra Uccha Buniyadi Vidyalaya	Nalbari	385		1,155	770	1,925
7.	Sondoba ME School	Bhuragaon, Morigaon	305		915	610	1,525
8.	IRCS District Branch office, Morigaon	Morigaon	513		1,539	1,026	2,565

9.	Tilpukhuri, Bashabari, Malegarh, Pachaniya, Jopea, Santoshpur, Bhaduripara, Pahartoli, Baroichila	Bongaigaon	710		2,130	1,420	3,550
10.	Japiya, Dhuhi	Kamrup	117		351	234	585
	Nakuchi, Solmari			200	600	400	1,000
11.	Dampur Mouzadar field	Kamrup	105		315	210	525
12.	Bilasipara Town committee hall, Chapar MB hall	Dhubri	500		1,500	1,000	2,500
13.	Sonduba ME School, Bhuragaon	Morigaon	311		933	622	1,555
14.	Karimganj, Fakuagram, Nilambazar, Suprakandi, Marzadkandi, Anandapur, Girisganj	Karimganj	1,820		5,460	3,640	9,100
15.	Barama, Baksa	Baksa	350		1,050	700	1,750
16.	Karimganj	Karimganj	180		540	360	900
17.	Anand Nagar, Noonmati	Kamrup M		11	33	22	55
18.	Lakhimpur district	Lakhimpur	2,000		6,000	4,000	10,000
19.	Karbi Anglong	Karbi Anglong	826		2,478	1,652	4,130
20.	Hamren	West Karbi Anglong	500		1,500	1,000	2,500
21.	Haflong	Dima Hasao	500		1,500	1,000	2,500
Total			10,000	500	31,500	21,000	52,500

The international procurement of tarpaulins and kitchen sets was made through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement, and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur. The stocks at the warehouses were replenished in a timely manner.

During shelter and household item distributions, volunteers sensitized the target households and demonstrated the use of tarpaulins for safe shelter. This was very important in ensuring the communities had full awareness on safer shelter techniques that would be necessary to help them improve their resilience to future disasters. Volunteers who were mobilized to support the distribution of relief items were given orientation to disseminate “Building Back Safer” messaging. The volunteers provided training/awareness on the usage of tarpaulins for a safer shelter.

Challenges

A major challenge faced during the relief distribution was the lack of warehousing facilities in the targeted districts. This was a big hurdle, as reaching more than 300 households in a single day was a herculean task, made even more difficult by the need to keep the relief materials safe and secure.

Lessons Learned

Prepositioning of tarpaulins in IRCS warehouses will reduce response time. It was also suggested that the district branches will allocate some storage space for the relief stocks propositioning which will surely help in reducing the response time. Also, there was a suggestion from the branches that cash-based modalities in future operations will be quicker for response, subject to market system functionality. There is a need to strengthen the district branches to establish warehousing facilities where at least priority should be given to the flood-prone districts in the state.



Health

People reached: 52,933

Male: 31,760

Female: 21,173

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	200	203

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health promotion activities	50,000	52,906
# of mosquito nets distributed	20,000	21,000

Narrative description of achievements

The affected states were prone to an increase in the incidence of water and vector borne diseases during and after the monsoon season. A high proportion of the population were at risk of these diseases in view of the flood waters. Those who lost their houses and livelihoods were most vulnerable to vector-borne and water-borne diseases.

As the affected areas were mosquito prevalent, mosquito nets were included as part of the standard household kit provisioned under the DREF, complemented with health awareness activities in areas affected. Distribution of mosquito nets and health promotion activities were carried out to promote health and prevent vector-borne diseases among vulnerable households. A total of 52,906 people were reached with awareness raising on health and hygiene while the mosquito net distribution was limited to 50,000 people (10,000 households), with an allocation of two nets per household assuming an average family size of five members, targeted towards the extreme poor and vulnerable households. IRCS' volunteers were trained on epidemic control. The international procurement of 20,000 mosquito nets was done through the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur. The additional 1,000 mosquito nets had been distributed by the NS district branch and they have been included in the DREF operation due to available funding from the procurement.

IRCS Guwahati district branch distributed washable face masks to 52,703 people to protect themselves from various communicable diseases like COVID-19 etc. The branch also organized health camps in flood affected areas and provided free health checkup and distributed free medicines to patients. Mosquito nets were distributed to 10,500 households.

A refresher on epidemic control was conducted on 30 January 2023 in Guwahati and about 27 people from different districts were oriented on epidemic control focusing on vector and water borne diseases. Also, two health camps were organised, where basic health check-up facilities were provided. IRCS provided the support in setting up of these camps and the crowd management, whereas Doctors from district government hospitals were on duties for managing the camps.

Table: Health camps organized under the operation:

Sl. No.	Date	Place	District	No. of people reached		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	13/07/2022	Narengi Sports Club, Narengi	Kamrup (M)	39	67	106
2.	13/08/2022	Changsari,, Kamrup	Kamrup	76	21	97

Challenges

IRCS did not have adequate pre-positioned stocks of mosquito nets (LLINS). Therefore, distributions got delayed and were only conducted after the IFRC procured these items.

Lessons Learned

Prepositioning of mosquito nets in IRCS warehouses will reduce response time. Better coordination with the government line department well in advance so that more health camps can be put up in future operations based on the requirements.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 52,500

Males: 31,500

Female: 21,000

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene	50,000	52,500

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 households provided with safe drinking water (through water purification Unit - WPU)	6,500	0

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	50,000	52,500

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household received hygiene kits (2 kits per household)	10,000	10,000

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the rapid assessment conducted, it was found that flood affected households needed hygiene intervention in order to reduce risk of waterborne and water related diseases. Hygiene promotion activities like awareness campaigns on hand washing, cleanliness etc were taken up by IRCS volunteers for the affected communities. All the 10,000 households were provided 2 Hygiene kit. These hygiene kits included Sanitary napkins, toothpaste, toothbrush, bathing soaps, detergent cakes, razor and hair oil.

SERV volunteers were engaged in hygiene education in the affected communities, where communities and households were provided with IEC materials such as pamphlets/brochures on hand washing and safe storage of water. Community level demonstration on handwashing was organized by IRCS teams in the affected communities to empower households on hygiene practices and safe collection, storage, and use of potable water. More than 400 women participated in these campaigns. Clean up drive campaigns were also organized that involved the community members. These campaigns educated the communities on how to eliminate and reduce the breeding site.

The temporary toilets were not mobilized to make sure that no duplication of efforts is happening. The district administration covered the needs for sanitation. Provisional toilets were installed at all the shelter camps by the government.

The government's departments of water resources, municipal bodies and village councils supplied water tanks and repaired damaged water supply lines in flood affected areas, ensuring access to safe water for the affected communities. As this was provided by the governments, IRCS did not need to provide water purification units to affected communities, even though this had been planned.

Challenges

Since most of the stocks of relief items were prepositioned, there was a risk the materials may have reached their expiry date. All the items were checked before they were dispatched for distribution. This was a time consuming process which had delayed some of the distributions.

Lessons Learned

The warehouses are now advised to check all the items for their expiry dates regularly. This will help in reducing the lead time in dispatching the goods at the time of need.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 52500

Male: 31500

Female: 21,000

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

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

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

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

Narrative description of achievements

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

In this respect, IRCS used assessment forms that facilitated the capture of gender disaggregated data. All stages of the operation including assessments, distributions, awareness activities and post-distribution monitoring in the communities involved deployment of female volunteers. SERV volunteers were trained on the prevention of sex and gender-based violence as well as child protection. The following activities were planned to ensure PGI was mainstreamed in the operation:

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

Challenges

None

Lessons Learned

None

Strengthen National Society

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)</i>	1	1

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	150	0

Narrative description of achievements

In responding to the floods, SERV volunteers, NDRTs, Youth Red Cross volunteers worked in affected communities and provided rescue, first aid services, food and household items and conducted awareness raising activities. They

also supported the local authority in relief distributions. Needs assessment of the target population was conducted by IRCS volunteers. They also raised awareness on safe shelters, health precautions, hygiene and sanitation. As volunteers are the asset of the National Society at all levels, capacity building remained central to the operation through coaching and mentoring. They were provided with subject knowledge and guidance on community mobilization and engagement activities.

Challenges

As IFRC did not receive a list of volunteers from the National Society, the volunteers could not be covered under Global Insurance during the implementation timeframe.

Lessons Learned

During the lessons learned workshop, a need was highlighted for the development of standard operating procedures for emergency operations and policies for volunteer management, to facilitate better understanding and implementation of operations.

International Disaster Response

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

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

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

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

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

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

Narrative description of achievements

All the procurements were completed well in the project timeframe. Procurements were carried as per the Sphere Standards.

Challenges

None

Lessons Learned

Opportunities are needed for IRCS volunteers and staff to be trained on integrated approaches, along with use of ICT for data collection and analysis.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

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

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

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of visibility and communication materials produced</i>	At least 1 type	1

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps</i>	1	1
Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of lesson learned workshop conducted</i>	1	1
Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IRCS makes it a standard practise for resource mobilization nationally and internationally through national appeal.</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
Communications and visibility materials - visibility jackets were procured for the volunteers engaged in the operation. There was no national appeal launched for the monsoon floods as the government did not launch any national appeal and did not expect any resource mobilization activity. A post-distribution monitoring was conducted before the completion of the operation to evaluate the suitability of items as well as assess beneficiary satisfaction. A lessons learned workshop was also organized at the end of the operation.		
Challenges		
None		
Lessons Learned		
From the lessons learned workshop, the following points came up as the key findings for IRCS and IFRC to consider in future operations: • Have proper guidelines/standard operating procedures/reporting templates for better implementation of the operation; • Have guidelines on volunteer management; • Ensure sufficient prepositioned stocks such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and other non-food items; • Fast track fund transfer to expedite implementation;		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC extends appropriate technical support</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Administration support is provided by IFRC wherever applicable</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
IRCS oversaw all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects through its national headquarters, state branches, district branches and volunteers. IFRC provided technical support in programme management to ensure that operational objectives were met. IFRC provided necessary support to the operation in the procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensuring that financial compliances were in place.		

Challenges
None
Lessons Learned
None

D. Financial Report

A total of CHF 621,547 was allocated for IRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 52,500 people (10,500 households). The majority of funds were dedicated towards the procurement and replenishment of relief items as well as logistics activities.

The total expenditure recorded by the end of the operation was CHF 617,548 (99.35 per cent spent of the budget), leaving a balance of CHF 4,000. The balance is due to the savings from the procurement of the relief items.

The unspent balance will be returned to the DREF pool. For further details on expenditure, please refer to attached final financial report attached at the end of this 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 National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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How we work

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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/3	Operation	MDRIN027
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26/Apr/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN027 - India - Assam Floods

Operating Timeframe: 07 Jul 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	621,547
DREF Response Pillar	621,547
Expenditure	-617,548
Closing Balance	3,999

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	450,495	488,561	-38,066
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	53,250	51,670	1,580
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	97,980	73,396	24,584
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	11,302	2,483	8,820
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	613,027	616,110	-3,083
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	3,195	728	2,467
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	5,325	710	4,616
Enabling Approaches Total	8,520	1,438	7,082
Grand Total	621,547	617,548	4,000

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/3	Operation	MDRIN027
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26/Apr/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN027 - India - Assam Floods

Operating Timeframe: 07 Jul 2022 to 31 Jan 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	525,000	522,296	2,704
Shelter - Relief	125,000	136,252	-11,252
Clothing & Textiles	40,000	42,146	-2,146
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	80,000	70,018	9,982
Utensils & Tools	280,000	273,879	6,121
Logistics, Transport & Storage	40,000	51,367	-11,367
Storage	2,500	2,477	23
Distribution & Monitoring	15,000	12,640	2,360
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000	10,528	-528
Logistics Services	12,500	25,722	-13,222
Personnel	10,613	2,466	8,147
National Staff		657	-657
National Society Staff	3,000		3,000
Volunteers	7,613	1,808	5,804
Workshops & Training	3,000	756	2,244
Workshops & Training	3,000	756	2,244
General Expenditure	5,000	2,972	2,028
Information & Public Relations	2,000	345	1,655
Office Costs	3,000	301	2,699
Communications		21	-21
Financial Charges		2,306	-2,306
Indirect Costs	37,935	37,691	244
Programme & Services Support Recover	37,935	37,691	244
Grand Total	621,547	617,548	4,000