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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

India: Cyclone Gaja

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRIN021
Date of Issue: 31 May 2019	Glide number: TC-2018-000413-IND
Date of disaster: 16 November 2019	
Operation start date: 23 November 2018	Operation end date: 22 February 2019
Host National Society: Indian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 295, 653
Number of people affected: approx. 500,000	Number of people assisted: 17,500 (3,500 Families)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is India's largest voluntary humanitarian organization; it has 35 State/Union Territory Branches with more than 1,100 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 Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV), National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), State Disaster Response Teams (SDRT) and District Disaster Response Teams (DDRT). IRCS has also trained disaster response teams, including 30 members who are specialized in water and sanitation.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) actively supported the Indian Red Cross Society. IFRC maintained a close coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Canadian Red Cross Society had deployed a fully funded surge Operations Manager to support the operations in India.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government of Tamil Nadu and other states affected by floods, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Army, Navy, volunteers and other nongovernment organizations (CARE, Oxfam, CASA, Save the Children, Caritas, etc.)	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Cyclone Gaja made its landfall during the early hours on 16 November 2018. It hit six districts in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, namely Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Dindigul and Ramnad. The wind speed reached 120kmph when it reached land.

A major disaster was averted due to the elaborate preparedness measures taken by the government supported by the civil society organizations. Despite of these preparedness measures, the high wind speed and heavy rains nonetheless caused deaths, damages to houses and affected public infrastructure. The cyclonic storm left at least 45 people dead. About 250,000 people were evacuated and housed in 493 shelters. Over 55,000 houses were completely destroyed with half of them being thatched structures¹.



Kollukadu village in Pudukottai district got completely affected due to Gaja cyclone on 16 November 2018. (Source: The New Indian express)

¹ <https://www.indianredcross.org/press-rel21-feb2019.htm>

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) has trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), and National Disaster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response Teams (NDWRT), in addition to State Disaster Response Teams (SDRT), which were ready to be deployed at short notice to support response operations. Based on the operational needs, IRCS deployed surge teams from other states and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) members from other states in Asia Pacific region for operational and technical support.

The Tamil Nadu state branch is one of IRCS's most active branches. It has strong leadership, a significant volunteer base, technically qualified and trained staffs, and possess the ability to manage small to medium scale disasters effectively. Tamil Nadu branch received support from the IFRC in 2015 during the Chennai floods, and the branch has displayed its capacity to manage effectively and efficiently the support received through the Federation support mechanism.

Most importantly, it was the Tamil Nadu branch leadership that has stood by the Kerala branch during the Kerala floods which occurred in August 2018. Tamil Nadu branch also supported Kerala branch with dispatch of relief supplies from IRCS's regional warehouses and supported with volunteer deployments and technical support.



Beneficiaries receiving relief items during distribution in Tamil Nadu, (Photo: IRCS)

Summary of assistance provided by IRCS in the aftermath of Cyclone Gaja:

- Supported government authorities in search and rescue efforts.
- Provided first aid through its locally trained FA volunteers.
- Cleared fallen trees and debris to clear the roads to improve access.
- Provided food and refreshments to the people in the temporary shelters.
- Supported local government in managing temporary shelters.
- Conducted rapid assessment of needs.
- Collected donations from the people to redistribute among the affected people.
- Deployed volunteers and staff in the affected districts.
- Distribution of Shelter and Household Items to affected population (see table below for more details).

Summary of relief items distributed by IRCS, per location

S.No	Items	Nagapattinam	Tiruvarur	Thanjavur	Pudukottai	Ramnad	Dindigul	Total Issued
1	Bed Sheet	300	300	200	200	0	0	1,000
2	Cotton Blankets	300	300	300	100	0	0	1,000
3	Kitchen Set	1,100	1,000	950	550	100	0	3,700
4	Plastic Bucket	300	200	400	0	100	0	1,000
5	Sarees	250	250	250	250	0	0	1,000
6	Stove	300	200	400	0	100	0	1,000
7	Towel	250	250	250	250	0	0	1,000
8	Mosquito Net	2,100	2,000	1,850	950	100	0	7,000
9	Tarpaulin	2,100	2,100	1,800	925	5	70	7,000

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Both the IFRC and ICRC have a long-established presence in India, with excellent coordination on emergency response operations and long-term programme support to IRCS. The Qatar Red Crescent is supporting IRCS in a recovery programme following the Kerala floods, while the Canadian Red Cross has started activities there also. IRCS's Tamil Nadu State branch has capacities and resources in various sectors such as shelter, WASH, emergency health and psychosocial support. To note that regular coordination is maintained among IFRC, ICRC and IRCS on the plans to support the response operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of India and affected state governments led the response. The government of India deployed army, navy and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for search & rescue and evacuation. The local authorities had provided food and managed relief camps. The district administration along with Red Cross volunteers provided first aid and organized health check-up camps. Following were some of the actions taken by the government and other actors:

- Four teams each of National Disaster Response Force personnel were deployed in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Ramnadh District.
- Two teams of the state disaster response force were deployed in Cuddalore district.
- Mobile medical teams were deployed by the govt to prevent communicable diseases.
- More than 300 temporary shelters established and peoples from low lying areas were evacuated.
- The Indian Navy were kept on high alert. Two Navy ships - Ranvir and Khanjar – were on standby to proceed to the most affected areas to undertake humanitarian aid, distress relief, evacuation, and logistic support, including providing medical aid. Naval aircraft were also standing by to undertake reconnaissance, rescue, casualty, evacuation and air drop of relief material to the stranded.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Compensation to the death, damaged houses and Crops.
- Many NGOs (CARE, Oxfam, CASA, Save the Children, Caritas, etc) supplied food, relief items and tarpaulin sheets to the affected community.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The disaster, categorized as “yellow” in scale, caused severe impact in the districts of Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur and Thanjavur. As a priority, assistance was provided to vulnerable people who lived in thatched houses and whose houses were fully destroyed due to high velocity winds and heavy rainfall during the landfall of the cyclone.

The Social Emergency and Response Volunteers (SERV) were deployed to assist the IRCS district Branches for taking immediate response. Each District Branch Officials coordinated with Revenue Officials and collected affected Status.

The SERV members conducted need analysis in the affected areas and also, they collected information from the available secondary sources. As per the details collected from various sources, the SERV members compiled the situation report and submitted the need analysis report timely.

As per the report, the major and immediate needs were tarpaulin Sheets, utensils and candles. Based on the report, the response plan was designed by the IRCS TNB and executed in coordination with Revenue, Govt. Officials with the help of IRCS District / SERV Volunteers

Through the support of the DREF, Red Cross branches in Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur and Thanjavur assisted approximately 3,500 households with most needed relief items such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets and kitchen sets. Although branch also requested for sarees, blankets, towels and buckets; these items were dispatched from the existing stocks of Indian Red Cross Society regional warehouses. Some other relief items were sourced through local contributions such as dry rations, some clothing items, small contributions in cash. While no major WASH or health concerns were identified, as the affected areas were mosquito prevalent there was a need to reduce the exposure of the affected people to mosquito bites. As such, mosquito netting was distributed to the most vulnerable households.

Targeting

The selection of people to be assisted was done through a participatory process involving the affected population themselves, local authorities and Red Cross volunteers. The selection criteria focussed mainly on the households who have lost their houses, lost their livelihoods, women headed households, disabled persons and living in relief camps / temporary shelters. In addition, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) support is also built-in to this relief operation, which helps branches build stronger accountability mechanisms and better engagement with communities.



Recipient of relief assistance following IRCS distribution in Thiruvarur, (Photo: IRCS)

Protection, gender and inclusion

Gender, diversity and protection issues were mainstreamed in this operation. Gender balance got attention during all operational stages of the implementation. IRCS Tamil Nadu branch aimed at deploying female social and emergency response volunteers (SERV) volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, areas of focus included prevention of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues also ensured that accountability lines are in place for GBV response and prevention.

Community engagement and accountability

Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms were integrated into the operation to ensure that assisted people have access to timely and accurate information regarding the nature and scope of services provided by

IRCS, and the expected behaviour of staff and volunteers. IRCS local volunteers and community members were used to support the assessments and were involved during the entire operation cycle.

Operation Risk Assessment

The north east monsoon (NEM) had receded and Tamil Nadu entered the dry season. As such, disruptive weather patterns were not expected in the near future, which would exacerbate the situation for vulnerable people already affected by Cyclone Gaja. The only remaining potential hindrance was to complete the implementation of the activities related to the procurement process, which was achieved very well on time.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The overall objective was to ensure that the immediate needs of the 3,500 cyclone-affected households are met through provision of emergency relief items over a three-month period.

Proposed strategy

The operation aimed at providing affected population, particularly those who were displaced, with essential relief items. IRCS had been responding to the flood situation across many states during the monsoon season and has almost depleted its existing stocks. The DREF therefore supported the replenishment of relief items.

Human resources

The DREF operation was implemented by IRCS volunteers and staff members, with the support of the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST). Mobilization of SERV volunteers, NDRT, NDWRT and RDRT as well as staff expenses are covered in the operational budget. Existing capacities of the Tamil Nadu branch were taken into consideration for additional HR support based on a detailed assessment, both by IRCS and IFRC representatives. The operation had received support from IRCS communications, relief personnel during the implementation of the DREF. In addition, IFRC CCST provided continued support for procurement of relief materials, administration support wherever required and ensured financial compliances. While it was planned to deploy a CEA RDRT, it was finally decided to deploy a PMER RDRT to support the operation which didn't happen due to unavailability of the candidate.

Logistics and supply chain

IRCS logistics activities were being supported by IFRC CCST logistics officer. The overall aim was to effectively manage 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 meet immediate relief needs, the IRCS released non-food relief items (NFI) required in this operation from its existing in-country stocks and transported them to distribution points using the existing fleet of the National Society. All transportation and distribution costs within the country were covered by this DREF. The NFIs that were dispatched from pre-positioned stocks were replenished following IFRC procurement procedures.

International sourcing of relief goods, such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets was initiated through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management. The replenishment of all three items was completed within the DREF Timeline.

Information technologies (IT) and Communications

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

The state branches were ensured that adequate visibility and beneficiary communication is implemented during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of the items being distributed are put on display at all the distribution points. In addition, a complaint redressal mechanism was set-up.

Security

IFRC security focal point coordinated with the NS counterpart and monitored the situation regularly. In case of any security concerns, they were handled through the local branch along with local authorities in consultation with the IRCS focal point, as appropriate and as per the existing security framework. IFRC monitored and circulated the advisories to the staff who were deployed or went on monitoring visits.

PMER

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER) at IRCS oversaw all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of the operation in the flood affected areas through its branches and volunteers, while IFRC provided technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted for all relief distributions by the state branch volunteers. This was done to evaluate the utility of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Open Data Kit (ODK) was used to collect data during the activities. Finally, a lesson learnt workshop was conducted (combined for Kerala & Tamil Nadu) towards the end of the DREF operation to check if objectives of the operation are met, and to analyse operational challenges and gaps in planning. This event was held in Tamil Nadu, but also included participants from the Kerala branch, who also concluded a DREF operation. The report is attached.

Administration & Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities were factored in. Per diem, local travel and accommodation for volunteers and surge team members (NDRT/NDWRT) were implemented as per IRCS protocols. Local procurement of relief items followed IFRC standard procurement procedures. IRCS national headquarters continuously provided finance and administration support to the operation, with support from the finance team of the IFRC CCST Delhi.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 17,500 people (3,500 households) Male: 9,000 Female: 8,500</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of household targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement</i>	3,500	3,500
<i># of cyclone affected households assisted through emergency shelter and settlement assistance</i>	3,500	3,500
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Tamil Nadu Branch received 3,500 Kitchen sets from the Indian Red Cross prepositioned stocks in various regional warehouse located in India. The same number of kitchen sets (1 per family) and tarpaulins (2 per family) were distributed to 3,500 households by the Tamil Nadu State Branch. Replenishment of the same was done by IFRC International Procurement process. The international procurement process, for replenishment purposes was completed within the DREF timelines. All the procured goods were prepositioned in IRCS warehouse and ready to be used for future disaster response operations.</p> <p>One of the key activities supported with the DREF was the distribution of relief Shelter and household items to affected people, namely tarpaulins and kitchen sets. It is worth noting that families received a full kit during relief distribution, which consist more items than what was provisioned in this DREF operation and covered under the operational budget. As such more relief items were made available for each family (bed sheets, stove, bucket, saree, dhoti, towel, soap, toothpaste and other items).</p>		
Challenges		
<p>As the dispatch of some relief items from the National Headquarters to the Branch was delayed, due to the complexity of several national operations occurring at the same time, the distribution of NFI was affected as well. Distribution was nonetheless completed before the completion of this DREF operation.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>Prepositioning of stocks play a crucial role. If the branches can be well equipped with the prepositioned relief stocks, the response can be quicker.</p>		



Health

People reached: 17,500 people (3,500 households)

Male: 9,000

Female: 8,500

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks	3,500	3,500
# of vulnerable households reached with health promotion and prevent being affected by vector borne diseases	3,500	3,500
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Tamil Nadu Branch received 7,000 tarpaulins from the Indian Red Cross prepositioned stocks in various regional warehouse located in India. The same number of mosquito nets were distributed 7,000 mosquito nets (2 per family) to 3,500 households by the Tamil Nadu State Branch. Replenishment of the same was done by IFRC International Procurement process. The international procurement process, for replenishment purposes, it was completed within the DREF timelines. All the procured goods were prepositioned in IRCS warehouse and ready to be used for future disaster response operations.</p> <p>The distribution of the mosquito nets to the most affected families, based on initial assessments and predetermined selection criteria, was done. As the relief distribution took place, teams of volunteers conduct health promotion and training sessions.</p> <p>Red Cross Volunteers in close coordination with the state government conducted health promotion activities related to prevention from vector borne diseases. Some 3,500 families were reached through these activities.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>As explained above, the planned distribution of mosquito nets was delayed because they were dispatched from headquarters to the branch later than scheduled. This however did not delay the overall implementation plan and the operation was completed on time</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>Prepositioning of stock can be done at the state/district levels to have a quicker response. There should be well coordinated effort amongst the warehouses and the state branches to avoid delays in receiving the relief stocks which will further help in timely response.</p>		



Inclusion and Protection

People reached: 17,500 people (3,500 households)

Male: 9,000

Female: 8,500

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors</i>	1	1 (IRCS)
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The Assessment carried out by the SERV Volunteers and Relief Materials were supplied to the affected community taking into consideration of the following criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Fully / Partially Damaged. • Physically Challenged. • People live in Below Poverty Line. 		

- Widow / Senior Citizen.
- Pregnant Women.
- Socially and Economically Weaker Sections.

More than sufficient number of female volunteers were engaged in the entire relief operations and all sections of community covered under this Relief Operations.

Challenges

It was a challenge to systematically apply PGI standards during the implementation of relief operations. PGI aspects have been included in the selection criteria of beneficiaries, however more effort needs to be exerted to achieve higher standard. In regard to equal opportunities for women and men staff and volunteers, was not achieved in the initial phase of the operation. However, during the later part, a good number of female volunteers were seen in action.

Lessons Learned

More volunteers need to be trained specifically on the selection of beneficiaries. The volunteers need to be sensitized on the PGI standards to have a better implementation of the operation.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers have access to existing protection measures and policies	100%	100%
% of volunteers are insured	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

Volunteers are the backbone of all activities or emergency responses of the National Society. That is why having a proper volunteer management system in place is very crucial, so that the branch has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected. This is being done by integrating branch development and volunteer development with the response operation, and with close coordination with senior leadership at branch and headquarter level.

Challenges

For a country with such a huge population more volunteers need to be recruited and properly trained.

Lessons Learned

Scale up the SERV programme. As the SERV programme gives Indian Red Cross Society an opportunity to increase the number of trained volunteers that can be used in future operations

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of appropriate operational and technical support provided for DREF implementation	Yes	Yes
# of RDRT member deployed	3	0
Procurement is carried as per Sphere and IFRC standards and items replenished in IRCS warehouses within the operation timeline	Yes	Yes
IRCS engaged with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention	Yes	Yes
Relief Distributions are carried out using ODK	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

IRCS logistics activities were supported by CCST Delhi's logistics officer. The overall aim was to effectively manage 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.

CCST Delhi was providing logistical support to IRCS in local procurement of relief supplies and technical advice for this. It also kept close communication with IRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of procurement of relief stocks. International sourcing of relief goods was done through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management department in Kuala Lumpur.

Relief Distribution was done through using ODK.

Challenges

RDRT members could not be deployed because of their unavailability and visa issues. However, managed with resources at IFRC CCST Delhi office and the NS helped to cope. Surge support from Canadian Red Cross supported the operation.

Lessons Learned

There is strong need to build a strong database of RDRT's who can be deployed at the earliest.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

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
<i># of visibility and communication materials produced</i>	At least 1 type	1
<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps</i>	1	1
<i># of national appeal launched</i>	1	1
<i>Resources mobilized through national appeal</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>IRCS makes it a standard practise for resource mobilization nationally and internationally through national appeal</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of lessons learnt workshop conducted</i>	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

IRCS communications officer was very active in sharing the work of the National Society. Regular contacts were maintained between IRCS and IFRC's Communication Delegate in Kuala Lumpur, who was providing support. For this operation, in addition to the Kerala Floods DREF one, several communication products were completed, including photos, videos and articles, which helped promote the work of the National Society in India.

The volunteers and staff actively supporting the operation were provided with visibility material, consisting of caps and jackets with the Indian Red Cross Society logo. In total, 100 personnel were equipped since the beginning of the operation. In addition, banners were produced to enhance the IRCS visibility during the distribution. During the initial stages of the disaster response, volunteers from the Red Cross performed rapid assessments of the situation and of damages following the cyclone. The information reported directly informed the Emergency Plan of Action which led to the launch of this operation.

A Lessons Learnt workshop was organized in Tamil Nadu on 20 & 21 February 2019 to review both operations. The purpose of this workshop was to reflect on the positive outcomes of the response operations and the main challenges that may have hindered the assistance to affected communities. Discussions were geared towards what could have been done in a better way and what can be improved in the future. Focusing on the strengths and gaps of the IRCS, both at National, State and districts levels, the ultimate goal of the exercise, beyond the common reflection on our capacities, was to ensure a way forward was agreed upon to improve our future actions and ensure better disaster response operations in the months and years to come.

Challenges

N/A

Lessons Learned

N/A

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC extends appropriate technical support</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Administration support is provided by IFRC wherever applicable</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>While IRCS overlooked all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of this operation through its branches and volunteers, IFRC CCST staff in New Delhi provided continued and sustained support before and during this operation.</p> <p>ECHO representative visited Tamil Nadu for Post Distribution Monitoring. Tamil Nadu Branch officials along with the team of volunteers accompanied the Echo Representative. However, IFRC could not represent itself during the monitoring visit.</p>		
Challenges		
N/A		
Lessons Learned		
N/A		

D. BUDGET

A total of **CHF 295,653** has been allocated for IRCS to respond to the needs of **approximately 17,500 people (3,500 families)**. The majority of the funds are dedicated towards the replenishment of relief items, and as such logistics and procurement costs. The total expenditure recorded by end of operation was **CHF 272,347 (92 per cent spent of budget)**, leaving a balance of **CHF 23,306**. The balance funds will be returned to the DREF pool. For further details on expenditure, please refer to attached final financial report. [click [here](#)]

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/11-2019/4	Operation	MDRIN021
Budget Timeframe	2018/11-2019/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29/May/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN021 - India - Cyclones Gaja

Operating Timeframe: 22 Nov 2018 to 22 Feb 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	295,653
DREF Allocations	295,653
Expenditure	-272,347
Closing Balance	23,306

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	207,143	218,973	-11,831
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	18,318	17,971	347
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,065		1,065
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	226,526	236,944	-10,418
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	24,282	23,341	941
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	23,643	2,659	20,984
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	21,202	9,403	11,799
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	69,127	35,403	33,724
Grand Total	295,653	272,347	23,306

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/11-2019/4	Operation	MDRIN021
Budget Timeframe	2018/11-2019/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29/May/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIN021 - India - Cyclones Gaja

Operating Timeframe: 22 Nov 2018 to 22 Feb 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	186,200	184,577	1,623
Shelter - Relief	91,000	83,451	7,549
Clothing & Textiles	14,700	13,745	955
Utensils & Tools	80,500	87,381	-6,881
Logistics, Transport & Storage	41,500	36,630	4,870
Storage	5,000	5,669	-669
Distribution & Monitoring	19,500	14,054	5,446
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,000	856	7,144
Logistics Services	9,000	16,051	-7,051
Personnel	27,800	21,374	6,426
National Staff	5,000	35	4,965
National Society Staff	7,500	2,043	5,457
Volunteers	15,300	19,297	-3,997
Workshops & Training	8,700	6,647	2,053
Workshops & Training	8,700	6,647	2,053
General Expenditure	13,408	6,497	6,911
Travel	10,500	2,241	8,259
Information & Public Relations	1,908	1,182	726
Office Costs	1,000	143	857
Communications		26	-26
Financial Charges		2,904	-2,904
Indirect Costs	18,045	16,622	1,422
Programme & Services Support Recover	18,045	16,622	1,422
Grand Total	295,653	272,347	23,306