

# DREF Bulletin



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## INDIA: FLOODS

**Final Report for DREF Bulletin no. MDRIN001  
 14 February 2007**

**Glide no. FL-2006-000094-IND and FL-2006-000117-IND**

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.*

### In Brief

Period covered by this final report: 15th August to 14th November, 2006.

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 100,000 allocated from the Federations DREF on 15 August 2006 to replenish disaster preparedness stocks distributed to the affected population and provide additional relief items.
- This operation was expected to be implemented over 3 months, and completed by mid-November, 2006. In line with the Federation reporting standards, the DREF Bulletin Final Report (narrative and financial) was due 90 days after the end of the operation (14<sup>th</sup> February 2007).

### Background and Summary

During the last monsoon season (July to September 2006) 11 states in the country witnessed floods due to heavy rainfall, which caused enormous loss of lives, crops and property. Even Rajasthan, a desert state prone to droughts, witnessed its worst flood in 200 years. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chattisgarh, which experienced heavy flooding in early August 2006, were the worst affected.

**Table1: Impact of floods in the four worst affected states**

State	Population affected	Human lives lost	Houses partially damaged	Houses collapsed	Number of affected districts
Andhra Pradesh	876,670	137	83,866	45,961	8
Gujarat	7,000,000	584	52,603	300	8
Maharashtra	1,138,775	-	-	-	7
Chattisgarh	27,000	485	-	1,000	3

During the floods, the government, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) organized rescue and relief operations in the affected states. The respective state governments and local authorities played an important role in carrying out these operations for the affected people. The government evacuated people from low-lying areas, rescued people marooned by the floods and set up relief camps.

State	Number of people evacuated	Number of relief camps set up
Andhra Pradesh	852,567	425
Gujarat	83,384	169
Maharashtra	200,000	-
Chattisgarh	463,945	765

**Table 2: Details of government response in the worst affected states**

In Gujarat, the national disaster response force (a battalion from the central reserve police force stationed in the state), as well as the army, were deployed for the rescue and relief operation. In addition, the air-force carried out the air-dropping of food and water packets in the affected areas. In Maharashtra, the army was not called upon as the government machinery was effective in controlling the flood situation.

## **India: DREF Bulletin on floods; Final report**

The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) efficiently responded in all flood-affected states. The state and district branches of the IRCS spearheaded the rescue and relief operations by gathering resources from various local sources. The response by IRCS staff and volunteers included:

- evacuation and rescue of marooned people,
- assisting the government in running relief camps,
- distribution of food and water packets,
- distribution of non-food family packs (including clothing items, bed sheets, blankets, towels, kitchen sets, buckets, mosquito nets and tarpaulins), and
- Provision of first aid and primary medical services to people in the affected areas by organizing health camps and mobile medical hospitals.

The IRCS national headquarters supplemented the efforts of the state branches in the badly affected states of Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh by:

- Providing 10,000 family packs to the four state branches for distribution among the affected population. These were originally pre-positioned as disaster preparedness stock in its regional warehouses in the states of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana and Maharashtra.
- Deploying three water purification units in one of the worst affected districts (Surat) of Gujarat.
- Jointly conducting flood assessments in Andhra Pradesh with the Federation.

In order to complement the national society's relief efforts, the Federation released CHF 100,000 from its disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) for relief operations in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. Out of the total funds received by the IRCS, the national society utilized CHF 82,530 during the three months of the DREF operation (mid-August to mid-November 2006) in the four targeted states. The balance amount of CHF 17,470 has been returned by the IRCS to the DREF committee.

During the whole flood operation, it was found that though the IRCS capacity building effort has strengthened the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the state branches, the capacity of the district branches still has scope for improvement. For effective disaster response and mitigation of the impact of disasters, district branches need to be equipped with definite preparedness plans and trained personnel on emergency assessments. It is also essential to strengthen the emergency preparedness capacity of the district branches, including community preparedness.

## **Coordination**

The IRCS national headquarters was active since the beginning of the monsoon season and maintained a regular flow of information, internally and externally, as floods are a recurrent disaster in the country. The control room at the disaster management centre in the IRCS national headquarters was activated and was involved in collecting data/information from the IRCS branches as well as other external agencies, including the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement. Their interventions in preparing situation reports, disseminating information and anticipating the possibility of floods, alerted the branches to be prepared. The IRCS website was updated regularly to feature the latest situation reports and the national society's response in the affected states.

To reduce duplication of work and resources, the IRCS national headquarters coordinated with government authorities and UN agencies through various forums and exchange of information. The national society also coordinated closely with the local governments and non-governmental organizations in the affected areas, to evacuate people marooned by the floods, provide temporary shelters and organize effective relief operations. The coordination between the IRCS and other stakeholders has been strengthened to a great extent during the course of this flood response operation.

The Federation's India office liaised closely with the IRCS national headquarters since the beginning of the disaster and played a crucial role in coordinating with various components of the RCRC Movement. Flood assessment in Andhra Pradesh was carried out jointly by a team comprising members from the IRCS and the Federation (both country and regional delegations), which demonstrated a good coordination between the IRCS and the Federation.

## Analysis of the operation – achievements and impact

### Overview

The IRCS national headquarters embarked on an immediate flood response programme and initially responded with a two-fold plan to combat the flood situation:

1. It commissioned an assessment by a cross-sectoral team to identify further relief and recovery needs;
2. It structured an IRCS national response and provided support to the state branches, based on detailed action plans received from them.

The DREF amount of CHF 100,000, which was released on 15 August 2006 for the emergency flood relief operation in the four affected states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chattisgarh, covered the following activities:

- Cash assistance to state branches for local purchase of dry rations of rice, pulses, wheat flour and tea leaves
- Cash assistance to state branches for local purchase basic over-the-counter medications and water purification products
- Replenishment of about 2,000 non-food family packs distributed during the emergency
- Operational cost for implementing this plan, including assessment and mobilization of water purification units

As the operation progressed, dry rations were provided by the affected states and the consequent savings were used to cover the underestimated administrative and logistical costs of relief material distribution.

The criterion for selection of beneficiaries was based on the most crucial level of vulnerability - those affected by the floods but have not received aid from any other organizations. To ensure that this criterion was strictly followed, input was recorded from the government and the other agencies working at the local level.

### Achievements

#### 1 & 2: Cash reimbursement to Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh state branches (for the purchase of bleaching powder and chlorine tablets and for meeting the relief operation costs):

The Gujarat state branch spent CHF 6,591 during the flood relief operation – the branch distributed about eight tonnes of bleaching powder and 200,000 chlorine tablets in the affected areas and assisted the government in its search, rescue and relief operation by providing volunteers and boats. The state branch coordinated its relief efforts with those of the government in an attempt to avoid duplication of interventions. For instance, instead of setting up new camps, the state branch served ready made food to affected people in most of the established government camps, providing aid wherever gaps existed.

The Andhra Pradesh state branch spent CHF 5,546 on the procurement and distribution of bleaching powder and chlorine tablets in the areas with the most severe needs.

**Table 3: Expenditure incurred by the Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh state branches**

Item	Cost	
	In INR	In CHF
<b>Gujarat</b>		
Local Purchase of food, bleaching powder/chlorine tablets	62,893	1,771
Transportation of relief materials	38,100	1,073
Boat hiring charges	4,400	124
Labour charges during relief operation	33,964	956
Advertisement/publicity	4,200	118
Vehicle Expenses (fuel/repair)	81,972	2,308
Other administrative expenditures	29,030	818
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
Purchase of bleaching powder (8 tonnes)	196,915	5,546

Purchase of chlorine tablets (200,000 tablets)		
Operation cost		

**3. Procurement of 2,000 family packs for replenishment of disaster preparedness (DP) stock at the IRCS regional warehouse at Bahadurgarh in the state of Haryana:**

Out of the total number (10,000) of family packs released by the IRCS national headquarters to the four affected states, 2,000 family packs were replenished from the available DREF money, while the remaining items were covered by the IRCS national headquarters' own resources.

Details of the DREF expenditure are given in the attached financial report. The IRCS followed the standard Federation guidelines by forming a procurement committee consisting of five people representing the national society, the Federation (administration, logistics and finance) and the Secretariat in Geneva. Also on the committee was the tsunami recovery coordinator as this procurement committee was jointly carrying out tsunami and DREF procurement. The procurement for DREF was completed in 45 days.

**Table 4: Details of the replenished DP stock (2,000 family packs)**

Family pack Items	Quantity	Cost (CHF)
Plastic buckets with lid	2,000	40,755.67
Men's clothing item	2,000	
Towels	2,000	
Women's clothing item	2,000	
Bed sheets	2,000	
Cotton blankets	2,000	
Kitchen utensils	2,000	
Mosquito nets	4,000	22,118.60
3 <sup>rd</sup> party inspection cost		504.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>63,379.12</b>

Note: The specific items distributed in the family packs differed in some states, based on the needs identified by the respective state branches.

**4. Operational costs**

**a) Flood assessment in Andhra Pradesh (which cost CHF 2,637.81)**

The IRCS national headquarters commissioned a rapid flood assessment study in Andhra Pradesh, jointly with the Federation disaster management team, from 21-24 August 2006. The team consisted of the IRCS disaster preparedness (DP) coordinator, the disaster management coordinator (Andhra Pradesh state branch), the DP/disaster response manager (Federation's India office) and the regional disaster response delegate (South Asia regional delegation).



**Assessment being carried out in Andhra Pradesh**

The assessment team visited the two worst affected districts of East Godavari and Khamam and identified that people living in the river islands of East Godavari district were the worst affected. After carrying out the assessment and taking into account the resources available with the IRCS, the team recommended that non-food family packs should be distributed to the affected population. In Khamam district, where malaria is prevalent and chikungunya fever increased among the dominant tribal population in the Bhadrachalam sub-division after the flood, the team recommended mosquito nets and organization of health camps in the area to control vector-borne diseases.

**b) Deployment of three water purification units and a four-member technical team in Gujarat**

In response to the Gujarat state branch's request, the IRCS national headquarters deployed three water purification units from Tamil Nadu to Surat city in Gujarat. Two units were installed in the flood-affected wards of the city (Amroli and Purnagam) inhabited by lower income group communities. The third unit was damaged and returned to the Bahadurgarh warehouse for repair. The other two units provided water for around 750,000 people per day. Surat Municipal Corporation bore the operational cost of the unit in Amroli,

## India: DREF Bulletin on floods; Final report

installed a 5,000 litre capacity water tank for smoother operation and arranged a tanker for supply of water to people in nearby villages. After completion of the relief operation, the units are now back in the Viramgam regional warehouse.

A four-member technical team, consisting of the IRCS disaster management coordinator, coordinator of the IRCS regional warehouse in Kolkata and two supporting staff (one plumber and one fitter), was deployed for 12 days to install and operate these units. During their stay, the team also oriented the community volunteers at the installation sites, including municipal staff, IRCS volunteers and branch staff, on the operation and maintenance of these units.

### IRCS supported flood operation

#### 1. Gujarat

The state of Gujarat was one of the worst affected among the four DREF operated states. The Gujarat state branch conducted rescue, relief and health care services and was able to cover 14 out of the 16 affected districts. The branch was able to collect a huge amount of resources, in cash and in kind, from private and government sources to assist the affected people. The cost of the whole operation amounted to CHF 296,496.

In Surat district, the state branch hired three boats to rescue people, transport the sick and shift bodies. In addition, on the request of the state government, the IRCS was also involved in the collection and cremation of unclaimed bodies.

The state branch staff, with the help of the state level disaster response team, conducted an assessment in affected areas. Based on the assessment report, a detailed relief operation plan was prepared. The relief items were distributed immediately among the affected population and included 125,000 food packets (dry and cooked food, as well as vegetables), 150,000 water pouches, medicines, clothes, utensils and about 20,000 chlorine tablets. The state branch also distributed 1,300 family kits (comprising kitchen sets, bed sheets, towels and clothing items) in seven districts. The non-affected district branches collected relief material (including food, water pouches, medicines and milk) worth CHF 29,985 and distributed these in the affected areas.



Relief items being distributed to people affected by floods in Gujarat

The IRCS also provided services like free medical check-ups, including free medicines and ambulance services. In addition various prevention measures were undertaken including random checking and distribution of disinfectants. Mobile medical teams were formed and dispatched to the affected districts and each team was able to check 250-300 patients per day. Six medical camps were also organized in various parts of Surat city where affected people were treated for minor ailments and injuries. On an average, 150-200 patients were treated in each of these camps. These camps were also used as a platform to disseminate information in the community about waterborne diseases and necessary precautions to be taken against them. Three ambulances were used for the relief operation.

#### 2. Maharashtra

Besides Mumbai city and its surrounding suburbs, seven districts in the state were badly affected. Though the government had played a major role in evacuating people, organizing and managing relief camps, the Maharashtra state branch of the IRCS and respective district branches played a key role in rescuing marooned people, running relief camps and distributing food, water pouches, milk packets, medicines and non-food family packs (containing kitchen sets and blankets) to the affected people.

The state branch distributed 4,600 family packs from its pre-positioned DP stock in four districts. It also provided CHF 1,909 to three districts (Yavatmal, Solapur and Kolhapur) for the purchase of basic medicines

## India: DREF Bulletin on floods; Final report

and hygiene items and an additional CHF 1,979 to Yavatmal and Solapur districts for the distribution of food grains in the affected areas.

### 3. Andhra Pradesh

Heavy rainfall in the upper catchments of the Godavari river and the release of water into the Kaveri river from dams in Maharashtra resulted in unprecedented floods in 16 out of 23 districts of the state. The Andhra Pradesh state branch undertook a relief operation by gathering together resources, including from private companies who have a steady relationship with the branch.

The district branches also collected resources locally and were actively involved in the rescue and relief operation, including organizing health camps and distributing food packets in the affected areas. The IRCS branches in the non-affected districts of the state supported the affected branches by providing volunteers, food, medicines and ambulances.

**Table 5: Relief material distributed by the Andhra Pradesh state branch in the worst affected districts**

Items	Adilabad	Nizamabad	Srikakulam	Hyderabad	Khamam	East Godavari
Blankets	250	250			200	350 (West Godavari 500 blankets)
Bed sheets			200	36	150	150
Kitchen sets				36		
Mosquito nets			200		200	200
Men's clothing	250	250		50	200	350
Tarpaulin sheets	100	100	100		300	300
T-shirts				20		
Women's clothing	250	250		50	200	350
Children's clothing			200			
Batteries			100			
Torch lights			50			
Medicines					2 cartons	

### 4. Chattisgarh

The state branch worked in the conflict affected tribal districts of Dantewada and Bastar, which were affected by the floods. The local branch of the IRCS provided relief material (kitchen sets, tarpaulin sheets, clothes, utensils, food grains and essential medicines) to the affected population. In Dantewada district, about 4,969 families in 236 villages were affected, out of which about 1,000 families received clothes, utensils and rice from the local branch.

About 200 people were affected in Rajnandgaon district and were given clothes, tarpaulin sheets and food packets, in coordination with other NGOs.

In addition, the IRCS national headquarters released a number of relief materials to the state branches in the four worst affected states.

**Table 6: Relief materials provided by the IRCS national headquarters to the four flood-affected states**

Relief items	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Chattisgarh	Maharashtra	Total quantity
Cotton blankets	2,780	1,000	6,500	500	10,780
Woollen blankets	2,000	0	1,500	0	3,500
Women's clothing item	2,000	2,000	1,500	500	6,000
Men's clothing item	0	1,500	1,500	500	3,500
Towels	0	2,500	0	500	3,000
Bed sheets	0	2,500	5,000	0	7,500

## India: DREF Bulletin on floods; Final report

Mosquito nets	0	0	5,000	500	5,500
Buckets	0	2,000	1,500	500	4,000
Buckets with lid	0	500	0	0	500
Lanterns	500	0	0	0	500
Kitchen sets	2,000	2,000	1,500	500	6,000
Tarpaulin sheets	200 rolls	0	0	0	200 rolls
Plastic sheets	0	500 pieces	0	500 pieces	1,000 pieces
Assorted clothes	3,500 pieces	0	0	0	3,500 pieces

### Impact

Despite the provision of relief material and other services by the IRCS national headquarters to the four state branches, the proportion of response from the state branches has been much higher than that of the headquarters. During this operation, the state branches demonstrated an equal competence in garnering resources locally and from their own sources. Further, coordination between the branches was strengthened to a large extent through support from the non-affected IRCS branches. This shows that the capacity building initiatives of the IRCS, under its disaster management, health and branch development programmes, have had an impact.

At the national level, the launching of an emergency control room at the IRCS national headquarters, preparation and dissemination of situation reports and participation in inter agency coordination meetings and sharing of information has strengthened coordination and enabled the response and relief operation to be effective, without any overlapping or duplication.

In Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, the distribution of chlorine tablets and bleaching powder on a need basis to the affected districts helped to control the spread of water borne diseases.

The state and district branches also worked in close coordination with the government, as can be seen from the joint rescue operations, the cremation of unclaimed bodies by the IRCS in Gujarat (at the request of the local government) and the involvement of the Andhra Pradesh branch in planning and executing relief operations in the state. This establishes the trust the public and the government have in the IRCS and in the principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

### Constraints

In Andhra Pradesh, the district administration had requested for IRCS support in providing temporary shelters to people living on the river islands in East Godavari district, whose houses had been washed away in the floods. However, due to funding constraints, the IRCS could not contribute much towards this and had to limit its intervention to the distribution of non-food family packs to the affected community in this area.

Since the supply of clean drinking water is a primary need in a flood situation, the state branches requested the IRCS national headquarters to deploy water and sanitation units in the affected areas to prevent and control water borne diseases. However, due to the limited number of units available, it was impossible to deploy units in all the affected areas. The inability to use the third unit, which was damaged and had to be returned for repair, had an adverse affect on the water supply plan of the state branch.

**[Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page](#)**

## How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

### The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

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

- In India: Indian Red Cross Society, Dr. S P Agarwal (Secretary General), email: [spagarwalsg@indianredcross.org](mailto:spagarwalsg@indianredcross.org), phone: +91.11.2371.6424, fax: +91.11.2371.7454
- In India: India Delegation, Mr. Mohamed Babiker (Head of India Office), email: [mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org](mailto:mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org), phone: +91.11.2332.4203, fax: +91.11.2332.4235
- In India: South Asia Regional Delegation, Ms. Anitta Underlin (Head of Regional Delegation), email: [anitta.underlin@ifrc.org](mailto:anitta.underlin@ifrc.org), phone: +91.11.2411.1125, fax: +91.11.2411.1128
- In Geneva: Asia Pacific Department, Hiroto Oyama (Regional Officer), email: [hiroto.oyama@ifrc.org](mailto:hiroto.oyama@ifrc.org), phone: +41.22.730.4273, fax: +41.22.733.0395 or Nelly Khrabrava (Senior Assistant), email: [nelly.khrabrava@ifrc.org](mailto:nelly.khrabrava@ifrc.org), phone: +41.22.730.4306, fax: +41.22.733.0395

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRIN001 - INDIA: FLOODS

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/8-2006/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/8-2006/11
Appeal	MDRIN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		100,000				100,000
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
<i>DREF</i>		82,532				82,532
<i>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or</i>		82,532				82,532
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		82,532				82,532
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		82,532				82,532

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>C. Income</b>		82,532				82,532
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-82,532				-82,532
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		0				0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRIN001 - INDIA: FLOODS

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/8-2006/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/8-2006/11
Appeal	MDRIN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>100,000</b>					<b>100,000</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Clothing & textiles			22,119			22,119	-22,119	
Food	10,000		1,226			1,226	8,774	
Water & Sanitation			6,025			6,025	-6,025	
Medical & First Aid	3,000						3,000	
Other Supplies & Services	62,000		40,756			40,756	21,244	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>75,000</b>		<b>70,125</b>			<b>70,125</b>	<b>4,875</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	10,500		505			505	9,995	
Transport & Vehicle Costs			2,729			2,729	-2,729	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>10,500</b>		<b>3,234</b>			<b>3,234</b>	<b>7,266</b>	
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
National Staff			436			436	-436	
National Society Staff			399			399	-399	
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>			<b>835</b>			<b>835</b>	<b>-835</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	8,000		2,638			2,638	5,362	
Information & Public Relation			27			27	-27	
Office Costs			161			161	-161	
Communications			131			131	-131	
Other General Expenses			16			16	-16	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>8,000</b>		<b>2,973</b>			<b>2,973</b>	<b>5,027</b>	
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	6,500		5,365			5,365	1,135	
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>6,500</b>		<b>5,365</b>			<b>5,365</b>	<b>1,135</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>100,000</b>		<b>82,532</b>			<b>82,532</b>	<b>17,468</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>17,468</b>			<b>17,468</b>		

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRIN001 - INDIA: FLOODS

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/8-2006/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/8-2006/11
Appeal	MDRIN001
Budget	APPEAL

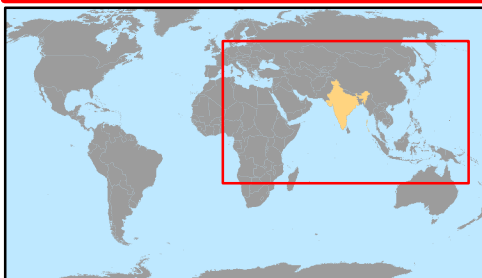
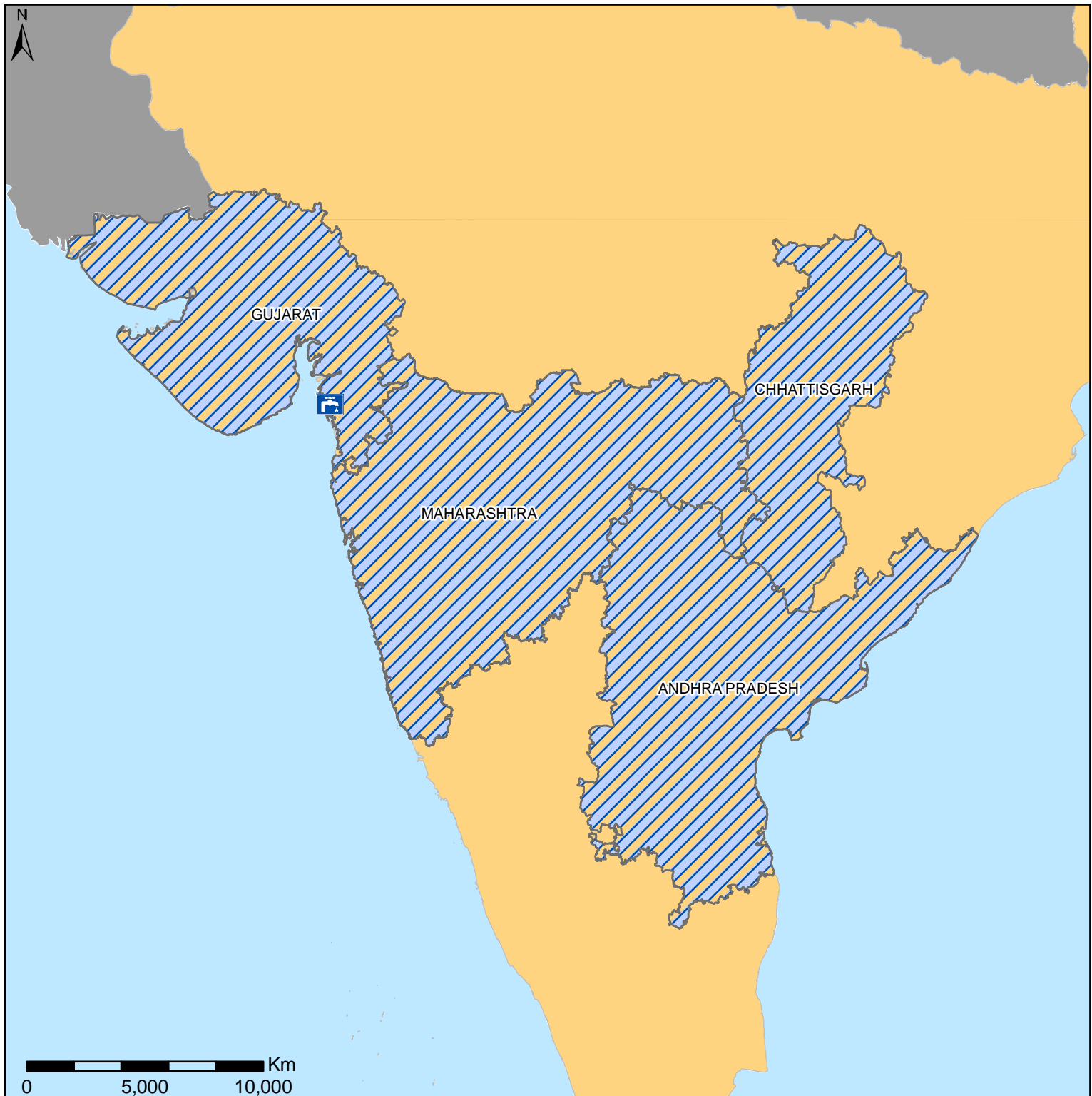
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)



**IV. Project Details**

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
<b>Disaster Management</b>							
PIN007	India-Floods 2006 (ME)	0	82,532	-82,532	0	100,000	17,468
<b>Sub-Total Disaster Management</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>82,532</b>	<b>-82,532</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>17,468</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>INDIA: FLOODS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,532</b>	<b>-82,532</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>17,468</b>



# India: Floods



-  Surat city
-  Worst affected states

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources  
ESRI  
GIST  
Federation