

FINAL REPORT



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

3 May 2006

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 over 183 countries.

In Brief

Request for assistance no. 16/04; Final Report; Period covered: 27 July 2004 to 30 October 2005;

Final request for assistance coverage: 99.7%.

(Click here to go directly to the attached Final Financial Report).

Request for assistance history:

- Launched on 27 July 2004 for CHF 2,982,000 (USD 2,352,706 or EUR 1,929,189) for ten months to assist 250,000 beneficiaries.
- Operations update 7 reduced the number of beneficiaries to 200,000 due to low donor response and delays in implementation which led to a change in the vulnerability of targeted beneficiaries.
- Operations Update 8 extended the operational period by three months to 31 August 2005.
- Operations update 9 revised the budget down to CHF 2,034,911 and extended the operation timeframe by another two months to 31 October 2005.
- Operations update 10 marked the closing of the operation, with remaining mitigation activities being transferred to the annual disaster management programme.
- This Final Report replaces the Interim Final Report posted on 22 February 2006 as the reallocation of the remaining balance to the annual programme is complete. Please refer to the attached Final Financial Report.

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [India Annual Appeal 05AA047](#), [South Asia Regional Appeal 05AA051](#), [Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action 2005-2010](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Indian Red Cross Society: S. P. Agarwal (secretary-general); email: spagarwal@indianredcross.org; Phone: +91.11.2371.6424; Fax: +91.11.2371.7454;
- Federation country delegation in India: Jim Dawe (acting head of delegation); email: jim.dawe@ifrc.org; Phone: +91.11.2332.4203; Fax: +91.11.2332.423
- Federation regional delegation in India: Bob McKerrow (head of regional delegation); email: bob.mckerrow@ifrc.org; Phone: +91.11.2411.1125
- Federation Secretariat in Geneva: Jagan Chapagain (regional officer, Asia Pacific department); email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.4316; Fax: +41.22.733.0395 or Nelly Khrabraya (regional officer, Asia Pacific department); email: nelly.khrabraya@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.4306; Fax: +41.22.733.0395

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>

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

Background and Summary

The north-eastern Indian states of Assam and Bihar were severely affected by heavy flooding in June/July 2004 as a result of the monsoon. More than 30 million people were affected and infrastructure and crops suffered severe and significant damage. For details on affected districts in Assam and Bihar, please click here for the [attached map](#).

As the disaster situation emerged there was coordination through all levels from district branches to state branches to national headquarters. The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) was involved in coordination meetings in the affected areas held by government and non-government organisations. National disaster response team (NDRT) assessment reports were widely circulated both within the national society and to external actors to help ensure a coordinated response.

As the flood situation emerged in June 2004, local resources and volunteers were mobilized to provide food and basic shelter materials and health care. IRCS staff and volunteers also assisted local authorities with search and rescue operations. NDRT members participated in initial surveys in July and prepared preliminary disaster response situation reports which contributed to the design of the eventual request for assistance plan. Prior to the launch of the request for assistance, the IRCS national headquarters had already initiated the dispatch of 20,000 family packs (10,000 each to Assam and Bihar).

Media were updated on IRCS activities via information collated at the national headquarters disaster management centres. Three information bulletins (one India-specific and two regional) were written and posted on the Federation website (www.ifrc.org).

On 27 July 2004, the IRCS and the Federation launched an international request for assistance, seeking to assist 250,000 beneficiaries with food and non-food relief items. The operation included a disaster mitigation component, aiming at improving local capacities to cope with this recurring disaster. In the course of the operation, the number of beneficiaries was revised to 200,000 people, due to re-assessed needs in Assam. This followed initial delays in the distribution of relief items because of inaccessibility to some areas in the state.

The emergency phase of the operation was completed in approximately five months (see operations update 8) assisting 37,350 families (approximately 186,750 people) with emergency relief (food and non-food items). In addition to assistance provided through this request for assistance, approximately 300,000 received some form of health care from various Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) district branches in the two states. Clean drinking water was provided by the IRCS to the affected population. One of the main achievements of this operation was that over 500 volunteers were trained in disaster response.

Exchange of disaster management coordinators and deployment of NDRT (national disaster response team) members to assist state branches during disasters in the affected areas for relief distribution, operation coordination and reporting were positive developments. On the medical front, the state branches were quite successful in mobilizing local resources to the extent that Bihar did not need any support from the IRCS national headquarters and Assam was able to support the local authorities in terms of medical needs.

The response covered all areas of flood relief - food, non-food, medical needs, and mitigation components including replenishment of disaster preparedness stocks. There were delays in implementation due to various internal and external reasons, but ultimately the objectives were achieved.

Conducting a participatory action learning study (PAL) with support from the British Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross was an excellent information-sharing initiative. A significant output of the study was increasing the awareness of the IRCS of its previous flood relief operations; areas of improvement in this operation and



In Bihar, the distribution of family kits is well received by the affected families.

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operational/planning aspects which need to be worked on. The study was widely shared by the national society with donors and other stakeholders.

One of the major constraints was the initial lack of adequate funding. This led to a decrease in the targeted number of beneficiaries. Secondly, the security situation in Assam deteriorated considerably leading to limited accessibility in affected areas of Assam. Another hindrance during the operation was a high turnover of senior staff in the national society which led to decision making and implementation delays including slow replenishment of disaster preparedness stock. The delays were exacerbated by the 2005 monsoon creating problems for progressing with construction activities due to poor ground conditions.

The planned mitigation activities (which had been revised from the original request for assistance – see operations update 9) were not able to be completed within the extended operational timeframe. A long transition period following the leadership change in the IRCS during the reporting period caused significant administrative delays in the transfer of funds from national headquarters to branches. The delays combined with the arrival of the annual monsoon season meant little progress was made.

The remaining balance of CHF 234,882 has been successfully reallocated to the Federation-supported disaster management programme in India (please refer to attached final financial report). Progress on activities funded by the balance transfer will be reflected in the regular Federation's programme updates of India appeal 2006-2007.

Coordination

The IRCS leadership is in regular contact with the affected state branches and shares necessary information with various partners, including the Federation. The disaster management department plays a crucial role in keeping the coordination mechanism functioning effectively by working closely with counterparts from the Federation. A task force, established by the IRCS and the Federation India Delegation, is coordinating operations with the state branches and other humanitarian organizations.

The IRCS and the Federation are active members of the Sphere India Initiative (<http://www.sphereproject.org/practice/india.htm>) as managing body members. The IRCS state and district branches are actively participating in their respective coordinating forums.

Good coordination was initiated with the Indian government such as the health department, relief commissioners and deputy commissioners at various levels during the assessment and initial operational response. Daily situation reports were shared among partners initially and later the Federation reporting standards were met.

An inter-agency coordination forum has been established in Bihar state including representatives from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), CARE, Oxfam, Action-aid, and other local NGOs and the IRCS Bihar state branch.

A new initiative was launched during the operation called the participative action learning study which was undertaken by representatives from the Federation, IRCS national headquarters, the Federation regional delegation and a British Red Cross representative. The Finish Red Cross also supported the initiative technically. This study was documented and widely circulated among the Red Cross partners and presented a good picture of the national society. The study was completed in December 2004. It contains an assessment of the effectiveness of earlier disaster preparedness and mitigation programmes in the affected region. In addition, it provides a set of recommendations for the improvement of local capacities for effective response in disasters.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

The needs of the operation were shelter, food, family kits, health and hygiene, water and sanitation and long-term needs (mitigation component).

The relief distribution has been completed, as indicated in the table below:

Type of assistance	Target in Bihar	Distribution in Bihar (9 districts)	Target in Assam (12 districts)	Distribution in Assam
Non-food family	30,000	30,000	10,000	7,350*

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packs				
Food family packs	30,000	30,000	n/a	n/a
Shelter	30,000	30,000	10,000	7,350*

*The remaining 2,650 have been kept as a disaster preparedness stock at the IRCS Assam state branch.

There was no need to use funds budgeted for the procurement of medical supplies for health clinics in Bihar. The state branch mobilized local resources, raised enough funds (CHF 171,485) and received in-kind donations (including medicines worth CHF 75,000 from medical associations and pharmacies) to meet these requirements.

Considerable delays in the deployment of six mobile medical units in Assam had forced the IRCS to reconsider the relevance of the deployment at a later stage. Thanks to an improved health situation, this activity was cancelled altogether. Over 300,000 people received some form of health assistance from the various Red Cross district branches.

As a result of efficient local response in health and care in Bihar and the cancellation of the deployment of the mobile medical units in Assam, the planned health, hygiene, water and sanitation components were removed.

Operational goal: to meet the urgent needs of the 50,000 worst affected families in Assam and Bihar for food, shelter, family packs and medical services, to ensure improved quality of water over a period of four months and prepare to meet the longer-term needs through necessary capacity building and disaster mitigation initiatives over a further period of six months after the emergency phase.

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items):

Objective 1: 50,000 flood affected families to receive shelter materials within one and a half months (later revised down to 40,000 affected families)

Achievements: A total of 37,250 families received plastic sheeting. In Bihar, the distribution to 30,000 families was completed while in Assam 7,350 sheets (5m x 4m) were distributed and 2,650 were maintained as disaster preparedness stock.

The original goal of completing the distribution within one-and-a-half months was not met, with distributions taking over five months to finalize for various reasons. Lengthy procurement processes and truck strikes delaying packaging materials impeded implementation. It was decided to distribute shelter materials as part of a family pack. There were however often delays in assembling all items for each pack, delaying the final distribution. Due to the large numbers of targeted beneficiaries, the decision was made to assemble all items and do one-off distributions, rather than multiple distributions of various items which would have been logistically very difficult.

Objective 2: 30, 000 flood affected families to receive supplementary food items and family packs in Bihar over a period of one and a half months.

The distribution of 30,000 food and non-food family packs was completed in Bihar. The food packs consisted of 20 kg of beaten rice, 5 kg of pulses and 2 kg of jaggery (sugar cane product). The non-food pack contained a kitchen set (20 pieces), a bucket, a dhoti (men's clothing), a sari (women's clothing), a cotton blanket, a towel, a bed sheet, two mosquito nets (single bed), six candles, two match boxes and two high-density polythene (HDPE) bag for packing.

District branch	No. villages covered	Number of families
Sitamarhi	55	4000
Sharsha	19	1000
Sheohar	33	2020
East Champaran	50	3500
Muzaffarpur	61	4000
Madhubani	22	3500
Samastipur	65	4000
Darbhanga	46	3500
Khagaria	60	2000
West Champaran	53	2480
Total	464	30,000

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Objective 3: 20,000 flood affected families to receive family kits in Assam over a period of one and a half months (later revised down to 10,000 families)

Due to a marked improvement in the situation in Assam (due in part to the passage of time because of delays in distribution), the number of beneficiaries was revised to 10,000 families instead of the previously planned 20,000. Some district branches found it difficult to revise the beneficiary lists and excluded some families from them. Consequently, towards the end of the distribution, 2,650 family packs were not collected by the district/*taluka* branches. These are being maintained at the branch in Assam as disaster preparedness stock. Each family pack consisted of a kitchen set (20 pieces), one bucket, one *dhoti* (men's clothing), one *sari* (women's clothing), one cotton blanket, one towel, one bed sheet, two mosquito nets (single bed).



The IRCS targeted the most vulnerable (including many elderly people) for relief distribution. All recipients were issued distribution cards to guarantee they received the relief items.

District	Family Packs
Dhubri	1000
Nagaon	750
Kamrup	950
Barpeta	500
Cachar	500
Morigaon	500
Goalpara	500
Darrang	500
Bongaigaon	500
Nalbari	500
Lakhimpur	500
Hailakandi	1000
Dhemaji	700
Majuli	350
Dibrugarh	300
Golaghat	350
Sivsagar	400
Tinsukhia	200
Total	10,000

Impact

The provision of plastic sheeting provided basic shelter from the elements for affected people and their belongings. The floods had also robbed people of their ability to earn a living and the provision of food and basic household items assisted beneficiaries in coping during a period of being highly vulnerable. Because beneficiaries were receiving food they were able to utilize their energies on other elements of their recovery. The distribution at the end of the chain in the distribution centres was assisted by the various items being pre-packaged at the state branches.

The items selected for the relief packages were decided upon in consultation with affected people and taking into account what the government was providing. The IRCS was among the first organisations to be able to respond. The pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stocks aided this ability to respond rapidly.

Health, Hygiene, water and sanitation

Objective: 50,000 flood-affected families to receive preventive and curative health services through mobile and static health clinics for a period of four months. (It was proposed to run six mobile medical units in Assam for a period of four months in the worst affected districts. In Bihar, the existing Red Cross clinics/material and child health care centre capacity would be strengthened through emergency medical supplies).

Achievements

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The Bihar state branch raised CHF 171,485 in cash and mobilized medicines worth CHF 75,000 from the medical association and various pharmacies. This excellent local response was sufficient to meet with the required capacity of the Red Cross clinics. As a result, the needs of the health clinics in Bihar were met through locally mobilized resources.

Upon review of the needs in Assam, the IRCS decided to cancel the planned activity of deploying six mobile medical units in Assam. The initial planned deployment was delayed due to inaccessibility to badly affected areas. The deployment was further postponed due to the deteriorated security situation in Assam during August 2004. A series of bomb blasts and civil disturbances hit the state in the latter half of August. By the time the mobile medical units could be deployed, the health situation in targeted areas had improved markedly. Information collected by the ministry of health indicated that mobilization of the units was not required.

The original health, hygiene and water sanitation component of the operation was removed as outlined in operations update 6 published on 5 November 2004.

Impact

Over 300,000 people have received some form of medical assistance from the various Red Cross branches in Bihar. Close coordination with the authorities and ongoing monitoring of needs prevented gaps or duplications. As a result of concerted efforts of the IRCS, government and other agencies, there were no major outbreaks of flood-related illnesses or disease among the affected population.

Disaster Mitigation and Capacity Building

Objective 1: One flood platform with five raised tube wells and five raised latrines to be constructed at a selected site in a flood-prone area of Assam over a period of six months after the emergency phase.

A flood platform will be constructed on a secure site above the flood water level with overhead shelter for humans and cattle, with five hand tube wells and five toilet blocks.

Achievements:

The mitigation component did not progress as planned due to various delays and external factors. A long transition following the leadership change in the IRCS in 2005 caused significant administrative delays in the transfer of funds from national headquarters to the branch. In addition, the arrival of the 2005 monsoon season, meant conditions were not conducive to construction proceeding. A decision was made to amend this objective to construction of 20 tube wells in public buildings. This did not proceed due to the continued administrative delays.

As outlined in operation update 10, the objective was cancelled and the construction of a raised platform (with five toilets and five hand tube wells) has been shifted to the disaster management programme under India annual appeal. Construction has commenced and it is expected to be completed in February 2006.

The communities surrounding the platform will be responsible for its maintenance. A local committee will be formed and oriented on the usage and maintenance of the platform by the IRCS Assam branch. The Assam branch will supervise the structure.

Outside of this request for assistance, the Assam Branch made all the necessary arrangements for constructing the raised platform including identification of land and gaining the allotment of the site free of charge from the government. The branch has come up with a revenue-earning scheme of digging a small lake for fishing. During non-flood periods the platform will be used for other IRCS and community activities.

Impact

As the activities have not been completed, there is no impact to report. However, similar mitigation activities in the 2002 floods response proved very effective. Not only will the raised platform provide refuge during times of flood, it is a community resource for other activities such as social gatherings and IRCS trainings. Past experience has shown that strong community participation relating to the construction and maintenance of the platform leads to good use and upkeep of the facility.

Objective 2: Thirty raised tube wells to be constructed in the most affected districts of Bihar.

Achievements:

Raised tube wells such as this one in Bihar are proven reliable sources of clean water in times of flood

This objective is now being conducted under the IRCS annual disaster management programme. The groundwork (including site selection, gaining necessary approvals from the government and most importantly, feasibility of the raised tube-well for each site) for the raised tube wells had been done by the branch. Thirty-seven of a planned 70 tube wells have been constructed by the branch from local resources. The branch will be reimbursed by the IRCS national headquarters for these expenses. The construction of the raised tube wells are planned for the districts of Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, East Champaran and West Champaran.

The wells will be handed over to the community and they will be responsible for their maintenance and security. From previous experience in other operations, the provision of raised tube wells is highly effective in providing clean drinking water during times of flood.

Impact

As this activity was not completed under the operational timeframe, there is not impact to report. However, raised tube wells constructed under the 2002 floods operation showed that impact is significant.

Most of these wells remain functional even in times of extreme flooding, providing vital clean drinking water to affected communities. The wells promote social integration and harmony as communities come together in times of need to use the facilities. There have been quite a few examples where the community has taken initiatives in repairing these tube wells.

Objective 3: Disaster response capacity of the Indian Red Cross in flood-prone to be further improved through lessons learned and documentation.

Achievements

A participatory action learning team of four members visited the flood-affected areas of Bihar and Assam to conduct a real-time study of the IRCS ongoing flood relief operation. The team was comprised of an external team leader, a Federation India delegation representative, an IRCS NHQ staff member and a state branch disaster management coordinator. A wide range of information-gathering techniques was used such as interviews, workshops and focus groups. The team talked with the IRCS NHQ, state and district branch leadership, volunteers and staff. Meetings were held with diverse groups of people in 19 different communities of the flood-affected districts in both the states. The team also met with state and district officials and representatives from agencies and NGOs involved in the emergency flood operations.

The main objectives of the study were to assess the extent to which previous investments in disaster preparedness have increased IRCS and community capacity and community capacity to respond and cope with disasters; to capture lessons learned and to develop recommendations for the developments of future community-level disaster preparedness programmes with integrated branch development components to reduce vulnerability. The study also gathered material suitable for external promotion and fund raising and to feed best practises to stakeholders.

Lessons learned workshops were carried out at the state and national levels in which over 100 people from the IRCS national headquarters, state and district branches participated. Findings of these meetings are available to partners on request to the IRCS.

Findings of this report were utilised while preparing the Indian Red Cross Annual Appeal 2006/07. The report findings have also helped the Bihar and Assam branches focus on areas where improvement is required. Findings were incorporated into the Assam branch disaster management structure which was finalised following the flood operation. This includes plans for a fully equipped disaster management centre to assist with coordination and enhancement of the ability to respond rapidly.

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The Bihar state branch has undertaken several disaster preparedness and capacity building trainings and established a state disaster response team. The Bihar branch has applied for funding under the DFID-supported disaster risk reduction programme.

Among key issues raised in the participatory action learning study was the need for community participation in preparedness and response activities. The value of community participation is recognised by the IRCS and is a vital element of its disaster management planning.

Impact

The IRCS Bihar state branch conducted for the first time two disaster preparedness capacity building (DPCB) workshops with emphasis on organizational development and humanitarian values along with such issues as resource mobilization and volunteer management. All the above issues were handled in an integrated manner.

These DPCB workshops were followed by state disaster response trainings (SDRT) in Bihar during December 2005. Over 30 participants attended the SDRT from all the district branches. Of these, 16 participants were chosen for SDRT. This team is cross-sectoral and gender balanced. These workshops demonstrated active involvement of the district branches and good coordination with local authorities and thus enhanced the image of the IRCS.

While these mitigation activities were taking place, the Assam branch realized the importance of a disaster management structure in the branch. The branch has appointed a disaster management coordinator, a disaster preparedness supervisor and an administrator for the disaster management centre. This newly established structure should improve programme implementation at the branch level and the planned mitigation activities will be completed in due course.

The IRCS Bihar branch also hosted an inter-agency meeting in August 2005. The Federation India delegation disaster management delegate acted as a facilitator. This meeting focused on lessons learnt from previous floods operations and its preparedness measures for the coming monsoon season through the exchange of information on the available resources with each organization. A resource mapping was carried out geographically and sector-wise. This exercise resulted in a clearer picture of preparedness levels among humanitarian organizations in Bihar. Existing gaps were identified along with potential areas for cooperation and complementarities of efforts for effective disaster response.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The operation on the whole was quite highly profiled as it received prominent local media coverage in Bihar and Assam and IRCS signage was displayed at distribution centres. The national society also appointed an information focal point, who was associated with the participatory action learning team. He travelled with the team to Bihar and Orissa and collated information. The strong base of trained volunteers both in Assam and Bihar has provided good access to and engagement of the affected communities throughout the implementation of relief and mitigation activities. The participatory action learning study outlined a number of areas for improvement (see below lessons learnt).

National Society Capacity Building

The IRCS has committed leadership, a well versed disaster management department, a well equipped disaster management centre at national headquarters, mobile disaster units, a fully equipped national disaster response team, disaster preparedness stocks, cyclone shelters and staff and volunteers trained in disaster management.

The Bihar state branch possesses a strong and committed volunteer force trained in first aid. Volunteers enjoy a good rapport and reputation with the public. This group can be quickly mobilized for relief operations. The main branch activities are health care, relief, first aid training and junior Red Cross/Red Cross youth activities. Health care is provided by ten primary health care centres run by voluntary doctors on a regular basis. Sixty-seven volunteers were trained in flood relief as part of this operation. Branch volunteers were mobilized for resource generation in cash and in kind giving them valuable experience in this area.

In Assam 360 volunteers have been trained by the Federation and the IRCS NHQ. The disaster reduction programme funded by the British Department for International Development (DFID) has been operating in Assam since 2001. The state branch has conducted frequent orientation for volunteers disseminating IRCS principles and values. This included relief distribution mechanisms and selection criteria of beneficiaries. The state has appointed a

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disaster management coordinator and is establishing fully equipped disaster management centre located at the state branch.

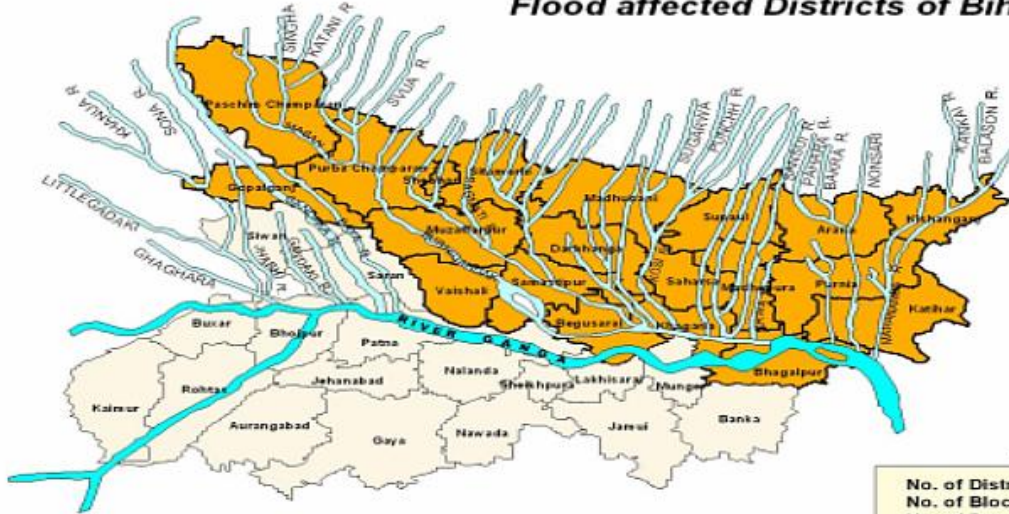
Lessons learned

The participatory action learning study carried out during this operation was a big exercise in terms of learning by the state branches and the IRCS national headquarters. The document produced as an outcome to this study has been very useful and been widely circulated. The report is available from the IRCS on request. Some key findings of the study were:

- Investing in developing disaster response systems, procedures and protocols along with the required dissemination, and staff and volunteer training in their use, leads to a faster and more efficient response. The opposite holds true if these systems are not in place.
- District branches have limited resources and are not in a position to provide all services to all the affected population. They require proper support and planning.
- Tangible community mitigation activities such as the construction of raised platforms and tube wells in temporary shelters enhance community coping skills and thus encouraging and sustaining community participation.
- While there is no doubt that mitigation and community-based disaster preparedness projects are a powerful tool for risk reduction in communities, these initiatives are much more effective if the activities include on ongoing follow up in order to increase the long-term impact of disaster management interventions in participating communities.
- Community-based disaster preparedness programmes strengthen volunteer and community networks as well as improving community relations but require ongoing engagement.
- Integrated programmes (disaster management, health and organizational development) can increase capacity at all levels and help ensure that improved and diverse services are delivered efficiently to the community before, during and after a disaster. However, to implement this type of programming trained volunteers (branch and community) are needed. These volunteers, especially community volunteers, require support and continuous training both for increasing their skill levels and for maintaining their motivation.
- Increased capacity at the branch level allows branches to undertake a wide range of local initiatives that result in a faster and more efficient response during disasters.
- Appropriate coordination, both internal as well as with government, other humanitarian organizations and local communities, increases the capacity to respond efficiently during disaster operations. However the nature of the coordination needs to be well thought out and responsibilities of all parties clearly defined and agreed upon.

[Map and final financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

Flood affected Districts of Bihar- 2004



LEGEND

- Flood affected Districts.
- River Ganga
- Other Rivers

DAMAGE DETAILS

No. of Districts affected : 20
 No. of Blocks affected : 199
 No. of Panchayats affected : 2724
 No. of Villages affected : 9277
 Population affected : 21.176 million
 No. of Human lives lost : 568
 No. of Cattle lives lost : 1915
 No. of Houses damaged : 668714
 Flood affected Area: 4.986 million Hectare.
 Crop damaged: 1.342 million Hectare.



Sources : DMCEI, UNDP Team in Bihar, CWC

Date : 31.07.2004

20 of Bihar's 38 districts were affected by the floods (highlighted in orange)

Flood Affected Districts of Assam-2004



DAMAGE DETAILS

No. of Districts Affected : 27
 No. of Villages affected : 10502
 Population affected : 12.297 million
 No. of Human lives lost : 209
 No. of Cattle lives lost : 8650
 No. of Houses Damaged : 571228
 Flood affected Area: 4.27 million Hect.
 Crop damaged: 1.16 million Hectare.

LEGEND

- Flood Affected District
- Major River
- Tributaries
- Rivers caused flood in 2003

- 1 Brahmaputra
- 2 Buri Diding
- 3 Dibru
- 4 Subansiri
- 5 Jia Bharalu
- 6 Dikhou
- 7 Bhogdai
- 8 Dhansiri
- 9 Kapili
- 10 Kalang
- 11 Puthimari
- 12 Dhansri
- 13 Mara Pagladia
- 14 Manas
- 15 Ale
- 16 Champamati
- 17 Sankosh
- 18 Kulsai
- 19 Langa
- 20 Barak
- 21 Dhaleswari



Sources : RC Office, IMD, CWC and UNDP Team,

Date : 31.07.2004

All of Assam's 27 districts were hit by the 2004 floods

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

INDIA: FLOODS

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2006/3
Appeal	M04EA016
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
Budget (A)		2'034'912				2'034'912
Opening Balance (B)		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Government		191'775				191'775
Austrian Red Cross		53'935				53'935
Belgian Red Cross		341'396				341'396
British Red Cross		113'526				113'526
Canadian Red Cross Society		265'925				265'925
Danish Red Cross		9'312				9'312
Finnish Red Cross		308'200				308'200
Hong Kong Red Cross		21'258				21'258
Irish Government		115'575				115'575
Irish Red Cross Society		93'284				93'284
Japanese Red Cross Society		146'243				146'243
Monaco Red Cross		4'658				4'658
On Line donations		6'338				6'338
Other		0				0
Spanish Red Cross		46'125				46'125
Swedish Red Cross		167'000				167'000
Cash contributions (C1)		1'884'549				1'884'549
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
to India-Disaster Management		-234'882				-234'882
Reallocations (C2)		-234'882				-234'882
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Danish Red Cross		144'706				144'706
Inkind Goods & Transport (C3)		144'706				144'706
Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)		1'794'373				1'794'373
Total Funding (B + C)		1'794'373				1'794'373

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Opening Balance (B)		0				0
Income (C)		1'794'373				1'794'373
Expenditure (D)		-1'794'373				-1'794'373
Closing Balance (B + C + D)		0				0

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2006/3
Appeal	M04EA016
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	
BUDGET (C)		2'034'912					2'034'912	
Supplies								
Shelter	288'284		148'284				148'284	140'000
Clothing & textiles	448'823		449'420				449'420	-597
Food	338'407		338'787				338'787	-380
Water & Sanitation	56'100							56'100
Medical & First Aid			160				160	-160
Utensils & Tools	288'528		288'529				288'529	-1
Other Supplies & Services	166'288		166'289				166'289	-0
Total Supplies	1'586'430		1'391'468				1'391'468	194'962
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	136		136				136	0
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	136		136				136	0
Transport & Storage								
Storage	240'410		182'530				182'530	57'879
Distribution & Monitoring			35'718				35'718	-35'718
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4'218		5'442				5'442	-1'224
Total Transport & Storage	244'628		223'691				223'691	20'937
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegate Benefits	510		510				510	0
Regionally Deployed Staff	38'181							38'181
National Staff			15'507				15'507	-15'507
National Society Staff			21'657				21'657	-21'657
Total Personnel Expenditures	38'691		37'673				37'673	1'018
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	205		205				205	-0
Total Workshops & Training	205		205				205	-0
General Expenditure								
Travel	6'814		6'724				6'724	90
Information & Public Relation	4'213		4'312				4'312	-99
Office Costs	17'994		7'373				7'373	10'621
Communications	2'686		2'832				2'832	-146
Professional Fees	1'462		1'462				1'462	0
Other General Expenses			2'562				2'562	-2'562
Total General Expenditure	33'169		25'264				25'264	7'905
Program Support								
Program Support	131'653		115'936				115'936	15'717
Total Program Support	131'653		115'936				115'936	15'717
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2'034'912		1'794'373				1'794'373	240'538
VARIANCE (C - D)			240'538				240'538	