

DREF operation update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

India: Flash Floods in Leh

DREF operation n° MDRIN005
Update n° 02
6 December 2010

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Period covered by this update: 21 August to 26 November 2010.

Summary: CHF 54,543 (USD 52,476 or EUR 39,516) has been allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the India Red Cross Society (IRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 40,000 beneficiaries. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

To date, out of the total budget of CHF 54,543 (USD 52,476 or EUR 39,516), CHF 38,569.18 (USD 38,631 or EUR 28,964.80) have been utilized.

IRCS deployed a team of staff and volunteers to support the affected population covering needs such as safe drinking water, non-food items and family news service.



Tents provided by Indian Red Cross Society being used by families affected by the flash floods in New Colony near Saboo village. Photo: Indian Red Cross Society.

The Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government contributed funds for the replenishment of this DREF. The other major donor to this DREF is DG ECHO. Details of all donors can be found on: <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

This operation is expected to be implemented over four months, and will therefore be completed by 10 December 2010; a final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation (by 10 March 2011).

The International Federation, on behalf of the Indian Red Cross Society, would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions.

[<click here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

A massive cloudburst occurred in Leh after torrential rains in the intervening night of 5-6 August 2010. The worst hit areas are Leh Bus Stand and nearby Choglamsar village. So far, 196 persons have lost their lives and 200-250 are injured. Five relief camps have been opened in the affected areas.

The following damage was reported due to the flash floods and landslides:

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL) exchange and Bus Stand in Leh town has been completely washed away.
- The Civil hospital and Leh airport was inundated.
- The Nyoma-Leh road was blocked due to heavy mud-slide.
- The Fayang Bridge on the National Highway between Kargil and Leh was washed away, thus disrupting traffic.
- The pumping station was washed away thus, disrupting water supply in Leh township.
- The Cultural Institute of Buddhist Studies was also affected.
- The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) camp was completely washed away.

In response to the flash floods and the devastation caused, the government has taken the following steps:

- Around 6,000 army and paramilitary personnel have been deployed for rescue and relief operations in the affected areas.
- One team consisting of 45 personnel was deployed in Leh along with rescue and relief equipment.
- Medicine from Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, Delhi, have been 10 Qtls to provide rescue and relief operations.
- The disaster management division, MHA, have been provided with five (5) units of INMARSETs to the state government of Jammu and Kashmir, Leh, for emergency communication purpose.

As per the latest updates:

- Road communication has been restored.
- Many initiatives have been taken by the government in view of the coming winter months as the temperature can fall down to -28°C.
- Government allotted plots near Saboo village to those who lost houses in the flash floods.

Coordination and partnerships

IRCS, in its auxiliary role, has been closely coordinating with the central government and district administration. Good coordination mechanism has been established and resources are being shared to optimise their use.

IRCS, along with IFRC, has been keeping all partner national societies and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) informed about the developments on ground.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Progress towards objectives

IRCS deployed a team of three volunteers from the national headquarter which was joined by the six volunteers and staff in Leh. These six people were in the field since the disaster struck and extended all possible support (first aid, family news service and tracing) to the affected population. In total 53 family news service cases have been successfully solved.

After this first deployment, a further three rounds of deployment were made and subsequently representatives of the public health engineering department and staff from the Civil hospital were trained to operate the water treatment units.

The national disaster water and sanitation response team (NDWRT) members deployed in Leh got a good opportunity to demonstrate and enhance their water and sanitation skills. These members shared their field experience with other NDWRT members during a debriefing held at the refresher training in Bahadurgarh warehouse from 16-19 November 2010.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: The immediate needs of at least 1,000 flood-affected families (5,000 beneficiaries) have been met through relief distributions.

Activities planned:

- Detailed need assessment by IRCS and mobilisation of NDWRT.
- Response team (NDWRT) members and volunteers.
- Procurement for replenishment of non-food item (NFI) stocks.
- Dispatch and transportation by IRCS to the distribution sites.
- Storage and distribution of relief items by trained IRCS volunteers and staff.
- Regular detailed monitoring and reporting of distributions.

Progress and impact: During the reporting period, the tents airlifted from Delhi were distributed to the families moved by governmental agencies for resettlement in the New Colony near Saboo village.

The replenishment of kitchen sets and blankets distributed in Leh has just been completed. Procurement of kitchen sets has been completed and the kitchen sets are to be transported from Mumbai to Bahadurgarh. Procurement of blankets has also been completed and are being delivered in Bahadurgarh warehouse.

Challenges: Due to the difficult terrain and landslides, many affected areas have proved to be difficult to access and are or not accessible. IRCS has been coordinating with the government in order to ensure that relief reaches to the most affected and needy people. In addition, the procurement of blankets was delayed, as suppliers did quote but could not send samples for inspection. On receipt of the inspection reports, only can an order be placed with the suppliers

Emergency health, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Objective: The risks to the flood-affected people from waterborne or water and sanitation related diseases are reduced through the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation to population of 40,000 persons.

Activities planned:

- Assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation.
- Deploy water treatment units to Leh, on the basis of the assessment.
- Mobilisation and operationalisation of water purification units in the affected areas to supply potable drinking water to the population of 40,000.
- Establish, treat and distribute safe drinking water to the affected population of 40,000 using the water treatment units.
- Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by IRCS national headquarters and IFRC.

Progress and impact: Three rounds of deployments of the NDWRT members took place in Leh in order to operate and distribute water from the water treatment units. The unit deployed at Choglamsar was shifted to the New Colony as the Choglamsar relief camp was moved in the New Colony area.

NDWRT members trained staff members of Hospital and the public health engineering department on maintenance and operations of the water treatment units so they were able to handover the operation and withdraw. The Deputy Commissioner of Leh recently requested IRCS to continue to operate the water treatment units for one more month. The water treatment unit installed near the relief camp was providing 10,000 litres of water every day while in the hospital it was around 6,000-8,000 litres daily. The water purification units in Leh are being maintained by the district administration and Hospital staff in Leh. All the deployed response team members have been recalled. These units were stationed in Leh until 30 November 2010 as requested by the district administration. So far, no decision has been made on the date for bringing these units back from Leh to Bahadurgarh warehouse.

Replacement fiber and carbon filters for the water treatment unit were donated by Australian Red Cross and sent to Leh from the Kuala Lumpur regional warehouse.

Sanitation was a problem in some areas. Many other non-governmental organisations did install dug pit type toilets and these toilets were used by the population. The IRCS team and its nine members concentrated on the installation of water purification units, and coordination took place with the government for the distribution of non-food items in far flung areas, as well distribution of tents.

Restoring Family Links

Objective: To re-establish broken contact between family and its members due to disaster in Leh.

Activities planned:

1. Registration of tracing request.
2. Tracing of missing person.
3. Exchange of Red Cross Messages.

Progress and impact: IRCS extended its family news services to the people stranded in Leh and their families. All the 53 cases, registered by the IRCS volunteers and staff, were solved in the first 15 days of the disaster.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

A draft of a case study on the Leh flash floods has been prepared which will be printed for wider dissemination. This case study has captured the challenges faced by the agencies involved in the relief operation, IRCS intervention and learnings and impact of the disaster on the affected population. This case study will be added in the curriculum of post graduate diploma course on disaster management being run by IRCS in collaboration with Guru Govind Singh University.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

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; phone: +91.11.2371.6441; fax: +91.11.2371.7454
- International Federation country office in India: John Roche, Head of country office; email: john.roche@ifrc.org; phone: +91.11.2332.4203; fax: +91.11.233.4235

International Federation South Asia Office in Delhi:

- Mr. Azmat Ulla, Head of regional office, email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org, phone: +91 11 2411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128.
- Michael Higginson, Regional programme coordinator; phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org

International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Jagan Chapagain, deputy head of zone office, phone: +603 9207 5700, mobile: +6012 215 3765, email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org
- Drew Strobel, operations coordinator, phone: +603 9 207 5724; mobile: +6012 283 7305, email: drew.strobel@ifrc.org
- Alan Bradbury, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org; phone: +603 9207 5775, fax: +603 2161 0670
Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
- Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +6012 298 9752, fax: +603 2168 8573, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
- Patrick Fuller, acting zone communications manager, mobile: +6012 230 8451, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org

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MDRIN005 - India - Flash Floods in Leh

Appeal Launch Date: 10 aug 10

Appeal Timeframe: 10 aug 10 to 10 nov 10

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/8-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/8-2010/11
Appeal	MDRIN005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	54,543					54,543
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	54,543					54,543
C6. Other Income	54,543					54,543
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	54,543					54,543
D. Total Funding = B + C	54,543					54,543
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	54,543					54,543
E. Expenditure	-15,448					-15,448
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	39,095					39,095

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		54,543					54,543	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles	4,762							4,762
Water & Sanitation	4,762	640				640		4,122
Utensils & Tools	27,643	28				28		27,615
Total Supplies	37,167	668				668		36,498
Transport & Storage								
Storage		39				39		-39
Distribution & Monitoring		479				479		-479
Transport & Vehicle Costs		37				37		-37
Total Transport & Storage		556				556		-556
General Expenditure								
Travel	9,286	12,917				12,917		-3,632
Information & Public Relation		16				16		-16
Office Costs	1,762	50				50		1,712
Communications	3,000	276				276		2,724
Total General Expenditure	14,048	13,260				13,260		788
Programme Support								
Program Support	3,329	943				943		2,386
Total Programme Support	3,329	943				943		2,386
Services								
Services & Recoveries		22				22		-22
Total Services		22				22		-22
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	54,543	15,448				15,448		39,095
VARIANCE (C - D)		39,095				39,095		