



Part-I

Executive Summary

Name of the Project:	Odisha Flood Relief Project.
Implementing Agency:	Committee for Legal Aid to Poor (CLAP)
Legal Project Holder:	Dr. Bikash Das, President, CLAP.
Financial Support:	Plan India
Flood Relief Duration:	16 th September 2011 to 31 st October 2011.
Target Beneficiaries:	0-18 years of children in the identified flood affected areas of Cuttack city and Badamba Block.
Geographical Area of Operation:	4- Urban communities in Cuttack City and 6-Rural communities of Badamba Block of Cuttack District.
Broad Objective:	To provide relief services to children affected by flood in 4-nos of slums of Cuttack city and 6-communities of Badamba Block as an emergency disaster response service to enable children to attain normalcy in life.
Major Activities:	a) Supplementary Feeding for Children b) Decontamination of School Areas and Communities, c) Improvement of Drinking Water and Sanitation, d) Restoration of Health Conditions of Children, e) Return of Reading Atmosphere in the School.
Project Cost:	INR 700,000.00
Direct Beneficiaries:	10 – nos. of Communities. 3.109 nos. of Household. 1,456 number of 6-months to 6 year children. 15.480 number of population.
Activity wise total number of Beneficiaries:	
Supplementary Food for 1456 Children (6 month to 6-years Child) X 6 Days =	8,736
Decontamination of School Areas and Communities:	15,480 number of population.
Improvement of Drinking Water and Sanitation:	15,480 number of population
Restoration of Health Conditions of Children:	1192
Return of Reading Atmosphere in the School:	16 schools and 17 Anganwadi Centres



Part – II

Project Background

Context: In Sept 2011 Orissa witnessed an unprecedented flood, triggered by heavy rain and release of large amount of water from Hirakud Dam. Major rivers including Mahanadi, Brahmani, Kathajodi, Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Bansadhara and Jalaka overflowed with flood-water following heavy downpour triggered by a low pressure causing 19 districts of Orissa marooned and 2.2 million people affected. This flood caused death to 20 persons, 11 persons were swept away, 24,000 families rendered homeless, and crop damage is reported over 1, 48,000 hectares of land.

Flood situation in Orissa further worsened due to the opening of 59 gates of Hirakud dam to discharge excess rain water as around 10.5 lakh cusec of water flowed into Hirakud dam due to unabated rains in Chhattisgarh, water level touched 628.5 ft as against the reservoir level of 630 ft. The districts worst-hit include Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada, Cuttack, Bhadrak and Nayagarh. This flood also created havoc in Western- Orissa districts like Sambalpur, Sonapur and Boudh besides coastal districts. But most surprisingly it also had devastating effects in Bargarh and Jharsuguda, the non-flood prone areas in upstream.

Generally excessive rain in Chhattisgarh and resultant inflow of water was blamed for overflowing of Hirakud but major rivers and tributaries like Tel, IB and Bhedan rivers also contributed substantially to Mahandi floods. The said flood devastated numerous

Location of Odisha in India



Every year coastal Orissa is visited with natural disasters like flood and cyclone due to its exposure to typical geographical existence. The rivers in the coastal region have the characteristics of deltaic rivers. The rivers and the existing escapes are without continuous embankments. The average ground profile and bed slope of rivers varies from 1 in 5000 to 1 in 6000. Therefore flood used to pass over plains and get released to sea with little submergence depths. When the rivers are in spate and there is even little rainfall in the locality, than the protected areas get flooded by local rain water. The problem becomes more acute when the flood arises due to cyclonic storm. Coastal Orissa falls in the path of severe cyclonic storm originating in the Bay of Bengal, so there is concentration of runoff due to heavy rainfall brought in by cyclonic storm in short duration. The unprecedented cyclonic gale, torrential precipitation, high flood, tidal ingress and stagnation cause untold miseries for the people living in coastal Orissa.



Odisha Flood Relief Operation

villages, communities and slums of Odisha. The unprecedented flood disrupted normal life and caused a wide disequilibrium in the life of people broadly due to water logging and consequential confinement of people in deep water.

In the Cuttack district of Orissa, particularly the people living near the riverbank in the urban slums of Cuttack City and villages of Badamba Block had been severely affected by the flood that visited Orissa in September 2011. As a result of that many houses were collapsed leaving marooned victims homeless, cloths were swept away, health surfaced, food and drinking water scarcity was caused and also there were many reported incidents of death caused by snake bite that occurred along with disruption of communication system which together had stranded the lives of people.



In Cuttack city as many as 40 slums had been affected out of which 4-nos were severely affected areas. Similarly, in Badamba Block 8-panchayats have been harshly affected. As happens in most of the disasters, children of these communities were completely overlooked in the process of disaster response services by the Govt. and other Agencies due to non-preparedness to address the needs of children. The marooned victims mostly the children were exposed to human sufferings in various forms due to non-availability of food, adequate shelter, clothing, destruction of educational materials, health related hazards such as diarrhoea, skin infection and cold etc. The situation was further worsened due to non-functioning of schools along with trauma sustained by children due to devastation to which they were exposed.

Flood Response Service: In response to the disaster emergency situation, CLAP has undertaken a project with profound financial support of Plan-India to provide emergency relief services to children affected by flood which visited Orissa in early September 2011. The project served the children of flood affected areas of Cuttack district in two locations: one in an urban area and other in a rural belt. The CLAP identified 4-nos. of urban slums of Cuttack city and 6-nos. of rural communities of Badamba Block. Both the identified locations come under Cuttack district in the State of Orissa. After a thorough assessment of need and requirement of children in a post-flood emergency situation, CLAP planned out following activities which were to be undertaken as a part of flood response service:



- a) Supplementary Feeding for Children,
- b) Decontamination of School Areas and Communities;
- c) Improvement of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- d) Restoration of Health Conditions of Children;
- e) Return of Reading Atmosphere in the School.

Area of Operation: The emergency relief operation of CLAP concentrated in 6-nos of villages of Badamba Block and 4-nos of slums of Cuttack city as the children in these communities were worst affected and also deprived from state-sponsored relief operation due to absence of child centric relief measures. It is pertinent to mention here that the implementing agency that is CLAP has physical presence in these identified location through its different programme units. This emergency relief operation had identified 1500 nos. of children in the age group of 0.6 month to 6-years to serve primarily under the project. Thus the focus was on young children in their early childhood. The number of communities and villages covered under the emergency relief operation are reflected in the following table:

Area covered

Urban Slum Cuttack City	Rural Community Badamba Block
Dhabaleswar Gada. (CMC Slum – Ward No.2)	Nuabandha (Jodum Gram Panchayat)
Brajabiharipur (CMC Slum – Ward No.2)	Bangirsingha (Bangirsingha Gram Panchayat)
Gandhipalli (CMC Slum – Ward No.50)	Gobardhanpur (Gopalpur Gram Panchayat)
Kathajodivihar. (CMC Slum – Ward No.3)	Chandimangla (Gopinathpur Gram Panchayat)
	Sankhamari (Sankhamari Gram Panchayat)
	Satakodia. (Mugagahira Gram Panchayat)



Part – III

Coordination and Implementation

For implementation of the flood relief operation in a strategic manner, a systematic approach was put in place in the beginning of the project by the management of CLAP. In this regard, the management of CLAP had appointed a senior staff of CLAP as Nodal Officer out of its existing staff to oversee the implementation and coordination of relief activities. The Nodal Officer was also given the responsibility to report the progress of implementation to the Management and Plan.

Besides, the Management of CLAP constituted two numbers of Nodes for operation. These nodes were established under the existing programme units called Rural Law Centre in Badamba Block and Urban Law Centre in Cuttack City for coordination of relief work. In addition to this a number of committees such as Procurement Committee, Packaging-Supply Management Committee and Distribution Committee were constituted consisting of personnel of CLAP to carry forward the relief operation with delineated responsibilities which are given below:

- 1. Procurement Committee:** CLAP constituted a Procurement Committee consisting of three members such as Executive Director, General Manager and Manager – Finance and Accounts. The primary responsibility of the Committee was to call quotations, review the quotation and documents, prepare comparative statement and select vendors with proper justifications for procurement of relief materials. It is to be noted that for purpose of purchase of relief materials, one of the member of the committee that is the General Manager of CLAP collected quotations of materials where as the Manager – Finance and Accounts prepared comparative statement. Quotation was obtained in cases of the purchase where the value of materials was more than Rs 5000.00 (Rupees Five Thousands Only). Wherever possible, manufacturer or distributors were contacted and quotations were collected directly from them to procure materials at a low price. Before procurement of relief materials CLAP issued a Purchase Order giving details of quantity, unit rate and total cost of items.



2. **Package and Supply Committee:** This Committee consisted of 4-Members was primarily responsible for storage of materials after procurement and supply management. The Committee after getting Assessment Report from the Nodal Officer prepared required quantities of relief materials of various forms like food materials, medicine, cleaning and sanitation etc for supply to the Nodes. The Committee was entrusted with the responsibility to receive the materials from the vendor/suppliers. The Committee ensured packaging and labelling the relief materials according to the requisition made by the Distribution Committee. Further the Committee also issued materials and maintained Stock Register for record.
3. **Distribution Committee:** The Distribution Committee consisted of two members with Director of Rural Law Centre and Director of Urban Law Centre respectively. They looked after the distribution of relief materials at Rural and Urban Nodes. The Distribution Committee received the materials from the Package and Supply Committee. The materials were distributed through the 4-Urban Committees formed at the level of Urban Slum Areas of Cuttack City and 15-Village Committees in Rural Communities of Badamba Block. Community Organisers appointed by the Distribution Committee handed over the relief materials to the respective Village/Urban Committees for distribution among beneficiaries.

Similarly in other work assignment like cleaning, sanitation, pumping of water, repairing of well and tube-well, organisation of health camp were conducted by the Committees constituted at the level of targeted locations. The Community Organisers collected appropriate acknowledgement receipts and list of beneficiary from the Committee regarding receipt and distribution of relief materials and completion of various other community works.

The daily reporting and overall supervision work rested with the Nodal Officer. The Manager-Finance and Accounts maintained books of Accounts in Tally. The heads of accounts was created based on the activities approved for relief operation. The accounts of expenditure and payment were maintained according to the Financial Management, Control and Procedures developed by the Plan in consultation with CLAP before actual beginning of relief operation.



Part – IV

Approach

1. **Principles Adhered.** Project adhered to the principles of SPEAR (**The Standing Patrol for Emergency Assessment & Response**) Project Humanitarian Charter and Red Cross Code of Conduct. During relief operation the Principles of Red Cross Code of Conduct was strictly followed. Every volunteer and staff involved in the process of relief operation was provided with an orientation about the principles of relief operation.

2. **Environment Friendly:** During relief operation CLAP had given adequate attention to adhere environment friendly approach particularly for using materials for distribution, packaging and labelling etc. In case of packaging of relief materials environment friendly bags were used for distribution of relief materials in place of hazardous polythene bags. Sustainable environment was given due attention through measures like improved sanitation, clearance of garbage and water logging.

Principles of Red Cross Code of Conduct:

1. The humanitarian imperative comes first;
2. Aid is given regardless of the race, creed or nationality of the recipients and without adverse distinction of any kind. Aid priorities are calculated on the basis of need alone;
3. Aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint;
4. We shall endeavor not to be used as an instrument of government foreign policy;
5. We shall respect culture and custom;
6. We shall attempt to build disaster response on local capacities;
7. Ways shall be found to involve program beneficiaries in the management of relief aid;
8. Relief aid must strive to reduce vulnerabilities to future disaster as well as meeting basic needs;
9. We hold ourselves accountable to both those we seek to assist and those from whom we accept resources;
10. In our information, publicity and advertising activities, we shall recognize disaster victims as dignified human beings, not hopeless objects.

3. **Dignity of Flood Affected Person:** During flood operation starting from assessment to social audit work the dignity of every individual was given due



recognition. Adequate arrangements were made to ensure that the affected persons and beneficiaries of relief work do not feel that they are the beneficiaries of charity, compassion or benevolence of any one. Relief materials were handed over to the committees at the community level for distribution in the most dignified manner. Similarly quality of materials was also properly investigated through quality control measures.

4. **Basic Needs:** The relief materials and other activities revolved round the basic need of beneficiaries as identified by them like supplementary feeding, health check up; sanitation; restoration of reading atmosphere in school; supply of water filter to ICDS Centre; Cleaning of community, ICDS Centre, School area and supply of first aid box to ICDS centres etc.
5. **Respect for Culture and Custom:** The relief work was conducted with due recognition and respect to the community culture and custom.
6. **Relief Management:** The Relief Management is conducted by the Village Committee and Urban Committee with members of community people and community stakeholders.



Part – V

Operational Process

In order to serve the children affected by flood, the CLAP had developed an intervention strategy which was primarily child centred in its approach. CLAP had taken all the precautions and followed standardised norms in order to make the relief programme participatory, accountable and transparent through out; process down from damage assessment to planning & from implementation to evaluation. The Relief Programme was evolved with the following processes in different stages:

Review: Initially a review of affected sites was made by the representatives of CLAP and Plan-India prior to actual assessment. This review was made in response to the appeals by the communities to CLAP immediately after the flood. CLAP had contacts in these communities due to its physical presence in those locations. Therefore the communities considered it relevant to approach CLAP for support during disaster. By this time CLAP had established a relationship with Plan India for collaboration in its proposed relief work.

Assessment Stage: With the decision of CLAP Management, the Rural Law Centre at Badamba and Urban Law Centre in Cuttack City had undertaken visit to flood affected sites at Badamba and Cuttack City respectively and prepared damage appraisal reports for the management regarding the damages caused by flood-2011. Consistent efforts had been made by the assessment team to involve the community in the assessment process though community level discussion, person-to-person interaction and field investigation.

Project preparation Stage: The plan for relief programme was drawn up on the basis of assessment report by the respective program units of CLAP. 6-Villages of Badamba and 4- Communities of Cuttack Slums were selected to be covered under the relief programme on priority basis. At the time of project preparation, enough attention was given to obtain community participation in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the relief works.

Implementation Stage: For the systematic execution of the relief programme, the Management of CLAP represented by the President issued circular to the Executive Director to implement the Odisha Flood Relief Project by appointing a Nodal Officer among senior colleagues of CLAP who shall be solely responsible for programme implementation and management. The Executive Director appointed Mr. Purusottam Sahoo as Nodal Officer and constituted 3-committees namely Procurement Committee,



Packaging-Supply Committee and Distribution Committee. The Procurement Committee was entrusted with the responsibilities for material procurement, and quality control. While the Packaging & Supply Committee was assigned with the task of packaging, labelling, & materials supply to the distribution unit, the Distribution Committee had responsibility to implement the work at the community level. Coordination Meetings were held at the community level to solicit cooperation of the community in the implementation process and community resolutions had been made to that effect.

Programme Management Level: Principles of transparency and accountability were followed by CLAP in the process of programme administration and financial transaction. On behalf of Plan-India, Mr. Sukur Narayan Swamy visited CLAP from 23rd October, 2011 to prepare and review the procedures to be adopted for the purpose of procurement, supply and distribution of relief materials. He also had given orientation to the Finance and Account Division of CLAP on documentation, finance reporting and UC submission etc. A Financial Management -Controls and Procedures was developed for this purpose. Accordingly, all the financial transaction in respect of the programme was made in accordance with the guidelines of PLAN-India and also in conformity with financial procedures of CLAP. All the financial transactions and vouchers entry were made both manually and electronically. Trial balance was updated through Tally Package and generated trial balance was sent to PLAN –India on regular basis for appraisal. Regular advice was obtained from Plan India Manager in Odisha Mr. Tusar Kanti Ray.

Evaluation Stage: Execution of all 5-components of Odisha Relief Operation Programme *i.e. Decontamination of School Areas & Communities; Improvement of Drinking Water & Sanitation; Restoration of Health Condition of Children; Supplementary Feeding for Children; and Return of Reading Atmospheres in the School and Anganwadis* have been separately evaluated by the community with regard to the quality & quantity of the works; materials used; selection of work; community involvement.



Part-VI

Emergency Relief Operation and Management

With the operational plan in hand, CLAP launched the emergency relief operation for affected children in 10 numbers of communities of Cuttack City and Badamba Block of Cuttack district of Orissa. The relief measures had components like Nutrition through supplementary feeding, Health Services through Health Camps, Sanitation through measures like Decontamination and Cleaning and Education through Motivation measures. The brief description of intervention areas is reflected under the following heads:

a) **Supplementary Feeding for Children:** Children's access to food was seriously affected during disaster period. Therefore, CLAP initiated a supplementary feeding programme as an emergency relief operation in all the targeted communities. The supplementary feeding programme covered the children from the age-group of 06 months to 06 year. Before supply of supplementary food, expert advice from Dr. Arabinda Mohanty, Paediatrician and Nutrition Board was also obtained for supplying the appropriate food fit for improvisation of nutrition. Under this supplementary food programme, food items like bread, egg, biscuits, banana, apple, Chhatua (mixed readymade food made from rice, paddy, sugar, salt) and Milk Powder were provided to the children for duration of 6-days supplementary foods. Types of supplementary food provided to children in all the 6-days are reflected in the following table:

S.No.	Date	Types of Supplementary Food distributed.
1.	27/09/2011	Bread and Egg.
2.	28/09/2011	Biscuits and Banana.
3.	29/09/2011	Chhatua (mixed readymade food made from rice, paddy, sugar, salt) and Milk Powder.
4.	30/09/2011	Biscuits and Apple.
5.	01/10/2011	Chuda (Plated Rice), Sugar and Biscuits.
6.	02/10/2011	Chhatua (mixed readymade food made from rice, paddy, sugar, salt) and Biscuits.



The number of children covered under various communities are stated below:

S.No.	Name of Community	Supplementary Feeding for Children						Number of Children
		Date of Operation.						
		27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9	1/10	2/10	
1	Dhabaleswar Gada, Cuttack	41	41	40	38	38	38	
2	Brajabiharipur, Cuttack	72	82	82	81	82	84	
3	Gandhipalli, Cuttack	233	233	233	233	233	233	
4	Kathajodivihar	104	104	80	87	94	94	
5	Nuabandha	65	65	65	65	65	65	
6	Bangirisingha	463	458	458	458	458	458	
7	Gobardhanpur	85	85	85	85	85	85	
8	Chandimangla	122	117	117	117	117	117	
9	Sankamari	230	240	240	240	240	240	
10	Satakodia	85	85	85	85	85	85	
	Remark							

b) **Decontamination of School Areas and Communities:** It is usually observed that flood causes large deposition of garbage and carcass in the areas of school premises and communities which creates an unhygienic condition leading to health hazards of children and community members. The traumatic situation of flood-affected population does not enable them to remove such deposited garbage from their habitation areas. The State-sponsored relief operation programme also does not emphasise on removal of garbage. Therefore, CLAP engaged its volunteers for motivating the community members against the unhygienic effect of the contaminated garbage. After a series of motivational discussion, the community members triggered off to remove the garbage and carcass deposited in their respective localities with the help of volunteers of CLAP. Sanitary items like bleaching powder and phenyl were provided by CLAP under this project to decontaminate the area.

c) **Improvement of Drinking Water and Sanitation:** Flood water caused pollution and contamination to the drinking water in the communities. Therefore the project intervention focussed on improving the condition of drinking water and sanitation. The activities like restoration of unpolluted water flow in the well and tube



well of the communities, supply water taps, repairing and construction of the platform areas of well, tube-well etc. were undertaken. Bleaching powder was widely used to decontaminate water-flow of tube-wells, wells and other sources of drinking water in the target areas. The intervention resulted in restoration of unpolluted drinking water of 30-nos of tube-wells and wells existing in the target communities. The normal communication system in slum areas was also disrupted due to submerge of flood water.

d) **Restoration of Health Conditions of Children:** This flood caused severe health hazards for children living in flood-affected areas. The children living in Badamba and urban slums of Cuttack city suffered from fever, cough, cold, skin infection, worm infection, allergic etc consequent upon flood. In order to address the health hazards of children, CLAP organised 4-nos of health camps at Cuttack and 6-nos. Health camps at Badamba with the help of physicians and health workers. The health camp consisting of two numbers of doctors, one pharmacist and other volunteers rendered medical advice to the children and adult members living in communities and villages, and supplied medicines free of cost. It was observed that most of the children suffered from fever, cold, cough, stomach infection and wounds. Similarly, each Anganwadic Centre of the targeted communities was provided with First Aid Box.

e) **Return of Reading Atmosphere in the School:** The reading atmosphere in the school was distressed due to the flood situation. In order to bring back the children of flood affected areas to schools and to restore the reading atmosphere in schools, CLAP conducted various entertainment activities in the Schools and Anganwadi Centres of the targeted areas. Play materials and drawing materials, were provided to AWCs and Primary Schools to conduct various play based activities.



Part – VII

Social Audit

In an effort to make a review of relief work and its consequential benefit on the identified targeted audience i.e. the children, the Management of CLAP had decided to conduct Social Audit of the relief operation in a participatory approach. The Social Audit was conducted soon after completion of relief operation in all nodes. The Social Audit was conducted by the Node Coordinator in their respective locations separately covering all the 10-locations. Approximately 3-hours were devoted on the day of Social Audit to review the performance. In this regard a structural Social Audit Tool was developed in Oriya Language.

For the purpose of Social Audit the Coordinator conveyed meeting of members of various Committees, beneficiaries, village leaders and stakeholders like Sarpanch, Anganwadi Workers, Teachers and other representatives of CBOs. The people who attended the Social Audit had discussions about the relief operation from beginning of the process until its completion such as the activities planned, constitution of various Committees at the village level, distribution of relief materials and other relief measures, total amount spent on each measure, per head expenditure and also the level of participation of community.

Representatives of CLAP Management had attended each of the Social Audit conducted at the field location as Observers. Wherever necessary clarifications were sought or offered by the Representative of CLAP.

Brief Findings of Social Audit

1. The members of Committee, beneficiaries and stakeholders were satisfied with the type of work done in respect of quality, quantity, packaging, labeling etc. However, the project could not be able to fulfill the demand of communities like preparation of culvert, drainage system, etc. types of work in the community.
2. Regarding health camp the concerned people were satisfied with health check up and medicine provided, but they demand various clinical examinations of patients suffering from contaminated disease.
3. They are very much attracted with the packaging system of CLAP using poli-bag which is rare in the relief operation.
4. They are satisfied with the supplementary feeding programme of CLAP. However, some members demand to cover all the children from 6-14 years children with more days of operation.
5. Material supplied under Return of Reading atmosphere in schools and aganwadi centres is satisfactory. However the headmaster and village committee member demand more articles to be distributed to children individually.



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Conducting Social Audit after completion of relief operation was an effort of its kind to ensure accountability, transparency and participation of people directly in the process of disaster response service. It paves the way for greater understanding, faith and credibility. The Social Audit conducted by CLAP provided a space to the community and individuals that they were the real managers of relief operation and inculcated confidence to undertake responsibility for their development.

The Community had planned the relief measure to be taken up. Committees consisted up village representative actually managed delivery of services. The beneficiaries were also the managers of relief operation. Adequate attention had been given on environment aspect in course of relief operation by using non-hazardous packaging materials and cleaning of habitat for improved sanitation. Dignity of beneficiaries could be protected in course of relief operation. No one felt that materials are provided as a matter of charity and sympathy.



Part – VIII

Result

The Program envisaged achieving the following from the project operation:

Activities	Performance Matrix	Outcome/Output
1. Decontamination of School Areas and Communities:	10-communities and 20 schools and Anganwadi are covered.	Improved Hygiene and drainage of flood water.
2. Improvement of Drinking Water and Sanitation:	10-communities and 20 schools and Anganwadi are covered.	Enhanced sanitation and purified drinking water available.
3. Restoration of Health Conditions of Children:	10-nos of Health Camps organized covering 1000 children.	Health services made available.
4. Supplementary Feeding for Children:	1000 children in 10-communities received food for 7-days.	Supplementary feeding/nutrition provided.
5. Return of Reading Atmosphere in the School:	Leisure and recreation programme organized in 20-schools and Anganwadi centres.	Increased School Motivation.
6. Administration of Activities:	Smooth relief operation.	A total number of 10-communities and 20-schools and Anganwadi centres have provided with various relief materials.

After completion of the relief operation CLAP could be able to achieve in the following:



Activities	Performance Indicators	Outcome/Output
1. Decontamination of School Areas and Communities:	10-communities and 16 schools and 17 Anganwadi Centers are covered.	Improved Hygiene and drainage of flood water.
2. Improvement of Drinking Water and Sanitation:	10-communities and 16 schools and 17 Anganwadi Centers are covered.	Enhanced sanitation and purified drinking water available.
3. Restoration of Health Conditions of Children:	10-nos of Health Camp organized covering 1192 children and adult person.	Health services made available.
4. Supplementary Feeding for Children:	1500 children in 10-communities received food for 6-days.	Supplementary feeding/nutrition provided.
5. Return of Reading Atmosphere in the School:	Leisure and recreation programme organised in 16-schools and 17 anganwadi centres.	Increased School Motivation.
6. Administration of Activities:	Smooth relief operation.	A total number of 10-communities and 33-schools and anganwadi centres have provided with various relief materials.



Part – IX

Lesson Learnt From the Flood Relief Operation

The CLAP with the generous financial support from PLAN India intervened in 10-communities of both rural and urban areas of Cuttack district. The key lessons learned by CLAP during the damage assessment, relief operation and also in the social auditing of relief operation at 10 communities of Cuttack District (6 Villages of Badamba & 4- communities of Cuttack Municipal Corporation) of Odisha State are given below.

1. Relief operation should not be merely confined with arrangement of foods for the affected people. It should encompass other areas like restoration of health and hygiene, arresting disruption of drinking water, trauma counseling, decontamination of areas, bringing children back to school environment etc. An integrated approach can reduce to post disaster vulnerabilities and eventuality of affected people in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.
2. Community participation in relief operation is the most important aspect of disaster management as it ensures ownership of community members and social cohesiveness. Further local leaders, PRIs, Self Help Groups, Youth Clubs etc plays an important role in facilitating relief operation covering all the target beneficiaries.
3. Any emergency response service in a post-disaster phase should be viewed in a human right approach. It requires quick action to address the basic disrupted needs of the marooned victims. Therefore, a relief plan should be very prompt and time bound with little formalities and technicalities in order to take off the emergency disaster management response. Technicalities in the procurement of materials, distribution and marketing needs to be minimized.
4. The vulnerability of women and children is very serious aftermath of any disaster. So the relief operation of any state or non-state actors should



specifically focus on the activities addressing the human rights of children and women. Further the benefit out of the relief operation should go to each and every children in the targeted areas in stead of children of specific age group or category.

5. Availability of locally and culturally accepted food in the relief camp motivates the community member to stake the ownership in the relief operation. Such food (like Chhatua, Chudha, Mudhi etc.) usually contains high amount of calories and also gladly acceptable by the targeted beneficiaries. Further procurement of such food materials locally also contributes generation of local livelihood.
6. It is learnt that though the food relief materials were very much meager in this situation, but it contributed a lot to reduce vulnerabilities of children to malnutrition and saved the families from food disgrace.
7. Flood management activities should be sustainable. The communities expect rehabilitation and reconstruction work in their area, so that hardship from the devastation from the future flood minimized.
8. There is local demand for structural measures like strong embankment, and drainage facilities for quick draining of flood waters which might provide protection against heavy flooding.
9. There is also need to strengthen community preparedness against flood and community level disasters preparedness planning.



Part – X

Child Protection Policy

The Child Protection Policy of Plan-India was read over and explained to the community member along with the personnel who were engaged in the relief operation. The persons who were formally engaged in the relief operation had been provided with the copies of the Child Protection Policy of Plan-India. Undertaking has been received from the persons directly engaged in flood operation with due signature in the Declaration Page of the Child Protection Policy with declaration to follow the CPP. Adequate attention had been given for protection of the Rights of the Child during the relief operation



Part – XI

Financial Report

Activities		Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Justification for Variance
1. Decontamination of School & Communities					
1.1. Materials	bleaching, phenyl, jhadu, mug, gloves etc	25,750.00	31,008.00	(5,258.00)	Additional purchase of bleaching (08 bags with a quantity of 200kg) for badamba due to purification of well water at Bangirisinga & Gobardhanpur
1.2. Hire charges of water pumps		24,000.00	22,780.00	1,220.00	
1.3. Transportation	loading, unloading of materials, local transport at cuttack & badamba	8,500.00	7,658.00	842.00	
1.4. Community Organising Cost	community organising expenses like fooding, volunteer exp	50,000.00	49,579.00	421.00	
1.5. Banner	printing of banner	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	
2. Improvement of Drinking Water & Sanitation					
2.1. Cleaning & Repairing of well / Tubewell	well cleaning, repairing of platform, repairig of tubewell	78,750.00	79,594.00	(844.00)	
2.2. Filter for schools	water purifier (container)	8,500.00	13,200.00	(4,700.00)	The exceeding amount is adjusted with the unspent amount of Rs.4100/- for the purpose of purifier tablets.
2.3. Water purification tablets	tablets	4,100.00		4,100.00	
2.4. Community Organising Cost	community feast, fooding, volunteer mobilisation	20,000.00	19,049.00	951.00	



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	exp, photographs etc				
2.5. Banner	printing of banner	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	
3. Restoration of Health of Children					
3.1. Organising Cost	tent, volunteer mobilisation, photographs etc	10,000.00	15,896.00	(5,896.00)	Cost is exceeded as community organizers were paid for organizing health camp & expenditure was incurred for purpose of tent & hiring of table, chair etc.
3.2. Medicines	medicine, first aid kit,	60,000.00	74,306.00	(14,306.00)	First aid box to 17 nos of AWCs were provided which was not originally planned.
3.3. Doctors Fees	doctor, pharmacist & supporting personnel	20,000.00	17,050.00	2,950.00	
3.4. Food & Transportation	food for doctors, organisers, volunteers, transportation of medicine, doctor travel exp etc	20,000.00	16,896.00	3,104.00	
3.5. Banner	printing of banner	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	
4. Supplementary Feeding for Children					
4.1. Food Materials	dry food like chhatua, chuda, amul, apple, egg, bread, biscuit, banana, sugar etc	171,100.00	161,330.00	9,770.00	
4.2. Material Transportation Charges	transportation cost	2,000.00	1,850.00	150.00	



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4.3. Packaging & Labeling	bag with printing, cartoons, sutuli, extention cord, heater for packaging, wages for packaging, etc	27,000.00	28,950.00	(1,950.00)	
4.4. Rental charges of Dari	hire charges of dari	12,000.00	12,360.00	(360.00)	
4.5. Transportation	travel for organisers, food materials etc	30,800.00	28,684.00	2,116.00	
5. Return of Reading Atomsphere in Schools					
5.1. Organisation of meeting at schools	refreshment of students, teachers, organisers & Hon for facilitators & organisers, photographs	20,000.00	25409	(5,409.00)	Facilitator cost exceeds for organising motivational programme for children.
5.2. Materials	playing materials, teaching learning materials	40,000.00	27643	12,357.00	
Sub Total		640,000.00	639,242.00	758.00	
6. Management, Supervision and Support					
6.1. Travel	travel for organisers, nodal officer, procurement & supply members	15,000.00	21,600.00	(6,600.00)	Cost of the travelling as it was necessary for nodal officer & others to make frequent visit to supervise the relief work at the field level.
6.2. Fooding	lunch, dinner for organisers, nodal officer, procurement &	15,000.00	9,212.00	5,788.00	



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	supply members				
6.3. Honorarium	Hon of Nodal officer, accounts personnel	15,000.00	15,000.00	-	
6.4. Contingency & Unforeseen	stationary, photographs, telephone, internet, xerox, emergency light for packaging, DTP, fax etc	15,000.00	14,946.00	54.00	
Sub Total		60,000.00	60,758.00	(758.00)	
Grand Total		700,000.00	700,000.00	-	