

Using the IDS-DRR platform

A practical guide for reporting on flood response financing

The Intelligent Data Solution for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDS-DRR) is an open-source platform for India that helps disaster management authorities to make timely data-driven decisions, prioritize expenditure of public funds and conduct public procurement in a manner that strengthens long-term disaster risk reduction and protects the most vulnerable people from the adverse effects of extreme weather events. As of June 2026, the publicly available platform assesses flood risks whilst analytics for extreme heat are soon to be deployed.

In this guide, we offer seven common questions you can answer with IDS-DRR **to report on resources allocated and tenders awarded to manage flooding in a district**, and how to find the information using <https://drr.open-contracting.in>.

On IDS-DRR, various dimensions of government spending to mitigate flood risks can be assessed at the state, district and sub-district (revenue circle) level using objective indicators constructed from [open-source datasets](#) collated by Open Contracting Partnership and CivicDataLab.

On the IDS-DRR platform, data can be visualized in different ways by changing the selected “View” using the tabs above the main chart:

1. Map View: best for making comparisons across all districts in a specific month, or across revenue circles within one district

2. Chart View: best for comparing changes over time in a district or revenue circle (using a bar or line chart)
3. Table View: best for comparing risk indicator values across all districts, or across revenue circles within one district, in a specific month.

Interpreting the IDS-DRR dashboards requires an understanding of a few key dates:

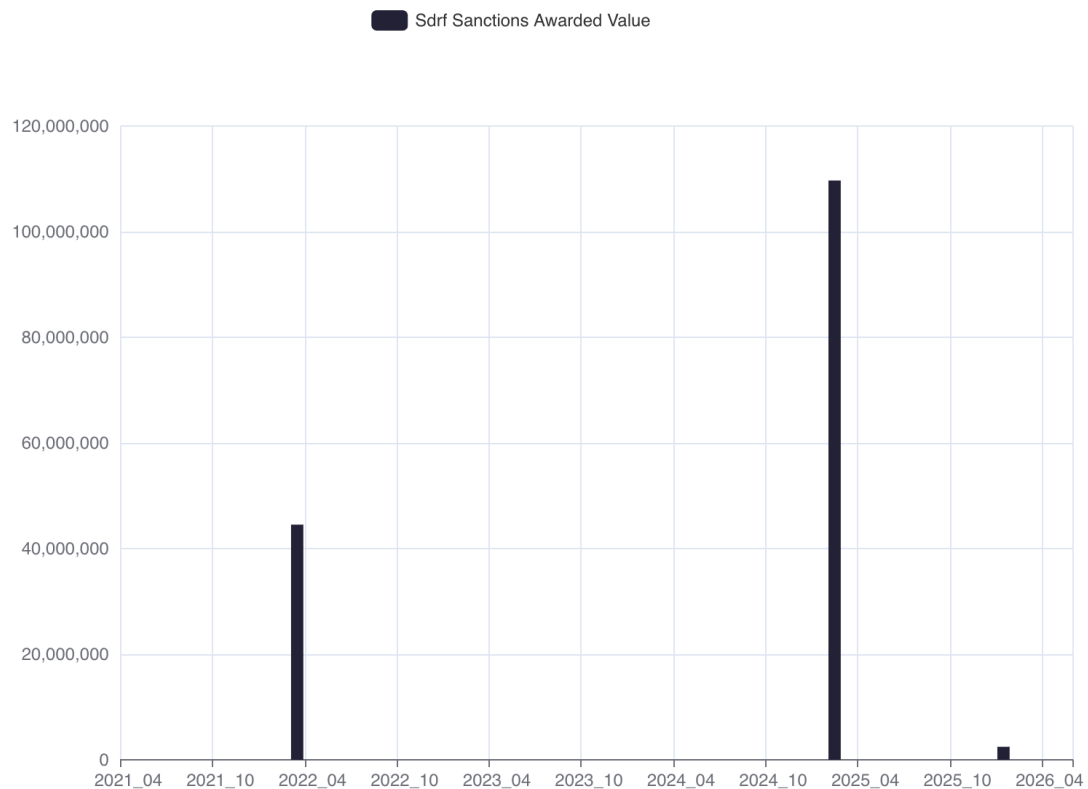
- The pre-monsoon season typically runs from March to May (characterized by rising temperatures and increasing humidity)
- The monsoon season typically runs from June to September (bringing heavy rainfall)
- The post-monsoon season typically runs from late September to February (leading to dry conditions and occasional rain)
- Resource allocations, including State Disaster Response Funds, are typically decided at State Executive Committee (SEC) meetings, held three to four times a year
- The Indian Financial Year runs from April 1 to March 31.

1. How much did my district receive in budget allocations to manage flooding and what projects were approved?

The [responsibilities](#) of district disaster management authorities include reporting to the state government on how state disaster response funds (SDRF) have been used across their district. IDS-DRR can help district officials to prepare such reports by revealing how the funds were distributed across the district, what the funds were used for, and who the beneficiaries were. This information is also useful for citizens and other public stakeholders.

Let's imagine a disaster management official from the district of Dibrugarh is using the platform. For an overview of how SDRF funds have been allocated to the district, go to the Chart View, select district "Dibrugarh" and manually select all available months from 2021 to the most recent (e.g. May 2026). On the left sidebar, select the indicator "Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings (the last indicator). This will show you the amount allocated to the district each month. We can see that Dibrugarh district was allocated ₹44 million SDRF funds in March 2023 (around US\$500,000), and ₹109 million in February 2025 (around US\$1 million).

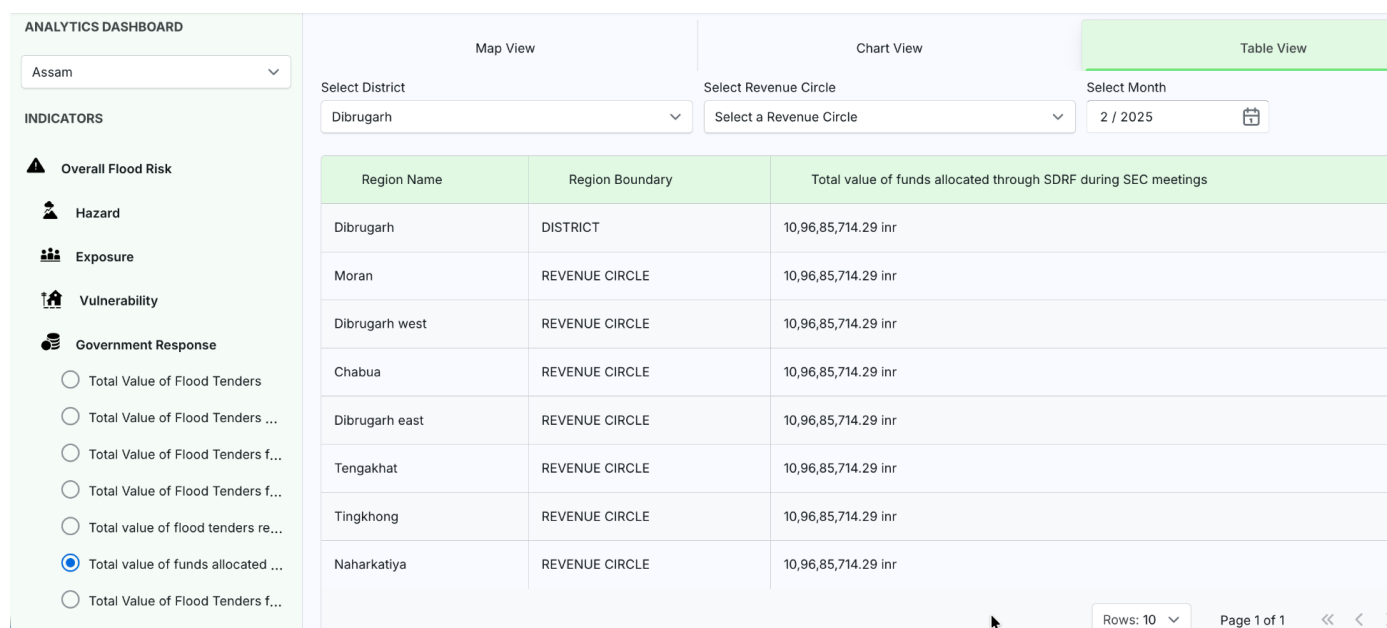
Figure 1. Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings - Dibrugarh District (Chart View)



We can cross-check this information in the [SEC Meeting Minutes](#) for that quarter.

The SDRF allocations are made at the district level, not the revenue circle level. That's why all revenue circles show the same value when we check the Table View (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings - Dibrugarh District (Table View)



2. How do budget allocations/projects approved in my district compare to other districts in my state?

We can visualize this using the Map or Table View. On the left sidebar, select the indicator “Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings (the last indicator)”. Ensure that no district is selected (in the select a district dropdown menu). Then, in the Select Month dropdown menu, select the month e.g. February 2025. This will show you the SDRF allocations for all the districts in Assam. In the Table view, clicking on the “Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings” header (third column) will sort the allocations from low to high or high to low.

Nine districts received higher SDRF allocations in February 2025 than Dibrugarh. The map suggests that the district resource allocations follow the route of the Brahmaputra River.

Figure 3. Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings - Assam
February 2025 (Map View)

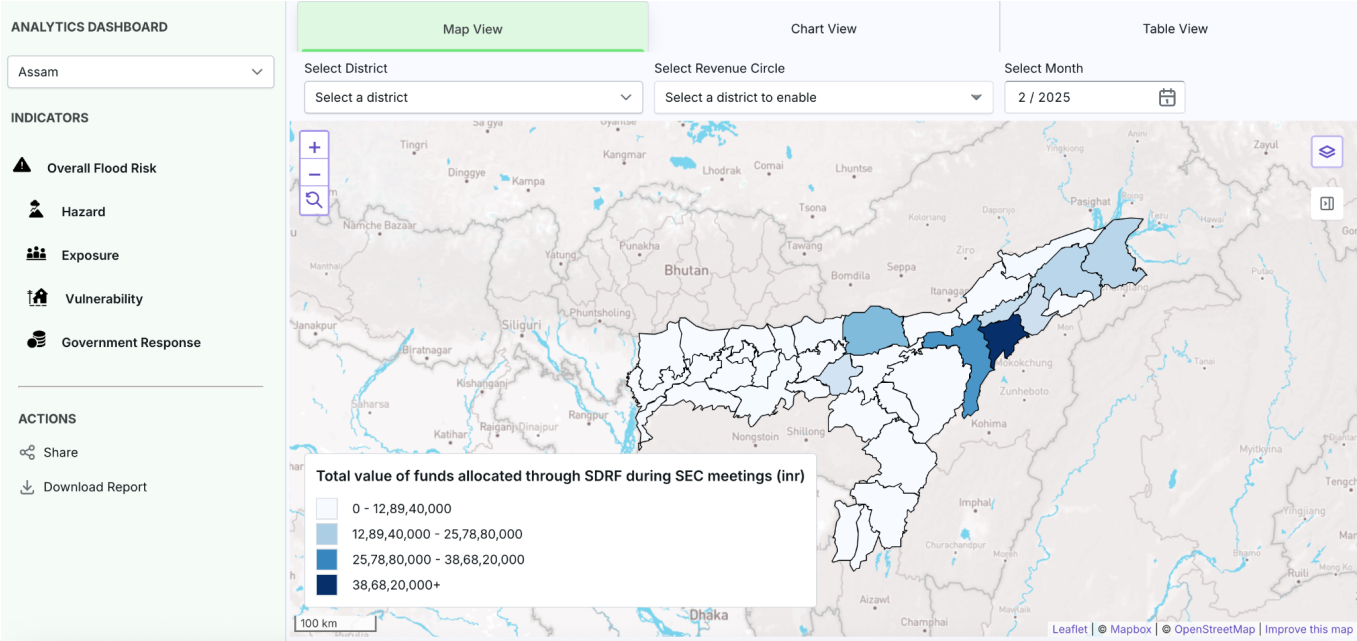


Figure 4. Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings - Assam,
February 2025 (Table View)

ANALYTICS DASHBOARD	Map View		Chart View	Table View
	Select District Select a district		Select Revenue Circle Select a district to enable	Select Month 2 / 2025
INDICATORS	Region Name		Region Boundary	Total value of funds allocated through SDRF during SEC meetings
	Dhemajli		DISTRICT	71,12,200 inr
Overall Flood Risk	Udalguri		DISTRICT	53,41,555.56 inr
	Tamulpur		DISTRICT	40,74,400 inr
Hazard	Jorhat		DISTRICT	38,68,20,000 inr
	Kamrup		DISTRICT	34,96,153.85 inr
Exposure	Golaghat		DISTRICT	23,49,96,333.33 inr
	Sonitpur		DISTRICT	17,18,25,000 inr
Vulnerability	Nalbari		DISTRICT	14,86,652.5 inr
	Tinsukia		DISTRICT	11,25,50,000 inr
Government Response	Dibrugarh		DISTRICT	10,96,85,714.29 inr

3. How can I tell if these approved budgets or projects were for districts with the highest vulnerability or experienced the greatest losses and damages?

A district's overall flood risk is influenced by four risk factors: hazard, exposure, vulnerability and government response. Each of these risk factors has its own measurable indicators, e.g. monthly rainfall is an indicator of hazard, or population is an indicator of exposure. These factors and indicators are listed on the platform's left side menu and can be used as filters to understand the specific drivers of overall risk in greater detail.

The traditional risk assessment methodology of the state disaster management officials prioritizes hazard and vulnerability indicators. The IDS-DRR methodology factors in two additional dimensions: exposure and government response (i.e. coping capacity). Each factor is assigned a different weight in the overall flood risk. For more information on how the composite flood risk score is calculated and how the four factors are weighted, [see the full methodology](#).

Now that you know what funds have been allocated to which districts (illustrated in Figure 3), you can then re-select the indicators on the left side bar to view other risk factors. Selecting the Hazard factor shows you the likelihood of a flood event in the chosen month, based on rainfall, inundation, and elevation. Exposure shows the number of people and households likely to be affected if flooding occurs. Vulnerability measures the likely impact on the population.

Cross referencing Figure 3 from Question 2 above, we can check Figure 5 to assess if there are any similarities between resource allocation and hazard risks. Figure 5 shows that there are overlaps between districts where resources had been allocated and districts where hazard risks are classified as high risk.

Similarly, cross referencing Figure 3 with Figure 6 will help you identify whether approved budgets or projects were for districts with high vulnerability scores. Figure 6 shows a weaker correlation between resource allocation and high or very high vulnerability risks.

Figure 5. Assam Hazard Risks, February 2025

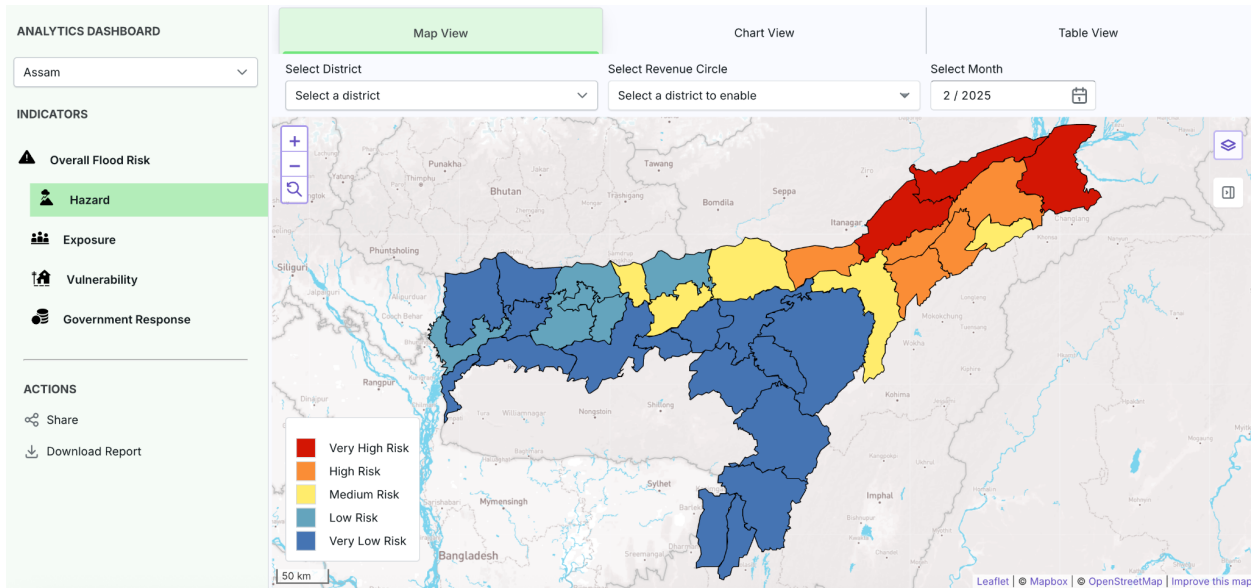
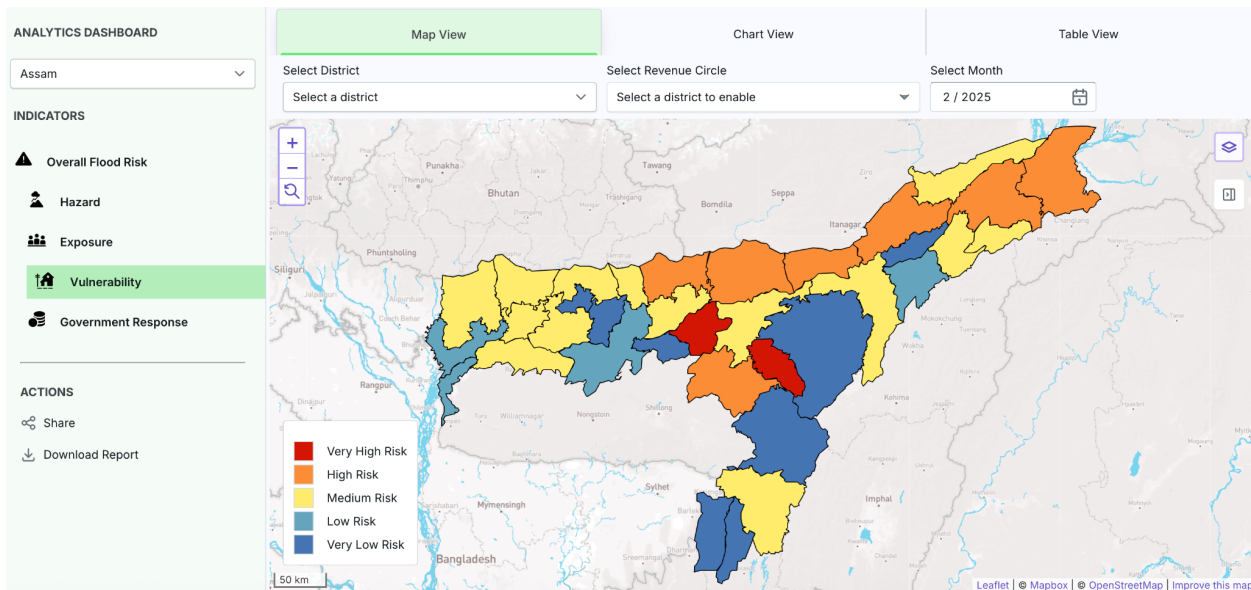


Figure 6. Assam Vulnerability Risks, February 2025



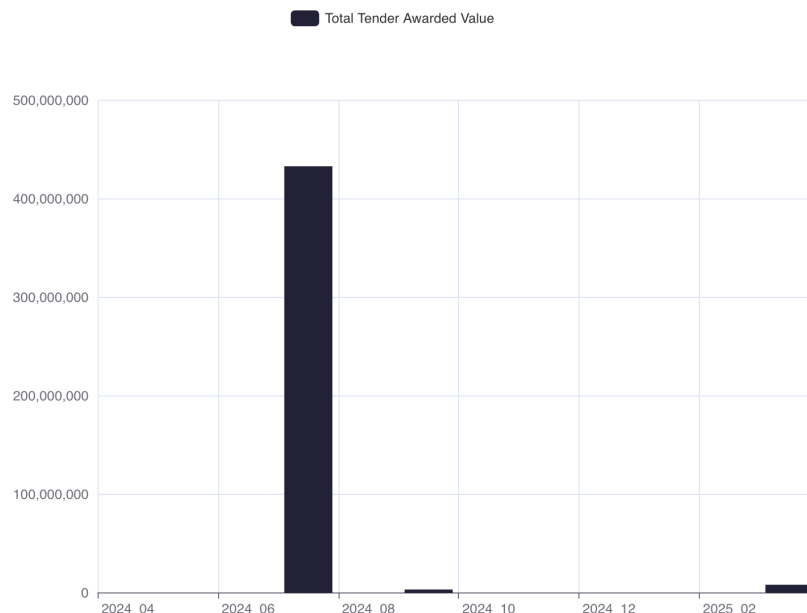
4. Which flood-related tenders were awarded in my district and when?

For a timeline of flood-related tenders awarded in one district, select the “Total Flood Tenders Value” indicator (left side bar, first in the list under Government Response). Select the Chart View and use the filters above the chart to select your district and the time period (you can select multiple months). This will produce a bar chart of total flood-related tender spending for each month. For example, as illustrated in Figure 7, when examining flood-related tenders in Dibrugarh for the 2024 Financial Year (April 2024 to March 2025), the chart shows spending on flood-related tenders was higher in July 2024 (early in the monsoon season), with a much smaller amount after (September and March).

For more detailed information on the specific type of tenders awarded, use the four Government Response indicators directly below “Total Flood Tenders Value” (left side bar). Using our example from Figure 7, we can select each of the food tender categories and see that the tenders were all for “immediate measures”. No spending is shown for tenders “under SDRF”, “repairs and restoration” or “other”.

Another way to view flood-related tender spending is to use the Map or Table View. Here the values shown are the cumulative spending for the financial year, rather than for each month.

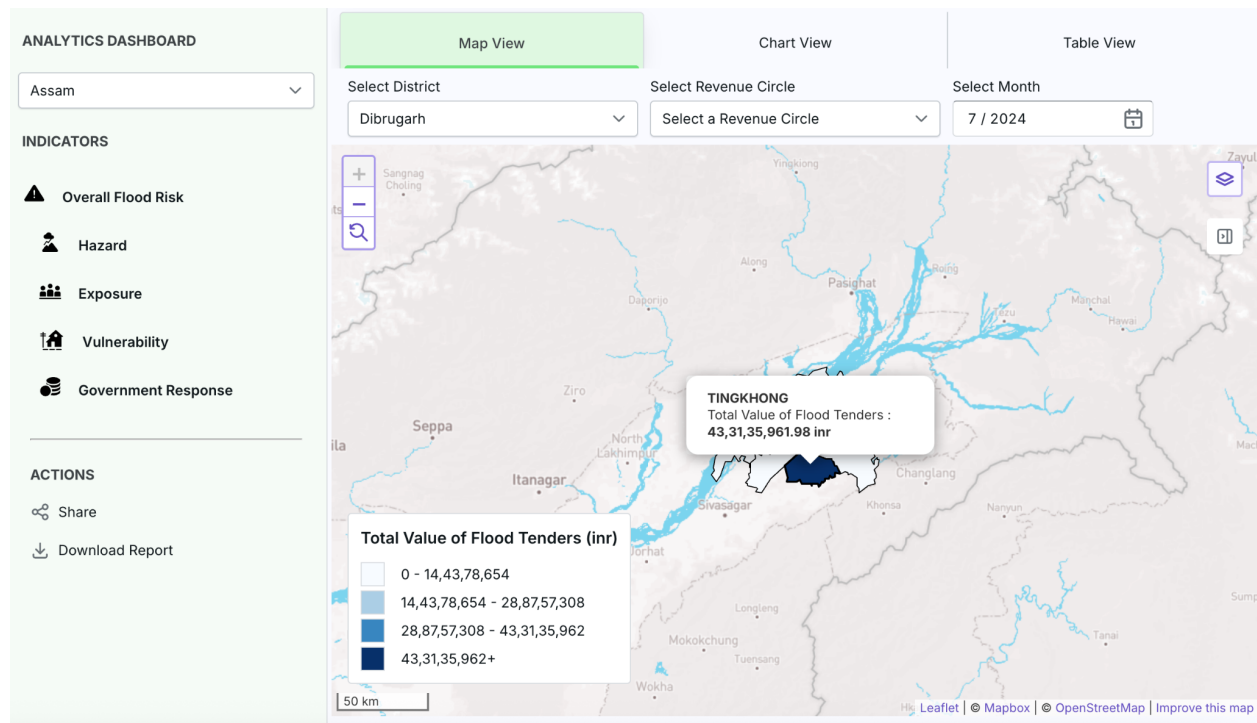
Figure 7. Total Value of Flood Tenders - Dibrugarh District



5. Which revenue circles in my district awarded tenders and for how much?

We can take a closer look at where tenders were awarded on the Map View. Select the district “Dibrugarh” and the month “July 2024” (the high spending month identified at the district-level in Figure 7). Here we can see the revenue circle Tingkhong was awarded the total tender value of ₹433 million. Click Tingkhong on the map and the summary card on the right shows the tenders were for immediate measures.

Figure 8. Total Value of Flood Tenders - Dibrugarh district, Assam



We can then check the “Assam flood related tenders geotagged and processed” data export on the [Datasets](#) page and see the spending related to four tenders “Protection of DTP Dyke from Stone Spur No. IV to VIII and Aithan bund from the erosion of River Brahmaputra-Ph-I, PACKAGE 1-4”.

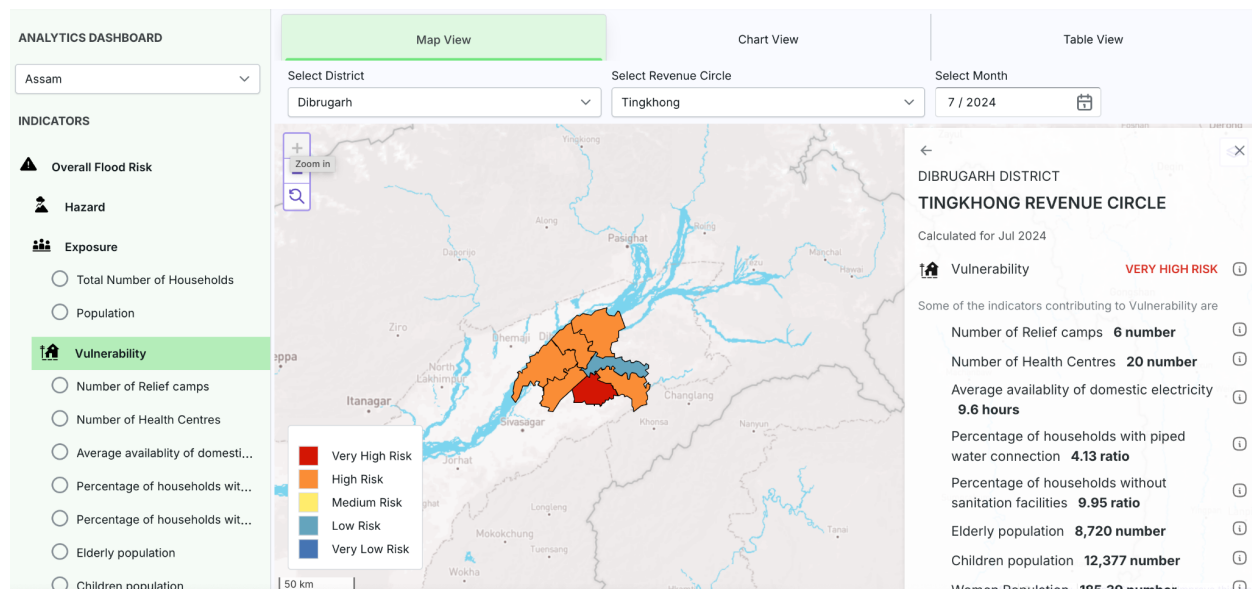
6. How can I tell who is benefiting from these approved projects? For example, women, children or the elderly?

We can use the Exposure risk indicators to understand who lives in a particular district that received funds or awarded tenders, and the Vulnerability risk indicators to see what losses and damages the district has suffered – including population affected, lives lost, crop area affected, infrastructure damaged (roads and bridges) and embankments breached. We can measure this down to the sub-district level (revenue circle), but not to the project level (which has its limitations in terms of accuracy).

For example, let's look at Tingkhong revenue circle, Dibrugarh in July 2024, when flood-related tenders were awarded. Use the Map View, select the Vulnerability factor from the left side bar, and use the filters above the map to select the district, revenue circle and month (i.e. Dibrugarh, Tingkhong, 7/2024). Tingkhong is coloured red, indicating it has a "very high" vulnerability risk (see Figure 9). To the right of the map, a card will appear describing Tingkhong's vulnerability indicators in more detail. For example, it had a population of 1,735 affected by disaster events, 176 hectares of crops affected, 100 roads damaged, and a bridge damaged. By selecting a specific Vulnerability indicator from the left side bar, you can compare Tingkhong to other revenue circles in the same district. For example, selecting the Vulnerability indicator, "Total Population Affected", shows that Tingkhong had the smallest population affected and Tengakhat (17,415) had the largest.

Then, we can select Exposure from the left side bar and see Tingkhong's exposure risk is "very low" with about 41,000 households and fewer than 2 million people inhabiting the revenue circle.

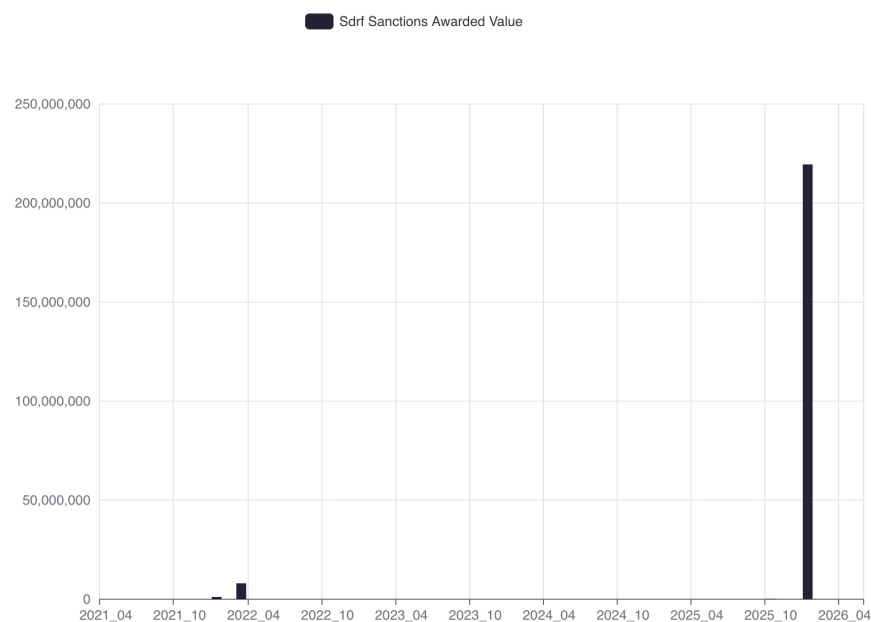
Figure 9. Vulnerability risks - Dibrugarh district, Assam in July 2024



7. How have resource allocations in my district changed over time? Are things getting better or worse?

Follow the same steps as for Figure 1. Select multiple months on the Chart View. You can switch between bar and line charts. For example, the government response risk for the district of Cachar is very high in March (end of the financial year) from 2022 to 2025. The only months it received SDRF funding were January and March 2022 (see Figure 10), but the district did award some flood-related tenders, especially in May 2023 in the sub-district Silchar. After receiving 220 billion rupees in SD MF funding in January 2026, Cachar dropped to very low government response risk (see Figure 11).

Figure 10. SDRF allocations to Cachar district, April 2021 to May 2026



To see trends in overall flood risk, use the Chart View, select the Overall Flood Risk from the left side menu and select multiple months. Then select the line graph icon above the chart.

Figure 11. Change in overall flood risk, Cachar district, April 2021 - May 2026

Overall Flood Risk - Cachar District

