

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

SOUTH ASIA

22 December 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.
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In Brief

Appeal No. 01.61/2004; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 1 May to 31 October, 2004; Appeal coverage: 60.1%; Outstanding needs: CHF 1,164,839 (USD 1,020,998 or EUR 771,464).
(Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List (also available on the website).

Appeal target: CHF 2,920,099 (USD 2,558,693 or EUR 1,934,177); The appeal budget was revised down as outlined in Programme Update 1 by 23% from CHF 3,781,372. (Click here to go directly to the attached revised appeal budget.)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [Bangladesh Floods 15/2005](#), [India Floods 16/2004](#) and [Nepal Floods 17/2004](#)

Programme summary: The budget revision was outlined in detail in the first Programme Update. On the whole, core programme implementation has progressed satisfactorily with available funding.

The health programme has continued to make significant progress, particularly in the scaling up of public health programmes across the region, with the regional strategy development for scaling up HIV/AIDS responses in all six national societies is effectively completed. While additional funding is still sought to cover the whole five-year frame, it is anticipated that funds will become available for the first phase of the programme to start in 2005. This programme will be a vital element in combating HIV/AIDS in South Asia. The health programme completed the highly successful health images project resulting in the production of CD-ROMS containing professional, high resolution images profiling the core public health programmes in all six national societies.

The disaster management (DM) programme has continued to assist national societies strengthen and enhance disaster preparedness and response capacities, with several national societies having made good progress in developing disaster preparedness policies and plans. The capacity and development of the regional disaster response team (RDRT) has continued to be enhanced while several national societies are in the process of developing national disaster response teams.

A participatory action learning (PAL) study was conducted in Nepal, Bangladesh and India, utilising the 2004 flood relief operations in those countries to evaluate the effectiveness in investment in response performance, preparedness, mitigation, integrated planning and coordination. Preliminary findings clearly show that investments in disaster preparedness helped the most vulnerable handle the disaster situation better. The findings reinforced the need for continued, long-term partnerships in these areas.

There have been constraints on some planned activities due to funding in DM and humanitarian values (HV), in particular, and some areas of representation and management. Operational budgets were amended accordingly and implementation has progressed according to these revised plans.

The HV programme has paid definite dividends in Nepal but there continues to be a need for greater focus and

understanding of the concept in most national societies. A comprehensive mapping exercise by the regional HV coordinator has not progressed as planned for a variety of reasons but is a high priority for the remainder of the year and 2005.

The organisational development (OD) programme has overseen improved legal bases in several national societies and progress towards a standardised integrated approach to and understanding of capacity building and organisational development.

Expenditure against operational budgets in all core programmes is on track with small variances forecast for the end of the calendar year.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

In the first Programme Update, there were references to the national societies taking ownership of regional processes. The Secretary Generals' meeting held in Kathmandu from 24 to 26 November strongly supported the further development of a Secretary Generals' forum to act as a policy and accountability body based on the following concepts:

- Inclusive and flexible mechanism ensuring increased national society ownership of and commitment to the forum, in conjunction with other components of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement in the region.
- Regularly reviewing the progress of strategic directions of the Movement in South Asia, defining priority directions for sectoral programmes and enhancing regional cooperation and coordination.
- Discussing and agreeing on elements of the regional cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) and other similar policy/strategy documents.
- The South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) office will continue to provide support and coordination for the forum.

The meeting further requests the regional delegation, taking into account the above points and the South East Asia Secretary Generals' forum model, to develop a draft terms of reference for consideration by the South Asia Secretary Generals.

At the request of the Secretary General of the Federation, the South Asia Secretary General meeting considered various options regarding the location of the SARD office due to the slow progress to obtain a legal status agreement in the current location (India). While the Federation continues its efforts to obtain the legal status agreement in the preferred location of India, secretaries general of national societies in the region offered their assistance and facilitation for relocation of the regional delegation if this would be necessary.

Security issues persist in several countries in the region affecting programme implementation to a degree (most significantly in Afghanistan). However, there have been some positive signs such as the historic presidential election in Afghanistan with over 10 million people voting.

The annual monsoon flooding was particularly severe, affecting 70 million people in Nepal, India and Bangladesh. A more coordinated regional approach was taken in terms of regional publicity. Nepal and Bangladesh launched

emergency appeals while India launched a request for assistance to a total value of CHF 10 million targeting 1.4 million of the worst affected population.

Health and care

Overall Goal: National societies deliver high quality public health interventions, making significant impact on reducing vulnerability in South Asia.

Programme Objective: To enable national societies in South Asia to enhance their capacity to deliver high quality sustainable public health interventions in the identified core fields supported through effective regional networking and coordination mechanisms.

Expected Result

- Regional networking is strengthened and supporting individual country efforts, including the South Asia Red Cross/Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS (SARNHA) being effectively integrated with other regional forums; scaling up of HIV programmes; effective advocacy through regional forums on sensitive issues; and the sharing of best practices.

Progress/Achievements

SARNHA

Between May and June 2004, the SARNHA programme officer was part of a team that evaluated the impact of nine country and regional HIV/AIDS programmes in the Asia Pacific region funded through the Federation – OPEC Fund Partnership. Through field visits in Cambodia and Nepal, as well as the South and Southeast Asia regional delegations, the three-person team (which included an external consultant as team leader and the HIV/AIDS programme officer – Bangkok) found that the resources infused through the partnership did make an important contribution to the scaling up of national societies' response to the epidemic in their respective countries or region. The full evaluation report is available from the Federation Secretariat.

The SARNHA quarterly newsletter was upgraded in content and size. Now named *The SARNHA Bulletin*, the publication features academic articles and best practice stories that capture various facets of the regional response to the epidemic and the challenges faced. The latest edition was released in September with 1,500 hard copies distributed to national societies in the region, Federation Secretariat, and partner organisations. An electronic version of the *Bulletin* has also been posted on the Federation's intranet, the FedNet, while further external electronic distribution is also being explored.

The SARNHA coordination office has also started preparations for the next bi-annual meeting to be held in late November in India. Through consultation with national society focal points, the next meeting will focus on updated terms of reference for the network, convenors and focal points, as well as deliberations on the overall framework and key components, implementation and management mechanisms of the regional HIV programme which will take off next year (please refer to progress under expected result 3 for details). A capacity building workshop on counselling will be conducted as an attached event to the meeting. The proceedings of the fourth SARNHA meeting (March 2004; Kathmandu) were also finalised and circulated to national society focal persons and the Federation Secretariat.

Profiling National Society health programmes

Facilitating various movement partners in promoting the vast work of the national societies within health is of key importance. To facilitate this, the regional health unit in coordination with the information unit initiated the health images project. The project was completed in September with the production of 250 two-CD-ROM packs containing a selection of high-quality photographs of regional national societies' core public health programmes, covering topics ranging from HIV/AIDS control, first aid, primary health care and reproductive health to blood services and water and sanitation. Categorized by countries, the images can be viewed as a media presentation of various programmes with storylines/captions. The images are also saved as high-resolution, low-resolution and grey-scale files and can be utilised as flyers, leaflets, and websites requiring low-resolution images, or posters and billboards requiring images with higher resolution.



The CD-ROM packs have been distributed to all the national societies in the region, the Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) field delegations in the region, as well as movement partners around the globe. The project was further followed up by the printing of a set of high quality colour posters which have been distributed to all the national societies in the region, as well as other movement partners. The health images project was realised through the generous contribution of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Development of first aid minimum standards in Asia

In sub-regional consultations, national societies in South, Southeast and East Asia have confirmed their interest in following up on previous work of harmonising Red Cross and Red Crescent first aid training programmes in Asia. The Nepal Red Cross, which is incidentally in the process of harmonising its first aid training programmes in Nepal, has agreed to represent South Asia in the formulation of validation and certification mechanisms that will be coordinated/facilitated by SARD. The unit will follow up developments of the process to ensure regional national societies are updated and benefit from it.

Regional good practices guideline development

Identification and sharing of best practices is an effective means to enhancing quality of programmes. The regional health unit intends to promote the sharing of good health practices in the region through documentation of good examples and lessons learnt from national societies' public health programmes. To ensure common understanding and promote coherence of the process, the regional health unit will draft a regional guide which will highlight criteria of selection, methods of gathering information and documenting good practices, as well as dissemination. National societies will be consulted on the regional guide before the actual identification and documentation of good practices commences next year.

In September, the unit started compiling and reviewing existing good practices guidelines and documents developed by the Federation, UN agencies, international and national organisations. A skeletal concept map was developed, and a draft document will be available by December.

Impact

The upgraded *SARNHA Bulletin* includes updates from different countries and now also incorporates specific themes for each issue featuring in-depth analysis and reviews of one particular aspect from within the HIV/AIDS field. Coupled with quality presentation of the publication and as national societies scale up their HIV programmes, it is hoped that they will take a more active role by contributing more articles, stories and best practice examples in forthcoming issues.

Profiling the large ongoing public health work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is of prime importance in advocating on behalf of vulnerable groups, highlighting the large unmet needs and ensuring stable sustained resources to address these issues. The health images project contributes to this and the pictures have been utilised for advocacy work in various ways. For example, the Indian Red Cross used the images for communication

materials developed for the HIV/AIDS consortium partnership meeting in July 2004, while the Swedish Red Cross uploaded images to its website as well as developed posters to be displayed in its national headquarters. The Federation Secretariat has also posted stories on the web containing these images, and will be releasing the 2005 country appeals with selected images.

Constraints

The publication of *The SARNHA Bulletin* was delayed due to the upgrading which required more articles and resulting in the combining of two editions into one. There is a need to develop a permanent internet domain for SARNHA along with the technical know-how to maintain it, so that an electronic version of the *Bulletin* can be uploaded and disseminated.

The completion of the health images project took longer than expected as photo coverage in Afghanistan and Pakistan could only be done in late May due to security and logistical concerns. There is also a need to identify IT companies that can complete CD-ROM production more quickly.

Expected Result

- National societies increase their capacity to carry out high quality public health interventions through consistent support, direct training, linking with public health institutes, and consulting relevant literature.

Progress/Achievements

Technical support

Through the small public health team making up the regional health unit and assisted by external consultants, direct technical public health support to national societies was facilitated and provided. This included input into reviewing the development of a resource guide which captures the processes and tools employed by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to sustain its maternal and child health centres, through the South-eastern community health project supported by the German Red Cross. The unit facilitated presentations on SPHERE standards in health services and on epidemiology in disasters during the public health emergencies workshop of the Indian Red Cross for four states, as well as contributing in the simulation exercise. In the development of the Indian Red Cross HIV/AIDS consortium, the unit is represented in the programme group and has provided technical inputs into the development of strategies in care and support, blood and youth peer education. The unit also supported planning and implementation of the social mobilisation campaign of the Sri Lanka Red Cross to the island-wide measles-rubella campaign (please refer to Sri Lanka programme update for details), assisted in the monitoring the community-based health care and HIV/AIDS prevention programme, as well as in the development of behaviour change and communication materials for its school-based psycho-social support programme supported by the Danish Red Cross. Technical input was further gathered and provided for the development of global national society guidelines on reproductive health.

The unit provided input in the finalisation of the request for assistance of the Indian Red Cross and the emergency appeals of Bangladesh Red Crescent and Nepal Red Cross which sought to raise funds for emergency operations in response to widespread flooding in June/July 2004. The unit took part in the PAL exercise in Bangladesh, specifically in capturing lessons learnt and good examples in the deployment of 64 mobile medical teams in flood-affected areas. A 10-page draft case study report was prepared highlighting institutional and operational mechanisms for the mobilisation of the medical teams. It is envisaged that this will contribute to regional and global learning on emergency health management.

The unit also provided inputs into the narrative and log-frame matrices of health sections of all country appeals for 2005, especially for the Nepal and Sri Lanka appeals where Federation representative offices have no health focal points.

Resource material support and distribution

The SARNHA coordination office gathered a number of good information and resource materials during the 15th International AIDS Conference in Bangkok, Thailand. These were stored on CD-ROM, reproduced and distributed to all national society HIV/AIDS focal points. SARNHA also provided support to several national societies in the region to observe World Aids Day. Relevant resource materials of the Federation and other agencies were also provided to the health director of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society as part of his induction.

The unit also circulated the recently-produced 'International Harmonisation of First Aid – First recommendations on life-saving techniques' to national societies in the region, as well as guidelines on First Aid Day (September 2004). The unit is compiling various activities in the region to feed into a global report.

Training, study visit and exchange programme

The regional health unit provided support to the Indian Red Cross HIV focal person to attend the 15th International AIDS Conference in Bangkok, Thailand.

The support provided by the unit to the Nepal Red Cross to present its work on community-based first aid (CBFA) during an international health promotion conference in Australia served as a bridge for further sharing of its good work. Encouraged by the presentation in Australia, the Nepal Red Cross has been invited by the organisers of the Second International Conference on Local and Regional Health Programmes (October 2004; Quebec, Canada) to share its experience in CBFA. The conference provided an opportunity to bring together a broad array of stakeholders, from practitioners to researchers and managers, to discuss promotion and prevention in local and regional health systems.

Impact

Consistent, high quality technical support is one of the cornerstones of the regional health unit work.

Ensuring ongoing availability of technical expertise in the key areas of South Asia national societies' work within health guarantees more consistent, better resourced and higher quality interventions at country level.

Constraints

There were no major constraints during the period.

Expected Result

- National societies benefit from well established regional networks and partnerships. Country delegations receive effective support from regional office. Funds are readily available and partners are well coordinated.

Progress/Achievements

Regional HIV strategy and programme development

Through the support of the Swedish and German Red Cross, work continued on the development of a regional strategy for scaling up HIV/AIDS responses in all national societies in the region.

Following a regional stakeholder workshop in March and further consultations through visits to each country (in March to April 2004), a regional HIV/AIDS strategy was developed and a comprehensive five-year programme proposal prepared.

The Swedish Red Cross has facilitated the process through the active participation of one of its health advisors as well as its team in Stockholm. This model of close collaboration has contributed to the development of a highly participatory and well-consulted proposal where input has been sought from key stakeholders to identify locally appropriate intervention strategies building on the strengths of different partners.

Availability of long-term funding is a prerequisite for any meaningful scaling-up of HIV responses and supporting organisational development of the national societies through such programmes is a vital determining factor for impact.

While additional funding is still sought to cover the whole five-year frame of CHF 15 million, it is anticipated that that funds will become available for the first phase of the programme to start in 2005.

The recruitment of the HIV/AIDS delegate who will handle overall coordination and management of the regional programme has started while capital items are being procured. A consultant will be contracted in November 2004 to assist the unit in the development of guidelines to ensure coherence and coordination between regional and country

aspects of the programme. In line with the five-year development plans, activities will be anchored in the national societies' HIV strategic plans.

World Health Organisation - Federation collaboration

Under the memorandum of understanding between the Federation and the World Health Organisation (WHO), work has continued to scale up collaboration. In line with this, WHO has developed, through a joint process, a complementary administratively independent HIV proposal to the regional one focusing on Nepal. This is in line with the increased trend of multi-partner proposals drawing on comparative strengths. The WHO proposal focuses on support to the development of anti-stigma interventions, access to sexually transmitted infection (STI) services and linkages to the youth networks of the Nepal Red Cross as well as on technical support to the Nepal Red Cross in blood services.

A number of partnership developments had been recorded since the memorandum of understanding was signed in September last year. To take stock of the developments at country and regional levels (involving nine national societies and three Federation regional delegations in South, East and Southeast Asia), a questionnaire was developed recently which is expected to be jointly completed by Federation, national societies and WHO focal points.

Regional/international forums

Along with two members of the SARNHA coordination office, the regional health delegate attended the 15th International AIDS Conference in Bangkok, Thailand, which provided an excellent ground for activists, advocates, policy makers, researcher and programme implementers to interact and share experiences and good practices.

The SARNHA coordination office – programme officers presented a poster during the conference entitled 'South Asia Red Cross and Red Crescent network on HIV/AIDS, SARNHA make its effort to reduce stigma and discrimination around HIV/AIDS in South Asia'. During the trip, the regional health delegate attended a self-assessment knowledge fair on the AIDS competence programme organised by UNAIDS and UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in July in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

The unit also participated in the 20-country regional ministerial consultation on maternal and child nutrition (September 2004; New Delhi) organised by the World Food Programme (WFP). The regional health delegate represented the Federation at a roundtable discussion on public private partnerships in health organised by the World Economic Forum. The regional health manager also participated in a blood service symposium in Bangkok in November organised by the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Thai Red Cross Society.

Resource support to country delegations

Convinced that the establishment of an HIV/AIDS consortium is the way to go in order to support the scaling-up of the Indian Red Cross response to the HIV epidemic, the regional health unit has supported the national society and the Federation India Delegation through its active participation in a series of meetings with partner national societies. The unit is also represented in a number of working groups that are tasked to develop strategies and mechanisms in different organisational aspects.

Through the sharing of tools and reference materials, the unit also supported Federation country delegations to enable the latter to better facilitate health programme development processes. These include support to the Federation's Afghanistan delegation for the integration of health programmes and services of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, to the Pakistan delegation to conduct a community health needs assessment in the North West Frontier Province by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, and to the India delegation in relation to the establishment of the Indian Red Cross Society HIV/AIDS consortium.

Impact

Partnerships are an imperative in addressing developmental and public health challenges. The complementary yet independent WHO proposal is an interesting new pilot of working with the potential to spark off significant benefits in impact. The model of collaboration with Swedish Red Cross for securing long-term resources is also a new way of working multilaterally while drawing on the strengths of different partners, in line with the change strategy and responding to the changed environment of decentralisation. There is a large, untapped potential to market the work

done by the national societies to long-term development donors, and the regional delegations are well placed to play a key role in realising this.

The contribution of the German Red Cross enabled the regional health unit to actively engage national societies in a participatory planning process for the development of a regional HIV strategy and programme. The additional contribution of the Swedish Red Cross to the start-up phase of the regional HIV programme will ensure that a reasonable structure at regional level and the development of a programme management manual will enable the regional health unit to provide sufficient support planning, implementation and management of in-country programmes, as well as to ensure coherence and quality performance.

Constraints

There were no major constraints during the period.

The health programme has been well supported and budget issues have not impacted on planned activities. However it should be noted that the up-scaling of the health programme will continue in 2005 and continued and greater support will be required.

Disaster Management

Overall Goal: To reduce the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations throughout South Asia, as indicated by a reduction in the number of deaths and the amount of damage sustained during disasters, and to increase the capacity of the population to respond and recover.

Programme Objective: South Asia national societies have an improved response mechanism to the needs of the most vulnerable disaster-prone population before, during and after disaster and emergency situations.

Disaster preparedness project objective: South Asia national societies meet the criteria for well prepared national societies and demonstrate their capacity to reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone communities.

Expected Result: South Asia national societies have adopted the consolidated community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and awareness raising programmes.

Progress/Achievements

As outlined in the first Programme Update, a regional meeting on training materials was held in Bangladesh in April. The meeting discussed skills and awareness requirements at various levels of RC operations i.e. volunteers, districts and national headquarters (NHQ). The meeting was attended by participants from the national societies of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The analysis of training needs promoted to the participants the integration of knowledge /awareness modules and skill modules. Subsequent meetings with health and OD delegates highlighted the need to develop a minimum training programme for volunteers and separate modules for technical competencies. This approach will help in increased reach in communities through coordinated branch development/programme capacity building. This was further discussed during the regional DM planning meeting in July, facilitated by the regional DM team (see below).

The training materials would include basic and advanced knowledge on better programme initiative (BPI), HV, vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA), safer access/ conflict awareness etc, based on programme requirements.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross is being supported to initiate a school awareness programme, through training of teachers in first aid and disaster preparedness. This approach, conceptualised last year, is finding good support from communities and students. Expanding disaster preparedness components through first aid or daily emergencies appears to be working well, being closely linked to life skills, as suggested by teachers. Eventually, teacher-student teams will be able to help communities by identifying local disasters and house plans, for the 'safer communities' concept. Nepal has also made good progress in this area and implemented the programme in three districts.

The workshop for an information, education and communication (IEC) strategy (including mass awareness) has been re-scheduled as earmarked funds have not been received.

The joint DM-OD meeting held in India in July was a good example of integrating OD into DM, for branch development and service delivery. Discussions reflected many good examples of this collaboration being in practice in the form of CBDP/CBFA. It was discussed to make HV a component of each service delivery intervention and it was agreed that all programme sectors will plan jointly. Further opportunities of collaborated and joint working are being explored with OD, health and HV through joint mapping exercises, awareness campaigns and meetings.

Expected Result: South Asia national societies have identified community capacities and vulnerabilities leading to operational and strategic DM plans, reflecting regional and global priorities of the Movement.

Progress/Achievements

As outlined in the first Programme Update, the national societies of India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan are improving their programme priorities through consulting with district chapters/ branches. The Afghanistan Red Crescent has commenced VCA of selected provinces to identify community vulnerabilities. The use of the map-based management information system (MIS) is helping national societies in this regard, by storing information and providing easy analysis of this data. A consultant is helping the regional team in developing a solution for map-based MIS, where all national society branches will have easy access to relevant data, contact information and maps of programme areas. This tool will help national societies, both in planning and during disaster response, by efficient deployment of resources available with nearby branches/chapters.

As reported in Programme Update 1, SARD has shared the DM policy/plan documents with national societies engaged in the development of their country disaster preparedness policies/plans. The Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan national societies have made good progress and have draft documents under discussion, while Afghanistan has a CBDP draft policy.

Four national society and Federation staff members attended VCA-training of trainers and developed draft plans to promote VCA in the region. The VCA training was held in Bangladesh for national society staff to be prepared for earthquake threats as well as to better plan the CBDP programme. Participants were enthusiastic about this approach and they wish to collaborate with stakeholders, including communities, for greater participation in programme design and management.

The Afghanistan Red Crescent has been carrying out VCA exercise in selected provinces as a programme planning tool.

The South Asia national societies see VCA as an important component for coordination with other organisations in the form of joint field exercises.

Sri Lanka carried out its field assessment training, developing staff skills for early warning (in case of drought) and need assessment. A session on coordination with other organisations was part of this approach. The session looked at examining capacities available while developing need assessment for action planning. The Afghanistan DM delegate supported this activity in Sri Lanka, conducting demonstrations and PAL methods.

The Nepal and Sri Lanka Red Cross Societies have scheduled national disaster response team (NDRT) training in November and December respectively. The SARD DM programme will support these programmes by way of technical and financial inputs.

Expected Result: The demand for trained and competent staff of each gender is met, with four national societies to develop and use locally appropriate disaster preparedness/disaster response training materials.

Progress/Achievements

National societies have been supportive of staff attending global training events. Seven national society and Federation staff attended the VCA-trainer of trainers, team leader training and a triplex exercise. National society and Federation staff were also involved in the PAL exercise in Nepal, India and Bangladesh which studied the impact of investment in disaster preparedness in those countries. This activity was supported by the Finnish Red Cross programme coordinator, based in Delhi.

The DM planning event held in India in July reflected the importance the South Asia national societies are placing on developing human resources through training of trainers as well as development of training materials.

As reported in the first Programme Update, a six-day regional disaster response team (RDRT) training of trainers was held in Bangladesh in April. The scope and approach to conducting NDRTs were discussed, along with the skills required to develop appropriate training materials and functional simulation exercises. Participants carried out this simulation exercise and demonstrated their newly acquired skills in planning, organising and facilitating the event. This was attended by the DM managers from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Nepal and Bangladesh national societies plan to hold inaugural NDRT trainings before the end of 2004.

The regional disaster preparedness manager attended the field assessment and coordination team (FACT) workshop in Australia in March and has utilised the knowledge gained to develop appropriate modules for training national society staff on coordination and assessments which will complement the NDRT modules the national societies are working on.

Books, publications and videos on general training aspects and DM have been shared with national societies to assist them in building up training libraries. A kit is also being developed to help national societies carry out functional simulation exercises.

Expected Result: DM staff in South Asia national societies/delegations are using appropriate software and hardware tools for cost effective and efficient operations, through better operational and knowledge management linkages with government and other disaster preparedness practitioners in the region.

Progress/Achievements

The regional meeting on training materials in Bangladesh in April provided opportunities to discuss and develop IT tools which will help national societies in reducing knowledge management and communications costs. All RDRT members have an exclusive email ID on rdrt.org, in order to facilitate their communication and consultation. This is also a platform for information dissemination and email alerts.

The map-based MIS continues to progress with two modules ready for data entry and query. After discussions with OD and health delegates, it has been agreed that all programme sectors will make efforts in helping national societies map their capacities and resources, for better programme planning and optimal resource utilisation.

The human resource section of the MIS is fully operational and will be shared with interested parties. SARD will try to incorporate any specific requirements of other regions, for greater benefit and sharing.

As outlined in Programme Update 1, a knowledge management tool will be developed by a consultant to map good practices related to resources mobilisation for DM programmes. These good examples will be shared with national societies, in order that they use this information and contribute development of this knowledge repository for regional/ global use. This will initially be managed by an outside agency and the operation of this tool will be managed by a SARD staff, and later national society staff, after adequate training. The process has commenced with the development of mapping of resource mobilisation activities for DM in Sri Lanka. The development of the knowledge management tool will continue in 2005.

The DM coordinator's visit to Sri Lanka during the reporting period was utilised by the national society to develop coordination with other organisations. The Sri Lanka Red Cross is seeking to enhance/establish coordination with the Sri Lanka government and various agencies. The national society wishes to utilise the technical expertise available with other organisations, in order to deliver technical interventions under their bi-lateral drought response programme. Whilst SARD is not participating in this programme, it is supporting the national society in developing technical capacities.

Impact

- Increased availability of trained staff/ volunteers.
- Analysis and consolidation of training needs and development of appropriate materials / modules to make training programmes more effective, including training impact.

- Development of cost effective tools for knowledge management and successful practices.
- Availability of trained staff on email and map-based MIS.
- Reference materials on training, management and DM.
- Coordination with governments, INGOs and other agencies.
- Increased coordination with health OD with integrated all aspects of DM (disaster preparedness and response, and population movement).
- Mobilisation of technical expertise available in the region, to support specific requirements of national societies – e.g. assessment training for the Sri Lanka Red Cross.
- Participatory planning of national societies' DM plan, feeding into the SARD plan for technical support as required.

SARD is exploring new ways of working and improving its effectiveness to support national societies. It has discussed with the German and Finnish Red Cross Societies regarding utilising their South Asia delegates. The agreement with the German Red Cross provides for their liaison delegate to take responsibility as regional emergency coordinator during emergencies. The Finnish Red Cross regional delegate is supporting the regional DM team in specific programme aspects as per negotiated activities and contributes 50 percent of her time for this activity and monitoring of country level programmes.

Disaster response project objective: South Asia national societies have a strong regional disaster response capacity that is operational by linking the Movement's regional and international resources effectively and efficiently, supported by global resources as needed, to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable people in a participatory manner.

Expected Result: Regional disaster response (DR) team concept further developed, structured and equipped, linking and supporting national response mechanisms in the region as well as international response tools such as emergency response units (ERU) and FACTs.

Progress/Achievements

As outlined in Programme Update 1, a first draft of the regional DM guidelines was circulated for comments within a DM team and a second draft is being prepared to be shared with country delegations and the national societies in the region. The purpose of these guidelines is to clarify what can be expected from the regional DM team on a continuous basis through a systematic process of updating and improving.

Expected Result: A network of disaster managers has been developed to facilitate peer-to-peer communication in the region and is linked with Federation response systems.

Progress/Achievements

Through integration with disaster preparedness, aspects of this expected result have been accomplished. (See disaster preparedness section above).

A PAL study was conducted in Nepal, Bangladesh and India which are all involved in major flood response operations. This study focused on response performance, preparedness and mitigation, integrated programming and coordination. Following the completion of the study, regional lessons learned meeting was held in Bangladesh where DM managers from Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka and a member from the governing board from the Pakistan Red Crescent Society participated. Other participants included representatives from the Federation delegations in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. This was a forum to share the initial findings and recommendations of the study and build ownership of the outcomes. This meeting provided an opportunity for the participants to share and learn from each other their experiences and lessons learnt. The aim is to utilise these lessons and experiences in future programming and the operations.

Expected Result: Regional DR curriculum available linking the national curriculum to FACT and ICRC training activities in order to further facilitate development of a regional movement approach and minimum standards in DR at national, regional and international level.

Progress/Achievements

The Sri Lanka Red Cross and Nepal Red Cross have scheduled NDRT trainings in November and December respectively. The Sri Lanka Red Cross will utilise facilitators from other national societies in the region. This is evidence of peer-to-peer support and interaction occurring. The regional DM programme is supporting these events while the Indian Red Cross has formed state level response teams.

In response to the flood emergencies in Nepal, India and Bangladesh commencing in June/July, RDRT-trained members within these countries were mobilised for assessment and relief operations. However there was no regional deployment, but there will be discussions with the national societies, focusing on monitoring, quality assurance and continuous assessments. The list of RDRT members has been updated.

As outlined in Programme Update 1, a RDRT training of trainers was held, followed by a workshop on regional resource development for training (see also section on disaster preparedness). This will facilitate the development of a broader base at national level for RDRT, while at the same time the development of NDRT by national societies is supported. The development of a regional trainers' pool will support the regional peer-to peer interaction.

No progress has been made this year on the planned activity of jointly with the ICRC cooperation delegates in the region, developing country-specific national disaster response/conflict preparedness training in four countries at district level.

There has also been no progress on the introduction of a CD-Rom containing presentations and teaching modules.

Impact

A comprehensive regional structure is in place linked to national societies, country delegations, global response systems and partner national societies. As outlined in Programme Update 1, a regional disaster response manager has been recruited and arrangements are being made for the function of the emergency response coordinator. With these arrangements and additional support from the Finnish Red Cross Society, the function of the disaster response delegate became redundant when he ended his mission in May.

The national societies and country delegations in the countries affected by the severe floods in June/July demonstrated good capacity to respond efficiently. SARD and the DM team coordinated the response. SARD provided technical inputs for the appeals/request for assistance and assisted with monitoring.

The out-posted disaster response manager (based in Nepal) provided good support and linkage with the Federation response system. Having a presence in Nepal helped provide support in planning for the operation in that country, including appeal development operational issues. Use of in-country RDRT national society staff for assessment/monitoring proved to be effective.

The preparedness and pre-stocking of relief materials in all three countries supported an effective and immediate response. This will be highlighted in the PAL studies conducted in Nepal, India and Bangladesh, and will be highlighted in the SARD annual report.

Information management in Bangladesh was very effective in achieving strategic fundraising and local coordination was exemplary. Local resource generation for the operations in all three countries was impressive. The disaster-preparedness network (DP-Net) in Nepal was very effective in information sharing and providing operational support and coordination with other partners has been strengthened.

Because of the good image and acceptance by both the parties in conflict, the Nepal Red Cross Society has been able to carry out flood operations unhindered by the conflict.

Constraints

Due to lack of funding (just 45 percent as at end October against the disaster response appeal budget) and in view of timelines for implementation, the mitigation projects mentioned in the appeal are postponed until 2005.

Some activities had to be postponed for a variety of reasons, with most of them related to security reasons.

The extensive flood relief operations in India, Nepal and Bangladesh have led to the rescheduling of some activities.

Population movement project objective: All South Asia national societies have an operational, comprehensive and inclusive population movement project, linking DM with other RCRC core programmes, while assisting uprooted vulnerable people.

Expected Results

- Population movement (PM) focal points established in each national society.
- Tools such as the BPI, *Reach Out*, Red Cross/Red Crescent legal instruments and human rights instruments concerning PM translated into South Asia local languages.
- Conduct awareness programmes on PM activities in Red Cross/Red Crescent, its legal instruments including international humanitarian law, HV and refugee law/protection, in cooperation with ICRC and other organisations at regional and national level. (NB: As noted in Programme Update 1, this expected result has been amended from the original appeal)
- Developed guidelines, policies or strategies for regional PM programme. (NB: As noted in Programme Update 1, this expected result has been amended from the original appeal)
- Development and implementation of pilot projects by each national society in South Asia based on their needs and priorities identified.
- Existing initiatives for replication and potential national societies' activities in the area of PM have been mapped and evaluated.
- Establishing an effective informative communication system on PM in the region and globally. (NB: This is a new expected result as was noted in Programme Update 1.)

Progress/Achievements

Based on the appeal, expected results the South Asia regional PM programme has made good progress in achieving its objective, with all national societies in the region having identified focal points for PM to fulfill their commitment to the *Manila Action Plan*. To date, all the national societies, with the exception of Sri Lanka, have a PM focal point in place.

With regards to the second expected result, in 2004 the Nepal and Sri Lanka Red Cross Societies have initiated translations of relevant materials from tools such as BPI and SPHERE. It is important to highlight that all the national societies, with the exception of India, have BPI resource persons, with extensive training in BPI at regional and country levels in South Asia taking place since December 2002.

A NHQ and branch BPI workshop was held in Bangladesh in July, with regional BPI trainers conducting the sessions.

Application of the BPI tool was introduced as a PM pilot project in the life skills training programme for the Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. The pilot project proved to be successful to the extent that almost all the PM programmes in the camps have used the BPI tool in the planning phase.

It should be noted that BPI was first applied in South Asia in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. The BPI implemented programme is ongoing and has proven to be successful in making a positive impact in the communities.

In July, a lessons' learnt study of application of BPI in Nepal and Bangladesh was conducted with the assistance of resource persons from the Geneva Secretariat. The studies are currently being finalised.

An awareness tool focused on refugees, *Reach Out*, was introduced in the region early 2002 in India, with the Bangladesh Red Crescent hosting a *Reach Out* training of trainers in May 2004. There have been various in-country *Reach Out* workshops, but not organised by the Red Cross/Red Crescent. Representatives from the national societies of Afghanistan and Pakistan participated in one of these events in Quetta, Pakistan, in February. To date, all National Societies in the region, with the exception of Sri Lanka, have been introduced to the *Reach Out* tool.

A module on international humanitarian law for the training of middle managers is being developed at the request of several national societies in the region. This development process involved the regional PM manager, representatives from two national societies and an external consultant on refugee law.

A study has been completed recently by the Sri Lanka Red Cross on migrants in Sri Lanka and is available on request from the national society. Further to meeting the expected result of the PM awareness programmes, meetings and one-day awareness workshops were held at national society level with the assistance of the regional PM programme.

The PM projects that are currently being implemented in South Asia are:

- Life skill training supported by the Netherlands Red Cross and distribution of food and non-food items for Bhutanese refugees by the Nepal Red Cross.
- HIV/AIDS awareness programme in Jaffna for internally displaced persons (IDPs) by the Sri Lanka Red Cross.
- Mapping of PM activities utilising the MIS system by the Afghan Red Crescent Society.
- A water and sanitation project for unrecognised Rohingya migrants by the Bangladesh Red Crescent. This will hopefully be followed by water and sanitation awareness training for the community.

Impact

Small but significant impacts are occurring. All national societies in the region, with the exception of Sri Lanka, now have PM focal points. All national societies, with the exception of India, have trainees in BPI and, with the exception of the Sri Lanka Red Cross, trainees in Reach Out. Case studies conducted in July showed the application of the BPI tool in the PM programme has been successful.

Four national societies in the region have included PM activities in their 2005 appeals. Nepal and Afghanistan are focusing on defining long-term PM strategies as there has been a wider awareness of the PM programme not only amongst the South Asia national societies but other implementing agencies as well.

Constraints

The South Asia national societies are struggling to identify mechanisms and guidelines for the PM programme. This is partly because PM is not a priority for some national societies, although they have all committed to the *Manila Action Plan*. To date, only the Afghanistan and Nepal national societies, have identified PM as one of their priority areas that requires regional support.

The constraints outlined in Programme Update 1 remain. In order to achieve the objectives of the *Manila Action Plan*, national societies will need to be more proactive, while the regional delegation, with the support of the Secretariat, has to develop support mechanisms to build national societies' capacities in the area of PM. Due to a lack of understanding amongst national societies about the concept of PM, it is difficult to get funding and integrate the programme with Federation core strategy programmes.

There have also been constraints in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS awareness project in Jaffna for the IDPs. This is mainly due to a lack of human resources in the Sri Lanka Red Cross and the project has been stalled for much of this reporting period. It has been moved from the Sri Lanka Red Cross DM programme to the national society's HIV/AIDS programme.

Funding has been a significant constraint with the PM project receiving just 45 percent coverage against the appeal budget as at end of October. Several planned activities had to be cancelled/postponed.

Humanitarian Values

Overall Goal: Increase trust and understanding and reducing violence and discrimination within communities across South Asia, through the national societies existing programmes.

Programme Objective: Effective communication with internal stakeholders, the media, public authorities and civil society results in changed behaviour of target groups and consequent reduction in discrimination.

Expected Result: The global agenda on discrimination and HIV are promoted through effective communication and advocacy with internal stakeholders, the media and civil society and national society programmes, bringing about changes in behaviour.

Progress/Achievements

During the reporting period, the Nepal Red Cross held four workshops to further the understanding of HIV amongst staff and volunteers with the regional HIV coordinator providing input.

HIV has been incorporated into other trainings and workshops, with the regional HIV coordinator conducting a session during the regional DM meeting in India in July. The presentation included a case study which will be replicated in other regional workshops in other programmes.

The regional coordinator also helped facilitate humanitarian input into the workshop for information and dissemination officers from all the district branches of the Sri Lanka Red Cross.

The planned mapping exercise of HIV in the six countries in the region has not progressed and is now planned to be rolled out in 2005. Work is still being done on developing terms of reference with the respective national societies and two case studies are being developed. A lack of funding for the HIV programme has also inhibited this activity.

Expected Result: Alongside promoting the understanding of the Fundamental Principles, national societies have advocated the different forms of discrimination vulnerable people face, with a focus on people living with HIV/AIDS.

Progress/Achievements

The regional coordinator is assisting the Nepal Red Cross with the development of a one-year pilot project planned to commence in 2005 aimed at reducing discrimination in a targeted community. Subject to the success of the pilot as gauged by an evaluation, this project may be replicated elsewhere in the region.

The regional coordinator helped facilitate a Red Cross youth camp in Nepal on the theme of discrimination. It involved 36 young people from diverse socio-economic, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The majority of participants were women.

To further advocate against discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS, the regional programme supported the 10th Condom Day observed in Nepal in October. Five journalists (two from Sri Lanka, one from Pakistan and two agency journalists) were funded to attend and observe the event. This resulted in media coverage beyond Nepal and more importantly, highlighted this innovative and effective campaign against discrimination relating to people living with HIV/AIDS. This activity replaced the planned journalist fellowships.

Impact

The regional HIV programme is finding good resonance with the Nepal Red Cross which has a designated HIV focal point. The youth camp which addressed discrimination is a concrete example of that national society's commitment. The annual Condom Day is another example of the Nepal Red Cross's emergency in promoting HIV.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent has nominated a focal point and the HIV programme is growing. Similarly in Sri Lanka, the national society director of communications is currently the HIV focal point.

As outlined in Programme Update 1, the sole role of regional HIV coordinator was created in June (previously the role was split between information and HIV) which will allow more time and commitment to be devoted to the programme.

Constraints

The lack of a HIV counterpart in four of the six national societies has constrained the programme. However as outlined above, this situation has improved to the point that by the end of 2004, three of the six national societies will have HIV focal points.

The planned mapping has not progressed as quickly as hoped, due to a variety of factors. These include low funding for the programme (just 41 percent against the appealed amount as at end of October) and a lengthy process in negotiating terms of reference with the respective national societies.

Organisational Development

Overall Goal: Vulnerable communities benefit from relevant, effective and accountable services as a result of the national societies demonstrating the characteristics of well functioning societies.

Programme Objective: Regionally consistent standards and mutual capacity building strategies will strengthen service delivery systems through improved planning, management skills, human resource development, communications capacity, and sustainable programmes in all national societies.

Strategy and management development project objective: South Asia national societies will manage strategic change processes that result in relevant and focused services to vulnerable communities delivered through strong legal bases, effective and diversified human resource bases, sustainable programmes, and integrated approaches to capacity building in all programmes.

Expected Results

- Strengthened legal bases in all South Asia national societies are developed, leading to clearer positioning and recognition as leading providers of humanitarian services.
- Standardised understanding and approach to capacity building and organisational development (OD) across all national societies, Federation and ICRC in the region lead to better quality and consistent community level service provision.
- Active and diverse junior and youth membership and volunteer base integrated into all levels of governance and service delivery across the region.
- National society with women active in membership and all levels of governance and management, leading to policies and services in all programmes with clear gender perspectives.
- National societies with diversified resource bases leading to sustainable service provision to the vulnerable.
- National society senior governance and management with the confidence and support to manage strategic change processes.
- Mutual capacity building between national societies will have increased quality of services and capacity building because of two strategic staff-on-loan opportunities per year.

Progress/Achievements

As reported in Programme Update 1, expectations for the strategy and management development project in 2004 had to be changed due to departure of the previous OD delegate and the handover process leading to a temporary loss of momentum. However the OD programme is now running at full capacity.

The strengthening of legal bases in national societies in South Asia has continued with some very positive developments. The Bangladesh Red Crescent now has an agreement with the joint commission about its constitution, while the Afghanistan national society's internal committee is progressing on a draft. In Sri Lanka, a second review of the implementation of its new constitution has been conducted and it is hoped that this will soon lead to a unified approach to how to interpret and implement the constitution. In Pakistan the draft of a new unifying constitution is now under consideration by the chairman.

Then focus in this reporting period has been to continue to build a regional approach to OD by using the same tools across the region. The most important documents are the regionally agreed branch development framework and manuals for human resource development for staff and volunteers. The branch development framework is used at all OD meetings. It is also utilised outside its original purpose as a gap analysis tool identifying gaps between NHQ and branches, and linking performance with capacity. The feedback from participants at a combined DM/OD workshop in Delhi and training in Afghanistan has been very positive. Similarly, the human resource manuals are being used as frameworks for national societies to develop their own versions. This is occurring in Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka.

The joint senior governance and management workshop with ICRC could not go ahead as planned.

As mentioned in Programme Update 1, there less attention had been paid to youth and women than originally planned due to various constraints. In Sri Lanka, in pursuit of capacity building at branch level, youth and DM development is now integrated. The regional OD programme has also supported a representative from Nepal in participating in an INTRAC course on how to include gender in planning.

As planned a regional OD workshop was held back-to-back with a regional DM workshop giving participants the unique opportunity to discuss what the programme and OD integration really means. It drove home the importance of planning together. The results were encouraging that a similar workshop is planned for 2005.

There has been intensive follow up on the previous work on fundraising. Unfortunately the results are not impressive and there is very little progress. Only Nepal has employed a fulltime fundraiser as a direct result of the regional efforts. Fortunately, there is still a keen interest in the national societies as most of them realise it is an important element in their self-sustainability strategies. In November the planned regional fundraisers forum will take place, with the focus on how to best support branch level fundraising. The regional OD programme has also supported the participation of three candidates from the region in a fundraising skill share workshop in the Netherlands.

The review of the impact of the OD programme is progressing but the draft terms of reference is still awaiting approval from all interested partners.

Impact

Reaching an agreement with the joint commission on its constitution is an important step forward for the Bangladesh Red Crescent. As with the existing constitution in Sri Lanka, other national societies in the region can use the experiences as they develop their own constitutions. As the legal base of a national society is strengthened, this has a positive spin-off affect for other national societies. Constitutions are probably the most important instrument in protecting the integrity of national societies.

The use of regionally developed tools and the regional workshops has meant that key staff in national societies analyse and include similar aspects when planning OD interventions. Admittedly, there is still no standardised approach across all societies but there is a movement toward uniformity.

The extensive use of the branch development framework and the integrated DM and OD workshop have created a strong commitment by both the Federation and national society staff on integrating programmes and OD. There is a greater commitment and understanding that OD underpins other programmes and does not stand in isolation.

Constraints

Deteriorating security situations have impacted on regional OD work, with Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh being particularly affected. Another issue has been high staff turnover in national societies, leading to the loss of counterparts but more importantly of institutional memory in the national societies.

The planned joint senior governance and management/ICRC workshop could not take place due to a clash with an already planned Secretaries General meeting and has been postponed until November.

Information development project objective: Effective communications, advocacy and networking initiated by the national societies in the region delivers enhanced services to vulnerable communities by national societies improving internal and external information management techniques.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result: *Enhanced technical skills, knowledge sharing and mutual support between national societies*

The planned regional information workshop has been rescheduled for February 2005. This was partially due to funding constraints, but primarily because of changes in information focal points in three of the six countries in the region during the year. It was decided that it would be more effective to allow new staff to establish themselves so they would get the most out of a regional meeting. Preparatory work has commenced for the 2005 meeting. There was a change of regional information manager mid-year and during the reporting period he made visits to the

national societies of Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and India. Liaison was established with reporting focal points and planning for future assistance was mapped out.

The planned activity of staff on loan to SARD from three national societies was cancelled. Personnel changes meant a lack of suitable candidates. The information focal points in Nepal and Bangladesh have already been staff on loan to SARD prior to 2004. Of the remaining four countries, three were orienting new staff. This activity will be discontinued in 2005 as it has been decided it is more beneficial for the regional information manager to conduct training in-country and via frequent liaison with country counterparts. It is also planned to support exchange visits between information focal points.

Personnel changes led to lack of suitable candidates within the 2004 time frame for English writing courses. This activity will not be continued in 2005 under the information development project. However it is an aspect of the reporting development project for next year and in several cases the information focal points are also the reporting focal point.

The training of trainers activity for national society information units has also not occurred due to personnel changes. Development of the information focal points will be assessed before deciding when to pursue this activity in the future.

A module on information training to be part of a regional disaster management workshop is being developed with a view to being finalised this year. The concept will be pursued in 2005.

Expected Result: *A strong organisational network focused on flow of information and knowledge*

As outlined above, the planned regional information meeting will take place in February next year which will further this expected result.

The intranet network is primarily a DM initiative (the Disaster Management Information System – DMIS) and is still being developed. The information manager will provide assistance where required.

The information manager produced joint stories with the Bangladesh Red Crescent on the 2004 flood operation and assisted with media conferences and press releases.

During country visits to Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, there was liaison with embassies and networking with various partners and media. This was done in conjunction with country-level counterparts aimed at raising the profile of the respective national societies and the Federation.

Expected Result: *Resources and professional staff in each national society to further the objectives of the branch development framework*

During the reporting period, the information manager facilitated an information training workshop in conjunction with the Indian Red Cross. This was attended by information focal points from the eight targeted disaster-prone states. The Sri Lanka Red Cross held a similar workshop, conducted by the national society information focal point, attended by the regional information manager. The Nepal Red Cross information focal point conducted a workshop for some branch information counterparts.

During the visit to Sri Lanka, the regional information manager went to five branches. The information needs of these branches were discussed with a view to future assistance via the Sri Lanka Red Cross.

Salary support was provided for the final quarter of 2004 for the Sri Lanka Red Cross communications director whilst funding support for the Nepal Red Cross information officer continued. Funding support for the information officers in Sri Lanka and Nepal will continue in 2005.

Support was provided to the Pakistan Red Crescent information officer with computer hardware while the resource centre of the Punjab branch in Lahore was provided with computer hardware.

Expected Result: *National society branches exhibit improved internal communication*

The planned training in interview techniques for national society staff will occur in the rescheduled regional information meeting in 2005.

The information development visit to Pakistan included two branches. There was work done with the NHQ information officer and branches involving discussing frameworks for future support. Advice/guidance was given to these branches (and NHQ) on information matters.

The information development visit involved working closely with the national society deputy director and the country delegation information/reporting officer. The communication needs of the Bangladesh Red Crescent were examined for future assistance. A similar exercise was conducted with the Sri Lanka Red Cross.

Other activities

From a regional perspective in improving the information capacity of SARD (and indirectly enhancing exposure/profile of the national societies in the region) extensive networking was done with the foreign press corps (primarily based in Delhi). The contact list for key media/NGOs has been updated and revamped.

To ensure increased impact and awareness of the flood emergency appeals in Nepal and Bangladesh and the request for assistance in India, the three documents were distributed to over 50 embassies/high commissions in Delhi and various international NGOs. Whilst traditional partners responded generously to these appeals/request for assistance, this distribution activity helped arouse interest from some potential new partners. This was followed up with the distribution of World Disaster Report in October to international media based in Delhi, NGOs and diplomatic missions.

The information manager has taken over the editing/compiling duties of the South Asia regional newsletter (formally done by the reporting consultant). This distribution list has grown significantly from modest beginnings.

The information manager liaised closely and extensively with regional and international media during the monsoon floods. Whilst providing a regional overview, media were also directed to appropriate contacts at country level.

Impact

SARD's regional information development programme is now in its fourth year and significant progress has been made during this period. This is evident from improved performance of information departments in some of the national societies and in the increased interest in others. Overall visibility of the national societies and the Movement in the region is on the increase. For example the Condom Day run by the Nepal Red Cross Society is now attracting international coverage from other countries in the region.

Regional journalist meetings conducted by the Sri Lanka Red Cross has helped raise the image of branches and the work of the volunteers. The South Asia regional newsletter also promotes the activities of national societies throughout the region.

The health images project produced jointly by the health and the information departments has helped to raise the visibility of the activities of the national societies/delegations (see health section for further details).

As SARD is perceived by the media as a reliable and a dependable source of information, it plays an important role during various disasters in media liaison and promoting the work being done by the various national societies.

Constraints

The major constraint was the high staff turnover of information counterparts in national societies, occurring in the first half of the year. However, this situation has improved markedly with counterparts now in place in all six national societies and augurs well for the February 2005 meeting.

The above constraints led to the cancellation of the planned regional workshop. Budgeted funds were reallocated for country visits to develop information capacity of the national societies and country delegations.

Several activities were planned on the basis of a strong network of information focal points (e.g.: intranet, regional workshop, exchange visits etc). However since this did not exist due to the high staff turnover, these were re-designed with many planned activities dropped and a refocusing first on developing strong information focal points at national society and country delegation level.

There are other constraints in operating in partnership with the national societies in South Asia. They have their own methods and views on external information and news. Some are more open than others, while some are more cautious with regards to political sensitivities. The pace of information and ability to encourage/develop information plans can be dictated by these factors.

Regional finance development project objective: To improve national society financial accountability, reporting and management capacity, in support of management decision making, with a resulting improvement in quality and timeliness of reports and a gradual reduction in dependency on donors and the Federation.

Expected Result

- Vulnerable communities receive well timed and efficient services through improved financial planning and management capacities at all levels of the national societies.

Progress/Achievements

The finance development officer at the Afghanistan country delegation was recruited. This will help facilitate planned regional finance development work for the Afghan Red Crescent Society as the officer will play a crucial role in planning and assisting the national society. Initial assessment work to develop a sound, transparent and effective manual accounting system for the Afghan Red Crescent has been completed.

Navision finance software used by the Sri Lanka Red Cross was upgraded with refresher training in October, building on the training provided in February as outlined in Programme Update 1 and the national society provided the finance units with a further two user licenses. During the reporting period, a consultant made week-long visit to assist staff with day-to-day issues working with the software.

The planned activity of purchasing and installing finance software for the Bangladesh Red Crescent has been cancelled as the national society is content with the system it has put in place. This assistance has therefore been provided to the Pakistan Red Crescent, which has selected its Finance software that will be installed before the end of the year. The national society will maintain both manual and computerised accounts for a trial period of a minimum of three months. It is expected that the new software will enhance the production of regular finance reports, meeting partner and internal management requirements. The software will save both time and human resources.

Finance management workshops were conducted for the Bangladesh and Nepal national societies. The target of finance management workshops for five national societies for the year will not be met. Late funding for the finance development project has resulted in insufficient time remaining in 2004 to conduct these other three planned workshops which will now be carried out in 2005.

The regional finance development project facilitated finance management training for staff from 33 district branches of the Bangladesh Red Crescent. The regional project also funded the replacement of old computer hardware to enhance the efficiency of finance software.

Finance management workshops for 17 district branch finance staff of the Nepal Red Cross Society were conducted with the support of the ICRC and regional delegation. A budget holders' training was also conducted for 25 national society staff made up of a mix of programme and finance staff from the Nepal Red Cross, which was the first of its kind in the national society. A major achievement of this exercise was to bring programme and finance staff together and promote the budget holder concept. This is aimed at enhancing management of Nepal Red Cross programmes.

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The regional finance directors meeting will proceed in November in Nepal while the planned purchase of software for installation in a Nepal Red Cross warehouse will also proceed this year.

Just one of three planned exchange visits from national societies (Sri Lanka) has been possible this year.

Due to an assessment of the capacity of the regional finance unit and required funding required, the plan to develop a regional finance procedures manual and internal audit manual has been shelved. This is not planned to be carried out in 2005 but the concept may be revisited in the future.

Impact

Finance development work continues to produce results and the efforts of the past three years are now paying significant dividends. The quality of financial management and reporting of the national societies throughout the region has improved tremendously.

Constraints

Funding delays for the project meant that several activities were put on hold, leading to major time constraint issues.

Planning and reporting project objective: Timely and increased resources reach vulnerable communities because of improved reporting capacities at all levels of the national societies.

Expected Results

- Increased quality and meeting of deadlines by national societies for standard appeals and reports, currently coordinated by the Federation's regional or country delegations;
- Designated, competent person responsible for planning and reporting in place in each national society *and/or country delegation*; (text in italics amends original expected result)
- Designated persons receive practical on-the-job training as part of the Federation's internships by end of 2004;
- Basic hardware and software is available for the use of the designated reporting/planning person in each national society *and/or country delegation*; (text in italics amends original expected result)
- The Federation's standard appeals and reports from South Asia are of a high standard.

Progress/Achievements

The reporting consultant is continuing to provide technical support and advice to assist in the development of reporting capacity. The latter half of the year has marked a change in approach in that it became apparent for the need to cement reporting capacity at country delegation level first, with more national staff being used as reporting focal points. Previously the expected results focused solely on developing reporting capacity at national society level. This led to a 'run before you can walk' approach.

Where they exist (in four of the six countries in the region), country delegations are the conduit through which reporting development work is done from a regional perspective. Three of the four country delegations utilise national staff as reporting focal points, and development of their reporting skills is being focused on. Where there is no country delegation, the reporting focal point in the national society, if there is one, is being targeted.

Reporting focal points at country delegation level provide the day-to-day development work for the national society. It makes sense to ensure their skills and systems are up to the mark, as this will flow through to the national society. The employment of national staff as reporting focal points is a more sustainable approach. Utilising delegates at country delegation level leads to a lack of continuity due to the nature of the limited time periods of their missions. However utilising national staff at country delegation level for reporting is dependent on the availability of suitable personnel with adequate reporting and English language/writing skills.

The current reporting capacity (as at end October 2004) in the region is outlined in the table below:

Country	National Society focal point	Delegation focal point
Afghanistan	NO	YES – delegate
Pakistan	NO	YES – national staff

India	YES	YES – national staff
Nepal	NO	YES – Federation representative
Bangladesh	YES	YES – national staff
Sri Lanka	YES	YES – Federation representative

As seen above, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nepal currently have no designated reporting focal point at national society level. The reporting consultant will be in discussions with the country delegations in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the Federation representative in Nepal about offering assistance to those national societies in recruitment/appointment to fill those roles.

During the reporting period, the focal point from the Pakistan delegation visited SARD for one-to-one training. The drafting of the Pakistan programme update 2 was utilised as a ‘real time’ training method. Relatively new in the position, the focal point responded exceptionally well to the training. Putting theory into immediate practice proved to be an effective approach. A similar exercise was scheduled for early November with the Sri Lanka Red Cross focal point. These visits replace the planned ‘internships’ at SARD. This activity was cancelled due to time constraints and an altered approach in conducting shorter, but more regular contact with reporting focal points.

As outlined in Programme Update 1, there were reporting development visits to Pakistan and Nepal earlier in the year.

It is still intended to provide English writing skill support through funding for a suitable course. This will be targeted at country delegation national staff. This activity has not occurred in 2004 due to lack of applicant suitability of the chosen course and limited places available. This activity is planned for in 2005.

The reporting development project has provided funding for computer hardware and software for the reporting focal point in the Bangladesh country delegation.

The planned regional meeting to be organised by SARD has been deferred until 2005. It was decided instead for 2004 to fund reporting focal points to attend the reporting development meeting in Kuala Lumpur organised by the Regional Reporting Unit in November/December. The meeting will focus on monitoring and evaluation and utilise experts from various organisations. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh had indicated their attendance.

As outlined in Programme Update 1, it was decided not to employ a reporting officer to assist the reporting consultant as human resources were deemed to be sufficient.

The reporting consultant continued to check all Federation required reports (except pledge based reports) from the six countries in the region for accuracy, continuity, language/grammar and assist with programme analysis. SARD provides the initial reporting ‘filter’ from the region, aiming to ensure clear, accurate reports are forwarded to the Regional Reporting Unit for ultimate distribution to partners.

Impact

As outlined above, the focus is on empowering country delegations to provide reporting development direct to their respective national societies. It is encouraging that three of the four country delegations employ national staff as their reporting focal points as this is a more sustainable development option for national societies in the longer term.

The quality of Federation-required reporting provided has continued to be reasonable, and definitely more accurate, analytical and timely than in 2003. The ability to report on *impact* continues to be problematic and there will be a greater focus on monitoring and evaluation in future development work to try to improve this. The regional project will promote the implicit nature of monitoring and evaluation in all programmes and resource/train counterparts to further train programme managers in these areas.

The extensive flooding in June/July led to the launch of emergency appeals in Nepal and Bangladesh and a request for assistance from India. On the whole, the three countries met rigorous reporting requirements, producing six operations updates each within the first three-and-a-half months of the relief operations. The general quality of these reports was satisfactory and in some instances, extremely good.

Constraints

A constraint is absent in designated reporting focal points in three of the six national societies in the region. National societies say they struggle to find staff with suitable reporting skills. The reporting consultant has made it a priority to offer assistance/advice with recruitment.

There continues to be a mindset in some national societies that reporting is auxiliary to activities rather than integral to them. The regional reporting development project will continue to seek to change this view. It is evident that there need to be significant development work done across the region on monitoring and evaluation. Programmes need to be designed with effective monitoring systems put in place to be followed by rigorous evaluation. Reporting is as much about project implementation and learning as it is about accountability to partners.

As outlined in Programme Update 1, internal national society reporting systems are often at odds with or don't fit the Federation-required reporting templates. A task of developing reporting focal points at country delegation level is to assist them to harmonise national society and Federation reporting systems where possible.

Representation, Management and Implementation

Federation Coordination and Representation project

Overall Goal: The roles and policies of the Federation at the global and regional levels are widely understood and supported by key stakeholders within the international community, enabling South Asia national societies, and the vulnerable communities they serve, to receive optimal support for the implementation of their priority programmes through a coordinated response by partners from inside and outside the Movement.

Programme Objective: Strong coordinated and diversified partnerships with long-term stakeholders lead to sustainable, cost effective national society priority programmes targeted at those most in need of assistance, and based on agreed regional policies and strategies which effectively maximise the use of regional resources.

Expected Results

- National societies will benefit from stronger partner national society (PNS) partnerships in programme planning, content and support;
- Regular partnership and Secretaries General meetings are forums for coordination and peer monitoring;
- Secure multi-year funding for the national societies' priority programmes, all of which have elements that lead to sustainability;
- The regional CAS provides each national society with strategic support to be the leading humanitarian organisation in its respective country;
- Increased level of regional recruitment for the Federation's staff and delegate positions inside and outside of the region;
- Increased number of staff exchanges and secondment between the Federation and national societies, and between national societies within the region;
- Strategic and coordinated development of Red Cross/Red Crescent human resources in the region;
- Status agreements are secured between the Federation and the governments of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan;
- Regular meetings held with relevant counterparts in targeted diplomatic missions to market the annual appeal, emergency appeals and provide operational/policy updates;
- Enhanced, positive public profile of the Federation and national societies in the region; and
- Key stakeholders receive regular and appropriate Federation information/publicity materials.

Progress/Achievements

The partnership with the Finnish Red Cross, whereby a dual role (bilateral coordination and Federation) delegate is placed in SARD, has continued to evolve. The delegate's role has been more focused on involvement in DM activities in the regional delegation throughout the year; however there are plans to diversify the role in the coming months with more focus on defined projects. This has worked well during the reporting period with the delegate

serving as team leader during the recent PAL exercise in three countries affected by floods. (See DM section of this document).

One of the benefits for the regional delegation of these partnerships is having a PNS perspective close by at all times. A similar partnership with the German Red Cross was temporarily disrupted earlier in the year due to the delegate's redeployment to Berlin for the first half of 2004. However, on his return an agreement was reached with the German Red Cross to facilitate his immediate deployment as a Federation delegate leading any major emergency response operation requiring regional coordination or involvement.

A second Secretary Generals' meeting was held in Kathmandu in November which followed up on outcomes of the earlier meeting and discussed a number of other key issues, including the formula and modus operandi of future meetings. The Secretary Generals favoured the concept of a Secretary Generals' forum, similar to the South East Asia model, with SARD acting as a support office. This will be explored further and resolved at the next meeting in 2005. The issue of the status, staffing and location of SARD in India in view of the ongoing difficulty in obtaining a legal status agreement was also a key topic discussed in the meeting.

As outlined in Programme Update 1, a successful regional partnership meeting, co-sponsored by ICRC, was held in Kathmandu in March. It was well attended with a total of 62 participants including representatives from 16 PNS in addition to the six South Asia national societies, as well as SARD and ICRC representatives. The themes of the meeting were 'South Asia Four-Year Vision' and 'Humanitarian Values'. In the meeting evaluation by participants, there was a high level of satisfaction expressed and feedback from participants since then has been very positive with partners expressing a better understanding of the regions challenges and priorities.

Partners attending the meeting agreed on the following key commitments which are integral to a regional four-year vision and which will be used to shape our collective future support to South Asia national societies:

- To use the regional cooperation agreement strategy as a framework for coordination and collective mobilisation;
- To assess carefully the vulnerabilities of communities in conformity with the Principle of Independence and involve beneficiaries in all stages of the programme cycle;
- To provide effective support through utilising the strategy for the Movement as the action plan for collaboration;
- To work towards a more long-term, holistic perspective, integrating the contributions of all partners and volunteers and ensuring that internal and external communications reflect and promote the Federation's approach;
- To increase the Federation's attention and support to all aspects of volunteer and staff management.

A separate comprehensive report on the meeting has been distributed to all key partners and is available electronically on request from the SARD reporting consultant.

Preparation of a major programme proposal for scaled up support to the South Asia national societies in the field of HIV/AIDS commenced early in the year and is now essentially complete (see Health section of this report for details). It is targeted to obtain long-term funding support from the Swedish government (SIDA) and other partners and was developed by the SARD health team in close partnership with the Swedish Red Cross. In line with the memorandum of understanding signed last year with WHO in the extended South Asia region, WHO was also involved in the proposal preparation phase and will play an integral role as a collaborative partner in the resulting programme implementation.

In line with the policy of diversity of human resources, two senior positions in SARD were filled through regional recruitment earlier in the year. A regional disaster response manager was recruited from Nepal and is out-posted in Kathmandu; and a regional information manager recruited from Sri Lanka joined the SARD team in Delhi in June.

Earlier in the year, an extensive job evaluation exercise was carried out in SARD and the India Delegation to harmonise terms and conditions and to establish a solid structure and grading system with potential application in other Federation delegations. Building on this, a comprehensive human resource policy document for SARD has been produced and is available to country delegations for reference in formulating their own country-specific

versions. Development of human resources throughout the region is an important focus area for SARD and the regional HR officer has been working with country delegations in this regard. As a follow up on the SARD job evaluation, the exercise was duplicated in the delegation in Bangladesh. This was conducted by the regional HR officer and will result in a human resource policy for national staff with a similar grading structure as in SARD.

There has also been a move by SARD to centralise and coordinate the selection of South Asia candidates for basic training courses (BTCs). This standardised selection process was carried out in India in 2003 and now in Bangladesh in September 2004.

Legal status agreements have been secured with the Sri Lanka and Afghanistan governments, leaving only India and Pakistan without such agreements in the region.

The head of regional delegation and staff continued to build networks with a wide range of diplomatic missions, government officials; ICRC, NGO's including UN agencies etc., strategic communication with diplomatic community, UN agencies, INGOs and the private sector has been maintained to emphasise and highlight the annual appeal, emergency appeals, the World Disaster Report, and provide operational/policy updates where applicable.

Impact

Delegates from the Finnish and German Red Cross Societies' presence in SARD has resulted in a clearer understanding of each other's perspectives and closer partnership ties as well as increased funding for regional and country level programmes.

South Asia Secretary Generals have taken ownership of their own regional meeting process to develop and coordinate their own priorities. This will result in a more strategic use of the Federation support structure and more accountable programme formulation and implementation to provide improved service to the vulnerable in their respective countries.

The regional partnership meeting resulted in a high level of commitment amongst all participants to provide longer term and more sustainable support to the South Asia national societies, allowing them to be more focused on the involvement of vulnerable people. The final impact of this is yet to be seen but is expected to result in more appropriate and better targeted programmes.

Communication and advocacy with diplomatic missions and other key contacts continues to raise the profile of the regional delegation and the Movement as a whole. This has also achieved increasing the knowledge of the policies and strategic direction of the regional delegation and the Movement as a whole in South Asia.

An important impact is continuing to clarify for organisations outside the Movement the separate but complimentary roles of the Federation and ICRC.

Standardised HR policies in the region will result in more uniform and effective systems. This is especially important since most of the country delegations do not have specific HR staff with the result that staff-related issues can be given lower priority.

Centralising the selection of candidates for BTCs through SARD ensures that candidates of a high calibre are nominated from South Asia and have been through a similar standard selection process.

Constraints

Deployment and exchange of human resources at the regional and international level has been less than anticipated. This has been partly due to a lack of opportunities and matching of suitable profiles but also to budgetary limitations. However it continues to be high priority and will be pursued wherever possible.

Legal status agreements continue to be pursued in India and Pakistan. However, despite intense efforts the India application is currently stalled following a promising start earlier in the year and it now appears unlikely this will be achieved during 2004 as earlier anticipated.

Cutbacks in the programme support recovery (PSR) - supported core cost allocation for the delegation for 2004 necessitated a substantial revision of the Federation coordination and management (core cost) budgets. The Federation coordination appeal budget was therefore revised upwards considerably to compensate for this unanticipated shortfall. Unfortunately, sufficient additional funds for this project were not forthcoming and some planned activities have been curtailed in both projects.

Delegation Management project

Overall Goal: Country delegations, Federation representatives and regional delegates provide coordinated, optimal support to the national societies in their work to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable.

Programme Objective: Federation financial, human and programme resources in the region are managed efficiently and cost effectively, with optimum support, guidance and coordination provided from SARD to country delegations and Federation representatives.

Expected Results

- SARD operates effectively as the Federation's central service, support and knowledge core in support of country delegations and Federation representatives;
- Regular coordination meetings maintain a sense of teamwork between all delegates and staff in the Federation's country delegations and SARD;
- Efficient and effective programme monitoring and implementation with quality reporting is delivered to partners and donors;
- Sound financial management at all levels ensures expenditure within approved budgets; and
- Efficient mechanism established to ensure complete and timely flow of key information to donors and between all delegations in the region.

Progress/Achievements

SARD has continued to enhance its capacity to deliver more effective service to country delegations. Regional technical programme managers have continued to develop effective working relationships with their country level counterparts and technical matters are now routinely discussed between country and regional levels. These relationships will continue to be improved. In the DM programme, the focus of regional support continues to move closer to vulnerable people through active enhancement of national society DM capacities at all levels.

The regional delegation has continued to provide national societies with continuous coaching, monitoring, motivation and encouragement especially from the head of regional delegation to senior management and, where appropriate, governance.

Earlier in the year, the regional programmes coordinator assisted the Sri Lanka team in formulating and fine-tuning an operational cooperation agreement defining the terms for Federation financial support to Sri Lanka Red Cross. It is hoped that this agreement can form a model for other delegations in the region.

Regular SARD team meetings involving SARD staff and country heads of delegation/Federation representatives continue to be a key management and coordination tool in the region. The first meeting of the year, held in mid-February, covered a wide range of issues and was well appreciated by attendees. It was also attended by head of planning, Geneva Secretariat, a regional officer from the Asia and Pacific Department., head of regional finance unit - Kuala Lumpur, and two representatives from the ICRC regional office.

The second such team meeting in August was particularly useful and resulted in some clear commitments from all participants on how we can work together more effectively at all levels. The resulting list of 10 important points defines parameters and principles for our future regional work. The formula of the meeting was changed, giving more time for in-depth discussions between heads of delegation, Federation representatives, and senior SARD management. This was well received and will be repeated for future meetings.

The reporting structure in the region has worked particularly well with all non-pledged based reports being processed through SARD. This has included the numerous reports resulting from the three country floods appeals active in 2004. These emergency appeals have produced substantially increased workload but it has been

manageable. The 2005 country annual appeals were also processed through SARD which has resulted in a high quality product delivered within required timeframes. Technical support was provided as necessary to country delegations in the appeal preparation and the regional programmes coordinator travelled to Pakistan to assist in the final compilation of the Pakistan appeal.

As part of the ongoing delegation financial management, all programme managers in SARD have revised their operational budgets, as required throughout the year, to better represent current operational and financial realities. Revision of appeal budgets where necessary has also been carried out and was reflected in Programme Update 1. Current expenditure is for the most part on track in most programmes with the likelihood of some limited carry-overs into 2005. (See programme sections above for specific details). Management of the core budget has been particularly difficult this year due to restricted funding; however it is anticipated that this will complete the year with a zero balance.

Four SARD newsletters have been produced to date in 2004 in accordance with targets. These have been distributed to all internal stakeholders, including national societies, Geneva Secretariat, ICRC, and the Asia and Pacific delegations. Minutes of the regional partnership meeting have been prepared and distributed to all interested parties. Routine and systematic sharing of relevant information with country delegations, and where appropriate, national societies, is carried out on a day-to-day basis.

Impact

SARD technical support and advice to country delegations has increased in frequency and quality.

SARD's assistance to country delegations in the production of reports and appeals, as well as the processing of final edited versions, has resulted in consistently higher quality products generally delivered on time.

SARD team meetings have become an effective forum for enabling regional consistency and cooperation at the same time as developing a strong team spirit.

Revised operational budgets at timely intervals during the year have enabled programme managers to manage their expenditure within available funding limits.

Stakeholders have been kept fully informed of progress of regional programmes and events.

Constraints

Major revisions of the SARD core costs budget, and consequently the Federation coordination budget, have been required (see Coordination and Representation section above). It has been difficult to maintain a minimum effective service to country delegations and national societies as envisaged in the *Strategy for Change*, with the limited funding available.

As reported last year, to continue to implement the 'new way of working', delegation management capacity needs to be enhanced to permit more time to be spent on strategic issues and a more proactive approach to planning and coordination. Attempts have been made to address this problem; however, due to the funding constraints and workload priorities, further improvement is still required.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.61/2004

Name: South Asia Regional Programme

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
Computers & telecom	14,000	35,340	0	34,500	10,500	0	94,340
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	1,676	0	0	0	0	0	1,676
CAPITAL EXPENSES	40,676	35,340	0	34,500	10,500	0	121,016
Warehouse & Distribution	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200
Transport & Vehicules	6,840	11,400	0	0	5,200	0	23,440
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	6,840	12,600	0	0	5,200	0	24,640
Programme Support	36,952	45,622	12,987	49,391	21,761	0	166,713
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	36,952	45,622	12,987	49,391	21,761	0	166,713
Personnel-delegates	161,550	88,980	0	119,850	318,700	0	689,080
Personnel-national staff	83,418	123,818	29,964	185,207	115,419	0	537,825
Consultants	65,270	42,155	42,000	80,988	0	0	230,413
PERSONNEL	310,238	254,953	71,964	386,045	434,119	0	1,457,318
W/shops & Training	71,060	215,568	64,395	167,800	74,500	0	593,323
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	71,060	215,568	64,395	167,800	74,500	0	593,323
Travel & related expenses	31,755	61,300	12,254	74,626	21,100	0	201,034
Information	22,000	51,500	33,500	600	16,800	0	124,400
Other General costs	48,966	25,000	4,700	46,900	106,088	0	231,654
GENERAL EXPENSES	102,721	137,800	50,454	122,126	143,988	0	557,088
TOTAL BUDGET:	568,487	701,883	199,800	759,862	690,068	0	2,920,099

South Asia Regional Programmes

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 01.61/2004

PLEDGES RECEIVED

14/12/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->	2,920,099			TOTAL COVERAGE 60.1%		
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				133,789		
BRITISH RC	40,000	GBP		92,320	18.06.04	REGIONAL OD - FINANCE DEVELOPMENT, REPORTING DEVELOPMENT
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID GRANT 2004				361,500	29.01.04	ID, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, HEALTH,
DANISH - GOVT				32,047	17.05.04	HUMANITARIAN VALUES COORDINATOR
DANISH - RC				24,135	08.10.04	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FINNISH - GOVT/RC	145,000	EUR		228,448	26.02.04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT, POPULATION MOVEMENT, DELEGATE
FOUNDATION BOARD				15,000	16.02.04	HIV/AIDS
GERMAN - RC				30,000	29.06.04	HIV/AIDS
GERMAN - RC	5,000	EUR		7,763	19.10.04	POPULATION MOVEMENT COORDINATOR
JAPANESE - RC	68,528	USD		86,654	13.09.04	HEALTH & CARE
NEW ZEALAND - RC	70,000	NZD		55,615	06.07.04	DISASTER MGT, & PROG, COORDINATOR
SWEDISH - RC	400,000	SEK		67,400	16.04.04	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH, DISASTER MANAGEMENT, HUMANITARIAN VALUES
SWEDISH RC	300,000	SEK		50,250	04.10.04	HIV/AIDS START UP
SWEDISH - GOVT	2,300,000	SEK		387,550	16.04.04	HUMANITARIAN VALUES, DISASTER MANAGEMENT, HEALTH, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION	11,700	USD		14,789	11.04.04	HIV/AIDS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,587,260	CHF	54.4%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DENMARK	DELEGATES			64,400		
ICELAND	DELEGATES			73,200		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATES			30,400		

South Asia Regional Programmes

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 01.61/2004

PLEDGES RECEIVED

14/12/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				168,000	CHF	5.8%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	