

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

INDIA

Appeal no. 05AA047

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organisation, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes, objectives, and related activities to be implemented in 2005, and the corresponding funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information please contact: Jagan Chapagain, Regional Officer, email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org, phone: +41 22 730 4316; fax: +41 22 733 0395; or please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

Click on the programme title to go to the relevant text, and the budget figure to go to the country programme budget.

	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	1,344,141
Disaster management	3,517,355
Organisational development	981,875
Total	5,843,371²

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 4,867,448 or EUR 3,820,445.

National Context

With over a billion people, India is the world's second most populous country, with more people than the entire African continent.

India has made tremendous economic progress in the past decade and had a growth rate of 7.8 percent. Much of this growth has been attributed to increased foreign investment and economic liberalisation. India's international expertise in information technology has helped fuel this economic boom. Investment by multinational corporations and reinvestment by Indians living overseas in response to a more favourable economic climate has led to significant foreign exchange remittances. This has helped job creation in many cities in India. Politically India has relatively amicable relations with its neighbours. The normalisation of relations with Pakistan which began in 2003 has maintained momentum, unaffected by the change of government in India in 2004. This political stability has allowed tourism and export industries to regain lost momentum.

However, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) figures state that 34.7 percent of the population live on less than USD1 a day, making India a country with one of the highest concentrations of poverty on earth. Rising instances of infant malnutrition/mortality, lack of access to safe drinking water and basic healthcare are bleak indicators. According to the latest National Aids Control Organisation-India figures released in July 2004, India has nearly 5.1 million people infected with HIV/AIDS (the second highest figure after South Africa). The epidemic is spreading beyond high-risk groups to the general population and from urban to rural populations.

With its large and diverse land mass, India is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. The location and geographical features render it vulnerable to a number of natural hazards such as cyclones, drought, floods, earthquakes, landslides and avalanches. Of India's 35 states and union territories, 22 are regarded as particularly disaster-prone. Three quarters of the annual rainfall is concentrated over a period of four months. Catchment areas are inadequate for infiltration and drainage resulting in severe flooding. With some of the largest river systems found anywhere in the world and vulnerable people living close to them, the mitigation of flood impact requires major resolve and commitment at community as well as country and regional levels. The monsoon floods in 2004 were the worst in a decade and affected more than 35 million people. Drought disasters are an element as well, with approximately 16 percent of the country's total area being drought-prone, affecting 50 million people. Communities living along the eastern coastline are particularly vulnerable to severe cyclones which occur five to six times annually.

Despite enormous economic advances, India still has a great many people who are poor, undernourished, poorly educated, powerless, sick, stigmatised and discriminated against. The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) and the Federation, in cooperation with partner national societies, aim to do everything in their power to improve living conditions for these vulnerable people. This is in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals as all activities aim at the protection of human dignity.

Red Cross Red Crescent Priorities

The Federation supports IRCS in preparedness, capacity building and developmental endeavours. Now that the national society's governing board has endorsed the four-year development plan, the Federation will be cooperating with IRCS, partner national societies and the International Committee of Red Cross Society (ICRC) to develop the planning process for the second generation Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS).

The following is a draft outline defining the framework of cooperation with IRCS and the role of its partners:

Federation: Support to the society's strategic priorities with focus on the eight targeted disaster-prone states: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Through consultations, advice and financial support for programme activities, assist IRCS in its cooperation with other partners.

ICRC: Consolidate the functional relationship with IRCS through support of its capacity building programmes in dissemination, re-establishment of family links, as well as conflict preparedness and response operations. These are aimed at contributing to the development process initiated by IRCS in its strategic plan. ICRC is also involved in support of branch development with IRCS and coordinates with the Federation on overall capacity building.

Partner National Societies (PNS): Coordinated bilateral support from Red Cross/Red Crescent societies for a wide range of programmes and activities. In addition, eight partner national societies have committed to building a consortium with the Federation and IRCS to address long-term major scaling up of HIV/AIDS prevention in India.

Bilateral support from Red Cross/Red Crescent societies to IRCS covers a wide range of programmes and activities. The Federation works in close contact with the in-country partner national societies through regular meetings and discussions. Plans are at a tentative stage and discussions are ongoing between PNS and IRCS. The role of the Federation in coordination will continue.

Lessons learned from previous years have demonstrated the importance of an integrated approach in achieving successful implementation of any programme. Support in branch development is needed to ensure the sustainability of health and disaster management and humanitarian values initiatives. There are close and essential linkages between health and disaster management components in disaster preparedness and response. Efforts to develop integrated components will be further accelerated during 2005.

Movement context

The mission of the Federation India delegation is to support IRCS in accordance with the broad strategic directions outlined in *Strategy 2010* which is compatible with the IRCS four-year strategic plan within the core areas of: humanitarian values, health and disaster management.

Emphasis will also be given to organisational development, capacity building and coordination with Movement partners, including in-country partner national societies and other stakeholders.

Programmes in this Appeal are an extension and expansion of activities carried out in 2004 which are based on strategic priorities of IRCS. The mission stated in the National Society Strategic Development Plan (NSSDP) defines a set of key directions and twenty action points.

The key directions address the issues of vulnerability and the development of well functioning branches through capacity building efforts. The action points describe some of the necessary activities to be implemented by branches and the national headquarters to help fulfil the vision of the Indian Red Cross.

It is envisaged that this achievement will lead to the birth of the second generation CAS in 2005. It is of paramount importance to view this as a participatory process to promote learning, feedback and multi-stakeholder ownership.

The programme objectives listed in this Appeal are based on NSSDP findings.

National society strategy and programme priorities

With over 650 branches and 12 million members and volunteers, IRCS is the largest indigenous humanitarian organisation in the country. The IRCS is well known for its role in the country's blood services but also now increasingly well known for its role in major disaster response (earthquakes, cyclones, drought, floods and internal conflicts).

The last four years have seen major changes within the IRCS. In June 2000, it launched its first national level participatory strategic planning meeting to streamline its diverse activities in order to meet the challenge of *Strategy 2010*. It is one of the first national societies to have participated in a self-assessment exercise globally. This was the first step on the road towards a long-term development plan and implementation of a cooperation agreement strategy.

Strengthening the National Society

The India delegation is committed to supporting IRCS in the implementation of its four-year development plan with periodic reviews and evaluations focused on achievements, challenges, capturing lessons learned and in developing feedback mechanisms for better planning.

Some of the key areas IRCS needs to prioritise include streamlining and strengthening human resources, bringing behavioural changes in central and state mindsets and fundraising. Improved communication and reporting levels between districts, state branches and national headquarters should be cultivated. Active volunteering in the different states needs to be promoted.

The 2005 Appeal will seek to continue the framework set and in line with IRCS plans with gearing up the focus on overarching capacity building at different levels and integration of approaches and programming.

The programmes encompassed in this document are aimed at addressing the priorities identified by IRCS and correlate with NSSDP. The overall goal of the Federation's 2005 appeal is to support IRCS to build capacity in assisting the country's most vulnerable. This will be achieved through better service delivery, organisational development and advocacy in the three core areas of health and care in the community, disaster management and humanitarian values supported by organisational development. These goals match the strategic directions of the Federation's *Strategy 2010*: well-functioning national societies, responsive and focused programming, and working together effectively.

Health and Care – [logframe](#)

Background: There are myriad challenges within the health sector. Access to services delivered by both the public and private sector are not uniform and are often denied to the vulnerable sector of society.

IRCS has given high priority to HIV/AIDS prevention and aims to be one of the leading agencies in India in this field. The national society is committed to develop HIV/AIDS programmes within the framework of Federation policy and focuses on building capacity at all levels to address HIV/AIDS prevention effectively and efficiently.

Through developing a four-year strategy (2004-2007) on HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, the national society has decided to use a consortium approach to expand and implement a coherent, streamlined and comprehensive HIV/AIDS programme over the long term.

A meeting to this effect was held in Kathmandu in 2004 attended by partners who have shown an interest in HIV/AIDS in India. All partners agreed that there was a need for a concerted and focused approach to address the issue.

Interested consortium partners (American, British, Canadian, Danish, German, Netherlands, Spanish, and Swedish Red Cross societies) participated in a field visit following the Kathmandu meeting and a second round of deliberations on how to move the consortium forward. At the time of writing, the proceedings of these meetings and draft documents are in preparation.

IRCS also focuses on communicable diseases, reproductive and child health as well as health in emergencies.

Additionally, health images CD-ROM, distributed to all national societies in the region and partner national societies, will be used as a tool for national society dissemination health issues.

Goal: To improve the health of the vulnerable population through prevention and promotion in their communities with particular attention to HIV/AIDS and through effective responses in emergencies.

Programme Objective: The capacity of IRCS to address health issues in targeted states is enhanced, along with the capacity to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and thus reduce the impact of the disease amongst the targeted communities.

Expected Results:

1. IRCS capacity to address health issues is strengthened through adequate and skilled personnel.
2. Decrease in impact of HIV/AIDS among youth, through effective application of life skills, counselling, increased awareness and reduction in risk behaviour by implementing a youth peer education programme in six more districts.

3. Impact of HIV/AIDS among women and children reduced through establishment of two more care and support centres in the targeted states through nutritional counselling support and addressing stigma and discrimination in communities.
4. To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in targeted communities through health promotion by Red Cross volunteers in eight new districts.
5. Promotion of safe blood amongst youth and social groups, targeting six Red Cross blood banks.
6. Reduction of stigmatisation and discrimination against HIV infected people in target communities and groups.
7. Red Cross volunteer network capacity is strengthened to provide preventive and promotional outreach health services in four new states.
8. Reproductive health of women and child health is improved through a community-based reproductive child health programme in three Red Cross centres.
9. Response to public health in emergencies is improved by enhancing IRCS capacity at state/district level in two targeted states.

Disaster Management – [logframe](#)

Background: The disaster management (DM) priorities of IRCS are linked to *Strategy 2010* and are in line with regional priorities in South Asia while being guided by the recommendations of the 2003 disaster preparedness programme review.

It is clear that the substantial efforts made towards enhancing the DM capacity within the society is starting to bear fruit. The disaster management centre (DMC) is used for coordination forums, as an emergency operations room and training along with taskforce meetings for disaster response.

IRCS is balancing hardware with software components by complementing the development of mobile water sanitation and health units with the national disaster response team (NDRT). A draft national society contingency plan and disaster response strategy is being prepared, building on the positive initiatives in DM. Such developments are a clear demonstration of IRCS commitment towards maintaining a high degree of organisational emergency preparedness with high disaster response capacity.

Renovation of strategically located regional warehouses has led to the strengthening of the DM logistics system within IRCS. The renovation/rehabilitation of three warehouses will be completed in 2005 ([logframe](#)). With pre-positioned disaster preparedness stock, a fleet of vehicles, volunteers and NDRT, IRCS is in a strategic position to become a front-running agency in disaster management.

Progress made on the community level is visible through ongoing initiatives and activities. The programme component related to vulnerability mapping and increased response preparedness in the four most disaster-prone districts has been established in Gujarat state. Community level disaster mitigation activities are being considered.

Overall Goal: IRCS has become the leading disaster management agency in India through improved disaster preparedness (DP) and disaster response (DR) capacity, leading to reduced vulnerability of communities to disasters.

Programme Objective: Increased IRCS capacity in disaster management, particularly in the targeted eight states, to effectively help the most vulnerable communities in India by the end of 2005, targeting four million people.

Expected Results:

1. IRCS DP plan and policies are widely disseminated and institutionalised within IRCS in line with SPHERE; greater awareness created among the different stakeholders including government on the IRCS mandate in DM.
2. IRCS disaster response system is developed further, consolidated, and increasingly utilised in accordance with developed protocols and procedures to respond to national and local emergencies; and learning from these operations is widely shared.
3. Renovation of three strategically located regional warehouses is completed; standardised relief item specifications widely disseminated and utilised; warehouse management improved (including hardware and software components).

4. Disaster preparedness capacity in eight DM targeted states is further strengthened; improved disaster related communication between national headquarters and branches, contributing to decreased vulnerability of communities in the eight targeted states.
5. Preparedness and response capacities of communities in four disaster-prone states have been improved.

Humanitarian Values – [logframe](#)

Background: In a world blighted by tension and violence, IRCS is championing individual and community values which encourage respect for human beings and a willingness to work together to find solutions to community problems. The purpose of this programme is not simply to ensure that people know of these principles and values, but to influence their behaviour. All the activities highlighted under the programme objectives will be integrated with the three core programmes of: health, organisational development and disaster management.

For IRCS, dissemination of humanitarian values (HV) means spreading the knowledge of the Fundamental Principles and ideals of the Movement. Dissemination is necessary to ensure that the Fundamental Principles are understood, accepted and respected, and it is aimed at promoting and facilitating humanitarian work based on them. IRCS is in a strong position to help bring this about through its mandate, its Fundamental Principles and its good image among the widely varying communities of India. Dissemination is most relevant and productive when related to and integrated into other community-oriented activities carried out by the national society.

The values that the Movement has formally stated it believes to be of importance for promotion are:

- The protection of life, health and human dignity;
- Respect for the human being;
- Non-discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class or political opinions;
- Mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all people; and
- Service by volunteers.

Overall Goal: Bring about changes in people's behaviour, increasing mutual understanding and respect for human dignity through wider dissemination of humanitarian values and IRCS activities.

Programme Objective: To train IRCS members, volunteers, and the community on Red Cross principles and humanitarian values and to disseminate the principles among them to help bring about positive behavioural changes in communities in targeted states.

Expected Results:

Stigma and discrimination project: Dissemination and sharing of knowledge on stigma and discrimination faced by people living with HIV/AIDS through Red Cross principles and values.

Advocating for beneficiaries project: Dissemination of information and sharing of material on the rights of beneficiaries by IRCS to beneficiaries of Red Cross programmes and to local authorities.

Change of behaviour within the Movement in India project: To share knowledge of the Fundamental Principles and values systematically among internal and external audience.

Organisational Development – [logframe](#)

Background: The programme focuses on strengthening the skills and capabilities of national headquarters and supporting the development of selected branches. The challenge of reviewing its Constitution, rules and procedures remains for the national society.

Many IRCS branches function more as semi-autonomous Red Cross organisations. Information sharing and coordination have improved considerably but there is a need to define more clearly the roles and responsibilities of national headquarters, state, district and sub-district branches. Capacity of the state branches to provide effective guidance and support to the district branches and coordinate with headquarters needs to be further strengthened.

The organisational development (OD) strategy for 2005 is to support branch development in states identified by IRCS (in addition to the ongoing programmes in Gujarat), where PNS or ICRC are not directly assisting in branch

development. This will be done by supporting capacity building officers and/or branch development activities in five states. Finance and human resource development will be focused on. All branch development support will be planned and implemented in coordination with disaster management and health programmes, as well as PNS and ICRC.

Branch development in the north-east has been identified as a priority with this region facing issues relating to population movement, natural disasters and various health problems including HIV/AIDS.

Enhancing the national society's image will be another key priority. This will be done through documentation of good practices, leadership training and improved public relations. Exchange of resources, information and best practices with national societies in the region will continue to be promoted.

Goal: To raise the capacity of the branches and of national headquarters in mobilising, organising and managing local resources in order to improve the situation of the vulnerable.

Objective: IRCS structure, systems, resources and image are established and enhanced in order to increase the capacity of the national headquarters and branches to deliver effective volunteer-based programmes in the community.

Expected Results:

1. A national branch development policy and strategy developed and the capacity of national headquarters and state branches to provide development support to the branches increased.
2. Integrity of IRCS promoted, ensuring respect and compliance with the Fundamental Principles by reviewing, amending and establishing the Constitution, organisational structure, rules, policies, and procedures in accordance with the needs of the organisation and consistent with the policies of the Movement.
3. A national resource development strategy and policy, integrating financial, material as well as member development, mobilisation and maintenance, developed and established.
4. Capacity for information and communication at the branch level and at national headquarters improved and upgraded.
5. Capacity for financial planning, management and reporting at national headquarters improved and upgraded and a finance development project for the branches designed and developed.
6. A community-based volunteer management system, including relief and emergency volunteers, developed and established and youth/junior Red Cross developed.
7. A human resource development system and phased training programme for governance, volunteers and staff developed and established.

Implementation and Management

Background: The India delegation evolved into a full country delegation in July 2003 from the former Indian Operations Centre, established in April 2001 in the aftermath of the Gujarat earthquake. As a country delegation, its main role is to facilitate the development of a strong and effective working relationship with IRCS and partner national societies to ensure the successful realisation of the various nationwide programmes and initiatives under the core areas. In April 2004, after the full completion of the Gujarat reconstruction, the delegation closed its Gujarat office, and continued assistance to the Gujarat branch followed the same channel as other state branches through IRCS national headquarters. The role of the India delegation also incorporates the cross-cutting initiatives of organisational development and capacity building with linkages to the South Asia regional delegation, similar to all the country delegations and representations within the region. The latter part of 2003 and 2004 saw countrywide relief operational achievements (floods in Orissa, Bihar and Assam and drought in Rajasthan) with active cooperation and collaboration with partner national societies and other external stakeholders.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Sectoral meetings are held at least once every two months with partner national societies (including the American, Canadian, German, Finnish and Spanish Red Cross societies) with IRCS in the sectors of health, disaster management, organisational development and senior management. The last is held between the Federation Head of Delegation, the respective PNS representatives and the IRCS Secretary-General.

In addition, meetings are held as and when required between the Federation delegation teams and the respective IRCS counterparts; the Federation delegation senior management also holds coordination meetings with PNS representatives.

The following are some of the objectives for such meetings to lead to better coordination and strategic partnerships:

- Emerging nationwide initiatives and partners' perspectives.
- Increasing level of organisational development needs and capacity building.
- The need to reshape and refocus existing cooperation agreements to give a higher emphasis on areas that are of greater added value from the perspective of the Federation and its partners.
- Build and foster better, more diversified, and longer-term partnerships between the Federation, PNS and IRCS to lead to efficient, effective and sustainable IRCS action in support of the vulnerable.
- Better streamlining and integration of activities.

The South Asia Regional Partnership Meeting (March 2004) attended by all South Asia national societies/delegations along with 21 PNS was a forum for strengthening strategic partnerships. In the scaling up of HIV/AIDS prevention in India, a partnership meeting was held in India (August 2004) with representatives from eight PNS committed to building the consortium together with the Federation and IRCS. Interagency meetings were also held in coordination with external partners, notably in the health and disaster management sectors with IRCS, government departments, World Health Organisation, UN agencies and non-governmental organisations. Senior representation meetings with external agencies were held periodically to promote the work of the Federation. The continuing enhancement of strategic partnerships will be a key function of the delegation in 2005.

Governance support

The IRCS governance board is headed by the chairperson of the Red Cross who is also the Minister of Health in India.

The governing board of IRCS consists of 19 members of whom seven are appointed by the country's president (who is also the IRCS president), while the remaining 12 are elected from IRCS branches in the four regions of the country. These 12 members are also IRCS state branch secretaries and many of them work with the delegation (via headquarters) in programmes, planning meetings, workshops and profiling events.

The strategy of the delegation is to support IRCS governance via the IRCS executive senior management as represented by the Secretary-General.

Delegation management

The Federation's India delegation consists of six delegates: a head of delegation, a delegate each for health, disaster management, finance and construction and a programme coordinator. OD is managed by a national staff member. Delegation administration and services are supported by national staff. This reflects an overall reduction of two delegates compared with 2003.

The delegation programme staffing plan for 2005 is:

- Head of delegation;
- Programme coordinator;
- Disaster management delegate;
- Health coordinator;
- Finance development delegate (six months); and
- Construction delegate (six months)

In essence, the need will be for five delegates. The current finance officer has been adequately trained and the position of finance delegate will be localised. However, there is a need for finance development at the branch level which necessitates a finance development delegate with a strong finance accounting background combined with training skills to work in coordination with the national society.

The team of delegates and staff have been optimally planned in consultation with IRCS to ensure effective and efficient programme delivery, partnership coordination, capacity building and ensuring adequate linkages to the regional delegation.

The budget for the 2005 Appeal also reflects the partial costs of one Asia Pacific department post in the Geneva Secretariat, which is actively involved in the delivery of the country's relief and rehabilitation programmes.

For further information please contact:

- *In India: Indian Red Cross Society Dr Vimala Ramalingam, Secretary-General, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, email: vimalaramalingam@indianredcross.org; phone: 91 11 2371644; fax: 91 11 23717454.*
- *In India: Delegation contact Azmat Ulla, Head of Delegation, India Delegation, New Delhi, email: ifrcin65@ifrc.org; phone: 91 11 23324203; fax: 91 11 2332 4235.*
- *In Geneva: Jagan Chapagain Asia Pacific Department, email jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org; phone: +41 22 730 4316; fax: +41 22 733 0395.*

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BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA047

Name: INDIA

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	1,813,036	0	192,000	0	0	2,005,036
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	68,040	0	0	0	0	0	68,040
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Medical & first aid	25,328	0	0	0	0	0	25,328
Teaching materials	0	22,500	0	0	0	0	22,500
Utensils & tools	0	175,000	0	0	0	0	175,000
Other relief supplies	40,398	10,000	0	0	0	0	50,398
SUPPLIES	133,766	2,050,536	0	192,000	0	0	2,376,302
Land & Buildings	0	54,571	0	0	0	0	54,571
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	39,994	7,250	0	12,350	0	0	59,594
Medical equipment	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	8,500
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	48,494	61,821	0	12,350	0	0	122,665
Warehouse & Distribution	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	12,500
Transport & Vehicules	10,150	12,046	0	5,075	0	0	27,271
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	10,150	24,546	0	5,075	0	0	39,771
Programme Support	87,369	228,628	0	63,822	0	0	379,819
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	87,369	228,628	0	63,822	0	0	379,819
Personnel-delegates	292,500	387,166	0	91,050	0	0	770,715
Personnel-national staff	314,573	224,825	0	216,465	0	0	755,862
Consultants	0	111,154	0	7,500	0	0	118,654
PERSONNEL	607,073	723,145	0	315,015	0	0	1,645,232
W/shops & Training	188,630	192,427	0	171,927	0	0	552,984
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	188,630	192,427	0	171,927	0	0	552,984
Travel & related expenses	30,470	83,101	0	48,311	0	0	161,881
Information	83,779	68,175	0	71,503	0	0	223,457
Other General costs	154,410	84,976	0	101,872	0	0	341,258
GENERAL EXPENSES	268,659	236,252	0	221,686	0	0	726,596
TOTAL BUDGET:	1,344,141	3,517,355	0	981,875	0	0	5,843,371