

# Annual report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## India

Appeal No. MAAIN001

28 April 2009

This report covers the period 1 January 2008 to  
31 December 2008



A water purification unit deployed by the Indian Red Cross Society in a flood-affected community in the state of Bihar. Photo: Indian Red Cross Society.

## In brief

### Programme purpose:

The four-pronged purpose of the International Federation's programme supporting the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) in its four core areas of work, which are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals, is as follows:

1. Strengthen the IRCS capacity in disaster preparedness and disaster response and enhance cooperation with the government and other stakeholders (Global Agenda goal 1).
2. Improve the IRCS capacity in planning, to raise awareness on the preventive health needs and by responding to public health emergencies, including HIV/AIDS, through prevention, care and support by strengthening the Red Cross volunteer network (Global Agenda goal 2).
3. Strengthen the systems and structures so that IRCS has improved capacity to provide effective services to reduce suffering of the vulnerable (Global Agenda goal 3).
4. Integrate principles and values in national society programme planning and disaster response activities (Global Agenda goal 4).

**Programme summary:** During 2008, the country witnessed a number of emergencies like heavy monsoon flooding and landslides, a cyclone, avian influenza threat and a series of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts. The IRCS was heavily involved in providing efficient and effective response to

these disasters/incidents, which hampered the implementation of some longer-term developmental activities.

Despite these constraints, most planned activities made progress during this period. The International Federation continued to support the IRCS to strengthen its capacity for preparedness and response to disasters and public health emergencies, promote disaster risk reduction, improve awareness on HIV and AIDS and the quality of life of people living with HIV, scaling-up and strengthening of its humanitarian values programme, as well as strengthen areas such as volunteer management, finance development, communications development and resource mobilization. A final draft of the IRCS's National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2012 was completed during the reporting period and shared at the India partnership meeting held in February 2009.

The consolidation process between the International Federation's South Asia regional office and the India country office was also completed during this period.

**Financial situation:** The total 2008 budget is CHF 3,349,274 (USD 2,876,022 or EUR 2,255,736), of which 112 per cent covered. Expenditure overall was 39 per cent.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

**No. of people we help:** Approximately 1.16 million people benefited from IRCS programmes during 2008.

**Our partners:** Ministry of health and family welfare, National AIDS Control Organization of India, UN agencies (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO)), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are the main partners of the IRCS outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The national society also has a number of Movement partners, such as the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

## Context

During the reporting period, heavy monsoon flooding and landslides in different parts of the country, resulted in a loss of many lives and property; and affecting millions of people. In addition to the annual flooding, a breach in the embankment of the Kosi river in south-eastern Nepal in August 2008 caused devastating floods in the state of Bihar, killing hundreds of people and affecting 4.63 million people. The Indian Red Cross Society's (IRCS) state and district branches in the affected areas provided emergency relief and response to save maximum lives and livelihoods and worked closely with government authorities in channelling and distributing family packs and other emergency relief items. The International Federation also released CHF1 million (USD 864,259 or EUR 665,059) from its disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) to assist the national society in its flood operation. Furthermore, the IRCS responded to cyclone Nisa and subsequent flooding that hit the state of Tamil Nadu in end-November 2008, affecting approximately one million people. Besides natural disasters, a public health concern was felt in January 2008, when avian influenza was reported in the state of West Bengal. The IRCS's West Bengal state branch responded to this threat in a coordinated manner.

India also witnessed a worsening security situation during 2008, with a series of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts especially in the country's major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Jaipur and Ahmedabad. The Mumbai attack at the end of November 2008 led to a sharp rise in tensions between Pakistan and India, but the situation seems to be calm at the moment. The IRCS provided efficient and effective response to these incidents of violence by deploying

ambulances, providing blood and psycho-social support to the injured in hospitals, among other services.

During the last six months of the year, the consolidation of the International Federation’s South Asia regional office and the India country office was completed, in an effort to optimise financial and human resources. Despite some constraints and delays due to the security situation, extensive engagement in responding to the monsoon flooding and the strained funding coverage of some programmes, most planned activities continued to make progress during this period, the details of which are outlined in this report.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Disaster preparedness/disaster response capacity building	IRCS has improved capacity for disaster preparedness and disaster response in the areas of human resources, infrastructure and institutional systems.
2. Community disaster preparedness awareness	There is increased community awareness on disaster preparedness and climate change in the targeted states.
3. Disaster risk management knowledge sharing	Established coordination, knowledge sharing and networking with other stakeholders in the field of disaster risk management.
4. Renovation and construction of allied facilities in four regional warehouses	Logistical and warehouse management capacity of IRCS is strengthened.

### Achievements

**Outcome 1:** During the reporting period, the disaster management programme worked towards strengthening the IRCS’s national disaster preparedness and response mechanism (NDPRM) and building the disaster management capacity of the 11 states covered under the programme as well as IRCS national headquarters. This was accomplished through a number of activities such as the development of a draft disaster management strategy (2009-12) and its contribution to the IRCS’s national strategic plan, where the development of draft state level flood contingency plans (during a national floods contingency planning workshop), will feed into a national flood contingency plan, formation of state level disaster management committees, conducting of a national level emergency assessment training, and providing training on first aid and search and rescue to IRCS staff and volunteers.

In addition, strengthening of the national disaster response team (NDRT) through a refresher training for existing NDRT members including introducing them to the NDPRM guidelines, as well as increasing the strength and numbers of its state disaster response teams (SDRT) and district disaster response teams (DDRT) enhanced the IRCS’s capacity for the provision of quality and timely relief assistance. This was further strengthened with the repair and replenishment of water purification units, renovation of the IRCS’s regional and state level warehouses, procurement and pre-positioning an increased amount of disaster preparedness stock in these warehouses, replenishment of the mobile disaster units and strengthening/linking of state level emergency operation centres and the disaster management centre (DMC) at the IRCS national headquarters.

The impact of these interventions could be seen in the IRCS’s effective and efficient response to natural disasters and incidents of violence that hit different parts of the country during the course of the year. For instance, in response to the monsoon floods and cyclone, the IRCS (including its trained NDRT, SDRT and DDRT members and volunteers) carried out emergency

assessments, participated in search and rescue operations, distributed shelter, relief material, food and clean drinking water, and organized health camps in close coordination with the local government and non-government organizations. Similarly, responding to the terrorist attacks in Mumbai, the Maharashtra state branch deployed ambulances, provided first aid services, blood and psychosocial support to the injured, gave gloves to agencies handling the injured/dead and polythene wraps for dead bodies, among other services.

**Outcome 2:** In order to enhance community resilience and preparedness/response capacity in the targeted geographic areas, in line with the International Federation's regional initiative on "Building Safer Communities" in South Asia, the IRCS organized the first regional vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) learning-by-doing training in Maharashtra in September 2008. Multi-hazard risks and vulnerabilities were analysed through the VCA and the process resulted in a community action plan, and contributed towards the inclusion of the VCA in the IRCS's community-based disaster management/disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Such trainings, together with other community-based disaster management trainings, awareness raising sessions and simulation exercises (including in schools and colleges) that were carried out during this period, have increased the practical and hands-on technical skills and knowledge of IRCS staff, volunteers and community members in community-based programming. This in turn, has increased the number of trained human resources equipped with disaster preparedness and response skills along with the wider understanding of community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives.

The IRCS's various community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation measures also contributed towards an increased community awareness on climate change in targeted areas. For instance, on World Red Cross Red Crescent Day (8 May), the national society launched a nationwide tree-planting initiative through its network of branches. In the words of the IRCS Secretary General, "There are no easy solutions to global warming and the tree planting drives in a growing country like India have the potential to be beneficial to poor and vulnerable populations."

**Outcome 3:** The dissemination of a documentary prepared on the IRCS's response to the floods in 2008 and of a case study and flyers published on disaster risk reduction will increase knowledge and understanding on the IRCS's good practices and lessons learnt on disaster risk reduction among Movement and non-Movement partners. This will not only provide an opportunity for knowledge sharing and replication of good practices but also increases the visibility of IRCS's work in this area.

The IRCS's annual floods review meeting with partner national societies, the ICRC and other external partners, supported by the International Federation, as well as its representation at meetings of the national, state and district disaster management authorities, the inter agency group and the United Nations disaster management team (UNDMT) during emergency times, highlighted its significant role in providing timely and coordinated humanitarian response, with increased visibility. The representation of the IRCS and the India country office at the Sphere Managing Committee meetings further strengthened coordination and cooperation with various stakeholders at the national level.

**Outcome 4:** The construction of the IRCS's regional warehouse in Arrakkonam (Tamil Nadu) was completed during this period, and the construction/renovation of its regional warehouse and staff quarters in Bahadurgarh (Haryana) is being completed. Some progress was also made in the construction of a regional warehouse in Kolkata (West Bengal) and state level warehouses in Rajkot (Gujarat) as well as in the retrofitting of the disaster management centre in New Delhi.

This construction/renovation of regional and state level warehouses and equipping these with increased disaster preparedness stock, as well as linking them with the disaster management centre at national headquarters and the state level emergency operation centres, enhanced the

capacity of the national society to provide timely and quality response services in times of disasters, as was seen during its response to the monsoon floods and other small-scale disasters that hit the country during the year.

### Constraints or Challenges

The monsoon floods across the country resulted in delays in implementation of some longer-term development activities planned under the programme as the disaster management team was extensively engaged in providing back-up support to the national society in responding to the disaster. Administrative and procedural delays within the national society also delayed the carrying out of some activities, such as planned training workshops and the procurement of water purification units, which further delayed the implementation process. However, renewed commitment from the IRCS will contribute towards ensuring the timely completion of these activities in 2009.

Further, limited expertise in programme planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (narrative and financial) posed a challenge in timely and impact based reporting, and also the working advance clearance with the national society. This is sought to be addressed through technical training on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for IRCS staff and volunteers at all levels, as well as strengthening mechanisms for this in the national society.

## Health and Care

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Public health in emergencies	Strengthen institutional capacity for preparedness and response capacity of staff and volunteers in public health in emergencies (PHiE).
2. Red Cross volunteers	Strengthen the RCV network to prepare and respond to public health emergencies.
3. HIV/AIDS	Improve awareness on basic knowledge of HIV and AIDS and quality of life of people living with HIV (PLHIV).

### Achievements

**Outcome 1:** The public health in emergencies (PHiE) training cycle that was initiated in 2006 with a national level workshop was completed with the district level workshop conducted in January 2008 in the state of Maharashtra. Such workshops have led to an overall improvement in the understanding of the PHiE concept and its application. In early 2008, 14 participants from four IRCS state branches that had been affected/potentially affected by avian influenza during 2006-07, were sensitized on avian influenza through a national level advocacy meeting. During the outbreak of avian influenza in the state of West Bengal in January 2008, teams of trained IRCS volunteers raised awareness at the community level in affected districts using information, education and communication (IEC) material on avian influenza that had been developed with the support of the International Federation. Approximately 15,000 community members in 110 villages were reached by the awareness campaigns.

In order to further strengthen the capacity of IRCS staff for preparedness and response in PHiE, the IRCS participated in a regional PHiE training organized in Pakistan in November 2008 and a community-based first aid (CBFA) master facilitator's workshop in South Asia organized in Sri Lanka in October 2008. It was felt that these trainings were useful for preparing the IRCS health practitioners to work in emergencies.

**Outcome 2:** To increase the capacity for effective response in preventive health by building the Red Cross volunteers (RCV) network, the IRCS conducted three state level workshops for RCV leaders under the HIV programme states of Maharashtra (March 2008), Andhra Pradesh (May 2008) and Punjab (November 2008). A total of 54 trainers (RCV leaders) from the three states

were trained in these workshops. The participants were selected strategically to strengthen the volunteer network and support for the community outreach activities under the project. Following the successful completion of state level workshops, six district level trainings for community level RCVs were organized in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The RCV leaders trained in the state level workshops trained 144 district level volunteers at these district level trainings. The RCV will help in raising awareness on good hygiene and sanitation practices at the community level, thereby increasing the knowledge of communities on these issues.

**Outcome 3:** As part of a global effort to scale-up HIV programming, the South Asia launch of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Global Alliance on HIV was hosted by the IRCS at the national headquarters on the occasion of World AIDS Day on 1 December 2008. The event was attended by representatives from the World Health Organization, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), diplomatic missions and international organizations working on HIV.

As planned, the Red Cross HIV/AIDS consortium in India met on a bi-annual basis, once in April 2008 and a second time in December 2008. The meetings reviewed the achievements of the HIV/AIDS programme in India and discussed expansion plans. All the eight partners, along with the representatives from ICRC, expressed satisfaction at the progress made and suggested that the programme be scaled-up and the consortium be extended beyond end-December 2008. The outcomes of the mid-term evaluation of the HIV/AIDS programme and a draft HIV strategy for 2009-12 (for finalization) were shared with consortium members. Besides the consortium meetings, meetings of the technical working group on HIV/AIDS were also held regularly. The technical working group meeting held in August 2008 was used as an opportunity by IRCS national headquarters and Movement partners to train 27 IRCS staff from state and district branches working on the HIV/AIDS programme, on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Under the youth peer education (YPE) initiative, 43 trainings were conducted with peer educators for disseminating knowledge on HIV and AIDS prevention and encouraging them to counsel and provide life skills to other peer members. To date, approximately 1,952 peer educators have been trained in 199 institutions. The sensitization of the heads of the institutions and teachers were also done for their better cooperation. Further, 105 community outreach programmes were organized covering more than 6,500 people.

In an effort to ensure that people living with HIV (PLHIV) have access to information, care and nutritional support, nutritious mid-day meals and hygiene kits continued to be provided to PLHIV under the care and support initiative in Thambaram hospital in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. A total of 113,900 mid-day meals and 4,800 hygiene kits were provided to PLHIV during the reporting period. In addition, counselling, discussions and orientations were held for PLHIV and their families to improve their awareness and to help them cope better with their positive status. A total of 1,500 individual counselling sessions, 75 ward sessions and 1,432 family sessions were held with PLHIV and their families. Besides this, the community care centre initiative implemented at Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu worked towards reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS among children and their HIV-positive parents through comprehensive care. The inclusion of informal education and psychosocial support addresses the stigma surrounding PLHIV. Around 18 children with HIV-positive parents attended this centre and received nutritious food, pre-school education and counseling.

In order to increase the promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, various activities were organised including seminars and distribution of IEC material -- distribution continued on World Health and Blood Donor Days. This resulted in the collection of 8,318 units of blood during the year in two YPE programme states.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

Procedural and administrative delays between IRCS national headquarters and branches resulted in slow programme implementation. The major constraint during this period was the

high staff turnover at every level of the national society (national, state and district levels), including the absence of health and care coordinators at national as well as state levels. This resulted in a number of activities not being carried out as planned, causing delays in overall implementation, state level monitoring, and narrative and financial reporting. Reporting, which still faces delays, also needs further strengthening, with better coordination and monitoring mechanisms between national headquarters, state and district branches.

## Organizational Development

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Organizational and leadership development	IRCS's capacity to mobilize, organize and manage local resources is strengthened at the national and branch levels.
2. Finance development	A modernized financial management system at NHQ and 'selected' branches is put in place.
3. Internal communications development	IRCS internal communication management and branch networking system is strengthened.
4. External relations and resource mobilization	IRCS's relations with external partners and media is strengthened.
5. Volunteer development	IRCS has well managed volunteer management systems.

## Achievements

**Outcome 1:** A final draft of the IRCS's national strategic development plan 2009-2012 was developed through a participatory process. A final discussion on this plan took place at a branch secretaries' meeting followed by an India partnership meeting held in February 2009, based on which the plan is being finalised for adoption.

In an effort to carry out consistent follow-up on the progress of programme activities at the branch level and assess the constraints faced and support required by the branches, the IRCS conducted follow-up for branch development and review of organizational development activities in the states of Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and in the union territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli, with additional follow-up visits being carried out in Bihar, Punjab and Haryana. An initiative was taken to assist the branches with future planning too. The outcomes of these visits brought to light the following needs of these branches:

- The need for branch development in the Uttar Pradesh state branch to enhance its capacity in planning, implementation, reporting, volunteering and finance management.
- The need for capacity building of the Dadra Nagar Haveli branch to initiate the junior/youth Red Cross component in their activities and strengthen volunteer management in their branch.
- The need for guidance and support to the Karnataka and West Bengal state branches to enable them to move ahead with the integrated programme approach at the sub-district and community levels.

Further, the India country office conducted a final evaluation of the ongoing support to the IRCS's state branch in Gujarat (since the Gujarat earthquake in 2001). The outcome of the analysis was that the financial and technical support provided to the state branch since 2001 has strengthened the branch enabling it to grow in a self-sustainable way, with well-performing district units. Besides this, the floods in the eastern part of India provided an opportunity to explore organizational development in emergencies. Following an assessment visit to the affected state of Bihar, which brought out a need to include organizational development personnel within an assessment team so that the capacity of a branch and volunteering issues during emergency response could be identified, an organizational development representative from the India country office was included in the subsequent assessment team that visited the state of Orissa.

One of the most significant achievements of the organizational development programme during the year was to lead the initiative of the integrated programme approach for programme planning: The pilot project was initiated for the development of the state branch of Uttarakhand, which is a disaster-prone area. A joint assessment was undertaken by the organizational development and disaster management programmes to identify the needs of the branch, orient the branch on the integrated programme approach concept and formulate future steps to be taken by the branch including integrated programme approach. The recruitment of a branch development officer and a disaster management coordinator for the branch was done in an integrated way by the disaster management and organizational development programmes and an induction on the Movement (including understanding on branch development) was conducted for the branch.

In addition, a project planning process training was carried out for IRCS, the International Federation and in-country partner national societies in preparation for the 2009 – 2010 planning process. This is because it is recognized that the foundation of successful programme implementation is based on good planning.

**Outcome 2:** The procurement and implementation process under the Navision project initiated at the beginning of 2008, involved three parts: (i) procurement of the Navision software, (ii) procurement of services for installation, customization and after sales services for the Navision software, and (iii) procurement of the hardware for the Navision project. The procurement process is ongoing. This initiative will contribute towards finance development at IRCS national headquarters and branches and will strengthen financial management systems within the national society. A modern financial system and good reporting set-up was one of the major priorities for the national society in 2008.

**Outcome 3:** A media advocacy workshop was organized by the Uttar Pradesh state branch in September 2008, with support from IRCS's national headquarters and ICRC. The workshop was attended by participants from 14 state branches. Six of the 11 state branches started using web conferencing facilities that had been provided to better equip branches for internal communication and inter-branch networking. An IRCS booklet on "Basics about the Red Cross", which had been drafted with the support of the International Federation in early 2008, was finalized and is under publication with financial support from the ICRC. The booklet covers the history of the Movement and the IRCS, Fundamental Principles and briefing on the IRCS core areas, including humanitarian values.

The facility for web conferencing was provided to better equip IRCS branches for internal communication and inter-branch networking. The International Federation has been working closely with the IRCS on information and communication development. The IRCS website ([www.indianredcross.org](http://www.indianredcross.org)) was reviewed, redesigned and updated during the reporting period, which has enhanced the image of the IRCS.

**Outcome 4:** A proposal sent by the Assam state branch, through IRCS national headquarters, for the Empress Shoken Fund was approved in Geneva and funding was granted. Further, an online donation proposal was prepared and sent to Geneva under the Capacity Building Fund for special support for organizational development. Whether the proposal for this is approved is yet to be known during the reporting period.

In order to increase the momentum of IRCS activities at the grass roots level, the IRCS has begun collaboration work with concerned non-governmental organizations. For instance, on the occasion of International Youth Day, IRCS launched an operation called 'Jivan' (meaning life) in collaboration with Round Table India, a social service organization, to jointly carry out a massive nationwide drive to collect blood from voluntary donors.

**Outcome 5:** The quick action by IRCS volunteers in response to the incidents of violence as well as natural disasters (such as the monsoon floods) and public health issues (such as the

threat of avian influenza) that hit different states during the year, helped in providing efficient and effective relief and medical care to those affected: Thereby, contributing towards saving lives. These incidents reaffirmed the need for a volunteer management system, which has been recognized by the IRCS. Towards this end, the India office is in discussions with the national society to assist them in developing a volunteer database system.

### Constraints or Challenges

Due to funding constraints under the programme, financial support to branches was limited to a few capacity building initiatives in some states. This affected the overall implementation of activities planned under the programme. The national society is constantly seeking improvement in its organizational capacity and volunteer development in order to maintain and enhance its service delivery, for which funds are needed.

## Humanitarian Values

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Promotion of principles and values of the Movement	IRCS staff, members, volunteers and community have better understanding of the Movement's principles and values.
2. Scaling-up and strengthening of humanitarian values), within the IRCS advocacy programmes	More frequent application of humanitarian values in planning and implementing of all programmes in the targeted states.

### Achievements

The IRCS national headquarters and branches recognized new areas under humanitarian values, including some integrated with the health and care programme. The national society organized a meeting on 'combating the declining sex ratio' in April 2008, to initiate a nationwide awareness generation drive by the IRCS on combating this. Focus was on a few key state branches: This includes Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. The IRCS's Nashik district branch (Maharashtra state) launched a one-of-its-kind self help group for PLHIV named Jeevanjyoti. Through Jeevanjyoti the branch aims at economic empowerment of PLHIV and helping them to find better livelihood possibilities.

The Assam state branch developed a case study on gender, describing why women are more vulnerable in the state and what steps the state branch is taking to address this in line with humanitarian values. During the flood relief operation, gender aspects were taken into consideration. The emphasis on gender balance during most of the IRCS and International Federation supported activities has shown a significant improvement in gender participation during the past few years. Gender awareness was also put as part of the emergency operation plan of action.

Two state level humanitarian values workshops (linked with disaster management) were conducted by the Tripura and Assam state branches in September and November respectively. The workshops provided training to 77 staff and volunteers from the state and district branches and contributed towards increasing the understanding of humanitarian values and promoting its practical usage in community-based programmes among participants, particularly in the field of disaster risk reduction.

Further, basic induction courses were conducted for branch secretaries, staff and volunteers (total of 95 volunteers where 17 per cent were women) from the Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh state branches. Various national, state and district level trainings/workshops by the IRCS touched on topics such as the Code of Conduct, humanitarian charter, International Humanitarian Law and Sphere Standards. Besides this, approximately 900 junior and youth Red Cross members, 15 youth counsellors and 450 nurses (375 females and 75 males) were inducted on the Red Cross and its activities at different trainings and camps by IRCS

headquarters and branches. The “Basics about Red Cross” booklet for volunteers’ induction training was drafted by the IRCS, with inputs from the International Federation and the ICRC, and is being published in 2009.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

The major constraint continues to be the fact that in India humanitarian values is not a stand alone programme but is part of the organizational development programme; therefore, it does not have an independent budget. Due to non-availability of funding support, a number of International Federation-supported activities under this programme could not be carried out. Others were integrated with other programmes but acceptance of humanitarian values as an independent or integrated programme is still a challenge for the India country office. For instance, due to the lack of funding, it would be worthwhile to incorporate induction courses with trainings organised under the other programmes.

## **Working in partnership**

The working relationship between the International Federation and IRCS, ICRC and the partner national societies on all the programmes has been quite effective. Following the monsoon floods, a first ever joint floods assessment was carried out in Bihar, Assam, Orissa and in Uttar Pradesh states by the IRCS (national headquarters’ staff and volunteers and SDRT/DDRT members) together with the International Federation and the in-country partner national societies, who provided inputs for a joint plan of action for response concerning the floods. Further, formalization of a state level inter agency group in Orissa, comprising key disaster management stakeholders in the country including the IRCS’s Orissa state branch, increased the visibility of IRCS.

Under the health and care programme, the Global Alliance on HIV is promoting partnership within the Movement. Furthermore, the IRCS is working in close collaboration with the government, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the Red Cross Movement. In addition, in line with the memorandum of understanding between the World Health Organization and the Movement, the IRCS has been receiving support from and providing technical inputs to the World Health Organization when the latter is required.

Excellent cooperation with the ICRC was also seen under the humanitarian values programme. The ICRC supported the national society and the International Federation with dissemination activities. ICRC also provided promotional material to share with youth in youth camps/workshops organized by the IRCS.

## **Contributing to longer-term impact**

During the reporting period, the impact of strengthening the IRCS’s disaster preparedness and response system through: developing the skills of its national and state disaster response teams; providing essential disaster preparedness stock and water purification units; replenishing its mobile disaster units; and increasing the storage capacity of its warehouses, among others, could be seen in IRCS’s timely and effective response during the monsoon floods, cyclone Nisa and incidents of violence that hit different parts of the country over 2008. In the area of health and care, the IRCS worked towards scaling-up its HIV programme in line with the Global Alliance on HIV.

To contribute towards better organizational learning and completion of the IRCS’ new four-year strategic plan (2009- 2012), the India country office supported the IRCS in reviewing lessons learned within the last five-year period and formulating the new strategic plan focused on country priorities. Further, steps towards an integrated programme approach to branch development in one state paved the way for a more strengthened integrated approach in overall IRCS programming and development. The continuity maintained in dissemination of the Movement’s Fundamental Principles and Code of Conduct also added value to this process. A common

approach for promoting gender and diversity in all IRCS programme activities has been adopted by the International Federation, ICRC and partner national societies, which will further strengthen IRCS programming.

## Looking ahead

Overall, IRCS priorities for 2009-10 will remain mostly the same as 2008. New initiatives incorporated in the national strategic development plan 2009-2012 will be incorporated in the India country office's plan for 2009-10. Steps will be taken towards promoting an integrated approach to programming and the revision of statutes, systems and procedures which will contribute towards improved efficiency of the organization and sustainability of programmes.

The focus of the disaster management programme will be on building safer communities, strengthening institutional capacity of the national society at all levels to deliver its humanitarian; and following the disaster risk reduction mandate by way of strengthening the national society's capacity for disaster response and preparedness for response, as well as improving coordination and networking at all levels. Further, disaster management planning for 2009-10 will be based on the mapping of disaster management activities for 2008 that was carried out by IRCS national headquarters, with support from the India country office, during this reporting period.

Similarly, the focus of the health and care programme will be on: emergency health; community-based health and first aid; HIV and AIDS; and voluntary non-remunerated blood donation. The IRCS will continue to take necessary steps to mark an increased presence among the global HIV players in the region for scaling-up its capacity, response and visibility in the country.

The focus of the organizational development programme will be on: organizational and leadership development; system, procedures and staff development; financial sustainability; and volunteer development. Similarly, the focus of the humanitarian values programme will continue to be on the promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

## How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAIN001 - India

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAIN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	2,364,174	553,523	431,576		0	3,349,274
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	2,187,879	562,765	435,016		0	3,185,661
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	15,076					15,076
<i>British Red Cross</i>	-4,421		-3,440			-7,860
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	25,052					25,052
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		80,000				80,000
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>		202,590				202,590
<i>Indonesian Government</i>	-2,089					-2,089
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	-2		0		0	-2
<i>Other</i>	2,090	-0	-1		-0	2,089
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			0			0
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		201,798	0			201,798
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>35,706</b>	<b>484,388</b>	<b>-3,440</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>516,654</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	-47,961					-47,961
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>		202,590				202,590
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		-103,661				-103,661
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>-47,961</b>	<b>98,929</b>				<b>50,968</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>-12,255</b>	<b>583,316</b>	<b>-3,440</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>567,622</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>2,175,624</b>	<b>1,146,081</b>	<b>431,577</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3,753,282</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>207%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>112%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	2,187,879	562,765	435,016		0	3,185,661
<b>C. Income</b>	-12,255	583,316	-3,440		0	567,622
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-849,738	-276,679	-179,447		-0	-1,305,864
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,325,887</b>	<b>869,402</b>	<b>252,130</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,447,418</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAIN001 - India

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAIN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>2,364,174</b>	<b>553,523</b>	<b>431,576</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3,349,274</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	740,680							740,680
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc		244,130					244,130	-244,130
Construction Materials	400,949							400,949
Food	45,000		18,034				18,034	26,966
Water & Sanitation	51,065	11,108	72				11,180	39,885
Utensils & Tools			10				10	-10
Other Supplies & Services	101,895	77,852	5,330				83,182	18,713
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1,339,589</b>	<b>333,091</b>	<b>23,445</b>				<b>356,536</b>	<b>983,053</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	1,800	4,420					4,420	-2,620
Computers & Telecom	75,015	491		10,080		-4,763	5,807	69,208
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	4,600					-3,245	-3,245	7,845
Others Machinery & Equipment	2	-4,003	-2,002	-2,002		8,009	2	0
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>81,417</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>-2,002</b>	<b>8,078</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>74,434</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	4,400	1,153					1,153	3,247
Distribution & Monitoring		3,123	22				3,144	-3,144
Transport & Vehicle Costs	50,609	13,079	3,610	296		0	16,986	33,623
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>55,009</b>	<b>17,355</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>296</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>21,283</b>	<b>33,726</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	130,664	49,574	24,788	33,764		-0	108,125	22,539
Regionally Deployed Staff			14				14	-14
National Staff	296,116	90,007	49,822	59,258		-0	199,087	97,029
National Society Staff	341,174	52,631	78,456	14,132			145,219	195,955
Consultants	42,365	-13,583	2,096	4,235		-0	-7,252	49,618
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>810,319</b>	<b>178,628</b>	<b>155,176</b>	<b>111,389</b>		<b>-0</b>	<b>445,193</b>	<b>365,126</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	465,207	121,119	57,000	22,194		-0	200,313	264,894
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>465,207</b>	<b>121,119</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>22,194</b>		<b>-0</b>	<b>200,313</b>	<b>264,894</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	78,124	21,851	7,286	7,128		0	36,266	41,858
Information & Public Relation	67,667	27,164	588	2,816		-0	30,568	37,099
Office Costs	94,682	3,528	5,987	1,045		28,823	39,383	55,299
Communications	44,190	3,710	2,761	305		8,821	15,597	28,593
Professional Fees	25,700	41	135			22,810	22,986	2,714
Financial Charges	12,568	88,578	29,334	9,842		-7,102	120,653	-108,085
Other General Expenses	57,099	40,132	20,061	20,040		-53,352	26,882	30,217
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>380,030</b>	<b>185,005</b>	<b>66,153</b>	<b>41,176</b>		<b>-0</b>	<b>292,334</b>	<b>87,696</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	217,703	55,233	17,984	11,664			84,881	132,822
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>217,703</b>	<b>55,233</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>11,664</b>			<b>84,881</b>	<b>132,822</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-41,600	-44,709	-15,350			-101,659	101,659
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-41,600</b>	<b>-44,709</b>	<b>-15,350</b>			<b>-101,659</b>	<b>101,659</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,349,274</b>	<b>849,738</b>	<b>276,679</b>	<b>179,447</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1,305,864</b>	<b>2,043,410</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,514,437</b>	<b>276,843</b>	<b>252,129</b>		<b>-0</b>	<b>2,043,410</b>	