

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

India

Appeal No. MAAIN001

16 January 2009

This report covers the period of
01 July to 31 December 2008.



Relief material provided by the Indian Red Cross Society to 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(s) summary: In the second half of 2008, one of the key areas of support provided by the International Federation to the IRCS was in responding to the monsoon flooding. The national society was heavily engaged in relief work in response to the floods that hit the eastern parts of the country as a result of a breach in the embankment of the Saptakoshi river in south-eastern Nepal in August 2008, which hampered the implementation of some programme activities. In addition, the disaster management programme continued to focus on strengthening the IRCS's capacity in disaster preparedness and response.

Under the health and care programme, the South Asia launch of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Global Alliance on HIV was hosted by the IRCS at national headquarters on the occasion of World AIDS Day on 1 December 2008. This was followed by a meeting of the Red Cross HIV/AIDS consortium in India. Besides this, significant progress was made under the Red Cross volunteers initiative.

A final draft of the IRCS's national strategic development plan 2009-2012 was completed and is awaiting approval from the IRCS secretary general. This will be shared at the India partnership meeting scheduled to be held in February 2009. The International Federation continued to support the national society with organizational development (including volunteer management, finance development, communications development and resource mobilization) and scaling-up and strengthening of the humanitarian values programme.

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

Financial situation: The total 2008 budget is CHF 3,349,274 (approximately USD 3,105,130 or EUR 2,234,067), of which 113 per cent covered. Expenditure overall was 39 per cent of the budget.

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

No. of people we help: Approximately 918,400 people benefited from IRCS programmes.

Our partners: Ministry of health and family welfare, National AIDS Control Organization of India, UN agencies (United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF and the World Health Organization) and 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 like 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 this reporting period, heavy monsoon flooding and landslides in different parts of the country, resulting in large loss of lives and property and affecting millions of people. In addition to the annual flooding, a breach in the embankment of the Saptakoshi river in south-eastern Nepal in August 2008 caused devastating flooding in the state of Bihar, killing hundreds of people and affecting 4.63 million people. India 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. In addition, the International Federation released CHF 1 million (USD 891,979 or EUR 675,199) from its disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) to assist the national society in its flood operation, especially in the states of Bihar and Assam. The procurement of 21,000 blankets, 20,000 kitchen sets and 23,000 tarpaulins was mobilized to address the needs of 10,000 flood-affected families in the two states. Since the IRCS was caught up in these large-scale response efforts, the implementation of some longer-term developmental activities got delayed and is being carried forward to 2009.

In the period under review, India witnessed a volatile security situation, including a series of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts, especially on its major cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore. The Mumbai attack at the end of November led to a sharp rise in tensions between Pakistan and India with the Federal government under tremendous pressure as there were calls for punitive military action from various quarters. The situation seems to be calm at the moment with the UN banning the Pakistan-based group responsible for the attacks. 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 this last six months of the year, the consolidation of the International Federation's South Asia regional office and India 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

Expected outcome 1: The process of obtaining approval from the IRCS senior management and leadership on the draft disaster management policy and strategy (2008-2013), which was developed for the national society, was initiated during this reporting period. Once approved, it will be finalized with state branch secretaries and disaster management coordinators during the disaster management review and planning meeting in December 2008. The national society provided effective and timely response services through its functioning disaster management centre (DMC) at national headquarters, which was activated from June 2008 to respond to the floods that hit different parts of the country. The DMC also compiled and circulated country-wide information related to the disasters and IRCS's response.

The IRCS, with support from the International Federation, conducted a state disaster response team (SDRT) training for its Tamil Nadu state branch, from 25-29 July, in Chennai. A total of 38 volunteers, including junior Red Cross and youth Red Cross volunteers, from 22 districts, participated in this training. Nine of these participating district branches subsequently constituted district disaster response teams (DDRT) and orientation programmes for DDRT members were completed by five branches. The impact of these trainings could be seen in the quick provision of relief assistance by the SDRT and DDRT members in response to the floods in Tamil Nadu. They carried out search and rescue, distributed relief material, food and clean drinking water and organized health camps in close coordination with the local government and non-government organizations. In addition, the teams carried out an emergency assessment to chalk out further floods response. Similarly, a joint flood assessment carried out in the states of Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh included trained SDRT and DDRT members from those states, besides other staff/volunteers from IRCS, International Federation and in-country partner national societies (PNSs).

The national society also responded to incidents of violence that hit different states during this reporting period. Following the blasts in Assam, the state branch, including SDRT members, provided first aid services to the injured at the blast sites and provided psycho-social support to the injured in hospitals. Similarly, in response to the terrorist attacks in Mumbai, the Maharashtra state branch deployed ambulances, provided blood and psycho-social support to the injured in hospitals, gave gloves to agencies handling the injured/dead and polythene wraps for dead bodies, distributed food and water to personnel involved in the relief operation and families of patients and, together with the ICRC, provided tracing services in restoring family links.

Under the Barclays project, a national level "Emergency Assessment Training" for state branch disaster management coordinators was organized from 17-21 November at the IRCS's DMC, supported by the International Federation, including its disaster management unit at the Asia Pacific Zone office. Based on the recommendation from participants, a working group will be formed to develop some field level practical guidelines on tools and formats in this area to be added as an aid in the existing "Emergency Assessment Guidelines" of the Movement, for use in future assessments.

However, as some of the other activities planned under the Barclays project were delayed, a revised plan of action was submitted to the British Red Cross for approval. The major change in this plan was an increase in the budget for procurement of an international brand of a water purification unit, based on a

request by the IRCS. Information gathering for this procurement is underway. In addition, preparation for a national disaster response team (NDRT) refresher training under the project has started and is scheduled to take place during the second week of January 2009.

As part of a South Asia disaster management review being conducted by the South Asia regional office, members of the team conducting the review held a meeting with the IRCS's disaster management focal point and internal and external stakeholders from 10-14 November. This provided an opportunity for the national society to further enhance coordination and cooperation with key stakeholders in disaster management/disaster risk reduction (DRR), such as the International Federation, in-country PNSs, ICRC, the government, UN organizations, including the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR) and national and international non-government organizations, in moving the DRR agenda forward.

Expected outcome 2: The first regional vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) learning by doing training in India was organized by IRCS's Maharashtra state branch from 1-6 September. The training, attended by disaster management focal points from state and district branches, resulted in a community action plan and contributed towards inclusion of VCA in IRCS's community-based disaster management/DRR activities. The West Bengal and Assam state branches also carried out VCAs and will be initiating community-based disaster management activities, contributing towards DRR and building safer communities.

Further, a workshop on humanitarian values and DRR was organized by the IRCS's Tripura state branch, with support from the International Federation, from 4-6 September. The workshop helped increasing understanding of the Movement's principles and values among IRCS's staff and volunteers and promoted their practical use in the field of DRR.

Expected outcome 3: A documentary on IRCS's response to the floods in India was prepared and uploaded on the IRCS and International Federation public websites to widely disseminate information on IRCS response and enhance the national society's visibility. During this reporting period, IRCS representatives attended a course on flood risk management and disaster management, organized by the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Bangkok. Further, senior management from the national society and India office participated in the third Asian ministerial conference on DRR from 1-4 December in Malaysia. The overarching theme of the conference was "Multi-stakeholder partnership for DRR from national to local level", with a particular focus on public private partnership for DRR and community-based DRR activities. The disaster management focal points from IRCS and the India office participated in a DIPECHO national consultative meeting on 5 November in Delhi. The representation of the IRCS and the India office at a number of meetings within and outside the Movement, such as meetings of the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) on the India floods and the Sphere Managing Committee, further strengthened coordination and cooperation with various stakeholders at the national level.

Expected outcome 4: Construction of the IRCS's regional warehouse in Arrakkonam, Tamil Nadu, was completed. Progress was also made in the construction/renovation of the Bahadurgarh warehouse and staff quarters, in a phased manner, and as planned, the work is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year. The national society is working towards resolving the delays in the construction of its regional warehouse in Kolkata (West Bengal), state level warehouses in Rajkot (Gujarat) and Patna (Bihar), as well as in the retrofitting of its disaster management centre in New Delhi and emergency operations centre at Patna (Bihar).

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 under the Barclays project. However, renewed commitment from the IRCS and the revised plan of action for this project will contribute towards ensuring its timely completion in 2009.

Health and Care

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Public health in	Strengthen institutional capacity for preparedness and response capacity

emergencies	of staff and volunteers in public health in emergencies (PHiE)
2. Red Cross volunteers	Strengthen 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

Expected outcome 1: In order to further strengthen the capacity of IRCS staff for preparedness and response in public health in emergencies (PHiE), the IRCS health coordinator participated in a regional PHiE training organized in Islamabad, Pakistan from 8-16 November, which used and tested a revised PHiE curriculum and approach. Representatives from the IRCS and the International Federation's India office also participated in the first community-based first aid (CBFA) master facilitator's workshop in South Asia, held in Negombo, Sri Lanka from 4-12 October. The workshop provided skills to participants on the learning-by-doing approach using revised CBFA learning materials and resulted in CBFA action plans for each national society in the region, including the IRCS. It was felt that these trainings were useful for preparing the IRCS health practitioners to work in emergencies.

Expected outcome 2: The Red Cross volunteer programme was initiated in Punjab, which became the third state after Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where this programme is being carried out. A state level workshop was organized at which 18 trainers (Red Cross volunteer leaders) from three districts were trained. In order to utilize trained personnel in various programmes, the state HIV coordinator from Maharashtra facilitated the state level workshop in Punjab. The participants were selected strategically to strengthen the volunteer network and support for the community outreach activities under the programme. These Red Cross volunteer leaders will train district level volunteers. The Red Cross volunteers will help in awareness raising on good hygiene and sanitation practices at the community level, thereby increasing the knowledge of communities on these issues.

Expected 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. The event was attended by representatives from the World Health Organization, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), diplomatic missions and international organizations working on HIV.

Following this, the Red Cross HIV/AIDS consortium meeting was held in India on 5 December at the IRCS national headquarters. The aim of the meeting was to review the achievements of the HIV/AIDS programme in India and discuss the extension of the consortium for a further period. All of the eight partners, along with the representatives from ICRC, expressed satisfaction at the progress made. The existing IRCS draft HIV strategy for 2009-12 was shared with consortium members at the meeting in order to finalize it. During the course of the meeting, it was agreed that the consortium would be extended beyond 31 December 2008. Prior to this consortium meeting, a meeting of the technical working group on HIV/AIDS had been held in August to discuss technical issues in the programme and to align it with the Global Alliance. The meeting was also used as an opportunity to train 27 IRCS staff from state and district branches, working on the HIV/AIDS programme, on planning, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting. During this two-day training, a common monthly reporting format for HIV/AIDS programme states, which had been developed by IRCS national headquarters and Movement partners supporting this programme, was shared with all present.

Health focal points from the IRCS and International Federation attended the XVII International AIDS Conference held from 3-8 August in Mexico. The conference provided an opportunity to upgrade knowledge about important new scientific research and for productive, structured dialogue on the major challenges facing the global response to AIDS.

Under the youth peer education 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 59,187 mid-day meals and 2,400 hygiene kits were provided to PLHIV during the reporting period. In addition, counselling, discussions and orientations were held for the 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, 75 ward sessions and 1,432 family sessions were held with PLHIV and their families.

In order to increase the promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, various activities were organized, including seminars and distribution of information, education, and communication material. This resulted in the collection of 3,347 units of blood during the reporting period in two youth peer education programme states.

Constraints or Challenges

The major constraint during the reporting period was the absence of health and care coordinators at national as well as state levels, which resulted in a number of activities not being carried out as planned. This caused delays in the overall programme implementation, state level monitoring, and narrative and financial reporting. Although narrative reporting has become more regular, there are still delays and reporting 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 relations with external partners and media is strengthened
5. Volunteer development	IRCS has well managed volunteer management systems

Achievements

Expected outcome 1: A final draft of the IRCS's national strategic development plan 2009-2012 has been completed and is awaiting approval from the IRCS secretary general. This will be shared at the India partnership meeting scheduled to be held in February 2009.

In an effort to carry out consistent follow-up on the progress of programme activities at the branch level and assess the constraints faced by the branches and the support required by them, the IRCS conducted follow-up visits for branch development and review of organizational development activities in the states of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and in the union territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli. 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 (IPA) at the sub-district and community levels.

Under the pilot project on the IPA initiative for development of the Uttarakhand state branch, the IRCS recruited a branch development officer and a disaster management coordinator for the branch. Further, an induction on the Movement (including understanding on branch development) was conducted for 50 staff, members and volunteers from the Uttar Pradesh state and district branches.

The floods in the eastern part of the country provided an opportunity to explore organizational development in emergencies. Following an assessment visit to Bihar state, 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 office was included in the subsequent assessment team that visited the state of Orissa.

Expected outcome 2: The procurement and implementation process under the Navision project initiated at the beginning of 2008, involved three parts viz: (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.

Expected outcome 3: A media advocacy workshop was organized by the Uttar Pradesh state branch on 16-17 September, with support from IRCS national headquarters and ICRC. The workshop was attended by participants from 14 state branches. Six of the 11 state branches started using the web conferencing facility 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.

Expected outcome 4: With the aim to take resource mobilization further with greater momentum, a working group is being constituted under the aegis of the IRCS fundraising director and the organizational development focal point to consolidate the fundraising strategy and policy so as to gear up fundraising for the national society.

A proposal sent by the Assam state branch, through the IRCS national headquarters, for the Empress Shokeen Fund was approved in Geneva and granted funding. Further, an online donation proposal was prepared and sent to Geneva under the Capacity Building Fund special support for organizational development and the results of this are awaited.

In order to increase the momentum of IRCS activities at the grass root level, the IRCS has begun joint collaborations 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 floods that hit different states during this reporting period, 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's Tripura and Assam state branches conducted two state level humanitarian values workshops (linked with disaster management) in September and November respectively, supported by the International Federation. The workshops provided training to 77 staff and volunteers from the state and district branches. The workshops contributed towards increasing the understanding of humanitarian values among participants and promoting its practical usage in community-based programmes, particularly in the field of disaster risk reduction. The workshop in Tripura was unique as this was the first time that a field exercise on humanitarian values was conducted as part of the workshop.

A national level emergency assessment workshop was organised from 17-21 November, supported jointly by the International Federation and the American Red Cross. A total of 25 staff and volunteers from 10 most disaster-prone states and IRCS national headquarters participated in the workshop, which covered topics like the Code of Conduct, humanitarian charter, International Humanitarian Law and Sphere Standards.

Besides this, a training programme was organized by the Punjab state branch for inter-state junior Red Cross members from 7-14 September in Amritsar, Punjab. The objective was to inculcate the spirit of national integration among students and to carry forward the process in their respective institutions and communities. A total of 276 students from 14 states/union territories participated. The junior Red Cross members also visited the Indo-Pakistan boarder at Wagah and presented a cultural programme for peace and friendship. The Punjab state branch also organized an inter-state youth Red Cross camp for girls from 17-21 November at Haridwar, Uttarakhand. A total of 87 girls and 15 counsellors from 12 colleges participated. The International Federation supported both these workshops by facilitating some sessions. Further, an inter-state junior Red Cross camp was organized by the Haryana state branch from 28 September-3 October, where 160 junior Red Cross members participated.

The IRCS national headquarters trained approximately 450 nurses (375 females and 75 males) from Delhi, Kerala, Karnataka and Haryana at 11 training programmes during the reporting period. Further, the Punjab state branch also organized a first aid and nursing training programme for teachers, in collaboration with St. John's Ambulance, from 20-26 August in Haridwar, Uttarakhand. A total of 70 teachers from 13 districts of Punjab participated in this training.

The IRCS's Nashik district branch (in Maharashtra state) launched a one-of-its-kind self help group (SHG) of people living with HIV (PLHIV) named Jeevanjyoti. Through this, the branch aims at economic empowerment of PLHIV and helping them to find better livelihood possibilities. (For more information on this, please visit the IRCS website at the following link: <http://www.indianredcross.org/pressRel14oct2008.htm>)

The emphasis on gender balance during most of the IRCS/International Federation supported activities has been showing a significant improvement in gender participation during the past few years. During this reporting period, the IRCS put a condition that a minimum number of females had to be a part of the flood assessment teams during the floods in Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh states. Gender awareness was also put as part of the emergency operation plan of action.

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, many International Federation-supported activities under this programme could not start. Acceptance of humanitarian values as an independent or integrated programme is still a challenge for the India office.

Working in partnership

The working relationship of the International Federation with the IRCS, the ICRC and the PNSs on all the programmes has been quite effective. Following the monsoon floods, a 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 PNSs, which provided inputs for a joint plan of action to respond to the floods.

Under the health and care programme, the Global Alliance on HIV is promoting partnership within the Movement. IRCS is furthermore working in close collaboration with the government, NACO and the Red Cross Movement. A proposal for a tuberculosis programme was prepared with IRCS and submitted to USAID and the International Federation office in Geneva.

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

Contributing to longer-term impact

To contribute towards better organizational learning and development of the new four-year strategic plan (2009-2012), the India office has been supporting IRCS in reviewing lessons learned within the last five-year period and formulating the new strategic plan focused on country priorities. With the expected revival of the fundraising department at the IRCS and moving towards further strengthening of this, the IRCS has managed to initiate a step forward to address one of its key needs.

Steps towards an IPA to branch development in one state have 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 will also add value to this process. Further, a common approach for promoting gender and diversity in all IRCS programme activities has been adopted by the International Federation, ICRC and PNSs, which will further strengthen IRCS programming.

Looking ahead

From 2009 onwards, the IRCS's disaster management programme will be based on the national society's disaster management strategic direction, the objectives of which will broadly be:

- i. "Building safer communities" with enhanced community resilience and preparedness/response capacity in the targeted areas.
- ii. Strengthening institutional capacity of the national society at all levels to deliver its humanitarian and disaster risk reduction mandate.
- iii. Strengthening the national society's disaster preparedness and response capacity for effective response.
- iv. 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 office, during this reporting period.

Under the health and care programme, discussions are underway with USAID's tuberculosis programme for partnership during 2009. In addition, a concept note on HIV and PHiE, submitted to the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China for developing a long-term partnership, has been approved.

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

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

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/11
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
A. Budget	2,364,174	553,523	431,576		0	3,349,274
B. Opening Balance	2,187,879	562,765	435,016		0	3,185,661
Income						
<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>	-1					-1
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		201,798				201,798
C1. Cash contributions	35,706	484,388	-3,440			516,654
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	-27,383					-27,383
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>		202,590				202,590
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		-103,661				-103,661
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-27,383	98,929				71,545
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	8,323	583,316	-3,440		0	588,199
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,196,202	1,146,081	431,577		0	3,773,860
Appeal Coverage	93%	207%	100%		#DIV/0	113%

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. Opening Balance	2,187,879	562,765	435,016		0	3,185,661
C. Income	8,323	583,316	-3,440		0	588,199
E. Expenditure	-881,292	-254,864	-159,867		-14,369	-1,310,392
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,314,910	891,218	271,709		-14,369	2,463,468

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAIN001 - India

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/11
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	
BUDGET (C)		2,364,174	553,523	431,576		0	3,349,274	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	740,680							740,680
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc		321,724					321,724	-321,724
Construction Materials	400,949							400,949
Food	45,000		17,758				17,758	27,242
Water & Sanitation	51,065	10,942	49				10,990	40,075
Utensils & Tools			10				10	-10
Other Supplies & Services	101,895	77,852	5,285				83,137	18,758
Total Supplies	1,339,589	410,518	23,101				433,618	905,971
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	1,800	4,420					4,420	-2,620
Computers & Telecom	75,015	491		7,699		-4,763	3,426	71,589
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	4,600					-3,245	-3,245	7,845
Others Machinery & Equipment	2	-2,381	-1,191	-1,191		4,764	2	0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	81,417	2,530	-1,191	6,509		-3,245	4,603	76,814
Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,400	1,153					1,153	3,247
Distribution & Monitoring		3,123					3,123	-3,123
Transport & Vehicle Costs	50,609	11,938	2,751	285		-0	14,974	35,635
Total Transport & Storage	55,009	16,213	2,751	285		-0	19,250	35,759
Personnel								
International Staff	130,664	42,244	21,123	30,099		3,562	97,028	33,636
Regionally Deployed Staff			14				14	-14
National Staff	296,116	85,027	46,597	54,407		5,919	191,950	104,166
National Society Staff	341,174	48,236	63,206	13,365			124,808	216,366
Consultants	42,365	10,080	1,956	4,095		0	16,132	26,233
Total Personnel	810,319	185,587	132,897	101,967		9,481	429,932	380,387
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	465,207	95,707	55,116	20,265		0	171,089	294,118
Total Workshops & Training	465,207	95,707	55,116	20,265		0	171,089	294,118
General Expenditure								
Travel	78,124	19,504	5,776	6,413		651	32,344	45,780
Information & Public Relation	67,667	25,963	445	2,814		1	29,222	38,445
Office Costs	94,682	3,188	5,327	1,025		25,435	34,975	59,707
Communications	44,190	3,302	2,112	272		8,552	14,239	29,951
Professional Fees	25,700	41	103			21,625	21,769	3,931
Financial Charges	12,568	53,142	19,054	5,016		-7,102	70,110	-57,542
Other General Expenses	57,099	23,991	11,990	11,969		-42,722	5,228	51,871
Total General Expenditure	380,030	129,131	44,807	27,509		6,439	207,887	172,143
Programme Support								
Program Support	217,703	57,284	16,566	10,391		934	85,175	132,527
Total Programme Support	217,703	57,284	16,566	10,391		934	85,175	132,527
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-15,679	-19,184	-7,059		759	-41,162	41,162
Total Operational Provisions		-15,679	-19,184	-7,059		759	-41,162	41,162
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,349,274	881,292	254,864	159,867		14,369	1,310,392	2,038,882
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,482,883	298,659	271,709		-14,369	2,038,882	