

# Programme Update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## India

Appeal No. MAAIN001

This report covers the period of  
01 January to 30 June 2009.

30 June 2009



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 purpose of disaster management is to reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters

The overall purpose of the health and care programme is to improve the Indian Red Cross Society's (IRCS) capacity in planning to raise awareness on the preventive health needs and responding to public health emergencies, including HIV/AIDS, through prevention, care and support by strengthening the Red Cross volunteer (RCV) network.

IRCS has improved capacity to provide effective services to reduce suffering of the vulnerable people by integrating it with disaster management, health and other programmes of the national society, and working with ICRC and partner national societies to achieve Global Agenda Goal 3.

To enhance understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values in the national society and improve its integration in disaster management, health and organizational development programmes.

**Programme(s) summary:** During the reporting period, the country witnessed a few emergencies including the outbreak of the influenza A (H1N1) pandemic (swine influenza) and the onslaught of Cyclone Aila in Kolkotta in late May. For the latter, the IRCS West Bengal state branch emergency operation centre was operationalized and trained district disaster response team, state disaster response team and national disaster response team members were mobilised for emergency assessment and response.

The International Federation's India disaster management programme has developed many strategic partners

and good working relationships within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, particularly with UNDP, UNDMT, USAID, the British Department for international Development, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Sphere, Oxfam India, Red R, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India, SEEDS, Geohazards India and Plan International.

There has been an initiation in integrated meetings for the IRCS health, organizational development and disaster management at the IRCS national headquarters level, with an aim to discuss cross-cutting issues. After a major gap, the frequency of meeting with partners in the Movement has been increased resulting in positive collaborations.

Under the humanitarian values programme, the ICRC gave dissemination and promotional materials to the International Federation to encourage young students in junior Red Cross camps/workshops. The IRCS now plans to map all the activities of the branches under the humanitarian values programme with the best practices performed by them. To align its humanitarian values programme with Global Agenda goal 4, the national society has also identified the priority to work towards combating the declining sex ratio.

**Financial situation:** The total 2009 budget has been revised from CHF 1,739,333 (USD 1,608,574 or EUR 1,140,306) to CHF 2,600,830 (USD 2,388,457 or EUR 1,704,689), of which 122 per cent is covered. Expenditure from January to June 2009 was 98 per cent of the overall 2009 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, Tuberculosis Control India (TBC), United Nations agencies (United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF and the World Health Organization) and USAID are the partners outside of the Movement. IRCS regularly exchanges information and coordinates health and care programmes with other Movement members, i.e. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, ICRC, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. Norwegian Red Cross is the only partner for organizational development.

On behalf of the Indian Red Cross Society, the International Federation would like to thank all partners for their support.

## Context

The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is the largest humanitarian organization in India with over 12 million volunteers and a network of over 700 branches spread all over the country. The IRCS is a recognized force in the disaster management sector in the region. The national society has finalized its strategic plan for the coming four years. The programmes carried out during the reporting period are fully in line with the new strategy.

While the political and economic position of India has improved, the country still continues to face many economic, environmental and health challenges that threaten the well-being of its population. According to the latest UNDP Human Development Index, India is ranked 132 out of 179 countries. Around 400 million of the population are still living on less than USD 1 a day, with many, especially in rural areas, lacking access to basic necessities.

The country remains extremely vulnerable to both seismic and hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods, cyclones, droughts and landslides. The vulnerability to disasters is aggravated by social, cultural, economic, institutional and political factors. Deforestation is adding to the environmental instability and contributing to global warming and climate change. There is evidence that climate change is increasing the severity and frequency of natural disasters such as floods and cyclones, and causing new and increased health problems. Due to ad hoc governance, there is rapid and unplanned urbanization which leads people to work and live in unsafe environments more vulnerable to natural disasters. Access to information is poor, especially for marginalised people, who are deprived of their ability to make informed decisions both in relation to risks but also in their response.

In India, around 50 million people are annually affected to varying degrees by drought. In addition, approximately 40 per cent of the one billion population of the country live on less than USD 1 a day,

surviving in deplorable conditions. Large parts of the population are affected by natural disasters either periodically or when hazards increasingly strike in unexpected areas. The increasing concentration of people in disaster-prone areas is also leading to increasing disaster losses. Poverty, high population growth, environmental degradation, illiteracy, ignorance, un-planned urbanization and other social and cultural factors further contribute to increased disaster risks in India. According to CRED2, 75,731 people were reported killed and 650,393,577 people were affected by disasters from 1998 to 2007. In 2007 alone, disasters claimed 1,579 lives and affected 26,335,000 people.

Although the number of deaths from disasters has dropped over the last ten years, more people are being affected and the economic consequences are becoming ever more severe. In development terms, disasters have a devastating economic impact both at the household and community level as well as the national level. The effects of climate change appear to be increasing the severity and frequency of natural disasters such as floods and cyclones, leading to increased health problems, loss of livelihoods and rapid unplanned urbanization. Without adaptive measures to climate change, these hazards can turn into large-scale disasters. The livelihood systems of many communities are sensitive to changes in climate and their vulnerability will be increased unless their social networks and the safety nets of supportive institutions remain intact.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Disaster risk reduction “building safer communities”	The resilience and disaster risk/disaster reduction capacities of people at risk are increased and their vulnerability reduced in the targeted geographic areas.
2. National disaster preparedness and response mechanism	National disaster preparedness and response mechanisms are strengthened at various levels.
3. Capacity building in DP/DR	Capacity building for DP/DR in human resources, trainings, infrastructures, institutional strategy and guidelines.
4. Inter Agency Coordination	Inter agency coordination mechanism implemented at various levels
5. Renovation and construction of allied facilities in four regional warehouses	Logistical and warehouse management capacity of IRCS is strengthened

### Outcomes/Expected results

**Expected outcome 1:** The challenge faced by the disaster management programme was the change in the disaster risk reduction “Building safer communities” plan due to the overwhelming situation on the ground after the major floods in Bihar in 2008, vis-à-vis the IRCS Bihar state and district branches’ existing capacity in the affected areas to initiate the programme in 2009.

With a strong commitment and interest shown by the IRCS national headquarters and Maharashtra state branch, and on the basis of needs and vulnerability criteria, the planned disaster risk reduction programme has been directed to Maharashtra at the beginning of this year. The negotiation with a partner national society for funding support is underway and is one of the direct positive outcomes of the recently held IRCS partnership meeting.

**Expected outcome 2:** During the reporting period, under the Barclays-supported disaster management programme activities, three key trainings – the national disaster response refresher training (2-6 February), national logistics and warehouse management training (12-15 May) and the national disaster water and sanitation response team (NDWRT) training (18-24 May) – has been successfully completed. In addition, the procurement of water purification is in progress and as per the timeline, should be delivered at the IRCS regional warehouse in Bahadurgarh before the end of June. The planned IRCS state and district level state disaster response team (SDRT) and district disaster response team (DDRT) trainings will be conducted in the second half 2009.

Considering the need and urgency to finalize and develop the pending compilation of state and national level flood contingency plan, prior to the 2009 floods and in continuation of the workshop held in 2008, the IRCS national headquarters is organizing a national food response and contingency plan workshop-II, in the third week of June at the disaster management centre, New Delhi, with support from the International Federation country office and regional office together with the American Red Cross.

The purpose of this national food response and contingency plan workshop-II is to:

- i. Finalize the draft state response and contingency plan for the flood-prone states of India.
- ii. Compile a national flood response and contingency plan for the IRCS.
- iii. Develop standard operating procedures for NDRT, SDRT, DDRT and NDWRT deployment.
- iv. Review the IRCS state level emergency operations centre concept.
- v. Development of IRCS response database, linking the disaster management centre at headquarters level with the emergency operations centre at 11 target state branches and warehouses).

The strengthened disaster preparedness and response capacity under this programme component has been further divided into i) strengthening national disaster preparedness and response mechanism and ii) disaster preparedness/disaster response capacity building at various levels, which is reflected in the 2009 budget summary as well.

**Expected outcome 3:** The impact made by the implemented IRCS capacity building and community awareness and preparedness activities planned for 11 target states in 2008 was quite significant at community level. However, the continued International Federation support to these state and district levels disaster management capacity building and community awareness and preparedness activities planned for 11 target states in 2009 could not be initiated as planned as there was a delay in clearing the working advance for 2008 activities. Additionally, due to a lack of sufficient funding in 2009, the disaster management plan had to be revised within the available budget.

Once the activities are finalized and the required funds are transferred and working advance cleared on time, the implementation rate of the approved IRCS state, district level disaster management capacity building and community awareness and preparedness activities is expected to be very high in most of the target states.

**Expected outcome 4:** The knowledge sharing component has been merged into programme component 1 in order to capture and document more concrete disaster risk reduction impact at the target communities for further knowledge sharing within and outside the Movement. In line with the IRCS priority for strengthening inter-agency coordination as highlighted in the Strategic Development Plan 2009-2012, programme component 4 has been replaced by the IRCS inter-agency coordination at various levels.

The International Federation disaster management programme gave technical support in conducting the IRCS post-graduate diploma course – disaster risk reduction module – and also financial support in printing the annual prospectus which have contributed significantly in strengthening the IRCS internal and external coordination.

**Expected outcome 5:** The strengthening of the IRCS warehouses is a part of the national disaster preparedness and response mechanism (NDPRM) and should be ideally under programme component 2. But, since this is a separate project, a separate component has been created for donor reporting purpose. The renovation and reconstruction of the IRCS warehouse and allied building (phase II works) were planned to be completed by December 2008 but due to non availability of suitable contractors, lack of technical staff at IRCS national headquarters, delay in decision making, tender and payment processing, it was not possible to complete the entire work. However, during 2008, IRCS was able to complete the major part of warehouse renovation and reconstruction work at Arrakkonam, Tamil Nadu with 100 per cent working advance released to the IRCS, national headquarters and also at Bahadurgarh warehouse. But other renovation and reconstruction work at the Kolkata warehouse, the IRCS disaster management centre at the national headquarter and district level warehouse at Rajkot, Gujarat, are still under process of initiation. Upon the IRCS extension request and as per received consent from the Japanese Red Cross on the funding extension support until 2009, and as mutually agreed, the ongoing IRCS warehouse renovation and reconstruction work has to be completed by 2009. The funding support will not be available beyond 2009, should there be any further delay.

## Achievements

- During this reporting period, one of the major achievements for International Federation disaster management programme was to support the IRCS in revising the National Strategic Development

Plan 2009-2012 and to develop related disaster management programme sheets as a part of resource mobilization strategy for the IRCS partnership meeting held in February.

- The national level disaster management activities planned under the Barclays funding, such as the national disaster response refresher training, national logistics and warehouse management training and the NDWRT training was successfully completed.
- Procurement of water purification is in progress and as per the timeline; it was delivered to the IRCS regional warehouse in Bahadurgarh before the end of June.
- Two IRCS national disaster response team members successfully participated in the RDRT induction course for women held in Kathmandu, Nepal from 4-13 May.
- A case study from the IRCS Orissa state branch on “Early Warning and Early Action” has been contributed for the International Federation’s *World Disasters Report*, 2009 edition.
- The developed disaster preparedness and disaster response promotional flyers capturing the IRCS good practices was shared with internal and external stakeholders during the partnership meeting.
- In response to Cyclone Aila on 25 May, the IRCS West Bengal state branch emergency operation centre was immediately operationalised and trained district disaster response team, state disaster response team and national disaster response team members were mobilised for emergency assessment and response. Junior Red Cross volunteers were involved in disseminating early warning, evacuation as well as search and rescue efforts, followed by the distribution of bleaching powder and halogen tablets in the affected areas.
- In addition, two recently trained IRCS NDWRT members from the West Bengal state branch were immediately put on alert along with the five pre-positioned water purification units stored at the IRCS regional warehouse in Salt Lake, Kolkata.

### Constraints or Challenges

The major challenges faced by the programme during this reporting period was the reconciliation of working advance national society, funding constraints to fulfil the IRCS disaster management programme commitment for 2009, IRCS planning cycle vis-à-vis the International Federation planning timeline, monitoring, evaluation and timely financial and narrative programme reporting.

With timely raised concerns of the above, the funding constraints may be sorted out, if the balance from the India tsunami tent procurement balance funds could be allocated towards the disaster management programme implementation in 2009. An official request is forwarded to the head of the tsunami unit, and his response is eagerly awaited.

With the available funds, budget has been allocated to carry out the disaster management programme activities in 2009. Once the detailed plan is received from the IRCS national headquarters, the working advance will be immediately transferred to implement the same at the earliest.

Another challenge faced by the disaster management programme has been the change in the disaster risk reduction “Building safer communities” plan for 2009. Due to the Bihar floods in 2008, vis-à-vis the IRCS Bihar state and district branches existing capacity in the affected areas, concerns were raised and suggestions made from the IRCS national headquarters to direct the planned disaster risk reduction programme to Maharashtra in 2009-2010.

## Working in partnership

The working relationship of the International Federation with the IRCS, the ICRC and the partner national societies and also with external key stakeholder in disaster management programme has been very effective over the years and has been further strengthened during this reporting period.

The International Federation’s India disaster management programme has developed many strategic partners and good working relationships within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, particularly with UNDP, UNDMT, USAID, the British Department for international Development, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Sphere, Oxfam India, Red R, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India, SEEDS, Geohazards India and Plan International. These key disaster management stakeholders also took part in regional disaster management/disaster risk reduction review supported by the International Federation’s South Asia regional office.

During disasters, the International Federation supports the IRCS through its coordination role within and outside the Movement. IRCS will continue to take part in the South Asia regional disaster management

working group (DMWG) that meets every six months to exchange knowledge and experience. The next DMWG meeting is planned for 30 June and the disaster management representative from the IRCS and International Federation, India office will attend the meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

In addition, the International Federation continues to provide technical and financial support to the IRCS post graduate diploma course towards strengthening its coordination with internal and external stakeholders and to increase the in-country strength of the disaster management expertise with enhanced skills and knowledge.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Aligning to the global agendas and as per the IRCS Strategic Development Plan 2009–2012 (SDP) and the developed draft disaster management strategy, the International Federation disaster management support will focus on the two core areas: disaster preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction “Building Safer Communities” in 2009- 2010. The humanitarian value and integrated programming approach model will be considered and applied at various levels in effective programme delivery to provide dignified, appropriate and timely assistance to the people reached.

## Looking ahead

There has been significant delay in initiating the IRCS state, district level disaster management capacity building and community awareness and preparedness activities in 11 target states, which also includes the human resource support at the IRCS national headquarters and at the state and district branches.

In addition, an internal study on the ongoing disaster preparedness/ disaster reduction capacity building activities conducted during 2004-2008, pointed out that in at least eight target states IRCS would be allowed to measure its capacities at various levels vis-à-vis the impact made at community level through the core programme delivery. This activity has been planned together with the organizational development team in 2009, but, will require the IRCS and International Federation senior management’s support to carry out the study, as planned during 2009.

There has been an interesting and positive initiative that has taken place at the IRCS institutional level during the first half of this year. This positive momentum gained at various levels needs to be further captured and retained for the effective disaster management programme delivery.

## 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 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)

**Expected Result 1:** Twenty-six participants from eight districts attended a four-day public health in emergencies (PHiE) training organized by the IRCS Andhra Pradesh state branch from 17-20 May. The polio brochures were developed in two languages, i.e. Hindi (35,000) and English (7,500). The IRCS distributed the same in three states (Delhi, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh). In times of disaster and crisis, the urgency to meet basic water and sanitation needs saves lives, reduces diseases and restores dignity. Therefore, a water purification unit was provided to the IRCS national headquarters in order to increase their response capacity in emergencies. The humanitarian preparedness programme (H2P) proposal is prepared and shared with Asia Pacific zone office to support three districts each in three states. The programme areas are Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra.

**Expected Result 2:** During the reporting period, the Red Cross volunteers played very important role in providing first aid, distribution of relief material, and generating awareness. In order to enhance the Red Cross volunteer network, three state level workshops were successfully completed in Delhi (2009), Maharashtra (March 2008) and Andhra Pradesh (May 2008). A total of 58 trainers from 15 districts were trained in these three workshops. The Red Cross volunteer activities contributed in raising awareness and increasing the knowledge of people in the local communities on good hygiene and sanitation practices. In

the coming months, this programme will be redesigned and modified as the International Federation-wide global initiative into the community-based health and first aid in action (CBHFA) model.

**Youth Peer Education Programme (YPEP)** is being implemented in 440 institutions (220 schools and 220 colleges) in 11 districts in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Hong Kong Red Cross has made a commitment of CHF 400,000 for YPEP in Andhra Pradesh for two years. The new programme districts are Karim Nagar, Warangal, Nellore and Prakasham. The identification of 20 schools and 20 colleges is completed in each of these four districts. Twenty programme staff attended the state level workshop on HIV organized in February. The representatives from the Hong Kong Red Cross made a visit to Andhra Pradesh to review the HIV and PHiE programmes in the new selected districts. A two-day visit was also done by the regional HIV delegate from the International Federation's South Asia regional office and a Swedish Red Cross representative.

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation was promoted among young voluntary blood donors in Andhra Pradesh and in Tamil Nadu during January to June. Two participants, including coordinators at national as well state level (Andhra Pradesh), participated in the programme, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) workshop in Nepal in January.

**Expected Result 3:** The care and support initiative in Thambaram hospital in Chennai, provided 55,000 nutritious mid-day meals (305 per day) and 2,400 (400 per month) hygiene kits to HIV positive persons. Nutrition and hygiene play an important role in maintaining quality of life of a person living with HIV, including preventing opportunistic infections. Counseling support and awareness sessions on stigma and discrimination were held for people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV). A total of 120 ward sessions (30-40 participants in each session) on how to take nutritious food and maintain hygiene to avoid opportunistic infection were conducted.

In order to highlight the visibility of the programme and to promote the contribution of the IRCS, a short documentary capturing the 3S (service, support, stigma) and 3C (community care centre) programme in Tamil Nadu is being prepared by the International Federation's South Asia regional office and the Secretariat.

**Community Care Centre:** A total of 18 children of HIV positive parents attended community care centre monthly and received nutrition pre-school education and counseling. The community-based "Community Care Centre" initiative, implemented at Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu, aims to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS among children and their HIV positive parents through comprehensive care. This includes non-formal education, psycho-social and skills support, and addressing stigma in the community.

### Achievements

The IRCS has developed its four-year SDP (2009-12), together with sectoral goals and objectives in line with the International Federation's Global Agenda Goals. To accomplish this, IRCS held a high level partnership meeting on 27 February, during which it presented its strategies and future priorities based on the proposals received from the Red Cross branches across the country. The IRCS took this opportunity to present and further expand its partnerships. Around 21 delegates from the American, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Hong Kong, Italian and Spanish Red Cross and representatives from different UN bodies, UNDP, ECHO and others attended the meeting. During this meeting, 14 proposals on community based health and care were shared with them.

The Members<sup>1</sup> of the Red Cross HIV/ AIDS consortium was held in Delhi, India in May. The draft agreement for extension of consortium was shared among partners. All seven partners, along with representatives from ICRC and other national societies<sup>2</sup> expressed their satisfaction on the progress made and suggested that efforts should continue in scaling up the programme to achieve better results.

### Constraints or Challenges

Overall programme implementation was slow due to procedural and administrative delays between headquarters and branches. The major constraint during the reporting period was the absence of HIV coordinator at national level, which resulted in a number of activities not being carried out. Technical trainings are required for the programme personnel to improve their expertise in areas like project planning, monitoring and evaluation, and donor motivation.

<sup>1</sup> British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross Indian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and the Federation

<sup>2</sup> American Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Hong Kong Red Cross

## Working in partnership

In order to promote and protect the health of population by enabling healthy behaviours, the IRCS is supplementing the efforts of the Government of India, the ministry of health and family welfare, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), Tuberculosis Control – India, National Malaria Control Programme and HIV Global Alliance. The IRCS has built its network with cooperating partner agencies and organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Health and care programmes have gained considerable pace and have adapted to the emerging needs of the national society. In order to build the capacity of IRCS, a sum of CHF 20,000 will be contributed from the health and care programmes towards better finance management at IRCS national headquarters.

## Looking ahead

With support from USAID, the tuberculosis programme has been approved. The assessment mapping, baseline and work plan has been completed with the help of an external agency and the final report is shared with the International Federation Secretariat and IRCS. The programme will start in next reporting period. A concept paper for the dengue prevention programme has been developed and submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation through the Red Cross Red Crescent climate change centre in the Netherlands. Another concept paper for the malaria prevention programme for distributing 40,000 long lasting insecticide nets in four districts of two states (Andhra Pradesh and Orissa) has been developed and submitted to the Against Malaria Foundation through the International Federation Secretariat. Discussions for partnership with the World Health Organization's polio and measles programme are underway. The International Federation's country office in India plays a key role in assisting the IRCS with the coordination of international development support and the facilitation of all ongoing and future programmes or projects.

## 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 Result 1:** Having undergone a comprehensive and consultative planning process, the International Federation supported the IRCS in the construction of a new four-year strategic plan 2009-2012 together with sectoral goals and objectives aligned to the International Federation's Global Goals, which also aims to contribute towards the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. The IRCS strategic development plan (2009-2012) was adopted in the one-day state secretaries' conference convened on 24 February and was attended by 26 branch secretaries.

IRCS hosted a high level partnership meeting on 27 February, which was inaugurated by the International Federation Secretary General. The IRCS took this opportunity to present and further expand its partnerships. Around 21 delegates from American, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Hong Kong, Italian and Spanish Red Cross and representatives from different UN bodies, UNDP, ECHO and others attended the meeting.

A partner national society meeting on branch development was held in April 2009 with a purpose to explore ways in which the partner national societies and the International Federation could join efforts and resources in a shared approach to branch development. Looking at branch development with an

integrated programming approach, which walks through integrated needs assessment, integrated planning and implementation are needed.

The consolidated report of all the branch development workshops held since 2004 in the various branches of IRCS has been drafted and will soon be finalized and shared with all the states.

**Expected Result 2:** Furthering the steps towards modernized financial management system at the national headquarters, the installation of the Navision software shall be done by the end of this year at the IRCS national headquarters. The budget for phase one of the projects has now been proposed and decided to be shared between organizational development and health

**Expected Result 3:** Reporting mechanisms at the branch level have shown a meteoric rise with 32 state and union territory branches. There are about 17 branches which report on regular programmes relating to social care and welfare at the end of every quarter.

**Expected result 4:** The fundraising summit organized by the South Asia regional office in Delhi during February provided capacity building opportunity for the IRCS Secretary General and the managing body members of the IRCS. Telephonic discussions and contact through e-mail with the IRCS state branches on resource mobilization has yielded a positive response from Orissa state branch, Dadra Nagar Haveli union territory branch and from Maharashtra state branch and has highlighted their need for capacity building in this area. An online donation proposal was submitted for the intensified capacity building fund of the International Federation and it had got through the first screening. It was considered by the IRCS national headquarters leadership that online fundraising may take a shape of mass appeal which would be against the strategy of the Government of India.

**Expected Result 5:** To enhance effective volunteer management, another tool needed is a volunteer database. Hence discussions have been initiated within the program staff of health and disaster management to work jointly in creating a database for the IRCS. The initial financial budget will be laid out by the disaster management but the technical lead for implementation shall be taken by organizational development for this activity.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

The main constraint faced during this reporting period is the lack of effective human resource in the national society. To ensure that the national society works better, the effectiveness of the human resource needs to be increased.

## **Working in partnership**

There has been an initiation in integrated meetings for the IRCS health, organizational development and disaster management at the national headquarters with an aim to discuss on cross cutting issues. After a major gap, the frequency of meeting with partners in the Movement has been increased resulting in positive collaborations.

Interactions with the Asia Pacific organizational development coordinator and zonal volunteering co-coordinator during their visit to India has given a great impetus to the International Federation organizational development staff and were provided with inputs on new initiatives that can be taken up in the second half of the year.

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

There has been significant progress, particularly at the national headquarters level as the partnership meeting brought forth the need to lay greater focus on organizational development in the national society. How this brings a change in the national society development processes mainly in the governance and management arena is to be seen.

The integrated approach with health and disaster management programmes in capacity building and volunteer development will deal with a lot of issues related to capacity building of branches and volunteer management at the local level.

## Looking ahead

Elections in the country have brought in a new chairman for the IRCS and it will be worth exploring how this new leadership takes up to support the IRCS goals and objectives.

The formulation and adoption of the IRCS strategic plan needs to be made operational at the branch level and hence efforts will be made in the areas of capacity building for thorough implementation of the strategic plan.

Guiding all Movement partners towards a coherent collaboration for the long-term plans of the national society through the partnership meetings can be taken forward with continuity and further discussions can provide an interactive platform for resulting in a cooperation agreement strategy for India.

## 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

- A total of 5,000 copies of volunteer training and dissemination material "Basics about Red Cross" addressing Red Cross history, its principles and values, international humanitarian law, IRCS's core programmes and volunteering concept was published by the IRCS in the first quarter of the year with support from ICRC and the International Federation. During the reporting period, the IRCS Tamil Nadu state branch had organized more than 100 counselling sessions with people living with HIV and AIDS and their family addressing psycho-social support, stigma and discrimination. This programme was supported by the International Federation health programme.
- A national level sphere training of trainers for the IRCS staff and volunteers was organized with the support of the American Red Cross disaster management programme. A total of 30 participants attended the training. Sphere minimum standard and Code of Conduct were the part of the training. The IRCS organized an NDRT training at New Delhi under the International Federation disaster management programme where 35 staff and volunteers were trained on the Fundamental Principles, Code of Conduct, Sphere standards and humanitarian chartered which was as per the programme plan of the first quarter.
- Two junior Red Cross camps were organized by the IRCS Punjab state branch (PSB) at Taradevi in the hill state of Himachal Pradesh. The first camp was from 16-21 April for 126 junior Red Cross members aged between 14 to 18 and the second from 18-20 April for 116 children aged between nine and 11. The gender balance was almost 35 per cent. A total of 24 school counsellors also attended the camp. The International Federation provided facilitation support along with the dissemination materials from the ICRC.
- The junior Red Cross members were educated on the Movement's history, Fundamental Principles, humanitarian values, volunteering and volunteers, basic information on disaster management and conduct role plays on discrimination and social issues in the society. Gender-based discrimination, female foeticide and drug issues were highlighted by the participants in role plays. In addition to that, sessions on the state branch, first aid, emblem, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse were facilitated by the various state branch staff. In the second camp, basic information on the Red Cross Movement, helpman video on the Fundamental Principles and issues relating to road safety were discussed with children. Various competitions, training and awareness camps were also organized by the Punjab state branch.
- The IRCS has developed its humanitarian value strategy and identified the areas of intervention during 2009 to 2012. Violence prevention and mitigation is an additional area identified where the IRCS would like to focus in the future. A representative from the IRCS attended a meeting on violence prevention and mitigation held at Geneva last year and a focal person from the IRCS has been designated for the same.
- The national headquarters as well as some of the state branches came forward and are working on issues such as female foeticide and gender discrimination in the society. Even in the sphere sessions, gender awareness was addressed.
- The International Federation's principles and values department in the Secretariat is planning to develop principles and values toolkit. The IRCS provided their contribution by submitting unique sessions under principles and values to the development of the toolkit.

### Constraints or Challenges

The major constraint during the reporting period is the lack of funding for the humanitarian values programme. To rectify this, the organizational development support for the position of a humanitarian values coordinator to the IRCS is cancelled from this year onwards.

## Working in partnership

Exceptional cooperation was observed during the reporting period with the ICRC in conducting humanitarian values programmes. The ICRC gave dissemination and promotional materials to the International Federation to encourage young students in junior Red Cross camps/workshops.

The IRCS wants to map all the activities of the branches under the humanitarian values programme with the best practices performed by them. The national society has also identified the priority to work towards combating the declining sex ratio.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Sphere standard, code of conduct and humanitarian chartered were part of the recent NDRT and Sphere training of trainers training by the IRCS. All humanitarian values programmes of the IRCS insist on the gender balance and diversity among the participants. A common gender and diversity approach "promoting gender and diversity in all their programme activities" has been adopted by the International Federation, ICRC and partner national societies for the national society. Most of the IRCS state branches report monthly to the IRCS dissemination department which helps in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

## Looking ahead

Priorities for the rest of the year will remain the same. The new initiative of the IRCS in the SDP 2009-2012 will be incorporated in the funding support plan 2010-2011.

Looking back on the first half of the year, importance is given to the promotion of principles and values among youth by the national society which will help in implementing planned youth workshops for the IRCS.

## 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

**For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:**

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- Please send all funding pledges to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org).

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAIN001 - India

Mid-year report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
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>	1,625,614	677,108	298,108		0	2,600,830
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	1,325,887	869,402	252,130		0	2,447,418
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	37,661					37,661
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>37,661</b>					<b>37,661</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	16,371					16,371
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-l Development</i>	325,168					325,168
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		334,723				334,723
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>341,539</b>	<b>334,723</b>				<b>676,262</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>379,199</b>	<b>334,723</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>713,923</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,705,086</b>	<b>1,204,125</b>	<b>252,130</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3,161,341</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>178%</b>	<b>85%</b>		<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>122%</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>	1,325,887	869,402	252,130		0	2,447,418
<b>C. Income</b>	379,199	334,723	0		0	713,923
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-299,820	-267,817	-54,902		-0	-622,539
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,405,265</b>	<b>936,308</b>	<b>197,228</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,538,801</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAIN001 - India

Mid-year report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
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Budget	APPEAL

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## 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>1,625,614</b>	<b>677,108</b>	<b>298,108</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,600,830</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	560,172	176,871					176,871	383,301
Clothing & textiles			1				1	-1
Food	30,000		7,689				7,689	22,311
Water & Sanitation	132,150		5				5	132,145
Utensils & Tools			44				44	-44
Other Supplies & Services	10,350	842	6,510				7,353	2,997
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>732,672</b>	<b>177,714</b>	<b>14,249</b>				<b>191,962</b>	<b>540,710</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	40,000							40,000
Computers & Telecom	59,000			5,988		4,617	10,606	48,394
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.						-176	-176	176
Others Machinery & Equipment			443			-4,442	-3,998	3,998
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>99,000</b>		<b>443</b>	<b>5,988</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>6,432</b>	<b>92,568</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	70	225					225	-155
Distribution & Monitoring		47					47	-47
Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,620	5,107	6,259				11,366	14,254
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>25,690</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>6,259</b>				<b>11,639</b>	<b>14,051</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	158,400	5,141	21,516	2,571		-0	29,228	129,172
National Staff	252,060	16,799	31,446	24,002			72,247	179,813
National Society Staff	314,100	28,679	15,304	9,178			53,162	260,938
Consultants	40,910	40,337	1,475	54			41,866	-956
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>765,470</b>	<b>90,957</b>	<b>69,741</b>	<b>35,805</b>		<b>-0</b>	<b>196,503</b>	<b>568,967</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	518,377	144,757	19,847	8,072		0	172,676	345,701
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>518,377</b>	<b>144,757</b>	<b>19,847</b>	<b>8,072</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>172,676</b>	<b>345,701</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	67,230	1,583	4,360	247		-0	6,190	61,040
Information & Public Relation	78,482	8,010	3,434	12,815			24,259	54,223
Office Costs	85,780	918	2,194	86		4,998	8,195	77,585
Communications	32,296	3,505	1,822	554		3,129	9,010	23,286
Professional Fees	25,300	35				10,563	10,598	14,703
Financial Charges	180	-17,761	2,327	-1,243		12,156	-4,521	4,701
Other General Expenses	1,299	196	2,787	195		-30,845	-27,667	28,966
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>290,567</b>	<b>-3,515</b>	<b>16,924</b>	<b>12,655</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>26,065</b>	<b>264,502</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	169,054	19,488	18,681	3,569		0	41,738	127,316
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>169,054</b>	<b>19,488</b>	<b>18,681</b>	<b>3,569</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>41,738</b>	<b>127,316</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-134,961	121,673	-11,188			-24,475	24,475
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-134,961</b>	<b>121,673</b>	<b>-11,188</b>			<b>-24,475</b>	<b>24,475</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,600,830</b>	<b>299,820</b>	<b>267,817</b>	<b>54,902</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>622,539</b>	<b>1,978,291</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,325,794</b>	<b>409,291</b>	<b>243,206</b>		<b>-0</b>	<b>1,978,291</b>	