

2022



Sri Lanka © American Red Cross

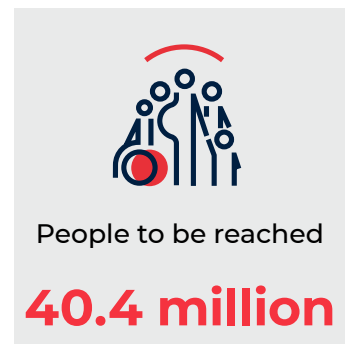
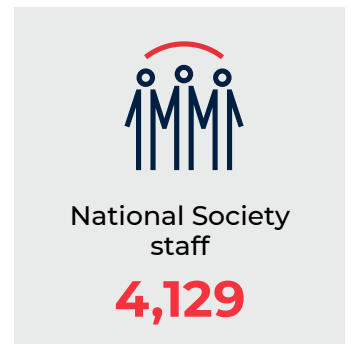
DELHI

IFRC CLUSTER PLAN

2022 funding requirement in Swiss francs

1.2 million

As part of a total Federation-wide funding requirement in Swiss franc **2.2 million***



This document details the IFRC's support in areas agreed upon with the relevant National Society. The IFRC seeks resources to carry out this plan, listed here as funding requirements. For information on the IFRC's emergency operations, please visit [ifrc.org/appeals](https://www.ifrc.org/appeals).

* Total for IFRC and National Societies working internationally. Not including the country National Society's funding requirements.



SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Population

1.4 million

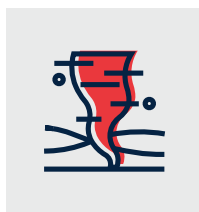
Vulnerability to disasters



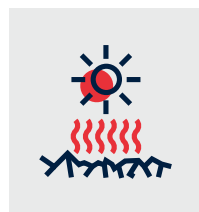
Floods



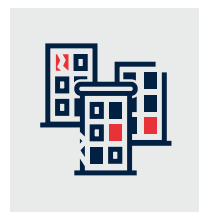
Landslides



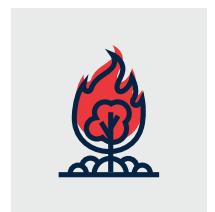
Cyclones



Heatwave



Slums



Wildfire

The IFRC Delhi Cluster Delegation supports National Societies in Bhutan, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka. They are members of the eight-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and cooperate on areas of common interest including environment and disaster risk reduction, the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia, the newly set-up global Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Though ranked as lower or higher middle-income countries, each country masks deep socio-economic inequities, social exclusion, extreme poverty, high vulnerability and exposure to multiple disasters and increasing climate change impacts.

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation supports the National Societies in these countries to ensure that the socio-economic vulnerabilities are not made worse due to increasing extreme climate events and that transformative agendas are supported. This includes strengthening the National Societies to work on disaster, climate and environmental risk reduction and engage effectively with decision-makers to build local community resilience and an enabling policy and investment environment.

MEMBERSHIP COORDINATION AND MOVEMENT FOOTPRINT

Name of Partner National Society	Climate	Crises	Health	Migration	Inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
Bhutan								
ICRC			✓		✓			
Swiss Red Cross			✓					
India								
American Red Cross		✓				✓		
British Red Cross		✓						
Korean Red Cross			✓					
Netherland Red Cross	✓							
Italian Red Cross		✓						
Maldives								
Italian Red Cross					✓			



GLOBAL FLAGSHIPS

Local Action – strong National Societies

A focus on strengthening the technical capacities of National Societies and auxiliary role to their respective governments, digitalized financial management systems and increased staff capacity.

Going to scale on humanitarian action and risk reduction

Building capacities for better preparedness, introducing digital response mechanisms and maintaining organizational readiness to quickly respond to climate extremes weather disasters.

Global cash leadership

Technical support for countries involved in CASH programming, particularly the Maldives and Sri Lanka. Improvements to the speed of cash and voucher assistance delivery to disaster-affected people and training for staff and volunteers in this area.

Global health security –epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response

Support National Societies to be active in strategic planning and assisting the country's health system with a focus on:

- prevention of disease transmission
- building community capacities and resilience
- risk communication and risk reduction
- strengthening hospital support services
- trained human resource
- logistic assistance for vaccination
- provision of medical equipment.



India © Indian Red Cross Society

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
100,000

People to be reached
2,038,000



Bhutan, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka face common climate change-induced hazards resulting in more frequent, intense and unpredictable extreme weather events like heatwaves and cold waves, erratic temperature and rainfall patterns, flash floods, cyclones, earthquakes landslides, excessive soil erosion, prolonged droughts, forest fires, seasonal shifts, urban floods and heat island effects. Climate crises cause additional vulnerabilities for migrants, and further widen the gap in gender inequality. Social unrest is increasing as crises cause a rise in tension in communities.

Communities and governments are realizing the importance of preserving and restoring nature and infrastructure by adopting nature-based solutions. This include using mangroves to lessen the effects of sea-storms, ensuring slums do not develop on wetlands in urban areas and promoting drip irrigation to preserve water. Climate and environmental risk reduction measures must take priority in local development plans, using weather and climate services for forecast-based decision-making and investing in Early Warning Early Action.



33% – 35%

reduction in emissions below the 2005 levels India committed to achieving by 2030



40%

share of renewable energy India committed to achieving by 2030

TARGETS

- 4 National Societies will support cities to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change.
- 3 National Societies will implement nature-based solutions.
- 3 National Societies will implement behaviour change environmental campaigns.

SUPPORT

- Integrate low-carbon practices into disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, health and WASH programmes.
- Work with governments and partners to integrate impacts of climate crisis into operations.
- Use Early Warning Early Action to reach the most vulnerable.



Maldives © Finnish Red Cross

EVOLVING CRISES AND DISASTERS

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
90,000

People to be reached
91,000



All four countries in the region are exposed to extreme recurring hazards and disasters. Floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, earthquake, landslides, excessive storms, repeated heatwaves and, more recently, excessive storm surges and a rise in the sea-level all directly threaten the survivability of large populations.

Urban floods are a regular feature in all the four countries leading to loss of lives, livelihoods and infrastructure. More frequent and intensifying disasters have been deepening food and water insecurity as crops and cattle are washed away or die due to a lack of water, surface water sources become contaminated or dry up as groundwater tables recede. Salination of fields in coastal areas of India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives has been a growing problem, often leading to heavy seasonal or permanent migration from these areas.

To ensure survivability and to protect livelihoods, it is essential that communities are supported to build resilience and preparedness, and where possible, reduce hazards and vulnerabilities. The impact on livelihoods can be reduced with timely and appropriate assistance.



4.4° C
average estimated
temperature rise in
India between 2070
and 2099 if no action
is taken



288 million CHF
of annual disaster
losses related
to housing,
infrastructure,
agriculture, and relief
in Sri Lanka

TARGETS

- 4 National Societies will engage in preparedness and capacity building.
- 1 National Society will have shelter and urban strategies in place.

SUPPORT

- Use Early Warning Early Action and promote forecast-based financing.
- Promote emergency response operations that include cash and voucher-based and interventions.
- Prepare community-based disaster response plans.



India © Pankaj Nangia

GROWING GAPS IN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
250,000

People to be reached
790,000



All four countries supported by the Country Cluster Delegation are experiencing emerging health challenges, in addition to the Covid-19 pandemic. The climate crisis is also causing an increase in water and vector-borne diseases, malnutrition and related health disorders.

Non-communicable diseases are increasing in the region, while chronic diseases and injuries are the leading causes of death and disability – mainly cardiovascular diseases, mental health disorders, diabetes and cancer.

First-aid services, mental health and psychosocial support services are a high priority for the IFRC and the National Societies. Additionally, a well-organized blood transfusion service is necessary for the safe and effective use of blood in medical settings. Blood products remain a priority area of the Indian National Society in particular.

The IFRC supports the National Societies to communicate behaviour change in communities to reduce the associated mortality rates. It will support them to harness scientific knowledge on vector ecology and disease epidemiology and implement safe water and sanitation access. Encouraging communities to actively participate in effective environmental management will contribute to healthier communities.



70%

of global dengue infections
estimated to occur in South Asia



50%

of the population
in India has access
to safely managed
drinking water



84%

of deaths are from
non-communicable
diseases in Maldives

TARGETS

- 150 communities with maintained safe access to water.

SUPPORT

- Provide communities with safe and sustainable access to water.
- Contribute to national targets to prevent vector-borne diseases.
- Promote peer-to-peer first aid development.
- Promote community awareness of pandemics and epidemics.



Sri Lanka © Arne Hodalic / IFRC

MIGRATION AND IDENTITY

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
200,000

People to be reached
120,000



International migrant workers have become a permanent feature in the Maldives labour market. There are reports of exploitation of people by recruitment agents, a lack of proper documentation, problems with wage payment, inadequate housing and challenges in accessing health care and other essential services. Migrants are often marginalized, but the pandemic has affected a disproportionately greater number of migrant workers living in the Maldives. Living conditions and the limited access to basic services mean that migrants remain at a greater risk of contracting COVID-19.

Sri Lanka does not have a legal framework to recognize asylum seekers or refugees. They are treated as irregular migrants and are therefore vulnerable to arrest, detention and deportation. Many live within detention centres or safe houses, and women and children face the threat of trafficking.

Migrants' and displaced people's humanitarian needs include emergency health needs, WASH, food and restoring family links, as well as protection and longer-term needs related to livelihoods, education, social inclusion and support for the attainment of durable solutions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and compounded the specific vulnerabilities of migrants, with many of them marginalized and at risk of multiple hazards as they face increased barriers in accessing health and WASH services and information due to their legal status, language or cultural barriers and social stigma.



5–6 million
people migrate from
India annually



1.7 million
Sri Lankan people
work abroad

TARGETS

- 2 National Societies will have integrated migration and displacement into their strategic planning.
- 2 National Societies will establish humanitarian service points along migratory routes.

SUPPORT

- Improve knowledge on policy and legal provisions, and negotiation skills, to respond to migration.
- Strengthen the auxiliary status of National Societies.
- Provide humanitarian assistance and facilitate the travel of migrants to their homes.



India © Indian Red Cross Society

VALUES, POWER AND INCLUSION

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

180,000

People to be reached

70,000



Disasters accentuate existing gender inequalities and several global studies have shown that gender-based violence increases during and after emergencies. Gender, age, disability and health status, including HIV/AIDS require National Society staff and volunteers to ensure vulnerable people's needs are assessed and addressed in a participative way and with dignity and safety.

The IFRC's minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion are to be followed as part of all emergency response operations to include dignity, access, participation and the safety of women and other socially marginalized people.

The toolkit developed in 2020 for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies will be used in all programmes and operations to help integrate minimum standards in emergency operations, plans for the disaster relief emergency fund and emergency appeals, as well as in longer-term humanitarian programmes. Young people are a strong focus of inclusion work to lead the required change in the mindset, values and behaviour of communities.



2.4 million

instances of online
child sexual abuse
reported in India
between 2017 to 2020



27%

of women in India
married before the
age of 18

TARGETS

- 2 National Societies will implement the IFRC Gender and Diversity Policy.

SUPPORT

- Build on the Youth Engagement Strategy.
- Promote implementation of the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.
- Conduct sensitization on prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation, child protection and gender-based violence.



ENABLER 1 – ENGAGED

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

50,000

The IFRC aims to be the humanitarian partner of choice globally. To achieve this, it will keep pace with digital innovation and training – developments which became even clearer during COVID-19 restrictions.

The IFRC will share skills, knowledge and vital information to equip National Societies with the tools to increase their capacity to support more vulnerable people.

The IFRC will ensure that the National Societies can take advantage of a strong peer-to-peer system across the network, and that their organizational strategies, plans and policy development incorporate and prioritize innovation and transformation.

TARGETS

- 2 National Societies will progress in line with the digital Maturity Model.
- 2 National Societies will increase their participation in government-led platforms.
- 4 National Societies will use a federation-wide approach for planning, monitoring and reporting.

SUPPORT

- Enhance advocacy skills to systematically engage in policy making.
- Develop a digital platform to record, manage and engage volunteers.
- Promote updated response planning and the transition from relief to recovery and utilization of cash and voucher assistance.



Maldives © Maldives Red Crescent

ENABLER 2 – ACCOUNTABLE

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
50,000

The IFRC will support the National Societies to strengthen their gender, diversity and inclusion culture at an institutional level and in humanitarian operations, including mechanisms for monitoring and improvement. It will deliver promised programmes and improvements to National Societies, staff, volunteers and their communities as efficiently as possible.

Technical support will be provided to the National Societies to reinforce their partnerships, resource mobilization, financial sustainability and accountability processes.

🎯 TARGETS

- 2 National Societies will use data management systems to inform decision making.
- 10 IFRC staff members will be trained in protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.
- 10 IFRC staff members will complete fraud and corruption prevention training.

➡ SUPPORT

- National Societies submit externally audited financial statements.
- Strengthen risk management approaches.
- Ensure gender parity and diversity in National Societies at all levels.
- Mainstream security modules of response team training, technical training, volunteer induction sessions, and pre-deployment briefings.



Sri Lanka © Naveendra Senarathna

ENABLER 3 – TRUSTED

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

240,000

The IFRC will support the National Societies with the crucial engagement of youth and volunteers in communicating with communities. It will prioritize volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access and nurturing trust in all contexts. This will allow young people to contribute to decision making, innovation and strengthening the national networks, and to gain a better understanding of the backgrounds and needs of young people to participate in discussions and decision-making processes.

To strengthen this empowerment, the IFRC will support National Societies to protect volunteers and provide greater support to those killed or injured in the line of duty, and their families.

TARGETS

- 3 National Societies will create and implement youth engagement strategies.
- 2 National Societies will cover health, accident and death compensation for all volunteers.
- 3 National Societies will integrate community engagement and accountability in policies and operations.

SUPPORT

- Develop or review National Youth Policy and Youth Engagement Strategy.
- Develop a duty of care for National Society volunteers.
- Increase community engagement and accountability.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 million volunteers**. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

Contact Information

Udaya Regmi

Head of Delegation

T +91 11 23324203

udaya.regmi@ifrc.org

International Federation of Red Cross
and Red Crescent Society
