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Programme update no. 2

South Asia

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA52001

23 December 2011

**This report covers the
period 1 July 2011 to
31 December 2011.**

*The Indian Red Cross Society – Odisha
state branch distributing non-food items
to the flood affected population.
Photo: Indian Red Cross Society.*



In brief

Programme outcome

The aim of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is to coordinate and support efforts at country and regional level to assist South Asian national societies to scale up their work to improve the lives of vulnerable people.

Programme(s) summary

The South Asia regional programmes focused on the work towards an integrated programming approach and tackling cross-cutting issues.

The regional disaster management (DM) team continued to focus on supporting the national societies to improve their community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programming and support their disaster preparedness capacity building. The capacities of disaster response teams at the regional, national and branch levels were also improved to respond effectively and function as response networks during emergencies.

During the reporting period, the regional disaster management coordinator updated and articulated a DM strategy for the region as well as the development of a new human resource structure focusing on bringing the regional team closer to the field.

With the mapping done of health projects/programmes implemented in the South Asia region, the regional health and care programme focused on assisting national societies in their endeavour to reduce vulnerability due to poor health by enhancing their capacity to respond to HIV and other public health issues in emergencies and in peace times, through partnership, advocacy and resource development initiatives. Furthermore, the focus was on the scaling up of community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities and rolling out the global CBHFA in action across the region.

During the reporting period, the newly formed and recognized Maldivian Red Crescent have completed and published their strategic plan 2011-2015, while the Afghanistan Red Crescent and Bangladesh Red Crescent Societies are in process of finalizing their revised strategic plan. Indian Red Cross Society will plan to review and start the process of their new strategic plan in 2012.

In continuation of the 'Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change' (YABC) summit on the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace for Red Cross Red Crescent youth held in Italy during September, a regional pilot YABC training was organized for the South Asian national societies in Bangladesh from 8-20 December 2011.

The South Asia communications programme supports global initiatives that resonated in the region like the International Year of Volunteers, World Aids Day and World Disaster Report (WDR). This year the WDR 2011 report was launched in Delhi which focused on hunger and malnutrition.

At the end of the reporting period, the South Asia regional delegation's (SARD) disaster management, health and organizational development programmes were integrated into one unit – the preparedness and resilience unit (PRU). This unit will facilitate better integrated working and provide stronger technical support to the national societies and country offices in the region. The unit title reflects the needs of and situation in South Asia.

Financial situation

To reflect the regional office's actual expenditure for the year, the 2011 budget has been revised down from CHF 2,054,001 to CHF 1,252,291. The appeal coverage is 240 per cent. Expenditure from July to December was 83 per cent per cent of the revised 2011 budget.

No. of people we have reached

The programme supports the seven national societies and seven IFRC country offices in South Asia, who, in turn, work with millions of people. The plan also supports Red Cross Red Crescent partners active in the region.

Our partners

With the second phase of the DipECHO project coming to an end, other donors like Taiwan Red Cross (TRC) and Department for International Development (DFID-UK), have agreed to support SARD and countries' programmes.

The current partners of the South Asia regional office programmes are: Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, DFID-UK, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese

Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Taiwan Red Cross. In addition, working relationships are being developed or further strengthened with the South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) disaster management centre, Bhutan government, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Response (UNISDR), World Health Organization (WHO), and non-governmental organizations in the region.

The International Federation, on behalf of the national societies in the South Asia region, would like to thank the above mentioned partners for their generous support.

Context

During this reporting period, South Asia witnessed an unstable security situation, political unrest and other challenges, such as a number of natural disasters, which hampered the smooth implementation of activities by the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies in the region. Security situation remained unstable and volatile, especially in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Monsoon rains, heavy flooding affected countries like Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan from June to August causing severe damage and large population displacements. Over 5.2 million people have been affected by flooding in the northeast states of India. Nepal and India also witnessed moderate earthquakes during the month of September causing loss to lives, and damage to infrastructure. To meet the emergency needs of the affected people, disaster relief emergency funds (DREFs) and operations were launched to support the affected people with shelter materials, non-food items, first aid services, as well as clean water. Over 1,000 cases of dengue were reported in Maldives. Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC) initiated communication activities highlighting prevention messages, as well as community clean-up campaigns.

In Sri Lanka, despite the numerous challenges, most tsunami construction projects have concluded by 30 September 2011. The recovery programming is now focusing on the final close-out activities to formalize the closure of tsunami in meeting commitments to beneficiaries and other stakeholders such as government and the donors. Currently, two final tsunami projects on going – a large scale water and sanitation infrastructure project in Point Pedro, Jaffna co-financed by IFRC and the Asia Development Bank (ADB), with associated hygiene promotion activities with the local branch in the same area.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Outcome(s)

Outcomes	Outputs
Community based preparedness / disaster risk reduction.	Build organizational capacity to enhance community based disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming and improve knowledge sharing and coordination at regional and country level among Red Cross Red Crescent national societies, disaster management/ disaster risk reduction (DM/DRR) organizations and government representatives working within DM/DRR.
Disaster response and preparedness for response.	Improve regional functional capacity and systems to respond effectively in times of disasters.

Outcome 1: Community based preparedness/ disaster risk reduction

Achievements:

Capacity building

- MRC was technically supported to facilitate the definition of their way of working/ engaging with community in relation to community-based programming. This was especially linked to their use of vulnerability capacity assessments (VCAs) and is now being used in their latest round of community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programming.
- SARD helped mobilize support (provided by the disaster management unit) for the Afghanistan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) VCA training. This training provided an initial impetus to help ARCS explore ways to expand their CBDRR work.
- Technical support was provided to the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) training of trainers (ToT) in CBDRR through the facilitation of three sessions. As a result of this training, 17 out of 22 participants have been recommended for providing CBDRR training at different level such as: community, district, state and national level.

Knowledge sharing:

- The 12th South Asia disaster management working group (DMWG), held in the Maldives in September, brought together DM leaders from national societies and country offices across the region to support and share experiences. Sessions on CBDRR raised awareness amongst participants on



how to integrate early warning information and how to utilize climate change information in VCA processes. It also enabled a rich exchange of learning, 2012 planning priorities; identification of national society to national society support opportunities; and a space to challenge ourselves and agree ways forward on a range of topics including RDRT; knowledge management; volunteering in emergencies; recovery and cash programming; contingency planning; and SPHERE.

Participants of the regional disaster working group meeting held in Maldives, September 2011. **Photo:** IFRC Maldives.

Outcome 2: Disaster response and preparedness for response

Achievements:

- A pre-disaster coordination meeting was facilitated in Nepal with Movement partners such as IFRC, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), Danish Red Cross and Belgian Red Cross to agree critical steps and responsibilities for coordination during the first week of an earthquake disaster in Kathmandu.
- A pre-disaster meeting was facilitated (together with DMU colleagues) in Pakistan with Movement partners such as IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies (PNSs) present in Pakistan to make

progress towards a pre-disaster agreement; identifying priorities for preparedness and developing action plans to take these forward.

- Technical input was provided on the Pakistan Red Crescent Society's (PRCS) standard operating procedures (SoPs) and training curriculum for national disaster response teams (NDRT); branch disaster response teams (BDRT) and district disaster response teams (DDRT). These are due to be finalized by PRCS leadership supported by Danish Red Cross and the country office.
- Technical support was provided in September to run an earthquake simulation exercise for Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) using a desktop approach. More than 60 NRCS leadership and sector teams participated in three timed scenarios. The simulation provided both a valuable learning opportunity and a coaching opportunity as a team of observers from SARD (regional disaster management coordinator; regional organisational development (OD) manager; regional health manager); Asia Pacific DMU (operations coordinator) and ICRC (representative) were able to coach on the spot during the exercises. The learning from the simulation exercise led into a contingency planning revision workshop where the plans were updated and operationalized. This included the simplification and reduction in size of the document, the development of key position action checklists; the prioritization of preparedness actions together with implementation plans for the top nine actions; and the development of a draft generic disaster response plan.



Participants during the earthquake simulation exercise in Nepal. Photo: IFRC SARD

Strengthening regional disaster response teams (RDRT) and human resource (HR) networks:

- The registrations for the RDRT HR database started in June 2011 with a total of 140 members from South Asia accessing it. The registered members have participated in courses such as: field assessment and coordination team (FACT), emergency rescue unit (ERU); team leader course, ToT, RDRT induction, RDRT refresher and RDRT specialized training courses such as logistics, health, water and sanitation (WatSan) and shelter. E-mail alerts were sent from the database to mobilize RDRTs for Pakistan flood response operations. One RDRT each from Bangladesh, Nepal and Afghanistan were deployed for the same since September 2011. Mobilization of RDRTs to replace the outgoing RDRTs is in progress.
- **RDRT trainings taken place during the reporting period:**
 - A total of six persons from South Asia region (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, SARD) participated in the first East Asia RDRT induction course organized in Hong Kong from 8-16 October 2011.
 - Four persons from South Asia (India, Nepal, Sri Lanka) attended the RDRT logistics course and seven persons from South Asia region also attended the RDRT ToT course, both of which were organized by Asia Pacific Zone in Kuala Lumpur, from 21-25 November 2011.
 - Fifteen persons from South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) and three persons from South East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia) participated in the RDRT refresher course organized by SARD at Colombo, Sri Lanka from 28 November - 1 December, 2011.

Constraints or Challenges

It has taken significant time and effort to secure the funding support and undertake the necessary recruitment to equip the regional DM team with the necessary technical expertise. This has been done now and the new team will be in place from the start of January 2012. This resource gap has meant that several of the planned country-specific areas of technical support have not been accomplished. Specifically this includes two CBDRR ToT training events; further support to the adaptation of country-specific CBDRR materials; support to two additional NDRT trainings; support to two additional national societies to test their contingency plans; conducting one needs assessment training. Those planned activities which still fit with individual national society priorities for 2012 will be picked up during that year under the new model of technical advisory support to be provided.

Health and care

Outcome(s)

Outcomes	Outputs
Regional health capacity support.	National societies have improved HIV and AIDS and other public health programming.
Regional health partnership and resource development project.	National societies have improved organizational capacity in mobilizing resources, building partnerships and advocacy for health programmes.

Outcome 1: Regional health capacity support

Achievements:

National epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) and nutrition trainings, polio campaign (Pakistan)

- SARD provided facilitation support to the ECV training conducted in Pakistan with an aim to strengthen the capacity of the PRCS response in managing epidemics and to harmonize with the existing community based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach.
- Meetings were held with World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) officials with PRCS and Pakistan country office for upcoming polio campaigns in Pakistan. A discussion is also going on with Geneva to provide support for this campaign.

Dengue and Chikunguniya, Maldives

- In an effort to support national authorities in responding to the dengue outbreak, MRCS initiated communication activities highlighting prevention messages, as well as community clean-up campaigns in the communities. The regional health team provided support in sharing the information, education, communication (IEC) material developed in the region considering the expatriates in Maldives are labourers and majority are from neighbouring countries Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and a few from Nepal.

Outcome 2: Regional health partnership and resource development project

Achievements:

Mapping of regional health programmes

- In order to create an information tool to provide better technical support to all national societies, the regional health team has done a mapping of health projects/programmes implemented in the South Asia region. This project involved a questionnaire to be filled out by all national societies to understand

what exists in terms of programmes, projects, strategic documents and other important key information. The mapping resulted in the regional health and care programme to focus on assisting national societies in their endeavour to reduce vulnerability due to poor health by enhancing their capacity to respond to HIV and other public health issues in emergencies and in peace times, through partnership, advocacy and resource development initiatives. Furthermore, the focus was also on scaling up of CBHFA activities and rolling out the global CBHFA in action across the region.

Evaluation of HIV/ AIDS and PhiE – India

- An evaluation was done by the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China for HIV and public health in emergencies (PHiE) project (2008-2011) in Andhra Pradesh during June-July in 2011. The regional health information officer participated in the evaluation. Various field visits and discussions were held in all four districts – in schools, colleges; communities; partner organizations; people living with HIV (PLHIVs) networks and government institutions to assess the impact of the programme after a period of two years.

Meeting with Nestle regional office for South Asia

- Health representatives from SARD participated in a meeting with Nestle South Asia – corporate social responsibility office team in order to follow up on the previous meeting held in May 2011. As a result of which one of the potential area of cooperation identified was nutrition.

Taiwan Red Cross

- Taiwan Red Cross has agreed to support SARD and countries' programmes. A brief concept paper was developed by SARD including DM, health and OD (for four years) for submission to Taiwan Red Cross for their support to regional activities in South Asia. The health component will focus on assisting national societies in their endeavour to reduce vulnerability by enhancing their capacity to respond to public health issues in emergencies, HIV, TB and other major diseases, through partnership, advocacy and resources development initiatives.

Technical advice and support will be provided in two main areas:

- Enhancing health capacity to national societies to implement public health programmes.
- Improving organisation capacity in mobilizing resources, building partnership and in advocacy for health programmes.

Meeting with World Health Organization – South East Asia regional office (WHO, SEARO)

- The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WHO-SEARO and IFRC has been renewed up to 31 December 2013. As an observer, the regional health and care coordinator attended a meeting with WHO, SEARO for the development of the joint work plan and how to proceed with the work plan.

Tuberculosis and multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB/ MDR-TB) prevention and control programme – India

- Technical support was provided to IRCS in the absence of health staff at country office in the TB programme, supported by USAID. The quarterly report was developed and submitted to Geneva.
- A concept paper for TB control developed by regional health team for IRCS and India office has been approved to be supported by DFID for two years.

Measles - India

- A concept paper has been developed by regional health team for IRCS and IFRC India country office for social mobilization in measles campaign. The target age group of this campaign is nine months to

children less than ten years irrespective of their previous measles vaccination status or measles infection.

- UNICEF has welcomed the possible partnership of Red Cross in Measles campaign. Some of the key areas that were explored where IRCS can play a key role – (i) dissemination of IEC/IPC materials; (ii) helping in waste management; (iii) social mobilization/ rallies; (iv) management at campsite – helping health workers; (v) door-to-door campaign; (vi) advocacy and immunization support in private schools; and (vii) advocacy with key stakeholders.
- A meeting was held in November with WHO India Measles technical focal points, IFRC and American Red Cross regional representative. WHO also sees IRCS as one of the potential key stakeholders for social mobilization campaign and intends to bring IRCS onboard by Red Cross Red Crescent taking part in national and other levels steering committee. The areas where Red Cross can play a key role in measles targeted district were explored and discussed.

Constraints or Challenges

A very high turnover in health and care staff has taken place in the country offices, national societies and SARD. Further, lack of funding, the occurrence of mega disasters and unstable security situation in many countries of the region (related to political and social issues) frequently caused serious problems for national societies in the implementation and monitoring of programmes.

Organizational development

Outcome(s)

Outcomes	Outputs
Strategic organizational development and capacity building support.	National societies have policies, systems and procedures that enable better programme implementation
Communications development project.	Communications and advocacy for the most vulnerable at national society and regional level are more effective.
Finance development.	National society capacity in financial accountability, reporting, management is strengthened.
PMER development.	The capacity of national societies in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting is strengthened further.

Outcome 1: Strategic organizational development and capacity building support

Achievements:

- During the reporting period the newly formed and recognized MRC have completed and published their strategic plan 2011-2015. While ARCS and BDRCS are in process of finalizing their revised strategic plan. IRCS will plan to review and start the process of their new strategic plan next year. In order to strengthen the organizational disaster preparedness (ODP) - institutional preparedness for disaster response initiative, practical inputs and feedback were received from SARD, India and Pakistan country offices. These were incorporated in the global volunteering in emergencies (ViE) document.
- The ODP concept was also introduced during the DMWG meeting held in Maldives in September. A few priorities areas of integration such as HR development, volunteer management (including

database), branch development and internal communication development were identified and documented.

- An earthquake simulation exercise was conducted for NRCS in September during which technical OD inputs such as how the national society should be institutionally well functioned to address the needs of the vulnerable people during an earthquake in the Kathmandu valley were incorporated.
- In order to integrate OD perspective to strengthen national society contingency planning, a WebEx conference was organized for IRCS, PRCS and NRCS in August 2011. As a follow-up of a South Asia regional fundraising seminar which was conducted in Sri Lanka in May 2011, Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) disseminated the knowledge gained by the seminar participants with other branches. The learning was also shared with all branch executive officers at the bi-monthly meetings.
- NRCS and PRCS were awarded funds by the regional delegation for their proposal on celebrating International Volunteers Day. PRCS was also awarded the volunteer award for their proposal on volunteer management by Geneva. Inputs were provided by IFRC to strengthen NRCS's documents related to volunteering such as: (i) volunteer management system; (ii) volunteer administrative manual and; (iii) volunteer rules and regulations, and to IRCS on their draft youth toolkit – training manual for facilitator, staff and junior/youth Red Cross coordinator. On request, the PRCS youth and volunteer booklet and the NRCS youth policy and volunteer's policy was shared with IRCS. Following discussions with the Canadian Red Cross Asia Pacific representative and OD advisor, a coordination mechanism was established to share the update on OD support to the national societies of Maldives and Sri Lanka. A regional online OD forum was held on 7 December as a follow-up of last OD forum of 2010.

Outcome 2: Communications development project

Achievements:

- Humanitarian and development reporting workshop aims at building the skills of the participants to report humanitarian and development stories effectively, In order to achieve greater public awareness and improving media coverage on these issues, Sri Lanka hosted a “disaster and humanitarian reporting workshop” in August. The three-day workshop gathered a group of 20 journalists who had the opportunity to exchange experiences and address challenges when covering these stories. The workshop will be replicated in several branches across the country.
- The South Asia regional communications workshop was held in December with 25 communicators from the seven country offices and national societies participating. During the three-day workshop, the participants tuned in their communication skills to strengthen the regional communications network.



The world disaster report being launched by (from left) the Secretary General of IRCS, representative and country director of World Food Programme and the IFRC Asia Pacific Director. Photo: IFRC SARD.

The South Asia communications programme supports global initiatives that resonated in the region like the International Year of Volunteers, World Aids Day and WDR. This year, the WDR 2011 report was launched in Delhi and the communications plan for the event included the production of a community self-made film, 12 clips about the situation of hunger and malnutrition in India, a panel

discussion, and press conference. The event gathered high level journalists and members of the international community.

Outcome 3: Finance development

Achievements:

- Technical support was provided to ARCS, PRCS and NRCS in their process of replacing their existing finance software. Related workshops were conducted for BDRCS, MRC and NRCS to use financial management tools in a cost effective, controlled and accountable way and also develop skills for the programme and finance teams in order to produce accurate and timely and balanced reports.
- With the recent up-gradation of the Navision finance software in IRCS, the ARCS finance team will be visiting IRCS in order to familiarize themselves with it. As expected, ARCS passed their external audit conducted on a yearly basis.

Outcome 4: Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER development)

Achievements:

- Regional PMER supported the programme teams in South Asia countries on the development of the long-term planning framework for 2012-2015 and the plan of action for 2012.
- A regional PMER network meeting took place in December, bringing together the PMER focal people from country offices, region and zone to share, interact, discuss on challenges and opportunities. During the two-day meeting, topics such as managing bulk of reports during emergencies and peace time and donor expectations from country offices and from reports were shared with the participants.

Principles and values

Outcome(s)

Outcomes	Outputs
Promotion and integration of Principles and Values.	National societies and IFRC country offices show an increased understanding and integration of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

Outcome 1: Promotion and integration of Principles and Values.

Achievements:

As a follow up of the YABC summit held in Italy, a peer educator training took place in December in Bangladesh to be attended by youth from IRCS, NRCS and PRCS. A similar training will be for the remaining national societies of the region in early 2012. The aim is that the pool of these youth trained on the YABC toolkit can contextualize tools based on their national societies' needs and take it forward.

A database of trained YABC peer educators from South Asia region was developed and shared with the Asia Pacific zone and the principles and values section in Geneva.

Constraints or Challenges

The occurrence of mega disasters and unstable security situation in many countries of the region (related to political and social issues) hampered the implementation and monitoring of development programmes of the national societies.

Working in partnership

The DipECHO project “building safer communities” had close coordination with DRR stakeholders in the region, especially with the regional DipECHO partners, including UN agencies like UNDP, UNICEF in the regional, non-governmental organizations such as Handicap International, Focus International, Care International, institutions including Asian Disaster Preparedness Centres, DP-Net Nepal, government bodies like South Asian regional association cooperation and with key donors: ECHO, DFID, AUSAID, USAID, SIDA and the World Bank who have contributed to the effectiveness and efficiency of the outcomes of the DipECHO project.

The quality of tools developed during the DipECHO project such as development of CBDRR ToT kit and advocacy training kit have gone through a consultative process, which included suggestions from DRR stakeholders from within and outside, before they were published. Within the Movement, development of first aid guidelines – ‘First Aid is Easy’ – was accomplished through an integrated effort between the DM and health and care departments.

The DipECHO project also contributed to strengthened relationship between IFRC and SAARC DM centre through participation in different training programmes.

All of the newly developed guiding documents for the regional delegation in DM have been developed with the full participation and consultation of the national societies, country offices, DMU, and PNS. This has been vital for ensuring the quality and appropriateness of these.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The longer term impact of the DipECHO-supported ‘*building safer communities*’ initiative will be felt over a period of time when the national societies and country offices will start using the tools developed under this project. However, the project has laid a strong foundation for meeting future needs of the organization. These tools will act as a catalyst for more balanced approach with both preparedness for response, and community risk reduction that all the national societies in the region are moving forward to.

The South Asia PRU will focus on providing, or mobilizing the provision of integrated technical advisory support, with an organizational development underpinning, that benefits the national societies of the region in delivering quality impacts at vulnerable community level in line with their Strategy 2020 aligned goals. It will also promote the use of regional knowledge management to identify, share, utilize and advocate on best practice and learning. Technical advisory support will be in three main areas:

- 1) organizational disaster preparedness through strengthening local, national and regional capacities to respond to health emergencies, disasters and crises;
- 2) strengthening community resilience through community-based approaches that increase the resilience of vulnerable communities to the risks posed by hazards, climate change and health issues;
- 3) strengthened national society capacities in their auxiliary role to government in reducing the burden of public health issues.

Looking ahead

A big focus in the year to date has been on taking stock of what is needed for the regional delegation to add value in the two main areas of ‘strengthening community resilience’ (through DDR and CCA) and ‘organizational disaster preparedness’. Now that the approach is clear, the remainder of the year will see a refocusing of priorities to equip and position the SARD programme teams as focused on individual national society technical support needs.

Under coordination, the regional delegation will form new partnerships, strengthen existing partnerships and promote a holistic planning process. It will also follow the global initiative of humanitarian diplomacy by developing a South Asia humanitarian diplomacy framework which focuses on both SARD supporting national societies and IFRC country offices in the region, as well as SARD practicing advocacy on regional issues.

Tailor-made OD support will continue, especially meeting membership requirements of national societies in the region such as legal base, constitution and policy and planning development and ensuring effective and timely support. There will be continued support to develop the communications, PMER capacity of national societies' with an increased effort to bridge the IT divide as articulated in Strategy 2020.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA52001 - South Asia

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAA52001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	480,885	210,445	314,743	0	246,219	1,252,292
B. Opening Balance	281,626	126,353	135,248	26,063	204,758	774,047
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	44,548				0	44,548
<i>British Red Cross</i>	178,578					178,578
<i>British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)</i>	28,005					28,005
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	30,000		-0			30,000
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>			205,544			205,544
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	-3,302					-3,302
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		-2,161			11,052	8,891
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>		-12,244			62,629	50,385
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	42,662	21,331	31,996		0	95,989
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	90,825		90,825			181,651
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	5,000					5,000
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	477,879	339,637			90,835	908,351
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	182,758	130,283				313,041
C1. Cash contributions	1,076,953	476,846	328,365		164,516	2,046,680
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					23,963	23,963
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>		95,550				95,550
C3. Inkind Personnel		95,550			23,963	119,513
Other Income						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>			26,063	-26,063		-0
<i>Services Fees</i>					61,601	61,601
C4. Other Income			26,063	-26,063	61,601	61,601
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	1,076,953	572,396	354,428	-26,063	250,080	2,227,794
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,358,580	698,749	489,675	0	454,838	3,001,842
Appeal Coverage	283%	332%	156%	#DIV/0	185%	240%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	281,626	126,353	135,248	26,063	204,758	774,047
C. Income	1,076,953	572,396	354,428	-26,063	250,080	2,227,794
E. Expenditure	-422,433	-193,552	-213,987	0	-211,260	-1,041,233
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	936,146	505,197	275,688	0	243,577	1,960,609

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA52001 - South Asia

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAA52001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		480,885	210,445	314,743	0	246,219	1,252,292	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction Materials		14,232					14,232	-14,232
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	65,566							65,566
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	65,566	14,232					14,232	51,334
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	22,010							22,010
Computers & Telecom			1,013	11,183			12,196	-12,196
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	22,010		1,013	11,183			12,196	9,814
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	19,774	10,929				6,042	16,972	2,803
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	19,774	10,929				6,042	16,972	2,803
Personnel								
International Staff	513,631	130,949	132,187	97,436		98,030	458,602	55,029
National Staff	169,408	47,646	45,805	27,353		35,975	156,779	12,628
National Society Staff	570			1,756			1,756	-1,186
Volunteers				252			252	-252
Total Personnel	683,609	178,595	177,993	126,797		134,005	617,389	66,220
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	47,323	19,594		7,400			26,993	20,330
Professional Fees	7,661					7,110	7,110	550
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	54,984	19,594		7,400		7,110	34,104	20,880
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	193,472	76,354		43,805		6,426	126,585	66,888
Total Workshops & Training	193,472	76,354		43,805		6,426	126,585	66,888
General Expenditure								
Travel	22,596	13,344	3,033	7,874		2,583	26,834	-4,238
Information & Public Relations	25,090	10,388		3,014			13,402	11,687
Office Costs	46,600	4,719	65	2,540		25,262	32,586	14,014
Communications	13,634	5,392	909	3,358		2,213	11,871	1,763
Financial Charges	18,568	-51	-45	19		20,399	20,323	-1,755
Other General Expenses	9,958	10,709	3,656	170		-5,090	9,445	514
Total General Expenditure	136,446	44,501	7,617	16,975		45,367	114,460	21,985
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		47,438		-6,010			41,428	-41,428
Total Operational Provisions		47,438		-6,010			41,428	-41,428
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	76,431	25,457	5,920	13,010		11,374	55,760	20,670
Total Indirect Costs	76,431	25,457	5,920	13,010		11,374	55,760	20,670
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,656	702	454		594	5,407	-5,407
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,678	307	373		342	2,700	-2,700
Total Pledge Specific Costs		5,334	1,009	828		935	8,107	-8,107
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,252,292	422,433	193,552	213,987		211,260	1,041,233	211,059
VARIANCE (C - D)		58,451	16,893	100,756	0	34,959	211,059	