

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SOUTHEAST ASIA

17 December 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA057; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 30 April-30 August 2005; Appeal coverage: 66.9% ([Click here to go to the attached contributions list¹](#))([click here for live contributions list on the website](#))

The appeal budget has been revised from CHF 3,899,022 to CHF 3,362,723 (EUR 2,173,004 or USD 2,563,051). The revision is mainly because of the removal of infrastructure budgets that are now funded by programme support recovery (PSR) and do not require voluntary donor support.

[Click here to go directly to the attached revised appeal budget.](#)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

[Tsunami Emergency & Recovery Plan of Action 2005-2010 \(28/04\)](#), [Cambodia Appeal 2005 \(05AA052\)](#), [Timor-Leste Appeal 2005 \(05AA053\)](#), [Myanmar Appeal 2005 \(05AA055\)](#), [Viet Nam Appeal 2005 \(05AA056\)](#)

Programme summary: Over the reporting period, the Federation's Southeast Asia regional delegation continued to move ahead with tsunami recovery activities including supporting the establishment of the Thailand tsunami operation's centre in Phuket. At the same time, however, programme managers were once again able to focus their attention on working with the national societies on moving forward with longer-term initiatives in the four core areas.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Bangkok: Bekele Geleta, Head of Regional Delegation; email: bekele.geleta@ifrc.org; Phone: +66.2.661.8201; Fax: +66.2.661.9322
- In Geneva: Charles Evans or Sabine Feuglet, Southeast Asia Desk, Asia Pacific Department; email: charles.evans@ifrc.org or sabine.feuglet@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.4320/4349; Fax: +41.22.733.0395

This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

The reporting period commenced with a relative calm, allowing countries in Southeast Asia to address pending matters besides the pressing immediate needs created by the tsunami operations. This respite, however, proved to be short as typhoons, and severe flooding in Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and Myanmar, fires in Indonesia

¹ The attached contributions list has yet to be updated to reflect the newly revised budget figure. Please refer regularly to the live contributions list on the website, which will be updated with the new figure soon.

and the accompanying haze that shrouded Kuala Lumpur once again demanded the immediate attention of public health and disaster management agencies and organizations.

Concern over the threat of avian influenza (subtype H5N1) continues to rise. In July, Indonesia reported the country's first human fatalities due to the disease, while the disease has moved across the globe infecting bird populations in Siberia and Kazakhstan. According to Vietnam's health ministry, since the start of 2005, 64 people from 25 localities have been infected by the disease and there have been 21 deaths in Vietnam alone. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there were 112 confirmed cases and 25 deaths worldwide over the period 26 December to 5 August.

One of the largest contributing factors to the spread of the disease, as identified by WHO, is the reluctance of poor Asian poultry farmers to report bird flu outbreaks. Millions of poultry have been culled in Asia, destroying the livelihood of many poor farmers; there is, however, insufficient capacity for surveillance of the disease in rural villages, while the lack of education at the community level about the disease puts farmers and market operators at risk.

At the same time, 240 polio cases were reported in Indonesia since May, although it was thought the disease had been eradicated from the country ten years ago. Response has been swift, with the country targeting some 24 million children for a massive vaccination campaign. Nevertheless, WHO has expressed concern that the virus could spread to other parts of Southeast Asia and turn into an epidemic during the rainy season, which began in October.

Health and care

Background

Over the past decades, Southeast Asia has seen substantial progress in disease prevention and control, with a region-wide decline in communicable diseases. However, there are still large disparities from one country to another and endemic diseases, such as malaria and gastrointestinal infections, are still widespread. The last few years have seen emerging diseases pose increasing threats in the region. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is a clear and present danger with the Asia Pacific region now accounting for one in every five new HIV infections worldwide. The outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003 and the cases of human infection with avian influenza in 2004 to 2005 are examples of how the emergence of new infectious diseases can suddenly endanger the world. As a consequence of these developments, public health in emergencies (PHiE) preparedness and response continues to be a focus area, and the development of guidelines for national societies is a high priority.

As mentioned in the [Southeast Asia Programme Update No. 1](#), the activities in the first quarter of 2005 were dictated by the disasters at the end of 2004, in particular the tsunami that hit the region on 26 December 2004. Many scheduled activities had to be cancelled as the regional delegation and most national societies concentrated all efforts on supporting the tsunami operation. During the current reporting period, April to August 2005, the regional health unit continued to support the tsunami operation, particularly in Thailand, and initiated implementation of the regional tsunami programme within the areas of psycho-social support, PHiE preparedness and response and HIV/AIDS in emergencies.

Goal: There is a sustainable improvement in the general health of vulnerable communities in the region.

Objective: The region's national societies deliver quality health and care programmes that address the needs of the most vulnerable communities.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: There is increased capacity in the region's national societies for effective design, planning, implementation and management of quality health and care programmes

The regional health strategic plan, developed in the regional health team workshop in October 2004, identified the mapping of national society health programmes, capacities and resources, as a key activity for 2005. The mapping

exercise was initiated in June 2005 with the development of questionnaires and check lists for data collection. The pilot test of the tools took place in Cambodia in August 2005, and the first country report covering the Cambodian Red Cross is currently being finalized and feedback from the national society was very positive. The questionnaires have been sent to all national societies and next steps in the data collection will be discussed in the annual regional health team meeting in October.

Expected result 2: There is an increased capacity in the region's national societies to deliver effective HIV/AIDS programmes that reduce the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in the region.

After months of preparation, a delegation representing the Red Cross and Red Crescent Asian Regional Task Force on HIV/AIDS (ART) network participated in the 7th International Conference on AIDS in Asia Pacific, held in Japan in July 2005. Prior to the conference, a considerable amount of promotional materials, including 2,000 copies of the ART newsletter, were printed for distribution during the conference. During the conference, several national societies from the region, as well as the network, conducted poster and oral presentations, and the Federation and the Japanese Red Cross jointly operated an exhibition booth which proved to be very popular among conference participants. A Red Cross and Red Crescent satellite meeting was organized on 3 July, hosted by the Japanese Red Cross, as a platform for members of the Movement to share and learn from each other's experiences. A reception dinner for the participants proved very successful, particularly in forging links between the Japanese Red Cross and the local community of people living with HIV/AIDS.

The lessons learned from the conference were shared with other Red Cross and Red Crescent colleagues during the 17th ART meeting, which was held in Mongolia later the same month. This meeting focused on working against stigma and discrimination, and again included participation from the Asia-Pacific Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS (APN+). During the meeting all national societies undertook an HIV/AIDS competency self assessment, which will be used to identify areas for improvement and as a tool for future monitoring.

Working against stigma and discrimination has been in focus since the beginning of the year. As a joint effort, the Australian Red Cross HIV/AIDS Programmes (ARCAIDS), ART, the Norwegian Red Cross, and APN+ have developed and started implementing a project contemplating the development of a model for a Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS workplace policy, as well as addressing stigma and discrimination in health care settings. The national societies of Cambodia and Mongolia have agreed to pilot test the project and it is now under implementation in the two countries.

Throughout the reporting period, the regional health unit and the ART secretariat continued their efforts at liaising and coordinating with other agencies, and participated in two coordination meetings:

- In April, the ART chairperson and project officer attended the 6th South Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS (SARNHA) meeting, which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The lessons learned by the ART network in the areas of developing a strategic plan, restructuring, establishing a management committee, introducing membership fees, etc., were raised and shared with the other participants.
- In May, the ART project officer attended the UNAIDS Regional Support Facility (RSF) meeting. The purpose of establishing the facility is to seek collaboration with country and regional partners in the provision of high quality technical assistances required for the strategic planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of effort in support of national HIV/AIDS programmes.
- In June, the ART project officer attended the United Nations Regional Task Force (UNRTF) on Mobility and HIV Vulnerability Reduction Meeting, which took place in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Around 40 persons, representing the UN agencies, government organizations, INGOs and NGOs, participated in the meeting. The meeting resulted in the ratification of a new structure of the task force, steering committee and its Secretariat, the adoption of a regional strategy to guide national strategies and an action plan with emphasis in three main areas (resource mobilization; advocacy; and partnership and coordination).

Expected result 3: There is an increased capacity in the region's national societies to deliver integrated water sanitation/community-based first aid (CBFA) projects, utilizing the PHAST approach.

The regional water and sanitation activities in the reporting period focused on providing technical assistance to the programmes in Cambodia, Laos and Indonesia. The Lao Red Cross is in the process of recruiting a water and sanitation/CBFA officer to strengthen the health department, and to support the New Zealand Red Cross sponsored

water and sanitation programme in the southern part of the country. The water projects in the northern provinces have been completed and are now providing clean drinking water to a total population of 1,840 people in five villages.

In Cambodia, the Red Cross health department held its first three water and sanitation meetings, allowing partner national societies and Cambodian Red Cross staff to share experiences and work towards a common approach. As a result of these meetings a PHAST training course was conducted for the Cambodian Red Cross and partner national society staff in August.

In Indonesia, water and sanitation programmes funded by different donors (Federation, Singapore Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross) were evaluated by a joint Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) and Federation team, including an external consultant. The evaluation revealed the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches, from a purely technical to a community-based approach, and provided recommendations for improvements. After the review, the water and sanitation programme in Banda Aceh was visited.

In June, the regional water and sanitation delegate participated in the 3rd Household Water Treatment and Storage Symposium and Network Meeting in Bangkok. During the symposium, new household treatment methods and research were discussed. The Cambodian Red Cross presented the ceramic water filter production programme which they implemented with support from the American Red Cross.

Expected result 4: There is an increased capacity in the region's national societies to respond to public health emergencies and to attend to health needs in disaster situations.

Throughout the reporting period, the regional health unit continued assisting the Philippine National Red Cross in the implementation of the measles/malaria surveillance programme. Staff members from the selected provinces have been trained on managing measles surveillance programmes, and in some provinces, staff members have followed this up with training community health volunteers in measles surveillance. The chapters work closely with the local government to educate communities on measles and identify children for vaccination. For prevention and response to other diseases, including the avian influenza, the Philippine National Red Cross chapters continued health education activities, with local funds and those provided by the regional health unit.

Following the tsunami disaster on 26 December 2004, the regional health unit became heavily involved in coordinating the relief operation. This continued throughout the current reporting period, in particular with support to the Thai Red Cross and in the development of a regional tsunami response programme. The regional programme provides for the recruitment of additional staff, including a regional PHiE delegate, a psycho-social support delegate, and a water and sanitation programme officer. By the end of August, the regional PHiE delegate had been selected, while the psycho-social support delegate had already assumed the position.

With the threat of an emerging epidemic of avian influenza, the regional health unit commenced scaling up its activities in terms of prevention and preparedness. Orientation sessions on avian influenza were provided to national society disaster and information staff members at regional meetings, and national societies were encouraged to launch country-level programmes. In Viet Nam, the Viet Nam Red Cross implemented a health education programme aimed at disseminating information on the disease across the country. In Cambodia, the Cambodian Red Cross developed a project proposal along similar lines and in the Philippines, avian influenza was included as a topic under their multi-hazard health information activities. In all cases, the national societies are working in close coordination with national health authorities, with support from the regional health unit.

Expected result 5: There is an increased recognition of the region's national societies as being lead agencies in the provision of first aid training.

No activities related to first aid training took place during the reporting period.

Expected result 6: There is an increased capacity in the region's national societies to effectively manage and implement blood donor recruitment and retention programmes.

Following the training-of-trainer (ToT) session on “Making a Difference in Voluntary Blood Donor Recruitment”, organized by the Singapore Red Cross and the regional health unit in 2004, the Singapore Red Cross has continued to take the lead in organizing the follow-up workshop to be hosted by the Lao Red Cross in November 2005.

As part of the regional tsunami appeal, the regional health unit supported the Global Advisory Panel (GAP) in developing a tsunami relief blood programme coordination framework for providing assistance to blood services in tsunami-affected countries, the cornerstone of which entails convening of a planning workshop with all relevant stakeholders in each of the affected countries. The workshop will also provide an opportunity for consideration of all existing national society blood projects and non-Movement blood projects in the context of a comprehensive blood sector needs assessment and country plan. This will be undertaken in close collaboration with host country national society blood services. Detailed, country-specific action plans will be developed from the workshops.

Expected result 7: There is improved coordination of health and care activities within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and with relevant external agencies.

Issues pertaining to coordination have been included under each of the six outputs outlined above, and this expected result will not be reported against separately in future updates.

Impact

The partnership between the Federation, ART, national societies and APN+/local organizations of people living with HIV/AIDS is gaining strength at regional as well as local levels. The closeness with which we now work and operate has led to several innovative and very promising joint initiatives, including developing a model for a Red Cross and Red Crescent workplace policy on HIV/AIDS, training programmes for health staff aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination in health care settings, and the development of a study that will look at how people living with HIV/AIDS in tsunami-affected areas were affected by the disaster and to which degree their need for support following the disaster was met. In relation to avian influenza, national societies are now rising to meet the challenge, especially through public health awareness programmes, which are crucial in preventing human infections.

Constraints

As mentioned in the [Programme Update no. 1](#), the activities in the first quarter of 2005 were dictated by the disasters at the end of 2004, and many scheduled activities were cancelled as the regional delegation. At the same time, national societies concentrated all efforts on supporting the tsunami operation, and planned activities in water and sanitation, especially, were delayed due to the heavy involvement of the water and sanitation delegate in the tsunami response operation. During the current reporting period, the regional health unit has been able to catch up on most of the delays, and expects to be able to implement most of the scheduled activities for 2005 before the end of the year.

Disaster Management

Overall goal: National societies are well prepared, able to respond to disasters in a timely, efficient and coordinated manner, clearly linked to the Federation’s response system and are improving the ability of communities at risk to cope with disasters.

Programme objective: The disaster preparedness and response capacity at national and regional level is substantially improved and the linkages to the Federation’s global response system assured through a comprehensive, integrated regional disaster management approach.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: All national societies are systematically addressing their disaster management development needs, based on well-developed plans and through strengthened regional cooperation

Activities were conducted as planned with national societies in the region. A country-wide, multi-hazard contingency planning workshop was facilitated in Timor-Leste together with the Timor-Leste Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste/CVTL) and the national disaster management office. In the Philippines, a retreat was

held with the Philippine National Red Cross, together with all regional units to identify areas of collaboration and to understand the expectations of the national society. Regional disaster management officers have continued to provide proactive support to island countries in the region in terms of programming and project implementation. As part of sharing knowledge, the unit provided training support to the British Red Cross staff members working in the tsunami operations in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

The regional disaster risk management unit was also involved in the recent *Disaster Management Review*, examining the documents and presenting the regional perspective on the way forward for disaster management.

Future plans for the next reporting period includes an evaluation of the implementation of the typhoon appeal, carried out with the Philippine National Red Cross.

Expected result 2: The disaster response and response preparedness capacity within the region is further strengthened, at both individual national society and regional levels, and the understanding of and linkages to the Federation's global response system are assured.

The unit continued to provide ongoing technical support for disaster management to PMI and the country delegation in Indonesia. As part of its efforts to increase disaster response and preparedness capacity in the region, the unit also conducted Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training in Vietnam, which included participation from Mekong region countries. The database of RDRT and Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) trained staff in the region was then updated. Staff members from the unit itself were received more training and learning in FACT, basic training course (BTC) and issues in population movement.

An International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) delegate was posted from Geneva during the reporting period, placing needed attention on the legal issues of international disaster response in the region; this is reported on separately in its own sub-section following the expected results. The unit also participated in the disaster management coordination meeting held in Geneva to present the regional perspective and views on the topic.

Expected result 3: The linkages and mechanisms for disaster management information and knowledge sharing between the national, regional and global levels are substantially improved.

While no particular activities were carried out during the reporting period, the continually increasing number of entries into the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) demonstrated that resources in the region were using existing Federation tools to disseminate and share information on disaster.

Expected result 4: The Federation's regional disaster management cooperation framework is further developed, maintained and sustained.

Representation in the region continued through participation of national society disaster management managers and secretaries-general in regional meetings; such meetings include the *Disaster Management Review* in Bangkok, the Asia Pacific disaster management meeting in Kuala Lumpur, the 9th Regional Disaster Management Committee Meeting in Bangkok and the meeting with the Geneva Secretariat's disaster preparedness department on early warning systems. A population movement programme has also been initiated in the regional programme as follow-up to the Manila Action Plan.

The regional membership continued to actively participate in the existing cooperation framework. PMI attended the conference on climate change in the Netherlands. The Philippine National Red Cross deployed some staff members on a UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mission in the Philippines. The Thai Red Cross met with partner national societies of the tsunami operations to discuss coordination issues. Support was provided to the Lao Red Cross disaster management manager for a disaster management related training course in France. A sub-group meeting to consolidate disaster response capacity in the region was held with the Malaysian Red Crescent.

International disaster response laws, rules and principles - the IDRL programme

Continuing the work on the “international disaster response laws, rules and principles”, or the IDRL programme, which began in Geneva in 2001, a pilot regional programme is being implemented to try and improve legal, policy and planning tools on international disaster response in the Asia Pacific region, both within and external to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. As part of this process, the Asia Pacific IDRL coordinator will be based in the Federation’s Southeast Asia regional delegation.

Key issues which will be addressed over the next few months include a review of the legal systems, policies and other mechanisms related to international disaster response within the region, and the identification and promotion of good practices and/or areas for improvement. Additionally, the officer will conduct a review of the tsunami operations from a legal perspective to identify best practices and lessons learned in two to three affected countries. The officer will be available to provide legal and technical input wherever possible for the development of legal, policy and other instruments related to international disaster response, based on the principles of IDRL. The officer will also work on the establishment and furtherance of partnerships with regional and international bodies working on international disaster response or legal issues, which can be used to promote the role of national societies and the values of the Red Cross.

Additionally, the project officer work will include the following:

- Sharing and developing technical expertise within/between national societies on legal issues in disaster management and improving legal preparedness within the region for international disaster response (for example, sharing the results of IDRL studies, engaging national societies in research/advocacy, IDRL pre-deployment training sessions, examining the idea of establishing pre-disaster agreements between national societies, local governments and the Federation);
- Supporting national societies in influencing the development of disaster response legislation to better facilitate international disaster response (for example, regional workshops with national societies, governments and partners to encourage discussion of legal preparedness concepts, encouraging inclusion of IDRL in national society and government discussions, providing technical legal support to national societies); and
- Enhancing the Red Cross and Red Crescent profile and presence within the region through advocacy and promotion of the IDRL Asia Pacific Programme – the first of its kind – and the role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in international disaster response (for example, with presentations, articles, networking).

Organizational development

Background

The regional organizational development unit has been able to give support to certain national societies in their organizational development and capacity building initiatives. This has been happening especially in planning, reporting, communication, fundraising and resource development, human resource development staff, volunteers and youth, and regional cooperation and networking.

The tsunami operation proposal for Southeast Asia, namely, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar was coordinated by the regional unit. Technical support was provided to these countries when requested. In Thailand, the implementation of tsunami recovery programme has begun. A Federation branch in Phuket was established; a delegation with the necessary national staff were recruited and joined the Federation in August.

The appeal and budget for 2005 was revised, as detailed in [Programme Update 1](#). The revisions were made based on the availability of funds and to avoid duplication with the planned tsunami operation. The draft operational plan and appeal including budget for 2006-2007 was completed, and the final revision was based on comments from the global planning meeting in Geneva.

Goal: There is a significant improvement in the lives of vulnerable people through the humanitarian services and intervention of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in the region.

Objective: Southeast Asia national societies are organizationally strong and have the capacity to deliver relevant and effective services to the most vulnerable people.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: National societies in the region achieve significant improvements in capacity building and organizational development through regional cooperation, coordination and a strong network of organizational development practitioners.

The 6th Regional Organizational Development Forum was held from 26 April to 28 April in Hanoi, co-hosted by the Viet Nam Red Cross and the Viet Nam delegation. Nine national society organizational development focal points and stakeholder delegates attended the forum. Several themes were discussed, including wider organizational development or capacity building issues, opportunities and learning from the tsunami operation in the areas of human resource management, volunteer mobilization and management, gender diversity considerations, local resource mobilization, financial planning and management systems, reporting system, external networking, information management and communications, and the impact on managing change. The deputy head of the ICRC's Asia Pacific Cooperation, the regional cooperation delegate in Bangkok and the Federation organizational development delegates working in Southeast Asia region also participated in the forum. Approximately two meetings were held every month with the ICRC cooperation delegate in Bangkok. Common organizational development or capacity building approaches and strategies for supporting national societies were discussed and several joint collaboration projects were agreed on for regional- and country-level programmes.

Organizational development focal points from the non-affected national society listened and learned from the presentation of the focal points and volunteers from the national societies of the tsunami-affected countries. Everyone took part in the discussions and contributed in planning for the future, taking valuable recommendations and learning from the forum.

Coordination and cooperation among the national societies and the programmes of the regional delegation have increased. A session on integrated approach in building capacities of the national societies was delivered and discussed at the 9th Regional Disaster Management Meeting held in Bangkok. National societies found possible areas in which their disaster management programmes could integrate and collaborate with health and other programmes. The regional organizational development unit worked and provided technical support to the regional health unit in developing the regional health mapping questionnaire by the consultant.

A meeting took place with the Asia Pacific organizational development coordinator when he visited the regional delegation in June. Some action points were reached for future plans of action to follow up various issues and concerns related to organizational development and capacity building for ongoing activities at regional and global levels.

The unit participated in a regional management meeting and present update on the regional organizational development programme. The unit also participated in a discussion on the *Federation of the Future*, and the planning process for 2006 and 2007. It followed up also with national societies on the "*Consultancy with National Societies on A Common Approach to Organizational Development and Capacity Building*" initiated by the organizational development department in Geneva.

The tsunami project coordinator from Geneva visited the delegation and met with the unit to discuss the tsunami recovery programme in Bangkok in June. Two Thailand tsunami programme coordination meetings were held, one in Phuket on 3 May and one in Trang on 8 August. A meeting with the Swedish Red Cross representative was held in late July to discuss various organizational development and capacity building issues related to the Thailand tsunami recovery programme.

Expected result 2: Planning, reporting, communications and fundraising skills and capacity building are enhanced in selected national societies in the region.

The Lao Red Cross 2006-2010 strategic development planning process was completed. A consultant was hired to support the planning process. A situation analysis of the country's major socio-economic, demographic and health

indicators helped the Lao Red Cross to assess the gaps in needs and current development activities within the scope of its mandate. Based on this analysis, potential areas of the national society's involvement in the future with the key stakeholders were also identified. A participatory planning workshop was held in May to include all of the stakeholders in the strategic development plan.

The planned organizational development activities of the Lao Red Cross have progressing slowly and are behind schedule. The first quarter planned activities were completed in July .

The integration of the Lao Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) office and strengthening of human resource were the first two recommendations made by the review of the Lao CAS office by the external consultant. The review was carried out with the participation of all programme managers, departmental heads and the Federation, ICRC and partner national society representatives, and the members of the CAS committee. The Lao Red Cross is working on integrating its plan of action with CAS. Progress is slow owing to hesitance of leadership, lack of clear direction and staffing problems in the CAS office.

The regional organizational development unit worked closely with the Timor-Leste Red Cross (CVTL) and the delegation and hired a consultant to work on a strategic and development plan. The draft strategic plan has been submitted to the CVTL board meeting and general assembly for approval.

Expected result 3: The capacity of Southeast Asia national societies in human resource development is growing.

The organizational development delegate participated in the workshop for volunteers in emergency which was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 18 April to 27 April. The regional unit facilitated the participation of the SEA region and provided assistance to the national societies attending the Volunteers in Emergency and Volunteer Management Meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

The regional organizational development officer participated in a Basic Training Course (BTC) in April and subsequently concluded employment with the Federation regional delegation, continuing as an organizational development delegate with the Australian Red Cross in Sri Lanka.

Due to the high number of new staff members at the Bangkok delegation and the creation of the Phuket Federation branch, approximately 10 people have joined since the beginning August, including two new staff members in the organizational development unit; it will organize a three-day induction course for the national staff of the Federation and ICRC delegation in Bangkok.

A staff on loan from the Nepal Red Cross worked for two months (April and May) with CVTL, helping them set up appropriate accounting systems, and train finance and non-finance staff on accounting procedures. Two national society staff members from the Lao Red Cross and two regional delegation staff members (one each from the organizational development and disaster management unit) have attended the BTC in Australia.

The third Southeast Asia Youth Directors' Meeting was held in Singapore from 24 August to 26 August. Technical and financial support was provided by the organizational development unit. In total, 15 youth directors and leaders from 10 national societies attended the meeting. The focus was on developing collaboration projects among the national societies and useful and concrete plans were developed by the directors. Subject to the approval of leadership, some technical and financial resources will be provided by the national societies themselves.

The regional unit has also been following up with the national societies on the Global Youth Consultation questionnaire and the Youth Protecting Human Dignity Award for 2005.

Expected result 4: The organizational capacity of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies without a permanent Federation Secretariat coordination presence – Brunei, Malaysia, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore – is strengthened.

Malaysian Red Crescent: the society's organizational development unit comprises an officer and an assistant working closely with the task force chaired by the society's vice chairman, who also functions as an organizational development focal point. The national organizational development forum was held for the headquarters to share

information and work together with the branches to identify the issues and resources. This forum has adopted the same structure as the regional organizational development forum, of which the Malaysian Red Crescent is a member.

The early childhood development project of the Malaysian Red Crescent is moving very slowly, owing to the deployment of staff and volunteers for the tsunami response operation nationally and abroad (in Indonesia). The planned resource development project with the society will be dropped from the annual appeal as it has been heavily engaged with the tsunami rehabilitation programme.

Philippine National Red Cross: A ToT session for volunteers was conducted at the national headquarters and branch levels. The society expects to retain existing volunteers and will increase the number of volunteers by 40 per cent by the end of this project. The Federation's regional unit assisted the society's volunteer department with its needs assessment and came up with a two-year plan.

All but one of the planned activities of the Philippine National Red Cross income generation project have been completed. The remaining activity is the printing of policy, fundraising and guidelines, training manuals, etc. Drafts of all these documents have been submitted for board approval. Before the end of the year, phase two of the project will be completed. The planned branch development project with the national society has been removed from this year's plan; a comparatively bigger plan will be included next year.

The Thai Red Cross: A series of meetings was held with the Thai Red Cross and various bureaus for both coordination and programme purposes. The Thai Red Cross Youth bureau worked with the unit in developing the proposal for a youth gathering in the region. This project aims to support the youth volunteers in developing their skills in programme management. The volunteers are expected to come up with self-sustained projects to support their communities. The unit also provided technical and partial financial support to the youth gathering held from 6 September to 10 September 2005.

Expected result 5: Selected Southeast Asia national societies improve financial regulations and skills in financial planning, budgeting and reporting.

The regional finance development delegate made technical support visits to the national societies of Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Cambodia and Indonesia.

Timor-Leste: Two visits were made to CVTL in April and in July/August. A staff-on-loan from the Nepal Red Cross completed a two-month mission to the national society to assist in basic accounting and reconciliation of project/donor journals. The head of administration is now the head of finance and administration, which includes logistics. There are now two accountants, including the one employed in May. The accounting software, *MYOB*, was upgraded and reintroduced in May with a redesigned coding structure. Updated data from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005 was entered at the beginning of August.

Myanmar: One visit in April, one visit end August. A workshop for Financial procedures was held in April. HQ Heads of departments, project and finance staff participated. One member of the MRCS Executive committee participated and a summary was presented to the MRCS president. A new accounting software, Peach Tree was installed in April and finance staff have been trained by a local consultant. The Finance development delegate assisted in the design of the coding structure.

Cambodia: After a request by the Cambodian Red Cross and the Federation delegation in Cambodia, the finance development delegate paid a first visit at the end of June. Based on a British Red Cross assessment completed in May 2004, the national society developed a plan of action in 2005 and now holds monthly working group meetings. The Cambodian Red Cross has used the *Accpac* accounting software since 1996. The system needs to be redesigned and the report writer is underused. Finance procedures were developed in 1997 by a French Red Cross delegate and further developed in 2001 by the accounting firm, KPMG. Neither was approved and used. The procedures are now being revised for approval.

Indonesia: After a request by PMI and the Federation delegation in Indonesia at the end of 2004 (before the tsunami), the finance development delegate visited the national society in July 2005. The purpose of the visit was

to establish relations with and commitment from PMI leadership/management to begin the process of Federation regional assistance in financial management.

Impact

The CVTL finance department is strengthened, allowing financial internal reports and donor reports to be produced using the computer software, *MYOB*.

There is increased communication and understanding between the project and finance staff at the Myanmar Red Cross. The new accounting software is also improving internal and donor reporting. Progress will be continually assessed in following visits.

The communication between PMI and the Federation has been kept active, demonstrated through an exchange of letters of commitments by the PMI secretary-general and the Federation head of delegation, and a planned visit in September by the financial development delegate.

Humanitarian values

Goal: The awareness and application of humanitarian values are enhanced across the region.

Objective: National societies in Southeast Asia are motivated and able to generate a high degree of visibility, credibility, cooperation and support for Red Cross and Red Crescent activities.

Progress/Achievements

The tsunami disaster continued to be the centre of visibility through Federation web stories, and international and national media contacts. A high level of service was thus maintained to assist journalists visiting the affected areas in southern Thailand, a region where particular interest has been directed towards the activities of the Thai Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, The Finnish Red Cross and the French Red Cross. Some of these activities were depicted in the six-month commemoration of the tsunami through a video produced by the Federation. The commemoration also served as an opportunity to emphasize the importance of community-based disaster preparedness.

As part of the Federation's global press kit, an opinion article written by the head of the regional disaster risk management unit, was published in the Bangkok Post on June 25. In addition, "*From Sweden to Phuket – A Regional Information Delegate's Story*" was published in English as well as Swedish.

In the aftermath of the tsunami, disaster preparedness was the recurring theme in several media conferences and workshops, where the regional information unit was represented; one being the Asia Media Summit 2005 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with the participation of more than 400 broadcasters, journalists and politicians from 65 countries and 187 organizations.

Another event was the conference "*In the Tsunami's Wake: Media and the Coverage of Disasters in Asia*" arranged by the Southeast Asian Press Alliance (SEAPA) in Phuket, 27 April to 30 April, where a reflection on the different roles of the media from a Red Cross and Red Crescent perspective was given.

Topics such as public awareness, preparedness and response were discussed at the workshop hosted by the United Nations Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in Bangkok, on 15 and 16 June. The public campaign to raise local awareness on floods in Vietnam was presented by the regional disaster risk management unit.

In order to enhance the capacity of the national societies to handle information and publicity in hours of disaster, the "*Emergency Media Workshop I*" was held in Bangkok, from 11 to 13 June, emphasizing lessons learned and good practices from the tsunami disaster, and photography training. Additionally, media training has been offered at disaster management workshops in Vietnam on 9 August and in Bangkok on 26 August.

Support has been given to the production of the Tsunami Book Project. Field trips were conducted and stories were submitted to the headquarters in Geneva. Valuable experience was drawn from this project with regards to humanitarian values, respect for human beings and avoiding victimization of people when depicting them in relation to the disaster. A much appreciated lecture on this subject was presented by a Federation photographer at the emergency media workshop.

The 7th International Conference on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) in Japan was another event promoting humanitarian values, namely stopping discrimination, as reported by representatives from the APN+ network and the Federation, who emphasized the need for a greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS in programming development and implementation.

Shortly after the earthquake struck the Islands of Nias in Indonesia on 28 March, the regional information officer was deployed to the affected area for one month to facilitate media contacts and information gathering.

Implementation and management

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Federation Secretariat support for Southeast Asia is promulgated on the basis of the considerable humanitarian needs in the region, the development requirements of national societies, and the comparative advantages of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, including the Federation membership and the strong external support already being provided on a bilateral basis. The delegation continued to focus its attention on the strengthening the capacity of the region's national societies to deliver integrated and effective programmes to the neediest. Specific recent examples of this includes work by the Federation with CVTL to gain formal recognition of the national society in the Movement, work with PMI in Indonesia on strengthening the society's volunteer network, working with the Myanmar Red Cross to help revitalize the national society, human resource and finance development in Cambodia, and the formation of RDRTs.

To reinforce the relevance of Red Cross and Red Crescent services, and the sufficiency of Federation support to have a significant impact on vulnerability in Southeast Asia, the regional delegation will complete a regional review before the first quarter of 2006. The management team of the regional delegation has begun travelling to each of the region's 11 national societies for intensive two-day meetings with both headquarters and branch leadership, and management counterparts at each national society in order to understand, given the changes in their countries, the direction they wished to follow and how they saw themselves changing over the next few years.

The regional delegation also continues to provide technical support to ongoing tsunami recovery activities in Malaysia and Thailand, where the Federation has established an operations centre in Phuket.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA057

Name: SOUTH EAST ASIA

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Recovery	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Medical & First Aid	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	0	0	1,670	0	0	1,670
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	0	0	0	1,670	0	0	1,670
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Staff	324,000	132,000	132,000	287,796	288,000	0	1,163,796
Regionally Deployed Staff	84,000	140,600	132,000	74,120	0	0	430,720
National staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Society Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants	28,000	0	0	62,500	0	0	90,500
PERSONNEL	436,000	272,600	264,000	424,416	288,000	0	1,685,016
Workshops & Training	391,500	110,500	0	196,799	36,000	0	734,799
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	391,500	110,500	0	196,799	36,000	0	734,799
Travel & related expenses	157,500	50,040	44,365	74,910	10,800	0	337,615
Information & Public Rela	75,000	4,000	6,000	34,500	0	0	119,500
Office Running Costs	47,510	32,230	0	31,088	11,718	0	122,546
Communication Costs	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000
Professional Fees	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
Other General Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	280,010	101,270	50,365	148,498	22,518	0	602,661
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	85,335	33,673	21,854	53,626	24,089	0	218,577
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	85,335	33,673	21,854	53,626	24,089	0	218,577
TOTAL BUDGET:	1,312,845	518,043	336,219	825,009	370,607	0	3,362,723

South East Asia Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA057

PLEDGES RECEIVED

13/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
-------	----------	----------	------	-----------	------	---------

CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					3,899,022		TOTAL COVERAGE 66.9%
OPENING BALANCE				670,029			
BRITISH - RC		10,000	GBP	21,810	22.03.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
BRITISH - GOV/DIFD GRANT				416,500	01.01.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, FED. COORDINATION	
BRITISH - RC		10,000	GBP	22,595	23.08.05	DM	
BRITISH - RC		4,020	GBP	9,083	23.08.05	DELEGATE	
GERMAN - RC		10,500	EUR	16,385	22.08.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW	
JAPANESE - RC		130,446	USD	168,797	17.10.05	HEALTH & CARE, DISASTER MANAGEMENT, HUMANITARIAN VALUES, IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT	
JAPANESE - RC		43,482	USD	56,266	17.10.05	LAOS DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		12,300	NZD	10,836	01.08.05	TRAINEE DELEGATE	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		100,000	NZD	89,600	19.10.05	WATER & SANITATION	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		100,000	NZD	89,600	19.10.05	COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH & FIRST AID	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		20,000	NZD	18,040	23.11.05	DELEGATE EXTENSION MISSION	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		75,000	NZD	67,650	23.11.05	PROGRAMME MANAGER	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		130,000	NOK	24,570	09.05.05	HIV/AIDS	
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,450,000	SEK	247,950	14.02.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
SWEDISH - GOVT		500,000	SEK	85,500	07.03.04		
SWEDISH - GOVT		400,000	SEK	68,400	14.04.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT, POPULATION MOVEMENT PROG. OFFICER	
SWEDISH - RC		520,000	SEK	86,320	21.04.05	IN COUNTRY COSTS DELEGATE, DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
SWEDISH - RC		200,000	SEK	33,200	29.08.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,203,131	CHF		56.5%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		

South East Asia Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA057

PLEDGES RECEIVED

13/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			146,000		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			66,800		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			45,600		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				404,400	CHF	10.4%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	