

Programme Update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southeast Asia

Appeal No. MAA51001

11 December 2008

This report covers the period of 1 July to 31 December 2008.



Communities shoulder the burden in humanitarian and development work, the regional programme aims to lend a helping hand.

In brief

Programme purpose: To coordinate and support International Federation (i.e. secretariat and partner national societies) efforts to assist host national societies to scale up their work in line with the Global Agenda.

Summary: The Southeast Asia team based in Bangkok has:

- Strategically supported and guided country office teams (Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand, and Viet Nam);

- Provided technical support to national societies with no secretariat country presence;
- Strengthened institutional memory and the sharing of good practice and lessons learnt;
- Coordinated Red Cross Red Crescent Movement work in the region within the Federation mandate, including strengthening relations with partner national societies.

The needs of Southeast Asian national societies are better understood and appropriate support at country level is evident. Regional network capacities and partnership relations, both within and outside the Movement, have improved. The stronger focus of the organizational development forum, the ART HIV/AIDS network and the Southeast Asia leaders' forum are three examples. The second half of the year was dominated in many respects by the response and recovery operation in the wake of the devastating Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar. Major support was provided to Myanmar Red Cross and all Movement partners. To view more extensive operation reports on this, [please click here](#).

In 2009, the regional team will strengthen its approach to communicating with all interested Movement partners. The ad hoc and piecemeal approach of the past, while in some ways adequate at times, has not contributed enough to providing more information and opportunities to supporting vulnerable people. The 2008 component of the plan has been revised downwards (see below) reflecting both regional programme capacity to deliver and national society capacity to receive planned support.

Financial situation: The total appeal for 2008 has been revised to CHF 3,549,061 (USD 2,951,181 or EUR 2,277.302) and covered up to 101 per cent. Overall expenditure from January to October 2008 stands at 46.2 per cent.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)¹

No. of people we help: The programme supports the 11 national societies of Southeast Asia, who, in turn, work with millions of people. The plan also supports Red Cross Red Crescent partners active in the region.

Our partners: The primary partners are the 11 Southeast Asian national societies as well as relevant government ministries, such as health and disaster management bodies. Within the Movement, there has been strong and loyal support from multilateral supporters, which include: Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of China Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/government, capacity building fund (CBF), and disaster relief emergency fund (DREF). Outside of the Movement, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA - through the Inter Agency Standing Committee), UNESCAP, WHO and several UN agencies are important partners in addition to non-government organizations, such as CARE and Oxfam.

Context

The Southeast Asian secretariat team continued to focus on country-level support to national societies through country offices. This approach saw progress, including the strengthening of:

- Volunteer programming in the **Philippines**,
- Disaster management strategic planning in **Cambodia**,
- Disaster management and water and sanitation work in **Lao PDR**,
- Planning processes and coordination in **Thailand**,
- National preparedness planning and the beginnings of overall strategic planning in **Timor-Leste**,
- National society avian influenza preparedness planning in several countries including **Lao PDR, Cambodia, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam**,

¹ Attached financial report from January-October 2008. Financials including November-December 2008 will accompany annual report in 2009.

- Psychosocial support in **Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam, and Thailand.**
- Response to the massive Cyclone Nargis in **Myanmar.**

Effective mapping, coordination and deployment of national society resources underpinned this success. One example of this was the deployment of Southeast Asian national society personnel trained in regional disaster response teams (RDRT).

The Southeast Asian regional team faced significant demands on its time as it expanded its representational remit. This peaked during the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis. The regional office engaged with the UN (UN OCHA mainly on coordination for Cyclone Nargis, UN Reform, UNDP, UNESCAP) governments and regional organizations, Geneva-sponsored forums (such as Global Alliance on HIV/AIDS), and regional national society discussions, among others. It also supported the December 2008 ministerial conference on disaster risk reduction in Malaysia.

Challenges remain, particularly in terms of clarifying working relations around disaster management in the secretariat structure; and improving communication within the Movement around programming.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Global agenda goal 1: Reduced deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

Programme objective: Vulnerable communities are effectively supported by national societies through timely and high calibre disaster operations, and guidance in reducing their risk to natural and man-made hazards.

Achievements:

The regional disaster management programme continued to follow the priorities set jointly by the national societies' regional disaster management committee (RDMC) and the Federation's regional disaster management unit (DMU). This cooperation has continued to guide the regional programme helping national societies to focus their resources to address the risk profile of the communities which they support. Through the ongoing development of national and regional capacities, there has been much achieved in identifying risks, measures to mitigate these and preparation for future disasters. In particular the following activities have been achieved.

Disaster response

There is on-going support from the regional office to **Viet Nam Red Cross'** response to the major flooding across northern provinces as a result of typhoon Hagupit, Kammuri and heavy rains since August to November 2008. Two DREF allocations were made, amounting to CHF 400,000 (USD 332,615 or EUR 256,665) and an International Federation emergency appeal on November 12 for CHF 4.7 million (USD 3.9 million or EUR 3.01 million) over 10 months in support of 293,860 beneficiaries. Coverage of the appeal (by 12 November) is 21 per cent (CHF 992,120). The following donors have confirmed pledges so far: American Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/government, USAID, British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/government and the Norwegian embassy. Bilateral support includes Australian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and the German government. Detailed support to this operation is available via specific [operation updates](#).

A short-term consultant (supported by **Australian Red Cross**) has been hired to assist Viet Nam Red Cross in developing the contingency planning to:

- Reconfirm the importance of contingency planning, the recommended processes and need for national society-wide participation;
- Complete the multi-hazard contingency plans (of Mekong delta and flash floods) in line with the recommendations from the Ho Chi Minh City workshop and the Federation's disaster response and contingency plan guidelines

The process will see contingency plans being developed with participation from national society volunteers, staff, disaster management and senior management representatives. Other Movement partners will also be consulted. The final plan should be available in local language and disseminated for implementation. The process is on track with a consultation meeting among VNRC leaders and key persons achieving consensus on process, concepts, and outcomes.

A workshop for the Mekong provinces saw the participation of 13 provincial chapters and VNRC national headquarters representatives. It agreed that the first draft of the contingency plan (at both levels) should be further developed by the consultant. The next steps will include follow up with provincial chapters and VNRC headquarters to complete the draft. A testing workshop will take place once the final draft is completed.

Another ongoing support from the regional office is to the **Philippine National Red Cross'** response after typhoon Fengshen in June 2008. An international [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 24 June 2008 for CHF 8.31 million (following a DREF of CHF 200,000) in support of 6,000 families to recover from the effects of the disaster. A recorded coverage of CHF 1.69 million until 4 December accounted for 20 per cent of the total appeal. The main focus of the appeal is to support PNRC to build 5,000 typhoon-resistant houses and provide non-food items to the worst-affected families including emergency drinking water.

The appeal is currently under revision to better reflect the contributions from donors and provide insight into the work focused on as a result from the shortcomings in the response to the appeal. Nevertheless, immediately following the disaster, four SETA water units, and, a week later, one water emergency response unit (ERU) from Swedish Red Cross was deployed to support the affected population in Iloilo province. In support to the damages and needs assessment, 12 Southeast Asian RDRT members from **Malaysian Red Crescent, Cambodian Red Cross and Indonesian Red Cross** were deployed for a 10-day mission further strengthening the 10 **PNRC** RDRT-trained members in the four worst affected provinces: Aklan, Iloilo, Western Samar and Antique.

The heavy rains triggered by Typhoon Kammuri caused serious flooding in several provinces of **Lao PDR**. A DREF of CHF 200,000 was released to support **Lao Red Cross** to assist 10,000 beneficiaries. In support of the operation, a short-term relief delegate was recruited and deployed, financed by **Danish Red Cross**. The main focus of the operation was to provide food and non-food items to those severely affected and the operation was concluded end of November with remarkable efforts\ demonstrated by Lao Red Cross in handling the operation.

Disaster preparedness and capacity building

Southeast Asia RDMU provided technical support to the Pacific for an RDRT course (supported by **Australian Red Cross**). This was the first zone RDRT course in Asia-Pacific. It brought together 26 participants from 11 national societies including a member from **New Caledonia Red Cross** supported by **French Red Cross**. The course enhanced the response capacity of the region specifically, and offers advantages to the Asia Pacific zone in general for future responses through preparedness activities and potential cross border deployments.

The 9th regional disaster response team (**RDRT**) induction course (supported by **Australian Red Cross**) was hosted by **Singapore Red Cross**. National societies expressed a need for an updated and active

pool of well-trained regional responders. The course targeted national society staff trained in or with a background in public health in emergency (PHiE). The RDRT trained roster now has 246 Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers within Southeast Asia.

The first Asia Pacific **training of trainers for RDRT** was carried out in Delhi, India. The objective was to develop a pool of trainers for future RDRT/NDRT trainings in the Asia Pacific region. From the Southeast Asia region, there were two representatives: one from **RDMU** and one from **Palang Merah Indonesia/Indonesian Red Cross** (supported by **Australian Red Cross**) as well as 10 participants from the Asia Pacific region. The aim was to: i) enhance presentation skills of the participants for RDRT Induction training and familiarize participants with the training materials; ii) improve participants' skills in preparing lesson plans and organizing inductions, also effective presentation using adult learning processes including simulation exercises and; iii) review and discuss technical sessions on health, logistic, relief for improved integration for more effective responses.

Climate change: The national societies of **Lao PDR, Indonesia, Philippines** and **Thailand** continue their efforts with the integration of adaptation to climate change into existing programmes/activities. All four national societies have respectively concluded a report covering a nationwide analysis of climate-induced risks and impacts with the aim to disseminate information and conduct contingency planning. Several country-level workshops have been carried out to share the results and recommendations within and outside the national society. This process culminated into a **regional workshop on climate change adaptation** hosted by **Indonesian Red Cross (supported by Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre)** in Jakarta from 3-5 September.

The theme was "Enhance Action on Adaptation for Risk Management and Risk Reduction Strategies". The forum attracted around 50 participants from Red Cross Red Crescent and WWF from Southeast Asia and South Asia to share practices and lessons learnt in the field of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR). The occasion thus brought together DRR practitioners and CCA scientists who were able to discuss the commonalities and differences in approaches, tools and definitions and how CCA integrates into DRR. The workshop produced a joint pledge (position and pledge) aiming at stimulating action and cooperation to address the negative impacts of climate change within and between the sectors of climate adaptation, disaster reduction and response.

With financial and technical support from Geneva, a **Southeast Asia regional training course on climate change and health** was held in Bangkok on 18-20 November. The objectives were threefold: 1) generate a common understanding on climate change in terms of causes and effects; 2) an exchange on lessons learned from participant countries related to practical cases on integration of climate change into programme activities and; 3) develop integrated response approaches to climate change issues. The workshop was a collaboration between the disaster management and health units, and supported by the climate change centre. It aimed at gaining better understanding of the disaster (epidemic) risk reduction and adaptation strategies for climate-related health threats such as floods, storms, droughts, famine, etc., and to agree on appropriate follow-up steps and action plans between national society health and disaster management departments. A further aim is that this venue be seen as the first of a series of seminars related to the objectives stated above.

A regional disaster response planning workshop (supported by **Australian Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross**) was held in Bangkok. It brought together focal points from national societies of **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam** to consolidate the hitherto developing process of a regional disaster response/contingency plan for Southeast Asia and set the future direction. The workshop also gained consensus around the purpose of a regional plan and the level of detail needed for both a regional response plan (RegRP) and a regional contingency plan (RegCP).

However, it was deemed to be more important to start with producing a regional response plan to cover the broader picture before creating separate contingency plans that could constitute parts of the response plan. It was recommended that the contingency plan should be undertaken at sub-regional levels, e.g. the Mekong River, which share common hazards. The focus of the regional response plan will be the Movement and its internal capacities, resources, and mechanisms to respond to large-scale disasters in the region. The second draft of the plan was developed after the workshop and ready to be disseminated to the RDMC (regional disaster management committee) and then to national society leaders for input and approval.

In the areas of community-based disaster management, ongoing support has been provided to **Lao Red Cross** (supported by **Japanese Red Cross**) and the **Philippine Red Cross** (supported by **RDMU**) in the development of general understanding and awareness of disaster management and community-based approaches and response capacity nationwide.

To strengthen the response capacity cooperation among agencies in Southeast Asia, an **ASEAN regional disaster emergency response simulation exercise 2008** (ARDEX-08) was hosted by the Thai Government in the Rayong province of **Thailand**. ARDEX-08 focused on the coordination of regional disaster rescue and relief operations performed jointly by Thailand as the host country, participating ASEAN member states as well as invited teams from the United Nations and international organizations. ARDEX-08 also took into account experiences from the regional response to Cyclone Nargis in **Myanmar**, particularly ACDM's experiences in activating the SASOP and the functions of AHA Centre, and mobilizing the ASEAN emergency rapid assessment team (ERAT) under the Post-Nargis Joint Assessment (PONJA). For this year's exercise, the Federation has been requested for full participation from the beginning of the exercise (supported by **Swedish Red Cross**) such as support in the area of joint assessment, camp management, and act as one of the referees/evaluators. The RDMU has closely coordinated with **Thai Red Cross** in all activities and provided support through three RDRT members.

Regional disaster response team (RDRT) deployments

In support of the **Cyclone Nargis operation in Myanmar**, 10 Southeast Asian RDRTs were deployed to work side-by-side with MRCS and the International Federation. In particular, they were sent to regional hubs in the delta to assist MRCS in assessment, logistics and relief. The RDRT members did a good job in helping to link MRCS with affected communities through coordination of the nine regional hubs set up in the delta. The RDRT's flexibility in terms of tasks it was required to do was appreciated.

RDMU continues to enhance national response capacity by providing financial and technical support to **Cambodian Red Cross** and **Timor-Leste Red Cross** (supported by **Australian Red Cross**) to train and equip national disaster response teams (NDRT) to deliver more effective and timely response to those in need. This initiative will be continuous in the long-run action plan.

Much time has been devoted to strengthening of the capacities of Southeast Asian national societies in disaster risk reduction (DRR). This has included consultations and also learning from South Asia and the Americas regions as well as contributed to a global process of defining the scope of DRR for the Red Cross Red Crescent.

A **DIPECHO proposal to ECHO addressing DRR** at the regional level has been approved. This proposal complements those developed at country level such as **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Philippines** and **Viet Nam**. In addition, it is in line with the overall objective of strengthening national society capacity and support to vulnerable populations through DRR holistic approaches implementation within the region. The action plan will focus on promoting national societies in addressing different key components of DRR framework tools such as vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and early warning system (EWS) and mainstreaming DRR into the education sector and Southeast Asian regional cooperation.

The regional office published its DVD entitled “**Prepared Communities are Safer Communities**” with examples of good practices from national societies to promote DRR as a holistic approach to building safer and more resilient communities (supported by **ECHO, DFID, Australian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre**).

Challenges:

Changes within the RDMU team have impacted on the pace of programme support and this is expected to continue while introduction and recruitment of new staff takes place.

Health and care

Global agenda goal 2: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from disease and public health emergencies.

Programme objective: Strengthen national societies to deliver relevant and effective health services to vulnerable communities.

Expected result 1: Strengthened and improved cooperation, coordination and support mechanisms within national societies and the International Federation

Along with CARE, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) the International Federation regional health unit itself is a partner of an Asian Development Bank funded project “**Strengthening community-based management of avian human influenza**”. As part of this partnership, the regional health unit has since March 2006 arranged monthly half-day inter-agency forums on avian human influenza (AHI) among representatives from many regional, country and international non-governmental organizations, UN organizations, donor communities, media, academia and private sector organizations based in Bangkok. The last forum arranged by the regional health unit under the present agreement took place in October 2008.

To facilitate the exchange of experience among community-based AHI practitioners in the region, three one-week-long study tours to **Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam** were arranged by the partnership project. National Red Cross Red Crescent societies’ AHI focal persons were invited to participate in these study tours together with representatives from the regional health unit. The study tour to Cambodia was coordinated by **Cambodian Red Cross**. A fourth study tour to **Indonesia** was planned for December 2008. The following countries were selected to participate in the partnership project: **Cambodia, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Philippines and Myanmar**.

The partnership project has developed a toolkit for community-based management of AHI in Asia. This toolkit is based on case studies and best practices from the region and served as the basis for the development of a training package on community-based management of AHI for practitioners. A pilot training workshop was held in Bangkok in October 2008 with participants from the **Thai Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross, Lao Red Cross and Philippine National Red Cross**. The last day of the workshop was co-facilitated by the regional disaster management unit; the regional health unit was responsible for the evaluation of the entire pilot workshop. A second workshop is planned in Bangkok in December 2008.

The **USAID-funded initiative Human Pandemic Preparedness H2P** was introduced in the region. The goal is to increase at the district and household level, the state of preparation for and the capacity to respond to a pandemic. The national societies in the region eligible for this grant have been invited to respond to a request for proposal to determine their level of interest, understanding of need and readiness to implement the programme. The regional health delegate participated in the review of the proposals. The regional health unit has been supporting the request for proposal process and acted as a liaison between the zone office and the national societies. The Federation secretariat in Geneva and the

zone office, in consultation with partners, will award funds and provide direct technical assistance in the development of detailed programme proposals. Successful candidates in the region were **Philippine National Red Cross, Lao Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross and Viet Nam Red Cross**.

The regional health delegate and the zone AHI coordinator attended the regional avian influenza USAID partners' meeting in Bangkok in October 2008. During the meeting, a senior USAID Washington representative presented the H2P grant to the International Federation. The meeting covered USAID bilaterally/regionally managed activities in the following countries: Myanmar, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Thailand, and the South Asia regional office in Delhi. USAID staff from India, Nepal and Bangladesh also attended. The meeting aimed to enhance the coordination between activities managed in the field and USAID Washington-managed activities, particularly the H2P activities of the Federation, CARE, the UN, etc.

Expected result 2: Reduced vulnerability to HIV and its impact

Country support visits and representation

The regional HIV delegate made country visits to **Cambodia, Timor-Leste and Indonesia** to support HIV programmes. The Indonesian Red Cross society was supported in the preparation for the **HIV Global Alliance** annual meeting and also participated in this forum. The regional HIV programme was represented at the International Federation zone health meeting, the Fredskorset Exchange Programme, the 2009 International Harm Reduction Conference planning meeting, and the Regional Forum for AIDS ACCESS Foundation. The regional HIV delegate participated in the **Thai Red Cross** observance of World AIDS Day in Bangkok.

HIV in emergencies

The programme engaged with the interagency standing committee for Asia Pacific (IASC-AP) field testing workshop on the updated guidelines for HIV prevention and response in humanitarian settings. The guidelines focus on a set of minimum required HIV interventions which should be implemented across sectors regardless of the type of the emergency or humanitarian situation.

AIDS 2008 - international AIDS conference in Mexico City

The programme participated in the International AIDS Conference in Mexico City in August 2008. Other participants from the region included **Thai Red Cross and Indonesian Red Cross**. The regional HIV delegate participated in the annual International Federation HIV Global Alliance Forum held prior to the conference. Topics discussed during the Forum were the standard for implementing HIV peer education programme, best practices from Africa and an update of the global HIV situation. The RCRC+ network was established during the conference in connection to the Positive Living forum.

Asian regional task force on HIV/AIDS network (ART)

The 20th annual ART meeting took place in October 2008, followed by a three-day workshop. The event was hosted by the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, and was supported by the Norwegian and Australian national societies. Topics covered included monitoring and evaluation of HIV programmes, and the HIV Global Alliance. One day was devoted to study visits to various organizations involved in HIV work in Hong Kong; one of the Hong Kong branch's blood banks; and the Hong Kong city branch youth department. HIV coordinators/managers from the 13 member national societies participated in addition to representatives from APN+ (Asia Positive Network), RCRC+ (Red Cross Red Crescent positive network), the Norwegian Red Cross and the regional health unit. The regional health unit provided ongoing technical support to the ART management team including the development of the operational plan for 2009.

The ART network was evaluated by an external consultant. The regional HIV delegate participated in the evaluation in **Indonesia, Cambodia and Thailand**. The evaluation will be available end of December 2008.

Expected result 3: Improved access to safe water and sanitation.

The regional water and sanitation delegate made country visits to **Cambodia** and **Lao PDR** to support the water and sanitation programmes. Monitoring visits were carried out together with respective national society water and sanitation teams and relevant partner national societies present in-country.

The regional water and sanitation delegate continued to support the coordination of the **Myanmar** Nargis water and sanitation projects and facilitated the recruitment of water and sanitation delegates. The support included the review of the 2008 – 2011 Nargis draft plan of action.

Consultations were held regarding the pre-positioning of water and sanitation disaster response kits in the Asia zone and the Southeast Asia region. Discussions were held with **Thai Red Cross** on using the society as a hub for storage and deployment of these kits. It was suggested to place the kits in branches adjacent to international borders giving easy access in the event of disaster.

The regional water and sanitation delegate facilitated the planning process together with partner national societies and respective national societies for the implementation of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) trainings in **Viet Nam, Lao PDR** and **Timor-Leste**. The regional water and sanitation delegate attended a gender training session in Bangkok in July 2008.

Expected result 4: Improved community health/community-based first aid (CBFA) services including first aid and health in emergencies delivered to vulnerable communities.

The regional public health officer made country visits to **Cambodia** and **Lao PDR** to support the community health/CBFA and first aid programmes. The regional health unit has technically supported a number of national societies in the development of project proposals such as the prevention and control of avian human influenza and dengue/dengue fever, health baseline survey questionnaires, terms of reference for the evaluation of national society health programmes, monitoring and report writing, etc. Technical support was also given to the International Federation country offices upon request.

The regional public health officer participated in the “public health in emergencies” training organized by the South Asia regional health unit hosted by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society in November 2008.

The regional health unit worked together with the regional disaster management unit on the preparations for and the organization of the “Climate Change and Health” workshop in Bangkok in November 2008. The workshop, funded by **Finnish Red Cross**, was facilitated by health-in-emergency staff from Geneva and Kuala Lumpur, the **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre in the Netherlands**, and a representative from Stockholm Environment Institute in Bangkok. The target groups for this training were national society health managers and disaster management managers. The objective was to identify the meaning of climate change versus normal weather patterns, key issues relevant to national society mandates, and to develop response strategies to the specific issues identified.

The regional health delegate has been involved in the development of the new CBFA in Action materials and contributed with feedback on the draft guides. The final version is expected to be distributed by the end of 2008.

The regional health delegate participated in the Partners for Measles advocacy meeting in Washington in September 2008. The Measles Initiative goal is to reduce global measles mortality with 90 per cent by 2010 compared to 2000; today the reduction is 74 per cent. Measles vaccination campaigns are planned in **Timor-Leste** and **Indonesia** in 2009 and in **Indonesia, Myanmar, Lao PDR**, and **Cambodia** in 2010.

Expected result 5: Increased voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment.

The regional health unit organized the 6th regional workshop on voluntary blood donor recruitment in Southeast Asia in August 2008 in Manila, Philippines. The **Philippine National Red Cross** hosted the workshop that was co-facilitated by the Director for the blood donor recruitment programme, **Singapore Red Cross** and the International Federation senior officer health and care (blood) with support from the director of the national blood centre, Philippine National Red Cross. Eighteen participants representing nine Southeast Asian national societies attended. Besides sharing information, experience and lessons learnt, attention was given to progress made by the national societies in achieving “100 per cent voluntary non-remunerated blood donation” by 2010, the joint International Federation/WHO goal and strategy that was released in June 2007.

Expected result 6: Lao Red Cross community-based first aid and water and sanitation programme - Selected communities in the Sekong, Saravanh and Attapeu districts have increased access to safe water and sanitary facilities, and have adopted healthier behaviours related to prevention and common diseases. Lao Red Cross has capacity to manage and implement community-based health programmes.

The regional water and sanitation delegate spent 25 per cent of his time supporting the **Lao Red Cross** in the implementation of the integrated health and water and sanitation programme. Progress has been made in the water and sanitation components in three provinces in southern Lao PDR since the recruitment of a programme coordinator and field technician. The water and sanitation team was able to visit all the villages after the end of the rainy season that has slowed implementation considerably. Roads were under water due to rains and storms for some time. The rainy season contributed to increased transport costs of materials to target sites. Gravity-fed water systems have been installed in two villages, and wells with hand pumps dug in one village. Preparation for the instalment of gravity-fed water systems in another four villages and the drilling of boreholes in three villages are underway. Transfer of funds to the programme has been delayed due to the slow receipt of information from the field in respect to the clearing of working advances.

The construction of family latrines was planned to start at the end of September which normally is the beginning of the dry season but this has been rescheduled to January 2009.

The regional water and sanitation delegate attended the quarterly water and sanitation meetings with the province and district branch staff and representatives from partner national societies in-country involved in water and sanitation.

Challenges:

There remains the challenge in relation to national societies' capacity to plan, implement and monitor health programmes. Some societies are struggling to live up to the reporting demands from various donors and partner national societies and due to limited capacity, they cannot tap funding from outside of the Movement. Many national societies have moved from a project to a programme approach in health but are still being caught up in project support from various partners. Integration of projects and programmes needs to be strengthened at all levels.

MONITORING OF SOUTHEAST ASIA HEALTH PROGRAMMES ----- SINGAPORE DECLARATION

The leadership of national societies asked the regional health unit to facilitate the compilation of key data related to demonstrate progress of health programmes related to the Singapore Declaration on an annual basis. Please see below the self-reported information from national society health departments.

		Brunei RC	Cambodia RC	Indonesia RC	Lao PDR RC	Malaysia RC	Myanmar RC	Philippine RC	Singapore RC	Thailand RC	Timor-Leste RC	Viet Nam RC	Total
1	Have an updated/valid/current Health Strategy?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes 2005-8	Yes	9
2	Health Strategy and programmes aligned with Global Agenda Goals?		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	7
3	In-country current Collaboration Agreement signed with WHO?		No	No	No	No	No	No		Yes	No	No	1
4	Partner of the Global Alliance for HIV?		Yes	In prog	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	4
5	Member of Asian HIV Network – ART?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	9
6	Mandate in VNRBD or Blood Services in gov/MoH decree or other official doc?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	9
7	Mandate in First Aid described in government/MoH degree?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	only a vision	Yes	No	No	6
8	Member of government national AHI Committee?		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes Sep 07	Yes	7
9	Have a valid/updated AHI Service Continuity Plan?		Yes	In Progress		No	coord DoH	Yes	Yes (2006)	Yes	In progress	Yes	6
10	Operational Alliance(s) related to CBFA/Com-based Health established?		No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	6
11a	Have one or more staff members trained by the Federation in 'Emergency Health' - and who are member(s) of the RDRT?		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	8
11b				Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
12	Support MoH efforts in dengue prevention by mobilizing volunteers?		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes Dec 07	Yes	8
13	Access funds from the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria? Please mention		Yes	No	Yes Blood	Yes HIV	No	Yes Malaria		Yes	Yes HIV Dec 07	Yes HIV	7
14	Participate in Global WATSAN Initiative?		Yes	No	No		No	Yes		Yes	No	No	3
15	Other:		CBM AP				Yes						

UPDATED KEY DATA FROM THE REGIONAL 'HEALTH MAPPING'

In order to be able to advocate on behalf of vulnerable communities and fundraise for member national societies, the International Federation secretariat must document joint progress and key achievements of the national societies' health programmes. At this stage, it is challenging to document effect and impact of health activities, but the regional office should be able to report consistently on a few key figures as described below; relevant data from the 2005 Southeast Asia Health Mapping is used as baseline information. National societies will be asked to report to the regional health unit on below figures on an annual basis (by March every year) using figures from the annual reports.

Date: 28.03.08

	Brunei RC	Cambodia RC	Indonesia RC	Lao PDR RC	Malaysia RC	Myanmar RC	Philippine RC	Singapore RC	Thailand RC	Timor-Leste RC	Viet Nam RC
1	Number of health beneficiaries	500,000	6,577,300	310,489		1,760,720	552,349	277,818	766,903	29,155	49,513
2	Number of volunteers in health	5,000	627,761	16,476		24,039	136,848	3,622	279	1,026	2,490
3	Number of health staff	119	399	43		126	252	59	207	54	777
4	Expenditure in health in USD	2,000,000	3,404,294	1,479,489		1,239,734	826,148	2,463,000		350,724	333,456
5	Health funding source in USD	2,214,959		1,690,393		1,793,734	966,450	2,463,000	3,000,000	461,800	
	Inside RC/RC Movement (Federation and PNS and other NS)	1,093,240	847,649	1,154,683		945,406	366,043		270,000	392,908	
	Outside RC/RC Movement (Gov, UN, NGOs, bilateral govt, private)	1,121,719	771,086	516,710		848,328	190,000		300,000	68,891	
	Government portion			19,000			187,500	1,692,000			
	Own funding (fund raising and cost recovery)		1,784,559				222,907	771,000			

Organizational development

Global agenda goal 3: Increased local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

Purpose: Southeast Asian national societies are better functioning organizations in the institutional areas they have prioritized.

Expected results

1. Priority organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through specific organizational development and capacity building initiatives.
2. Improved sharing of lessons learned and best practices in capacity development across all Movement components.
3. Increased integration of capacity development within health and disaster management programmes.

Highlights of the regional organizational development programme from June to December 2008 include:

- The blossoming of a Red Cross youth programme in Lao Red Cross
- The increasing ability of the organizational development forum to collaborate on regional initiatives
- Re-engagement of the organizational development unit with the cyclone Nargis response in Myanmar

Achievements

Country Specific Support

Finance Development

In **Myanmar**, the Cyclone Nargis relief operation has seen the creation of 'hubs' in the delta region to carry out emergency operations. The regional finance development delegate, visiting in October, worked with the Myanmar national society to create finance regulations to guide the hubs on how to deal with significant flows of money and to improve working advance management. These regulations have been confirmed by the Myanmar Red Cross society (MRCS) executive committee.

It was also recommended that a Myanmar Red Cross 'finance management project cell' be set up to focus on dealing with finance issues related to Cyclone Nargis. This has been agreed by MRCS and a mission in December is planned to follow-up on these issues.

In **Timor-Leste**, computers have been purchased to provide a more reliable foundation to the Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste (CVTL) finance system. There has been a notable improvement in the speed of data processing.

During a mission in September, draft finance regulations were drafted for CVTL. These are now awaiting finalization. A day's budget holder training was also delivered for CVTL project managers. This was very well-received. A follow-up mission is planned in January.

After a lull in activity, **Lao Red Cross** (LRC) has made clear their desire to make progress in improving their financial management activity. The regional finance development delegate has worked with LRC on a plan to centralize the financial management function in the national society. Currently, each department has their own finance staff and there is much duplication of effort. An accounting consultant is being located within Lao PDR, and a proposal is underway to clarify other changes that will be made to the financial management system. A mission is planned for January to ascertain the level of progress and commitment to this process.

The **Viet Nam Red Cross** has shown interest in revising its financial regulations. The regional finance development delegate went on a mission in June to discuss possible ways forward. As a first step, current regulations have been translated. These have been reviewed and a mission is planned for December to determine next steps.

The **Malaysian Red Crescent** has worked with the finance development delegate to draw up a plan to install a new software package for the national society including its branches. Locating funding for this initiative, however, has been an issue.

Volunteer management and youth

The **Lao Red Cross** held its first ever Red Cross Youth camp in June. It was attended by 50 people from five schools as well as 10 teacher sponsors. This camp drew on resource people from the different programme departments across the national society. It was a result of a great amount of energy from the young people involved. It has, therefore, been very important to harness that energy in the following months.

Five Red Cross school clubs have been set up to carry out community service activities. These have ranged from first aid, to blood to cleaning up the school environment. One school has managed to get additional funding for activities from UNICEF.

Fifty-seven Red Cross youth have been trained in first aid. This enabled them to play a leading role in World First Aid Day celebrations in Vientiane by giving first aid demonstrations. Red Cross youth numbers have now swelled to over 300.

The **Danish Red Cross** has become a strong partner in this work. After providing short-term funding for some of the activities after the camp, they are now providing longer-term commitments, particularly as plans develop to focus attention on Red Cross youth development in the provincial branches.

The **Thai Red Cross** held a major meeting involving all provincial branch presidents to discuss its new 'volunteer handbook'. This will help establish a new common approach to volunteer management. Previously, all bureaux had their own approach to volunteering. A volunteer database is expected to be finished at the end of the year.

The regional organizational development unit also participated in international youth camps in Viet Nam and Thailand.

Human resource development

In June, a meeting involving **Cambodia Red Cross** leaders, the regional organizational development unit and a consultant finalized the draft Cambodia Red Cross human resource strategy. A number of Cambodia Red Cross departments have given their feedback. The **German Red Cross** has committed to fund further human resource work if the strategy is approved. Discussions are ongoing.

In **Myanmar**, after discussions with the MRCS and the country office, it was agreed that a human resources delegate will be recruited. Fifty per cent of their time will be committed to human resource development of the Myanmar Red Cross.

In **Timor-Leste**, the regional organizational development unit has given advice on appraisal systems. A simple human resource database has been discussed with them and a demo disc was delivered. In Timor-Leste, it is vital that such systems are easy to use without requiring much training.

In **Thailand**, a project has begun which aims at improving knowledge of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement throughout the Thai Red Cross (which has a nationwide staff of 8,000 people). The regional organizational development unit working with the **ICRC** trained 16 'master trainer disseminators' in October. They carried out their first training sessions with Thai Red Cross staff in November. It is planned that in 2009, 800 Thai Red Cross staff will be trained on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Projects with the Thai Red Cross which began last year continue to progress. These include the training modules for middle management. They have completed their third round of training. The performance management software is now set and they are getting feedback for users.

Governance

The regional organizational development delegate met with **Viet Nam Red Cross** to discuss the international conference resolutions concerning 'auxiliary status.' The board was very interested to hear about the issues arising in national societies around the world in their relationships with governments.

Arising out of a request from the 2007 Southeast Asia Red Cross leaders meeting, two different approaches to board development have been articulated. The **Philippine National Red Cross** has documented its approach to the development of governance training and how this has been rolled out with chapter boards. The **Singapore Red Cross** has shared its experience of using a local training provider for governing board members. These experiences were discussed at the 2008 Southeast Asia leaders meeting to inspire other national societies to consider how their boards could be strengthened.

Information sharing

There were two important 'network' meetings during this reporting period. The Southeast Asian Youth directors met in October in **Viet Nam**. This meeting began with the results of the 'regional youth challenge' issued at the previous youth directors' meeting held in **Malaysia** in 2007. The challenge was for young people to produce short videos highlighting youth work under the heading 'Red Cross Youth: action for humanity'.

The results of the challenge demonstrated a great deal of talent among Red Cross youth in the region. These videos are now available on [Youtube](#). (For further details, please contact the regional organizational development unit). The youth directors enthusiastically agreed to repeat this 'youth challenge' for 2009. The meeting also shared plans for youth exchanges and camps for 2009, as well as sharing other highlights of 2008. They also prepared some input for the SEA Leaders meeting, held in late November, challenging the leaders to consider ways of increasing youth involvement in governance and management, in line with the **Singapore Declaration 2006**.

The second 'network' meeting was of five organizational development (OD) reference people from national societies who were selected in the **OD forum** earlier in the year. This group has been working on different issues raised by the previous year's Southeast Asian Leaders meeting including how to more effectively promote the sharing of information throughout the region, the future of the OD forum, and how to 'refresh' national society governance. The work done by this group resulted in a series of recommendations to the leaders. These recommendations were then endorsed at the leaders' meeting. As a result, 2009 will see new initiatives to facilitate the exchange of experience between national societies.

The zone organizational development team is following the progress of Southeast Asia in this area and is likely to replicate the initiatives that are proposed.

Three case studies have been completed in this reporting period. These have featured volunteering in HIV programmes, a branch's 'cow bank' and an excellent example of branch development that has occurred with minimal external support. A fourth case study is in production looking at volunteering in community-based health programmes and will draw on information from **Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Cambodia** and **Lao PDR**.

The branch development game has been usefully employed in **Malaysia, Timor-Leste** and **Lao PDR** during this reporting period. A mission to the **Philippines** was postponed due to the closure of Bangkok airport.

Malaysia has taken the training they received in the previous reporting period and have used the game to encourage branches around the country to take a fresh look at their work.

In Timor-Leste, six people have been trained to facilitate sessions with the branch development game. The process involved 25 participants from the national society.

In **Lao PDR**, the **French Red Cross** received a demonstration of the branch development game and was enthusiastic about using it. In **Indonesia**, the game was demonstrated, using Federation staff so they could get a feel for whether it would be useful there.

Up to 280 games have been distributed in the region. Recipients include Southeast Asian national societies but also European national societies active in the region.

Finally, the organizational development unit has been taking a lead on updating the Asia Pacific organizational development CD-ROM. This has involved improving the structure of the CD, and compiling feedback for a range of national society experts on the material in the CD-ROM.

Integration with disaster management and health programmes

The case studies on volunteering in HIV and the preparatory work on the case study in community-based health are the main area of cooperation with the health unit during this period. However, close cooperation in **Lao PDR** between youth and the health unit is worthy of note. This has been important to ensure that the youth programme fits in well with other national society activities.

In disaster management, a short memo was created following the early weeks of Cyclone Nargis to clarify some of the "organizational development in emergencies" challenges that needed to be faced. In September, the regional organizational development delegate visited **Myanmar** to check on progress and to begin a deliberate process to ensure a long-term perspective is being taken in the way the operation is developing. This will be followed up by a mission in December to begin articulating how the MRCS wants to look after three years.

Challenges

The **Cyclone Nargis** operation in Myanmar took up a great deal of energy in the middle of the year. This resulted in other OD activities receiving less attention than they normally would have received. Ironically, later in the year, with the ongoing turnover of staff and the amount of attention focused on the country, re-establishing working relationships with Myanmar was not straight-forward. Despite these challenges, the OD unit is optimistic of being able to add value to longer-term dimensions of the operation there.

Most of this reporting period took place without heads of the regional health or disaster management units. This has slowed the process of integrating work programmes between departments. It should be noted that both appointments have now been made. The regional team in Bangkok is looking forward to reinforcing initiatives to integrate their work in 2009.

The regional OD unit still depends on three main sources for funding: **Swedish Red Cross**, **New Zealand Red Cross** and **Japanese Red Cross**. Partnerships with these three national societies are vital for the functioning of the unit. The above achievements would not have been possible without this long-term and loyal support from these three partners.

A stronger relationship with the **Danish Red Cross** has developed, particularly in **Lao PDR**. In **Cambodia**, the human resource work of the OD unit is being followed closely by the **German Red Cross** which is interested in funding further work. This is demonstrating a trend from some partners of wanting to fund OD work bilaterally while maintaining close technical cooperation with the OD unit.

The end of November and the beginning of December have proved particularly challenging for the OD unit in light of political protests in Bangkok which shut down the international airport. This meant that missions to Malaysia and the Philippines had to be postponed.

The regional OD unit continues to work well as a team. But with the increased travel programmes of each member of the team, actually meeting together has been more of a challenge in 2008. As the end of 2008 nears, reflection on how team members should support each other, and share their individual learning and experiences would be valuable.

Principles and values

Global agenda goal 4: Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

The programme gained momentum with the recruitment of a regional communications delegate in mid-July. The main focus has been to provide continued information support in connection with the Cyclone Nargis operation.

Activities have included establishment of contact to main international media agencies in Bangkok, response to national society requests, production of regular facts and figures for media departments, and the organizing of two media visits to Myanmar for donor national society communications staff, one trip to Labutta in September and one to Bogale in October. These trips resulted in numerous articles and video-footage used for feedback and fundraising. Additionally, these two trips served to produce a “six-month-commemoration” package with press release, photos, video footage, questions and answers, statistics and key messages for national societies worldwide, many of whom have taken an active interest and made a significant contribution to the work of the Myanmar national society and the International Federation in the wake of the cyclone. The head of country office in Myanmar was in Bangkok for the six-month commemoration of Nargis in November, and held interviews with many high profile media representatives.

The material provided was appreciated and used by many national societies and many media interviews were conducted. However, an opportunity was missed to deliver and promote a strong advocacy message. The anniversaries of Nargis and the China earthquake provided an opportunity to push a strong humanitarian message – for instance, the importance of the principles and message of IDRL – but this did not happen.

The lesson learnt is that such “commemorations” and anniversaries are good occasions for advocacy whereby the Federation and its national societies can speak powerfully on behalf of vulnerable people in a purposeful way. The regional team is committed to communicating with the media with substance, i.e. well-prepared opinion pieces for syndication to different media, to ensure more visibility as well as clearly communicate the action that will take place behind the words on major humanitarian issues.

The communication initiatives in relation to Cyclone Nargis led to closer cooperation with the communications department of MRCS. The department has been instrumental in assisting with the two

media visits and has provided additional photos and video footage to be used by the International Federation.

A documentary about the relief operation has been produced with financial but very little editorial support from the International Federation. The closer cooperation led to a joint plan of action up to the one-year anniversary in May 2009 as well as serious talks about a communications capacity building programme.

Contact has also been made with communication staff of a number of other national societies; specific follow-up and initiatives will follow in 2009.

The regional communications delegate has also been involved in a number of other projects, i.e. preparing and designing exhibitions, providing support to and training of fellow delegates and staff in use of video cameras and video production, and producing compilation videos (i.e. on disaster risk reduction), calendars and planners.

Guidelines for taking good photos, use of video cameras and writing stories have been compiled and distributed among delegates as well as some donor national society staff based in Bangkok; in addition, Powerpoint presentations for RDRT training and similar courses have been prepared.

Media advisories and press releases have been produced in connection with smaller natural disasters in the region, and national societies have been encouraged and assisted to provide information for an “every time disaster response” document, which is a zone initiative.

Most activities have been carried out in close cooperation with the zone communication manager. This working relation is good. This cooperation has additionally led to discussions about a more strategic and proactive approach to communication in the zone and the regions, in terms of emergency response communication and general promotion as well as a serious programme for communication capacity building in close cooperation with organizational development. This will use regional, zone and global capacities.

A zone communication forum in Kuala Lumpur in November provided valuable ideas and planning in 2009 should produce a tangible plan in this regard.

Working in partnership

The profile and presence of the International Federation has strengthened. The December ministerial conference on disaster risk reduction in Kuala Lumpur is one such forum that has seen a compelling presence and message from the national societies of the region. It is on the big issues of disaster risk reduction (including climate change), pandemic preparedness, HIV/AIDS that better partnership within and without the Movement is being witnessed. It is not all smooth sailing but overall, the International Federation in the region has contributed to higher profile and engagement of national societies on the big humanitarian challenges. Migration – of the Movement statutory conference decisions in November 2007 – is the one that still requires more reflection in terms of appropriate action. This was illustrated by the discussion at the Southeast Asia leaders meeting in Kuala Lumpur in November 2008.

Four partner national societies remain integrated with the International Federation at the regional office in Bangkok. One more national society is based in Phuket and focused on the tsunami recovery programme. The scale of operation of these partners, along with the Global Road Safety-hosted programme, increased dramatically in 2008.

The most critical partnerships are those of the region’s national societies with partner national societies and their regional secretariat. The secretariat country offices and Bangkok team base their relationships with national societies on two approaches:

- first, a ‘step forward’ in terms of more targeted support (i.e. provision of appropriate membership services) to the national society as well as scaling-up of humanitarian support; and
- second, a ‘step back’ in terms of creating the space and necessary backup for national societies to rightfully assume a leading role within their borders as well as their contribution regional and internationally as Federation members.

Cooperation with ICRC is excellent. Support to national societies in terms of first steps in adoption of the restoring family links (RFL) strategy is one consistent meeting point for the team’s efforts. More explicit

cooperation is emerging particularly in terms of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. In each country, the International Movement communicates more often than not with one voice. This did not always happen before and contributes to more effective support to national societies as well as less confusion (and burden) for them.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Under the International Federation’s *new operating model*, the three main roles/functions of the Bangkok team are: leadership and the provision of core membership services to the region’s 11 national societies, facilitation and support of operational alliances, and the direction and coordination of disaster response.²

The Southeast Asia secretariat team remains faithful to the concept and decision to support the implementation of the Federation of the Future. However, it became increasingly clear during 2008 that the most effective way to progress within this strategy was through clearer individual and team accountability to realistic and defined goals. Such an approach – for example, clear progress in terms of finance development in Lao Red Cross and Malaysian Red Crescent; a reinvigorated ART network; a regional disaster management committee forum that sets and follows through on appropriate agendas in disaster management in Southeast Asia – provides the building blocks for progress at a more strategic level. This more accountable and tangible approach to supporting national societies at the country level (as well as enabling the support of partners) will remain the *modus operandi* of the regional team in terms of contributing to longer-term impact.

Looking ahead

The secretaries-general and leadership meeting hosted by Malaysia Red Crescent in November 2008 provided a clear ‘roadmap’ of how the national societies themselves will work together as well as the support needed from the Southeast Asian secretariat team (i.e. the regional office in Bangkok and country office teams) for 2009. The meeting was notable for the way the national society managers and leaders took strong ownership of their discussions and the decisions and messages that emerged. The principal session of the meeting was closed to the secretariat as national societies worked together to agree on their priorities for the coming year. This was the clearest indication of a renewed vigour in the peer-to-peer network of the region’s 11 national societies.

The regional office will maintain its technical support to country offices and national societies based on [plans for 2009-2010](#). In addition, the regional office will provide heightened support and representation on behalf of Lao Red Cross, Viet Nam Red Cross and CVTL in Timor-Leste. The regional programme coordinator will provide remote representation in terms of Lao Red Cross, as agreed with the national society. This pilot initiative will be reviewed late 2009. Decisions in terms of support to Viet Nam will be made at a meeting with VNRC and partners in Hanoi on 16 December. In terms of CVTL, it is hoped that a suitable head of country office can be in place in the first quarter of 2009 in support of the national society which is still emerging.

In addition, the regional office has identified an area for improvement in the way the Red Cross Red Crescent communicates in Southeast Asia; in short the regional office will seek to support a more proactive and strategic approach to communication that will enable all Red Cross Red Crescent partners (host national society, partner national society and secretariat) to work more effectively than they have done in 2008. This is a major undertaking but there is clearly room for improvement, if not transformation, over the course of 2009.

How we work	
The International Federation’s activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad	Global Agenda Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

² The 10 core membership services are to provide International Federation governance support; support global and regional planning, monitoring and evaluation; coordinate and support capacity building and provide technical assistance in the four core areas of Strategy 2010; provide organizational development support to national societies; ensure direction and coordination in disaster response; ensure representation, and facilitate internal and external communications and global advocacy; support global resource mobilization; establish and nurture global and regional partnerships; facilitate networking and knowledge sharing; and enable relationship management.

<p>goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - South East Asia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,082,960	817,766	678,820	333,687	635,829	3,549,062
B. Opening Balance	406,879	523,666	224,525	47,272	164,283	1,366,624
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (from Asian Development Bank)</i>		14,992				14,992
<i>Australian Government</i>	97,735					97,735
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	3,917					3,917
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	283,016	107,866				390,882
<i>British Red Cross</i>	0					0
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	0					0
<i>Capacity Building Fund</i>			-32,857			-32,857
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		32,000	0			32,000
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>			39,100			39,100
<i>German Red Cross</i>		0			0	0
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	60,000	78,000	28,000	10,000	24,000	200,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	9,044					9,044
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		11,320	43,880		0	55,200
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	0	9,733				9,733
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	0	87,599				87,599
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	38,652		44,447	6,857	10,257	100,213
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	99,872		177,788	27,333	41,028	346,021
C1. Cash contributions	592,237	341,510	300,358	44,190	75,285	1,353,580
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
<i>Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (from Asian Development Bank)</i>		47,469				47,469
<i>Australian Government</i>	-91,045					-91,045
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	47,575	-44,600				2,975
<i>ECHO</i>	538,740					538,740
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		-175,600			53,600	-122,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	495,270	-172,731			53,600	376,139
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	12,070	106,000				118,070
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		37,200				37,200
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		15,987	62,000			77,987
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	3,720					3,720
C4. Inkind Personnel	15,790	159,187	62,000			236,977
Other Income						
<i>Services</i>					258,707	258,707
C5. Other Income					258,707	258,707
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	1,103,297	327,967	362,358	44,190	387,592	2,225,403
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,510,176	851,632	586,883	91,462	551,874	3,592,027
Appeal Coverage	139%	104%	86%	27%	87%	101%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - South East Asia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	406,879	523,666	224,525	47,272	164,283	1,366,624
C. Income	1,103,297	327,967	362,358	44,190	387,592	2,225,403
E. Expenditure	-429,829	-527,421	-377,073	-22,523	-283,884	-1,640,730
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,080,348	324,212	209,810	68,939	267,990	1,951,298

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,082,960	817,766	678,820	333,687	635,829	3,549,062	
Supplies								
Water & Sanitation			18,208				18,208	-18,208
Total Supplies			18,208				18,208	-18,208
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles			3,522				3,522	-3,522
Computers & Telecom	11,833	1,434	5,314	1,983		1,213	9,944	1,889
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	11,833	1,434	8,836	1,983		1,213	13,466	-1,633
Transport & Storage								
Storage		120	883	313	120		1,436	-1,436
Transport & Vehicle Costs		9,237	6,150	2,580			17,966	-17,966
Total Transport & Storage		9,357	7,033	2,893	120		19,403	-19,403
Personnel								
International Staff	1,321,650	77,060	255,098	226,475	11,943	377	570,953	750,697
Regionally Deployed Staff	167,200	82,423	65	457			82,945	84,255
National Staff	228,020	19,725	22,500	25,212	2,326	1,451	71,215	156,805
National Society Staff	34,500	8,853	12,160	4,525	-80		25,458	9,042
Consultants	65,132	3,749	330	12,784			16,863	48,269
Total Personnel	1,816,502	191,810	290,153	269,454	14,189	1,828	767,435	1,049,067
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	687,822	74,312	82,113	28,989	2,527	10,406	198,347	489,475
Total Workshops & Training	687,822	74,312	82,113	28,989	2,527	10,406	198,347	489,475
General Expenditure								
Travel	232,389	47,104	67,504	44,062	1,299	2,813	162,783	69,606
Information & Public Relation	29,800	1,770	627	1,126	328	664	4,515	25,285
Office Costs	456,977	7,674	7,134	5,357	678	81,720	102,562	354,415
Communications	6,250	6,869	5,830	6,145	1,861	1,335	22,041	-15,791
Professional Fees	76,800	185	208	375	6	2,606	3,380	73,420
Financial Charges		915	783	760	46	123	2,627	-2,627
Other General Expenses		50,708		291	4	162,617	213,620	-213,620
Total General Expenditure	802,216	115,225	82,087	58,117	4,222	251,877	511,528	290,688
Programme Support								
Program Support	230,689	27,323	24,424	21,001	1,465	18,560	92,772	137,917
Total Programme Support	230,689	27,323	24,424	21,001	1,465	18,560	92,772	137,917
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		10,367	14,567	-5,364			19,571	-19,571
Total Operational Provisions		10,367	14,567	-5,364			19,571	-19,571
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,549,062	429,829	527,421	377,073	22,523	283,884	1,640,730	1,908,332
VARIANCE (C - D)		653,132	290,345	301,747	311,164	351,945	1,908,332	