

# Plan 2010-2011



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Southeast Asia

### Executive summary

In the context of the Asia Pacific Zone, its demographic, socio-economic and environmental trends, and the Federation's strategic priorities, the Southeast Asia regional secretariat team continues to support the 11 national societies in Southeast Asia. The countries of the region remain vulnerable to health and disaster related risks. Disasters which annually affect the region include cyclones, typhoons, floods and earthquakes. In May 2008, Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar, causing an estimated 136,000 deaths and 2.6 million people were affected.

The goals, means of delivery and strategic framework of this Southeast Asia regional plan fit within the International Federation's wider Asia Pacific zone strategic priorities, which are guided by the International Federation's newly adopted Strategy 2020. The priorities in the coming two years are to:

- Build safer and more resilient communities through services to member national societies that increase the reach and impact of their programmes;
- Strengthen Red Cross Red Crescent mechanisms and networks that build mutual capacity, improve knowledge sharing, and increase leverage of collective voice;
- Influence changes in humanitarian policies and practices through improved access to and cooperation with governments and key institutions;
- Diversify financial and human resources for the benefit of programmes at the national level through a collective Red Cross Red Crescent approach;
- Lead and coordinate zonal, regional and country planning, performance and accountability mechanisms to increase Red Cross Red Crescent effectiveness and efficiency.



Indonesian Red Cross (or Palang Merah Indonesia) volunteers providing medical assistance after the earthquake.  
Photo credit: Katherine Mueller/Canadian Red Cross

The overall purpose of this 2010-2011 plan, is to coordinate and support International Federation (i.e. secretariat and partner national societies) efforts to assist the eleven national societies in Southeast Asia in scaling up their work in line with the International Federation's four Global Agenda goals.

The Southeast Asia team based in Bangkok

- Strategically and technically supports and guides country office teams (**Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand, and Viet Nam**);
- Provides technical support to national societies with no secretariat country presence (**Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Singapore**);
- Strengthens institutional memory and the sharing of good practice and lessons learnt;
- Coordinates Red Cross Red Crescent Movement work in the region within the Federation mandate, including strengthening relations with partner national societies.

The offices in Indonesia and Myanmar both resumed reporting back to Bangkok in 2009 after previous switches in reporting lines because of the tsunami and Cyclone Nargis disasters respectively. This brings several opportunities (including lesson sharing of how Indonesian Red Cross and Myanmar Red Cross can emerge from these mega-disasters stronger) as well as challenges (including planning effective exit strategies from disaster programming).

The regional team has invested considerable time and effort to improve Red Cross Red Crescent Movement communication in Southeast Asia. Several Movement coordination meetings took place in 2009, and these forums increased communication, confidence, clarity and coherence of Movement efforts within the region.

The total budget for 2010 is CHF 3,075,706 (USD 2.98 million or EUR 2.02 million) and is CHF 3,155,064 (USD 3.05 million or EUR 2.07 million) for 2011.

[Click to go directly to the attached budget summary of the plan](#)

## Regional context

Southeast Asia is a difficult region to characterize collectively. Sub-regional links are at times strong – i.e. between Thailand and Lao PDR – but often neighbouring countries are markedly different economically, socially and politically. One constant, though, is the region's vulnerability to disaster, particularly its maritime countries, notably, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Viet Nam. Other common themes – and issues relevant to the Red Cross Red Crescent – are: significant flows of migration (both legal and illegal) and (related) rapid urbanization that is one of many impacts on families and communities; community adaptation to the effects of climate change; and vulnerability to established and emerging health threats (dengue in terms of the former and H1N1 influenza in terms of the latter).

Overall Southeast Asia has a reputation for relative stability for a region in transition. However, the ongoing political crisis, and armed insurgencies in Thailand (in the southern provinces) as well as Philippines, and the continued discord within Myanmar point to major present challenges. One brighter spot is the significantly improved security situation and major resettlement of displaced populations in Timor-Leste. Its larger neighbour, Indonesia, also staged a relatively peaceful and vibrant election across its thousands of islands.

The region's national societies are also varied. There is a sense of regional identity and several established networks within technical areas as well as among the respective leaderships. Several of the national societies have expressed interest in exploring more how to utilize better their privileged lead auxiliary roles in the humanitarian field with their respective governments.

## Regional priorities and current work with partners

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, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Swedish Red Cross/government, capacity building fund (CBF), and disaster relief emergency fund (DREF). There is enhanced coordination with the ICRC regional delegation in Bangkok and with cooperation delegates at country level to achieve a more harmonised Movement approach to supporting national society development. Outside of the Movement, UN OCHA (through the Inter Agency Standing Committee), UNESCAP, WHO and several UN agencies are important partners in addition to non-governmental organizations, such as CARE and Oxfam.

Four partner national societies present in Thailand – the American, Danish, Finnish, and French Red Cross societies – attend biweekly information sharing meetings as well as quarterly forums that involve all Movement partners active in Southeast Asia (including those who do not have a permanent presence in the region). For those partners based in Bangkok, formal integration agreements are in place. These agreements are expanding towards promoting more effective coherence of programme support to national societies in the region. The Global Road Safety Partnership is also hosted at the regional office in Bangkok.

The Southeast Asia regional team continues to represent the International Federation at several forums involving the UN (OCHA, IASC, e.g. coordination for Cyclone Nargis, UN Reform, UNDP, ESCAP), governments and regional organizations, Geneva-sponsored initiatives (such as Global Alliance on HIV/AIDS), regional national society discussions, and others.

Opportunities for bringing more confidence, clarity and coherence to Movement work in Southeast Asia are clear and there is a growing critical mass to improve approaches, although there is still some way to go. Other challenges include: encouraging partner national societies to be active in coordination themselves; and, adjusting International Federation approaches and attitudes to 2010-2011 realities of supporting this region, i.e. working with the growing international capacity of some Southeast Asian national societies.

## Secretariat-supported programmes in 2010-2011

### Disaster management

#### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose: Reduced deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</b>
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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.
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The disaster management programme budget is CHF 860,214 for 2010 and CHF 938,824 for 2011. This scale-up is primarily based on reinforcing a stronger approach to supporting disaster risk reduction, underpinned by a more innovative use of human resources in the regional office, i.e. including interns from prestigious universities.

The regional disaster management unit will facilitate the ongoing process of aligning the national societies' approach to disaster management in the region. In order to ensure a coherent realization for this, the national society auxiliary status and relationships with their respective governments and national disaster management offices will be strengthened. The programme will ensure that relevant national policies and plans are put in place and continue to support the introduction of a programmatic planning approach.

<b>Programme component 1: Disaster management planning</b>
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<b>Outcome 1:</b> The existing institutional mechanisms for efficient delivery of disaster management assistance are strengthened in all Southeast Asian national societies.
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support national societies to develop and update disaster management related policies, strategic plans and multi-hazard contingency plans.</li><li>• Regional disaster management committee (RDMC) regional response plan/contingency plan is in place.</li><li>• Introduce and support national societies with programmatic approaches.</li><li>• Support for the defining of the national society's role in disaster management as auxiliary to their government.</li><li>• Provide in-country and long distance technical support to national societies related to strategy development, programme formulation, planning and appeal process, monitoring and evaluation</li><li>• Contribute to an enhanced understanding of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in close collaboration with the health unit.</li><li>• Promote collaboration with the health unit on programmatic outcomes.</li></ul> |
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The second component aims at strengthening the national societies' organizational preparedness to respond to disasters. It focuses both on physical infrastructure in the form of warehouse pre-positioning and stock keeping as well as to enhance the capabilities of national society staff and volunteers. To achieve the latter, national and regional disaster response teams (NDRT, RDRT) will be trained and equipped, and more specialized training courses will be provided for national staff and volunteers as well as RDRT members in various areas (water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; health in emergencies; shelter; logistics; IT and telecoms; specific needs assessment capacities etc.). 2008 saw the commencement of this effort, but it will take some time to build up and maintain an adequate roster. This will broaden the overall capacities of the national societies as well as equip them with well-prepared response personnel with expertise knowledge in the various fields mentioned.

Despite the progress in capacity building within the region, needs remain: one is to develop specialized skills (i.e. logistics, water and sanitation, health in emergencies, relief and recovery) of national and regional disaster response teams; another is to stimulate approaches of relief to recovery. This includes taking on a more holistic approach towards providing assistance, and puts more emphasis on improving needs assessments and opening up to considering a greater repertoire of tools such as provision of cash assistance and agreements with local suppliers and businesses to provide culturally and gender-appropriate relief items. Further, national societies have indicated a strong interest in developing their tracing capacity through joint activities with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) under the restoring family links (RFL) programme.

<b>Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Southeast Asian national society emergency response capacity is improved through strengthened national and regional disaster response mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National disaster response team/local response team capacity is enhanced through training and provision of equipment.</li> <li>• Nationally pre-positioned warehouses and logistics functions are in place.</li> <li>• Specialized training/workshops for RDRT are carried out in the areas of restoring family links (RFL), relief to recovery, logistics, water and sanitation, health in emergencies, shelter etc.</li> <li>• Components are adopted in emergency response strategies related to organizational development and volunteering in emergencies as an approach to pre-empt national society structural outcomes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> National society staff and volunteer disaster management skills and knowledge are strengthened through specialized capacity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessment and community development skills among Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are enhanced through regional and national training, workshops and on-the-job exercises.</li> <li>• Further promotion and dissemination of SPHERE standards to national societies and secure adoption of the standards into response.</li> <li>• National societies are able to update regularly and timely disaster-related information on the Federation website disaster management information system (DMIS).</li> <li>• Further development and encouragement of national societies in using volunteer management policies and tools in their programming.</li> <li>• Enhance understanding on climate change adaptation through close collaboration with the health departments.</li> <li>• Secure close collaboration with organizational development to ensure a planned and strategic approach.</li> </ul>

Within the region, national societies are looking for ways to effectively build the resilience of communities vulnerable to disasters through community-based disaster preparedness programmes. In many countries, a considerable number of these programmes are supported by partner national societies and linked with national forums and local organizations. Much has been achieved but national societies need to further align existing risk reduction initiatives so that the overall risk of vulnerable communities is reduced. The regional disaster management unit will support the development of a disaster risk reduction framework. This will guide national societies to: consolidate existing risk reduction activities; incorporate lessons learnt; and exchange between programmes nationally, regionally and globally. The proposed disaster risk reduction framework will be guided by Federation commitments made at the Global Platform for disaster risk reduction, the global disaster risk reduction alliance, the Hyogo Framework for Action and will, in various respects, contribute to the Millennium Development Goals including poverty reduction.

To facilitate the process of a coherent disaster risk reduction (DRR) approach, regionally adapted guidance materials and tools have been developed and translated into various regional languages. These tools are part of the foundation to a community-centred and -driven approach to enhance the national societies' capacities to define and analyse the needs of communities as identified by the communities. This will greatly contribute to the appropriate problem formulation and implementation of programming. The utilization of this tool will be done through on-the-job sessions in order to allow for applying lessons learned and best practices generated from other cases. A new round of *preparedness for climate change* programmes and climate change adaptation measures will be developed with at least two national societies. These will receive technical and financial support from the regional disaster management unit (RDMU) in collaboration with the Climate Change Centre.

Completion of Phase III of the well-prepared national society (WPNS) analysis will be conducted. Coupled with facilitated strategic planning around response planning and contingency planning, this will form a solid orientation of respective national society preparedness to respond to disasters, and thus, be able to mitigate the effects of them. To further this aim, integrated seminars on various topics such as disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, etc. will be conducted at respective national societies together with health and organizational development to maximize understanding for disaster drivers, and thereby as an organization, be better prepared to meet with evolving demands in communities.

<b>Programme component 3: Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Capacity of all Southeast Asian national societies is strengthened to support hazard-prone communities in reducing the impact of disasters through increased awareness and preparedness measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to promote vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) as a major planning tool for community-based activities.</li> </ul>

- Disseminate the disaster risk reduction (DRR) framework to national societies for better programming and integration of activities for synergetic results, including training methodology, school curriculum, materials and tools promoting an integrated approach to risk reduction.
- Continue supporting national societies in advocacy, awareness and dissemination to other stakeholders and vulnerable communities on DRR approaches towards resilient communities.
- Organize inter-agency workshops/meetings and a conference for sharing of lessons learned and good practices regarding DRR programmes in Southeast Asia; the latter on a global level.
- Enhance, and use the developed guidelines, procedures and tools to assist national societies working with communities in areas that promote the development of community-based early warning systems founded on national society and external partner experiences.
- Continue to provide technical and financial support for national societies to integrate the notion of climate change and adaptation actions into their existing programmes
- In close collaboration with the health programming, ensure understanding for community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and contribute to its implementation as a way of promoting safer communities. Also, further the development of climate change adaptation and its implications on the physical surroundings as well as impact on human health.
- Promote integrated programming using community-driven approaches to secure ownership and stability to produce safer communities. This will include close collaboration with the health departments and seeking close collaboration with organizational development to strengthen structures to perform effective programming.

Apart from on-going technical assistance and experiences drawn from different operations during the tsunami of 2004, typhoons and floods in Philippines and Viet Nam, and the past year's Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, attention will also be given to how Southeast Asian national societies can support and be supported within the Federation's roles as the convener of the global cluster for emergency shelter in natural disasters. Shelter activities have been part of national society emergency response operations for many years. The provision of appropriate technical options and implementation of effective shelter options during emergency operations are needed.

#### **Programme component 4: Disaster response**

**Outcome 1:** Impact of major hazards (cyclones; flash floods; earthquakes; droughts) across Southeast Asia is reduced through timely emergency response and recovery measures.

- Provide technical and timely support to national societies in disasters.
- Support national societies in delivering better services to affected communities in the restoration of their livelihoods through recovery and rehabilitation activities.

The regional disaster management programme will continue to support national societies in their various relationships with donors and organizations such as ECHO, DiPECHO, IASC, UN OCHA, and ISDR. This will ensure that the region and national societies have strong links with other actors in disaster risk reduction and response.

#### **Programme component 5: National society programming**

**Outcome 1:** Lao Red Cross is further developed to more effectively support vulnerable communities in building resilience to disaster risk.

- Multi-hazard contingency plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) at national, regional and local levels
- Disaster management policies, plans and memorandum of understanding are in place
- Capacity building at all levels including training, field visits, and study visits.
- Volunteer establishment and training
- Warehouse renovation and management
- Mitigation measures

Lao Red Cross' community-based disaster preparedness programme forms a part of the collaboration between the International Federation and Lao Red Cross (LRC) and will be implemented by LRC in full coordination with other components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian actors working in the field of disaster management in Lao PDR. LRC has considered disaster management a priority since 2000 when it was later incorporated into the LRC Strategy 2006-2010.

The main focus of the programme is to raise public awareness on issues pertinent to disaster management. Furthermore, to develop organizational capacity within the LRC to effectively and efficiently implement future programmes in disaster management. The overall development objective of the programme is to reduce the

impact of disasters on the most vulnerable people affected by disasters in Lao PDR by reducing vulnerabilities through community preparedness and response. The immediate objective is knowledge and awareness on disaster preparedness and response is increased among the targeted communities, local authorities and LRC staff through grass root workshops and awareness-raising campaigns. The flood operations of late 2008 showed that while there is continued support in securing the functioning of developed response systems, there is also much to build on in LRC in partnership with other organizations. A lessons-learned exercise following the flood operation will further enhance LRC's capacity to perform in the future. Strong engagement on community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programming coupled with the enthusiastic utilization of the developed VCA manual will further enhance the improved results which are at their early stages of improving.

Similarly, lessons will be drawn from the flood response operations of Viet Nam Red Cross and incorporated into stronger and better coordinated response capacities.

<b>Programme component 6: Coordination and cooperation</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Cooperation between and the establishment of best practices through knowledge sharing and exchange within Southeast Asian national societies on their disaster management programme are promoted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly update the disaster management booklet and best practices from all national societies.</li> <li>• On-the-job training (exchange programme) from national society to national society, and national society to the regional disaster management unit (RDMU).</li> <li>• Identify key data related to the regional disaster management mapping to be updated by all national societies on a regular basis as part of the regional monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E)</li> <li>• Regional disaster management committee (RDMC) annual and sub-committee meetings held 2010 and 2011</li> <li>• National society and RDMU staff attend and organize global and regional workshops, meetings, and conferences.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> The Southeast Asian national societies and their collective disaster management programmes are supported through the effective coordination and cooperation with internal and external groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to strengthen relationships and support national societies in their dialogue with donors and organizations (i.e. ECHO, DiPECHO, IASC, UN OCHA, ISDR etc).</li> </ul>

### **b) Profile of target beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries of the disaster management programme are principally disaster management staff members and volunteers in the national societies and country offices in the region. An estimated 5,000 staff and volunteers from 11 national societies, partner national societies and International Federation staff in Southeast Asia will improve their operational and implementation capacity, while approximately 340 people will benefit from lessons learned, best practices workshops and strategic training on relief to recovery, needs assessment, and contingency planning.

### **c) Potential risks and challenges**

- Major disasters such as the Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar may cause a shift in focus of available resources at any time
- National society disaster management staff turnover
- Inadequate funding to fulfil the above expected outcomes.
- National society capacity may not always be sufficient to ensure successful implementation.

## Health and care

### **a) The purpose and components of the programme**

**Programme purpose: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from disease and public health emergencies**

The regional health unit (RHU) works within the regional context, with Strategy 2020 and the International Federation Global Health and Care Strategy serving as reference points for national societies and partners in the region.

The regional health and care programme budget is CHF 874,866 for 2010 and CHF 957,219 for 2011.

### **Programme component 1: Coordination and cooperation**

**Outcome:** Strengthened and improved cooperation, coordination and support mechanisms within national societies and the International Federation

**Key activities:**

- Conduct annual regional health team meetings
- Global, zone and regional information sharing
- National societies and RHU participate in global and regional networks, capacity building opportunities and other events
- Collaboration/partnership agreements between the International Federation and other organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS are followed through
- Support the establishment of new operating models at national and regional levels
- Share and introduce new health and care policies, strategies, guidelines etc. to national and partner societies
- Provide technical support to national societies related to strategy development, programme formulation, planning and appeal process, monitoring and evaluation

This will encompass support to national society health programmes focusing on: 1) technical and management capacity development; 2) coordination including support to networks and partnerships; 3) advocacy for the most vulnerable; and 4) promotion of an integrated approach to health.

### **Programme component 2: HIV and AIDS**

**Outcome:** Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care, treatment, and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination.

**Key activities:**

- Undertake technical support visits to national societies
- Support implementation of the Global Alliance on HIV in Southeast Asia and conduct regional Global Alliance workshops and meetings
- Support the Asian Regional Task Force on HIV/AIDS (ART) network
- Contribute to the interagency standing committee (IASC) working group on HIV in emergencies
- Share and introduce new HIV guidelines as well as emerging trends in HIV prevention, treatment, care and support to national and partner societies
- Work in partnership on regional and national level with networks for people living with HIV (PLHIV) including conducting campaigns against stigma and discrimination on World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and World AIDS Day

The RHU will support the International Federation's effort in scaling up HIV programmes to reduce vulnerability to HIV and its impact through three programmatic outputs: preventing further infection; expanding care, treatment, and support; reducing stigma and discrimination; bolstered by a fourth enabling output: strengthening Red Cross Red Crescent national and regional capacities to deliver and sustain scaled-up programmes. This will be done through the Red Cross Red Crescent Global Alliance on HIV working in support of country-based operational alliances.

Support to the five national societies of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and the Philippines that have joined the Southeast Asia Global Alliance to scale up their HIV programmes will be a priority. The RHU will also prioritize support to the Timor-Leste and Viet Nam Red Cross societies to join the Southeast Asia Global Alliance on HIV.

### Programme component 3: Water and sanitation

**Outcome:** Access to safe water and sanitation services improved in the target areas

**Key activities:**

- Undertake technical support visits to national societies
- Provide technical support for national societies to develop a water and sanitation strategy based on their capacity, and activity plans in development, and emergency water and sanitation
- Support the implementation of the Asia Pacific water and sanitation strategy, the global water and sanitation initiative, and the water and sanitation policy
- Disseminate new tools and support national societies in the adaption and training of participatory methodologies including the participatory hygiene and sanitary transformation (PHAST) approach
- Support development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation for national society water and sanitation programmes including conducting reviews and/or evaluations as required
- Support national society participation in relevant national and regional networks and events including the Asia Pacific water and sanitation workshop
- Support water and sanitation emergency response training

A key priority will be provision of support in collaboration with the disaster management unit to national societies to maintain, improve and scale up water and sanitation capacities in disaster management. Ongoing technical support will be provided to the International Federation-supported water and sanitation projects to maintain, improve and scale-up capacities for sustainable development in water and sanitation recovery. Technical support will be available to national societies implementing *CBHFA in action* programmes which include water and sanitation components.

### Programme component 4: Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and emergency health

**Outcome:** Increased capacity of communities and volunteers which are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in the communities, and improved access to health services in emergencies in target area

**Key activities:**

- Undertake technical support visits to national societies
- Support national societies in the implementation of the *CBHFA in action* approach
- Conduct regional refresher/facilitators' *CBHFA in action* workshops
- Support national societies in World First Aid Day celebrations
- Strengthen national society capacities to respond to health needs in emergencies in collaboration with the disaster management unit
- Conduct regional workshop on public health in emergencies and/or advanced training workshop on health in emergencies for RDRT-trained persons
- Monitor emerging and re-emerging diseases and support national societies to respond to outbreaks
- Support human pandemic preparedness, mitigation and responses in the region
- Raise awareness of and support prevention/risk reduction programmes aimed at reducing the incidence of diseases related to climate change

The RHU will prioritize support of national society community-based health and first aid in action programmes. The community-based integrated approach in first aid and community health involves engaging communities and their volunteers to use simple tools adapted to local context in order to promote behavioural change in health, first aid and safety practices. First aid training is an investment to help individuals and communities to become more resilient to the effects of disaster and health crises.

Monitoring emerging and re-emerging diseases such as dengue fever and diseases with pandemic potential will remain a focus as well as working with national societies to strengthen their capacities to play a crucial role in complementing the ministries of health in responding to these epidemics/pandemics.

The RHU will continue to support national society preparedness planning and the development of new partnerships to strengthen the capacity to respond to needs through sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.

A public health approach is applied when responding to health aspects of crisis and epidemics. This involves addressing the immediate needs among the most affected and vulnerable by filling temporary gaps or overload in the health care system caused by the disaster, complementary to the government and other agencies' capacity. To increase the capacities of the national societies to respond to health and care needs in emergencies, the RHU will facilitate and support national society health staff to participate in training and regional workshops.

**Programme component 5: Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD)**

**Outcome 1:** Increased number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors recruited

**Key activities:**

- Undertake technical support to national societies
- Organize annual regional meetings/workshops on voluntary blood donor recruitment
- Support the dissemination of the four voluntary blood donation recruitment strategic directions to national societies
- Support national societies in World Blood Donor Day celebrations
- Assist national societies with training of voluntary blood donor recruiters and in the development of Club 25<sup>1</sup> in the region
- Facilitate cooperation and collaboration with the Global Advisory Panel for blood; attend annual planning meeting
- Support RHU staff and national society staff to attend the bi-annual Colloquium on Blood in January 2010

National society blood donor programmes for the education, recruitment and retention of low-risk blood donors, including community-based voluntary blood donor organizations and youth programmes are a core health and care area prioritized by many national societies in the Southeast Asia region. A system of voluntary, regular non-remunerated blood donation is widely recognized as a critical factor in quality blood service delivery.

The overarching goal of the regional VNRBD programme is to support national societies in achieving a 100 per cent voluntary donor system. The regional health unit will continue to assist national societies to strengthen their donor education, motivation, recruitment and retention strategies, campaigns, training, and monitoring and evaluation of blood donor programmes.

**Programme component 6: Lao Red Cross community-based health and first aid in action programme (CBHFA)**

**Outcome 1:** Increased capacity of Lao Red Cross (LRC) volunteers and communities which are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in target communities

**Key activities:**

- Undertake technical support visits
- Conduct in-country *CBHFA in action* facilitators' workshops
- Support coordination, integration and programme management at national headquarters and branch levels
- Support development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation for *CBHFA in action* programme including conducting reviews as required
- Provide technical support and strengthen national society's capacity to implement the programme at community level in collaboration with other sectors and partners
- Support Lao Red Cross in resource mobilization for the *CBHFA in action* programme

The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is one of the least developed countries in the world. National health indicators have been improving steadily over the past three decades, but despite the efforts of the national authorities, they remain below international standards especially for vulnerable groups, being some of the lowest in the region. The RHU is committed to support the LRC CBHFA programme in close collaboration with other stakeholders in order to increase the capacity of branches and national headquarters to implement the programme effectively. Trained volunteers and community members will be able to identify health priorities and improve health practices through behavioural change. Maternal and child health is likely to be one of the priorities in the programme as the infant and maternal mortality rates were 56 per 1,000 live births and 405 deaths per 100,000 live births respectively (2005).

**b) Potential risks and challenges**

- National society capacities to manage and implement health programmes

<sup>1</sup> Club 25 promotes the value of saving lives by giving blood. Through Club 25, young people are encouraged to attend a blood centre, learn about healthy lifestyles and to give blood regularly, aiming for about 20 blood donations by age of 25 years.

- The limited capacity of some national societies to tap into available funding available from outside the International Federation
- National societies' capacities to scale up programmes as a response to increased funding
- Some national societies are struggling to maintain existing programmes due to competing demands
- Many national societies are consciously moving towards a programme approach in health, but are repeatedly being caught up in 'project support' from partners for various reasons
- Inconsistent coordination and integration between stakeholders in programme implementation

## Organizational development/capacity building

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

**Programme purpose: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability**

The organizational development/capacity building programme budget is CHF 540,722 for 2010 and CHF 533,984 for 2011.

Global agenda goal 3 forms the purpose of the regional organizational development programme with a focus on the development of Red Cross Red Crescent capacity. Other important reference points are the:

- Singapore Declaration 2006
- decisions of the Southeast Asian Leaders' meeting which annually provides a moment for reflection on the direction of the regional organizational development programme and an opportunity to request new initiatives
- Southeast Asia regional disaster management and health action plans to address jointly-agreed organizational development and capacity building strategies within all core programme areas.

The regional organizational development unit based in Bangkok consists of an organizational development delegate, a finance development delegate and an organizational development officer. The regional communications delegate and the regional programme coordinator are also integrated into the regional organizational development team as well as one of the Federation's human resources team and one of the resource mobilization team at the zone office in Kuala Lumpur,

The Southeast Asia organizational development programme works within the framework of the Asia Pacific zone organizational development programme and in close coordination with country offices, ICRC cooperation representatives and the zone organizational development team.

The two delegates in the organizational development unit are supported by New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

### **Programme component 1: Tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives**

**Outcome:** Organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives

**Key activities:**

- Developing an understanding of the dynamics of organizational life in national societies through careful observation.
- Support to national society governance in Myanmar, Viet Nam, Lao PDR in statute revision, Red Cross law drafting and strategic planning
- Finance development assistance in Myanmar, Philippines, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam
- Human resource development support in Cambodia and Myanmar
- Support to volunteering and youth red cross in Philippines, Lao PDR and Thailand
- Provide technical support to the 'Intensified Capacity Building programme' in Philippines
- Support to emerging donor national societies in Southeast Asia to assist their transition to "good donorship"
- Work with the regional information delegate to strengthen the communication functions in Myanmar, Cambodia and Timor-Leste
- Other priority issues (such as branch development and fundraising) highlighted by national societies

One size does not fit all in Southeast Asia and organizational development challenges vary enormously across the region.

The heart of the regional organizational development (OD) programme therefore, consists of organizational development and capacity building initiatives tailored to the specific needs of individual national societies. This always involves developing a deeper understanding of organizational dynamics which enables national society leadership to recognize and deal with key issues. The OD unit maintains a long-term relationship with national societies while recruiting support from the wider zone OD team or external consultancies where appropriate. As the pace of OD processes in each country can be unpredictable, the regional unit is able to develop flexible arrangements with consultants working with more than one national society on certain issues.

### **Programme component 2: Integration with health, disaster management and humanitarian values**

**Outcome:** Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes

**Key activities:**

- 'Organizational development in emergencies' work in Myanmar as part of the Cyclone Nargis operation as well as other major emergencies that occur
- Partnership with regional disaster management committee to develop approaches to OD in emergencies and volunteering standards in disaster management
- Provide organizational development support to scale up health services in Southeast Asia
- Case studies focusing on the unique volunteer management issues in different health programmes
- Regular participation in regional Southeast Asian disaster management and health forums, and associated follow-up

The regional organizational development unit works to integrate organizational development and capacity building work with health and disaster management programmes.

In 2008 and 2009, the disaster management and organizational development teams have combined to strengthen an approach known as 'OD in emergencies'. This explores the question of how to enable major, internationally funded emergency operations to be carried out effectively while also leaving behind a stronger national society.

A huge amount is being learnt from the Indonesian Tsunami operation and the Cyclone Nargis operation in Myanmar. In 2010 and 2011, the OD unit will continue to articulate the questions that need addressing.

The OD unit will also continue to engage fully in regional health and disaster management forums, and provide perspectives and services that promote improved capacity to deliver services.

### **Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management**

**Outcome:** Sharing of lessons learned, best practices and skilled national society practitioners providing peer support in organizational development and capacity building across all Movement components in Asia Pacific

**Key activities:**

- Promotion and updating of the Asia Pacific organizational development CD-ROM
- Video and written case studies on organizational development and capacity building work
- Yellow Pages connecting national society people working on organizational development and capacity building
- Shared document library of organizational development and capacity building resources
- Promoting the use of the branch development game
- Peer support missions between national societies
- Regional organizational development working groups and reference points (formerly the organizational development forum) in priority technical areas
- Regional finance directors meeting
- Regional youth directors meeting and regional youth challenge

The Southeast Asian OD unit is an active player in the zone approach to information sharing and knowledge management. Initiatives broadly fall into two categories: 'Information products' and 'promoting cross-regional relationships'. The information products are prioritized according to national society requests as well as offers.

The branch development game, created in Myanmar, is proving a popular tool for raising discussion of branch development issues and will be heavily promoted. Other innovative training tools will be designed and trial-run.

The regional organizational development forum has undergone a transformation. It has moved away from group presentations by 'OD focal points'. Instead, participants register for small working groups addressing focused, strategic issues. Methodologies are employed to promote maximum dialogue and engagement.

The finance directors' meeting is expanding to include participants from outside Southeast Asia. The finance development experiences of Southeast Asia are proving to be some of the most dynamic in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The longstanding youth directors' forum will continue to focus on practical initiatives as well as information sharing and networking.

A directory of OD practitioners (captured in a Yellow Pages directory) and a system for exchanging expertise will be further developed and utilized. It is hoped that a range of new national-society-to-national-society connections will develop. Already, three national societies have established considerable sharing on fundraising approaches.

The Southeast Asia organizational development unit will participate actively in wider zone organizational development.

### **b) Profile of target beneficiaries**

The Southeast Asia organizational development unit focuses its work on national societies in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. Brunei and Singapore also participate in regional networking and information sharing. Coaching and mentoring support will be given to the country-based organizational development delegates and staff in Cambodia, Myanmar and Timor-Leste.

### **c) Potential risks and challenges**

A key ongoing challenge is the development of trusting relationships with national society leadership. This forms the bedrock on which the organizational development unit can carry out quality work. It involves a significant time commitment to understand cultural and organizational dynamics. Without this, it is very difficult to get an accurate 'read' on how progress can be made. If consistency of staffing in the unit is not maintained, this will slow down progress.

Any organizational change process results in resistance. In embarking on an organizational development process, the national society counterparts involved must be able to read the political context within their national society.

Organizational development practitioners also face challenges to be innovative in their interventions. Big regional meetings are often not the best solution to address today's national society issues and yet are often the first intervention suggested. Thinking 'out of the box' remains an ongoing challenge for the organizational development unit.

Relationships with regional colleagues are also vital to the prospect of integrating organizational development dimensions into health and disaster management programmes. 2009 saw strong engagement with the regional disaster management committee in forging new approaches to "OD in emergencies."

Organizational development activities are supported mainly through two committed partners: Japanese Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. However, the unit is not currently able to carry out all of its planned activities. Without a third significant donor, the organizational development programme is at financial risk.

In recent years, financial support for smaller initiatives has been received from Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross and ICRC.

## **Principles and values**

<b>Programme purpose: To promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion</b>
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<b>Overall goal:</b> To enhance and improve the profile and visibility of the Red Cross and Red Crescent through expanded support to national societies, close contact with the international media and engagement in zone-wide and global communication and advocacy initiatives.
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The principles and values programme budget is CHF 241,615 for 2010 and CHF 241,615 for 2011.

### **a) The purpose and components of the programme**

With the increased focus on advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy, the communication unit will continue to support global initiatives and promote humanitarian values regionally.

The Southeast Asian regional office and Asia Pacific zone office are enjoying closer contact with Reuters, Alertnet and major media outlets in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur, and therefore there is a good opportunity to promote the Red Cross Red Crescent values and actions through mass media as well as include these subjects in all relevant workshops and training.

Advocacy and promotion of humanitarian values have been and will continue to be integrated parts of most communication activities and outputs.

The communication unit will build on the new momentum in Asia Pacific, where communication is now a core function with a zone-wide strategy as well as agreed, defined and dynamic key communication activities.

Full support will be given in implementing this strategy and these activities, and to increase the cooperation in the zone with other regional offices, communication delegates and communication officers in national societies.

A more detailed communication capacity building programme will be launched with special support to three national societies in the region but with training and knowledge sharing programmes involving the whole zone.

Working closely with the regional OD unit, the programme will also try to extract lessons learned and recommendations for new programmes, which can be used globally.

The coordination by – and in close cooperation with – the zone communication manager opens doors for more efficient use of capacities with regional offices taking on zone-wide projects (i.e. the capacity building, video productions, publications, beneficiary communication).

Asia Pacific zone communicators also intend to contribute significantly to global campaigns, strategies and advocacy initiatives (i.e. around climate change and disaster risk reduction).

The promotion of humanitarian values and principles will be included in communication outputs. With Bangkok being a centre for international media, the communication unit will maintain and expand relations in order to promote regional, zone and global initiatives, activities and advocacy issues.

#### **Programme component 1: Continued support to the Cyclone Nargis operation**

**Outcome:** National societies, media (the public) will be updated on achievements and challenges during the recovery process

**Key activities:**

- Articles, photos, video clips to web, national societies and media on recovery and risk reduction
- Service and support to office as well as to media and visiting national societies
- Promotion of photo exhibition: “25 heroes of humanity”
- “Destinies of a Disaster” – photo book with analytic content, illustrating long-term recovery and presence, beneficiary involvement and challenges.
- Continued support to and close cooperation with MRCS communications department (see “communications capacity building programme”)

#### **Programme component 2: Communication capacity building programme**

**Outcome:** National societies and communication staff will be more efficient in promoting Red Cross Red Crescent principles, values and activities, and the Federation will learn lessons valuable for new programmes on communication capacity building

**Key activities:**

- Support to three selected national societies who have expressed a keen interest to be included in a regional communication capacity building programme – (Myanmar Red Cross Society, Cambodia Red Cross and Timor-Leste Red Cross). The close cooperation with MRCS communication department since Cyclone Nargis has already led to communication workshops and training being implemented.
- Zone-wide training for selected communication staff, regional and zone exchange programmes with knowledge sharing and skills transfer as well medium-term placement of communication colleagues from partner national societies in selected national societies
- A system to draw lessons learned and line up recommendations for future communication capacity

building programmes.

- (This programme will be implemented in close cooperation with the organizational development department; a separate programme document exists)

**Programme component 3: Communication support to health, organizational development and disaster management, country offices, partner national society offices.**

**Outcome:** Other departments and both International Federation and partner national society offices will continue to receive advice and technical support for communication initiatives.

**Key activities:**

- A number of communication activities have been planned by different departments and offices. These include videos, compilations, publications/newsletters/posters, exhibitions and advocacy issues.

**Programme component 4: Support to global and zonal campaigns and strategies.**

**Outcome:** Most national societies in the region participating in global and zone initiatives promoting specific activities and issues

**Key activities:**

- Promoting the “Our World. Your Move” campaign with focus on climate change and disaster risk reduction.
- Support the planning of the activities in connection with the “International Year of the Volunteers”
- Initiate a five-year global campaign plan coordinating information and advocacy for the Movement.

**Programme component 5: Better utilization of capacities, larger impact when working with national societies and media, more strategic approach to communication.**

**Outcome:** Better utilization of capacities, larger impact when working with national societies and media, more strategic approach to communication.

**Key activities**

- Continue to build on the momentum created in 2008/2009 with close cooperation between zone and regional offices on communication initiatives and zone strategy/key activities
- Regional offices taking on “zone-wide’ coordination role/s
- Contributing to zone platforms and systems such as Every Time Disaster Response list, contact list, and communication training material.
- Contributing to zone/cross-border communication plans and implementation such as “five-year tsunami communication” plan.
- Coordinate or contribute to joint video, publication and other productions for the zone when feasible and appropriate.

**Programme component 6: Promoting activities, values, principles and advocacy issues through traditional media and new channels**

**Outcome:** Greater visibility for the Red Cross Red Crescent in the region and globally, and thereby greater support for the Movement’s activities and issues.

**Key activities**

- Efficient and effective system to respond to media in case of emergencies
- Continue and expand contact to international media on advocacy issues and activities.
- Target new media/social media such as iReport, YouTube, Twitter and Flickr.
- Encourage and enhance national societies in using new media (i.e. youth groups editing videos for YouTube and iReport).

**Risks and challenges:**

1. The interest for Cyclone Nargis will diminish and it will be a challenge to promote long-term recovery programmes. Visa rules and restrictions could complicate the close cooperation with MRCS and the planned activities.
2. Communication delegates have limited knowledge about organizational development (and vice versa). Long-term development demands commitment and continuity from all parties, and capacity programmes will easily suffer during emergencies
3. Communication delegates in the zone have very diverse job descriptions and funding sources, making cooperation and long-term planning risky and fragile. Attempts to have a zone-wide approach with regional specifics and coordination roles should be supported.

## Role of the secretariat

The Southeast Asia regional office's budget for its coordination role in 2010 is CHF 558,289 and for 2011 is CHF 483,422.

### a) Technical programme support

The Southeast Asian secretaries-general and leadership meeting was hosted by Viet Nam Red Cross in 2009. Along with the 2008 equivalent in Kuala Lumpur, hosted by Malaysian Red Crescent, it provides 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. Bangkok regional office and country office teams).

The regional office will maintain its technical support to country offices and national societies based on this plan. In addition, the regional office will provide heightened support and representation on behalf of Lao Red Cross, and Viet Nam Red Cross. The regional programme coordinator will continue to play the role of part-time Federation Representative Lao PDR, based in Bangkok, as agreed with the national society. This pilot initiative will be reviewed later in the year.

In summary, the regional office and its country teams will build on past progress and seek to add value to the region's host and partner national societies via strengthened:

- Support of national society development, via country offices working as internal change agents and the regional team as an external facilitator. This in-tandem approach will provide interdependent, incremental support - without overlap - based on agreed priorities (identified through regional planning and management meetings, regional management visits for dialogue with leadership, etc).
- Host national society ownership of activities. In particular, health and organizational development networks need to be reviewed, strengthened and consolidated along the lines of the regional disaster management committee (RDMC) which has proven an effective platform for national society policy making and planning.
- Clarity over an increased role for the International Federation in partnership relations with members. Integration agreements for services and coordination for the pioneering work of some partner national societies is a beginning and is being expanded at country level. The regional office aims to do more in terms of business development: vulnerability and opportunity assessments at the country and regional level in relation to the Red Cross Red Crescent mandate.
- Knowledge management (i.e. its collection, collation and use). Previous efforts in this field have yielded mixed results and there is a need to develop more innovative methodologies to better capture and disseminate best practices in all fields for general use as well as to better inform the regional office's own planning.
- Support to heads of country offices and International Federation representatives to increase links with governments, UN organizations, the corporate world and others seeks to increase visibility and promotion of Red Cross Red Crescent work to earn better recognition. This will create a good base for resource mobilization and advocacy.
- Leadership in terms of implementing the Federation of the Future to scale up progress against the four goal areas of the Global Agenda.
- Support to emerging partner national societies in Southeast Asia. Engaging with those Southeast Asian national societies wishing to increasingly support their sister national societies in times of need, to encourage 'good donorship'.

### b) Humanitarian diplomacy

In line with the new priorities of Strategy 2020, humanitarian diplomacy will be a high priority in the Asia Pacific zone and the regions. Humanitarian diplomacy is persuading decision makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles. Humanitarian diplomacy is a tool to enhance and further develop the work of national societies and the International Federation. The International Federation Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy, which was adopted in May 2009 by the International Federation's Governing Board, is an overarching policy which recognizes that our diplomacy involves all aspects of our work and is exercised in different ways as required by the objective: advocacy, negotiation, communication, formal agreements, fundraising and other measures.

In the Asia Pacific zone, our ambition is to develop existing and new relations with a number of major international and regional organizations and key governments active in the humanitarian field. The goal of the work is to ensure that agreements and partnerships with such organizations realize their operational potential, adding real value for national societies and the International Federation and their programmes. It also supports the strengthening of national society capacity to use their auxiliary role for the benefit of vulnerable people.

Humanitarian diplomacy also improves our overall humanitarian access, maintains humanitarian space for national societies and the International Federation and strengthens the ability of national societies to pursue their own national objectives.

In Southeast Asia, humanitarian diplomacy will be given high priority both in terms of strengthening new partnerships, promoting the humanitarian agenda, including principles and values and in strengthening the auxiliary role and advocacy of the national society. More details are given below under partnership development and representation and advocacy.

- **Partnership development and coordination**

Three partner national societies (**American Red Cross**, **Danish Red Cross**, and **French Red Cross**) are integrated with the Bangkok regional office. These relationships are managed by integration agreements through which support services are provided. **Finnish Red Cross** is based in Phuket and focuses on the tsunami recovery programme. **Austrian Red Cross** is due to establish a regional presence towards the end of 2009. The scale of operation of these partners, along with the **Global Road Safety-hosted programme**, has increased dramatically.

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 targeted support to the national society as well as 'stepping back' so that host national societies rightfully assume their leading role within their borders.

Cooperation with **ICRC** is excellent, with regular formal and informal meetings and collaborations. Support to national societies in terms of first steps in adoption of the restoring family links (RFL) strategy is one consistent meeting point for combined efforts. More explicit cooperation is emerging particularly in **Cambodia**, **Lao PDR**, and **Viet Nam**. In each country, the 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.

The regional office's strategic push in the first half of 2009 to strengthen communication within the Movement is paying off. Quarterly Movement coordination meetings have been welcomed as have monthly regional updates sent from Bangkok. In addition, strengthened Federation support from Bangkok for **Lao Red Cross** has seen significant progress in the spirit of partnership there. Also in Lao PDR, **Danish Red Cross** has developed an innovative partnership 'assessment process' that the regional office seeks to adapt and use more widely as a means for gauging the health of partnerships and a foundation for forming action points to tackle areas of concern.

- **Representation and advocacy**

The regional team continues to foster partnerships outside of the Movement. The major and unique role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as a leading humanitarian player, is promoted to the diplomatic community, the UN and other relevant organizations including major funding/grant agencies. Strategic courtesy/advocacy visits to targeted diplomatic missions and other relevant agencies commenced in 2009 and will be stepped up in 2010-2011. Indeed, opportunities will be taken as they arise to represent the International Federation's interests and strategies in the many international forums and conferences which take place regularly in Bangkok.

In this regard the Southeast Asian regional team faces many demands on its time: UN meetings (IASC/OCHA, UNDP and ESCAP), government and regional organization meetings, Geneva-sponsored meetings, regional national society meetings, etc. and handling large numbers of visitors. In 2010-2011, these demands will continue but the focus will remain on contributing to the business growth of both the membership and secretariat of the International Federation.

## Promoting gender equity and diversity

Gender is one of the cross-cutting themes in all International Federation-supported programmes. These programmes will continue to emphasize gender equality when recruiting staff, organizing training courses, delivering relief support and mobilizing volunteers. In community mobilization processes, attention will be given to ensure participation of women and youth. Both health and disaster management programmes, assisted by organizational development, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), will expand the promotion and protection of rights of children, women and the elderly.

The learning generated by the Asia Pacific DM and Gender meeting in Nepal in 2009 will be rolled out to inform enhanced gender sensitive programming in all sectors, strengthened by a gender focal person from a Southeast Asian national society to promote this work actively.

## Quality, accountability and learning

It has become increasingly clear that the most effective way to provide effective support to national societies is 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, i.e. within Federation of the Future. 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.

One innovative approach being planned, led by the disaster management unit, is for stronger engagement with the academic community to strengthen the Red Cross Red Crescent analysis of key vulnerability issues within Southeast Asia. Good and timely analysis is a foundation for better impact assessment. Currently PMER in Geneva is finalizing a revision of the planning training module based on the participatory planning process (PPP) approach and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) training. This training will be rolled out in 2010-2011 to enhance the quality and accountability of programmes.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p><b>Global Agenda Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</li><li>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</li><li>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</li><li>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.</li></ul>
Contact information	
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[<map below; click to return to title page>](#)

## MAA51001 - South East Asia region

### Budget 2010 - 2011

#### Budget 2010

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies		3,000				3,000
Land, vehicles & equipment	30,000		19,000	6,500	24,000	79,500
Transport & Storage						
Personnel	344,000	432,000	359,475	152,000	20,000	1,307,475
Workshops & Training	247,000	141,000	76,000	27,550	29,000	520,550
General Expenditure	183,300	242,000	51,100	39,860	449,000	965,260
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	55,914	56,866	35,147	15,705	36,289	199,921
Services						
Contingency						
<b>Total Budget 2010</b>	<b>860,214</b>	<b>874,866</b>	<b>540,722</b>	<b>241,615</b>	<b>558,289</b>	<b>3,075,706</b>

#### Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies						
Land, vehicles & equipment	40,000		4,000	6,500	15,000	65,500
Transport & Storage						
Personnel	344,000	437,000	361,175	152,000	20,000	1,314,175
Workshops & Training	292,000	173,000	77,000	27,550	18,000	587,550
General Expenditure	201,800	285,000	57,100	39,860	399,000	982,760
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	61,024	62,219	34,709	15,705	31,422	205,079
Services						
Contingency						
<b>Total Budget 2011</b>	<b>938,824</b>	<b>957,219</b>	<b>533,984</b>	<b>241,615</b>	<b>483,422</b>	<b>3,155,064</b>



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

# South East Asia



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, Federation