

Revised Plan 2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Asia Pacific Zone

Executive summary

The Asia Pacific region is home to more than half of the world's population, the majority of whom are poor and among the most disadvantaged in the world. More than 600 million women, men and children in the region live below the USD 1 a day poverty line, while 1.8 billion survive on less than USD 2 a day. Compounding the situation, the region is also highly disaster-prone. The diversity, scale and frequency of natural disasters across the region are daunting. Set along numerous fault lines, many countries in the region are often hit by major earthquakes and by seasonal typhoons and floods, which kill thousands of people and cause severe hardship to millions of people each year. Public health is also a major issue with the continued prevalence of tuberculosis, malaria, dengue fever, cholera, HIV and by newer emerging infectious diseases, such as avian and human influenza. The effects of climate change are having a marked impact on the scale and unpredictability of many of these disasters, and the whole situation is expected to worsen in the coming years.



IFRC supports national societies such as the Afghan Red Crescent in delivering humanitarian assistance, using community-based approaches that reach out to the most vulnerable. **Photo:** IFRC

It is within this context that the 37 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Asia Pacific work to help the most vulnerable groups in their respective countries who are most affected by disasters and socio-economic and health crises. With their widespread network of grassroots members and volunteers, they seek to address the needs of the most vulnerable people in disaster and non-disaster situations.

The main tasks of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are to assist the national societies in the region to deliver timely and effective services to the populations in most need and to coordinate international assistance to achieve this. The Asia Pacific zone comprises the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, four regional offices and 15 country offices, adopting a “best-positioned” strategy to support these tasks.

Its work in Asia Pacific is guided by IFRC's newly adopted Strategy 2020, and the priorities in 2011 remain:

- **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 networks** to enhance collective performance and build capacity and knowledge sharing;
- **Influence changes in humanitarian policies and practices** through improved cooperation with governments and key institutions;
- **Diversify financial and human resources** for the benefit of programmes at the national level; and

- **Lead and coordinate planning, performance and accountability mechanisms** to increase Red Cross Red Crescent effectiveness and efficiency.

As part of a decentralized headquarters management structure, the Asia Pacific zone office directs the work of the regional and country offices. This zone plan 2011 includes programme and membership services for the national societies of Asia Pacific, and seeks support for the programming part of these activities, specifically in the areas of disaster management, health and care, organizational development, principles and values and humanitarian diplomacy.

The total budget to cover this work for 2011 is CHF 3.46 million. The zone is supported by CHF 4.7 million from core secretariat funds, which is sufficient to cover all core staff positions and the running costs of the zone office, as well as part of the costs of the four regional offices.

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

Zone Context

Socio-economic

The Asia Pacific region, home to more than half of the world's population, is a region of great socio-economic contrasts as well as cultural and political diversity. While parts of the region have witnessed significant improvements in achieving some of the Millennium Development Goals, others have performed poorly. Some 600 million women, men and children in the region live below the USD 1 per day poverty line, while 1.8 billion survive on less than USD 2 per day. This poverty is found not only in poorer under-developed countries, but also in significant segments of the emerging middle-income countries.

All the South Asian countries are generally poor performers in the rankings of the UN Human Development Index. The region suffers from some of the highest levels of poverty in the world, and of the 1.5 billion people in the region, approximately 400 million live below the average poverty line¹. About 15 per cent of the region's population does not survive beyond the age of 40.

In East and Southeast Asia, a wide disparity in economic wealth exists between and within countries. While Japan and South Korea are listed among the OECD countries, the World Bank estimates that 552 million of the world's 1.1 billion poor are living in East Asia. For China, a fast emerging economy with an economic growth rate of over 10 percent per year in the last decade, at least 16 percent of the population still live on less than USD 1 per day. In Cambodia 34 percent of people are living on less than USD 1 per day, while in Mongolia the figure is 27 percent.

With the exception of Australia and New Zealand, the Pacific region is mostly made up of countries with poor socio-economic development. Most efforts to raise standards of living and achieve balanced growth are complicated by their isolation created by huge distances as a result of their location. These pose major challenges for the island states of the Pacific to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

A number of countries in the Asia Pacific region, particularly in South Asia, are also faced with wide socio-political tensions and armed insurgencies. In parts of the wider region, some groups still experience systematic discrimination based on their gender, ethnicity, or religious beliefs, perpetuating their chronic poverty and exclusion. In such situations, there is a need to implement programmes to promote tolerance, respect for diversity and the reduction of discrimination.

Disasters

Vulnerability to the pressure of a rapidly increasing population, forcing an increasing number of people to live in expanding urban centres and marginal areas exposed to natural disasters, including major earthquakes; the constant threat of floods from seasonal typhoons and monsoons; infectious diseases such as avian and human influenza; and changing weather patterns impacting on the frequency, complexity and location of disaster events. Is particularly acute in Asia Pacific, where the frequency of natural disasters that occur almost daily, account for approximately 40 per cent of the world's disasters annually. Emphasizing the impact of disasters in the region, IFRC operational records indicate that eight out of the ten countries worldwide which experienced the highest number of disasters since 2004 were from Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam. During this period, National Societies in Asia Pacific have provided assistance to 198

¹ World Bank: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOUTHASIAEXT/Resources/South_Asia_growth_June_2006.pdf

million beneficiaries. While this includes spikes in 2005 due to the Indian Ocean Tsunami and in 2007 as a result of actions in India and China, it is two and a half times that of the total of all the other regions of the world, and indicates a distinct trend in the number of people requesting and receiving assistance from Asia Pacific National Societies.

Whilst the past decade has seen a general upward trend in disaster events, the Annual Disaster Statistical Review, 2009 (Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters) reports this trend has stabilized. In 2009, a total of 335 disaster events were recorded, which is below the annual (2000-08) average of 392. Hydrological disasters (floods, landslides etc.) remain the most common hazard, while meteorological disasters (typhoons, local storms, storm surges etc.) have increased in recent times. The absence of long-term drought has recently resulted in a reduced impact from climatological disasters (drought, heat waves, extreme winters etc.) across Asia, although there has been an increase in the Pacific due to wildfires. Overall regional trends continued, where Asia Pacific continues to be the region most prone annually to geophysical (earthquakes), meteorological and hydrological disasters.

The social and economic impact of these events is often unrecognised as the majority of these disasters are localised and small scale. This supports IFRC's experience that 80 per cent of disasters are managed at the local level without regional or international acknowledgement.

To date, 2010 has seen 176 disaster events worldwide up to the middle of the year, a year which has been marked by the mega earthquake in Haiti which has seen at least 220,000 people killed and over 3 million affected. While closer to home, 2010 started with a tsunami wave (from the Haiti earthquake) across the Pacific Island nations and Japan, which was followed with cyclones causing damage to Cook Islands, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga. The worst floods in the last ten years in China and in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, have resulted in more than 12 million people displaced, 5 million homes affected and estimated direct economic losses of over 43 billion Swiss francs. While the final impact of the severe monsoon season in South Asia is still to be determined, the worst flooding for the past two decades in Pakistan has affected more than 18 million people, and caused damage to more than 2.2 million homes.

Public health

Public health and social welfare in many parts of the Asia Pacific region remain major concerns despite rapid progress towards many of the MDGs. A critical look at development and health indicators reveal that gains have largely been around poverty reduction and are influenced by developed and evolving big economies. Many developing countries are lagging behind, or even regressing in some cases².

While there is reduction in incidence and prevalence of major diseases in the region, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis remain major concerns. Though Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand show declines in HIV prevalence, UNAIDS³ noted that the epidemics in Indonesia, Pakistan and Vietnam are growing rapidly, and new HIV infections are increasing steadily in Bangladesh, China and India. UNESCAP⁴ also reported that 15 per cent of the people in many Pacific countries have malaria, while 1.9 million are infected in Indonesia, and 30,000 die each year in India. A big proportion of the 10.3 million people with TB are in China, India and Indonesia.

Water and sanitation facilities are urgent concerns in many communities. Only 49 per cent of the population in Pacific countries have access to safe water, while 40 per cent in Laos, 38 per cent in Timor Leste and 35 per cent in Cambodia. Access to water among rural populations continue to be a major challenge in Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea, while rapid urbanization has overstretched services and have negatively affected access to water in urban areas of Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal⁵.

Maternal and child mortality remains a serious problem in many developing countries in the region. Of the 250,000 women who die each year due to pregnancy or childbirth, a big proportion of these deaths occur in South Asia where, in addition to poverty and lack of access to primary health services, the education level of women and girls is very low, and women empowerment and gender disparity need to be urgently addressed. On the other hand, while most countries have successfully halved child deaths, one in four children in Afghanistan die before reaching the age of 5.

The rapid spread of the new pandemic influenza (H1N1) in 2009 in Asia Pacific and other parts of the globe, and the continued existence of H5N1 and other influenza viruses, highlighted the need to intensify the 'whole of

² MDG Partnership 2008. MDG in the Asia Pacific. Accessed via <http://www.mdgasiapacific.org/node/12>.

³ UNAIDS 2008. Report on the Global AIDS Pandemic. Accessed via <http://www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/Regions/Asia.asp>.

⁴ UNESCAP 2008. Statistical yearbook for Asia and the Pacific. Accessed via: <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2008/index.asp>.

⁵ *Ibid*.

society' preparedness and increase focus on communities which had been considered the weakest element in global preparedness⁶. While the H1N1 pandemic wended down during 2010, the region is still considered the epicentre of the avian influenza threat: it accounts for 75 per cent of human cases and 85 per cent of human deaths caused by the virus. Many countries have been impacted by the heavy epidemics of dengue fever during the rainy season in 2010 and in some countries the increased dengue burden continues throughout the year⁷. Vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles and polio, still unnecessarily kill or maim children in a few countries in the region.

Some countries in Asia Pacific are experiencing demographic or epidemiological transitions which give rise to other public health and social challenges. A fifth of the population in Japan is above 65 years of age, while the proportion is increasing in Hong Kong (China) and other high-income countries resulting in enormous implications to society⁸. Many countries have also seen shifts of the cause of death from communicable to non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases. Injuries related to workplace accidents, road accidents and violence are becoming one of the main causes of deaths. The public health impact of climate change, natural disasters and urbanization will also require greater attention from already over-stretched health systems.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Within this context, the national societies in the region seek to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in their respective countries through their extensive networks of branches and volunteers. Through partnerships within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with various international organizations, societies implement a growing number of community-based disaster management and health programmes that address underlying causes and risk factors. At the same time, local communities are being increasingly empowered to play an active role and take eventual ownership of these programmes in order to ensure a longer term and more sustainable impact.

However, the majority of national societies in the region are not fully self-reliant, and still need support to help them build on existing success and strengthen the overall impact of their work on the lives of vulnerable people. The needs of these national societies are broadly similar, but they face different challenges based on local and regional conditions. Measures to strengthen societies' capacity to scale-up programme delivery include modernizing organizational structures, revision of statutes and professionalising human resource development and in-country fundraising. Similarly, continuous skill development is needed in the areas of programme management, reporting, finance and communications to ensure that programmes achieve sustainable results and the high level of performance and accountability sought by the international community. It is also important that national societies have the capacity to incorporate fully the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values in their programming.

The International Federation zone office guides and works with its regional and country offices, as well as partners within and outside the Movement, to determine who is best positioned to assist Asia Pacific national societies' capacity to carry out effective programming. Support will also be provided to help societies form partnerships with government agencies and other organizations to raise resources for their work.

Priorities and current work with partners

The work of the International Federation in Asia Pacific is guided by the strategic aims set out in Strategy 2020. Support has been provided to national societies to address regional concerns highlighted in the 2006 Singapore Declaration in relation to disaster management, health and care, as well as resource mobilization and capacity building. The next Asia Pacific regional conference will be held in October 2010 in Jordan, and this will be an important opportunity to address progress made against the commitments contained in the Singapore Declaration and to agree on regional priorities for implementing Strategy 2020 in the next four years.

Promoting strategic cooperation with all partners in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is a high priority in the Asia Pacific zone. The following partners currently work with and support the zone office and programmes: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and the

⁶ OCHA/PIC 2009. Review of the state of global pandemic preparedness. Geneva.

⁷ WHO/SEARO 2005. Information document: Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases. Accessed via: http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section1430/Section1439/Section1638/Section1889/Section1940_10353.htm

⁸ HelpAge International. Growing old in Asia. Accessed <http://www.helpage.org/Worldwide/AsiaPacific/GrowingoldinAsia>.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). External partners include the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, (ADPC) and UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

Secretariat programmes in 2010-2011

The 2010-11 Asia Pacific zone office programme plans build on the outcomes of the 2009-10 plan and will work to offer well coordinated and practical support to national societies to achieve their individual as well as collectively agreed targets.

Disaster Management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Asia Pacific national societies will provide timely assistance, and build resilience amongst communities to prepare for and recover from disasters.

The disaster management programme budget for 2011 is CHF 1.57 million.

The programme is guided by the recently updated Asia Pacific Disaster Management Strategy (2010-2014), as well as the IFRC's Strategy 2020, global disaster management policies and strategies, and its commitment to global frameworks, such as the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Millennium Development Goals. With a resolve to adopt a continuous improvement model, the programme will focus on building community safety and resilience across the Asia Pacific zone.

The DM team is comprised of technical delegates located at country, regional and zone levels. At the zone office, the disaster management unit (DMU) provides oversight, coherence, linkage to global processes and quality control of the services provided to national societies through the regional DM teams as its extensions. Furthermore, the DMU directly engages at national level during disaster response providing coherent, decisive and responsive support to national societies and the coordination of international assistance.

At the national level DM delegates work closely with their national society counterparts assisting in the planning and implementation of activities and importantly supporting their development towards a Well Prepared National Society (WPNS). The four regional DM teams and the zone DMU work as a single team spread out across Asia Pacific responding to the needs of national societies. As a zone wide DM team the regions act as extensions of the DMU in Kuala Lumpur providing support to national societies and country offices where necessary as well as facilitating exchange, knowledge sharing and harmonisation of systems, methodologies and practices.

The zone DM programme focuses on five strategic objectives which are aligned to the global focus of the IFRC for the advancement of disaster management planning, organizational preparedness and community preparedness and the quality and reach of disaster response and recovery actions. This is further supported by a key component of networking and exchange across the 37 Asia Pacific national societies and external partners, enhanced by key humanitarian advocacy actions targeted at the greater substantiation of the auxiliary role of Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies within their national environments.

Furthermore the programme will guide national societies in the implementation of Strategy 2020 as well as drawing upon the commitment to the priorities outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Millennium Development Goals.

Programme component 1: Disaster Management Planning
Outcome: National society mechanisms for the analysis of disaster risk and delivery of disaster management assistance are strengthened.
Key activities:
- Analyze the results of the WPNS Phase III identifying common trends and areas for capacity development against the Asia Pacific and global DM strategies.
- Support the regional and country offices in their assistance to the development of holistic DM-related policies or strategic plans and baseline assessments in four national societies.
- Support the regional and country offices in their assistance to the contingency/disaster response (national societies, government, IASC) planning processes in six national societies through the implementation of the standardised contingency planning training module.

- Contribute and facilitate Asia Pacific national society inputs into the review process of the global DM Policy and Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief.
- Raise awareness of revised Red Cross Red Crescent global and zone DM policies, strategies (including S2020) as well as disaster response tools and international DM standards.
- Monitor progress of national society achievements against the Asia Pacific DM Strategy and IFRC global DM strategies.
- Raise awareness and understanding of the global cluster system, inter-agency standing committee (IASC) contingency planning in four countries,
- Build on and expand awareness and understanding within IFRC senior management, national society technical, management and governance representatives of the global cluster system and inter-agency standing committee (IASC).
- Advocate for and adoption of the IDRL guidelines with national societies and their governments.

The DMU will support the regional and country teams in their disaster management planning activities with national societies through the exchange of best practice, preparation of standard support materials and technical inputs. In addition, the DMU will undertake an analysis of the humanitarian needs and capacities across the zone to support national societies in their national and regional level planning. While the focus is on supporting national level action, the DMU will raise awareness of as well as advocating for Asia Pacific national societies to be engaged in the review and update of global policies and strategies within national societies and IFRC offices..

Programme component 2: Organizational Preparedness

Outcome: National society capacity to develop and maintain skilled human resources, financial and material capacity, and effective systems and procedures for disaster management are supported.

Key activities:

- Facilitate pre-disaster response meetings in six countries and support follow up actions in four countries to promote cooperation through key agreements such as memoranda of understanding, preparedness to receive international assistance and standard operating procedures.
- Support regional and country offices in their assistance to national societies for developing capacity and defining roles in national early warning systems, climate monitoring and wider National Disaster Response Preparedness Mechanisms (NDRPM).
- Support the development of shelter capacity within national societies through the facilitation of general shelter training; the development of guidelines for cross-sector approaches to enhance holistic shelter programming; and the development of a training video on the use of the Federation shelter kit to accompany the booklet developed in 2009.
- Lead the zone task force for regional disaster response teams (RDRT) and provide support and guidance for standard tools, training, induction courses with technical focus (i.e. water and sanitation, shelter, health, IT/telecommunications etc.), cross regional activities and overall integration into the global response system
- Review data analysis processes and tools that support the analysis of assessment information for developing effective response and recovery plans of action.
- Development of guidance for national societies and IFRC offices in the engagement with civil-military bodies across the zone
- Manage phase two of the zone wide disaster management capacity database, in collaboration with the zone organizational development and other pertinent units, with national societies and secretariat offices.
- Support the identification and development of disaster management staff to increase the effectiveness of disaster response and recovery surge capacity.

Support to national societies in building on their existing organizational preparedness rests primarily with country and regional offices. In support, the DMU will provide assistance through specific technical inputs and leading preparedness actions in emerging areas such as shelter and recovery programming and emergency assessment, pre-disaster agreements, as well as cross regional tools. While the regional offices will be the first line of support to national societies who are engaged in overall disaster management programming, the DMU will continue to facilitate implementation across the zone ensuring uniformity and consistency in support to national societies.

Programme component 3: Community Preparedness

Outcome: Capacity of national societies to support community preparedness and mitigation and adaptation actions is strengthened and harmonized across Asia Pacific.

Key activities:

- Drawing on national society experiences, to support regional offices in enhancing understanding and

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| <p>inclusion of historical and future hazard data (i.e. influence of climate change) into their VCA, education and awareness, mitigation and adaptation actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look to adapt our experiences and tools to meet the needs of newly forming 'communities' such as urban populations and those which have arisen due to issues of migration and economic hardship. - Guide the incorporation of cross-cutting issues, such as gender, into DRR programming. - Support regional and country offices through the provision of technical inputs, harmonisation and linkages in the development and dissemination of guidelines, tools and manuals for application across Asia Pacific. |
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Building on the experiences and lessons learned from the CBDRR programming across the zone, the DMU will focus on enhancing the quality of programming through the dissemination of best practices, effective use of VCA tools for participatory risk assessments, harmonisation of methodology, preparation of guidance for incorporating, climate change adaptation, gender sensitivity and more sustainable community based approaches for disaster risk reduction at local level. In addition to supporting national societies in the scaling up of community based programming, the DMU will lead a process of adapting Red Cross Red Crescent experience from rural to urban context, with the aim of increasing our engagement in reducing the disaster risks of increasingly vulnerable urban communities.

Programme component 4: Disaster response
<p>Outcome: National societies' response operations effectively mitigate the loss of life and impact on livelihoods from disasters and health emergencies through the leadership and rapid provision of disaster management services.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a 24/7 disaster monitoring system linked to national societies and Federation offices. - Ensure effective information management for all disaster response operations undertaken by national societies including the use of the disaster management information system (DMIS), information bulletins, disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) bulletins, emergency appeals, and operations updates. - Provide disaster management support and human resource surge capacity to initiate emergency assessments, support emerging operations, bridge gaps in operation staffing and support ongoing operations technical sector needs. - Coordinate the facilitation of international assistance and provide technical guidance for national societies disaster response and early recovery operations. - Support national societies engagement with national coordination and cluster mechanisms and provide operational support to IASC emergency shelter cluster coordination teams. - Conduct an evaluation of the Asia Pacific response and recover capacity, identifying priority areas for development. - Facilitate the annual update of the Asia Pacific disaster response and early recovery standard operating procedures; and raise awareness and alignment through their dissemination. - Monitor the quality of the disaster response across the zone in line with the Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief, Code of Conduct for the Red Cross Red Crescent and NGOs in disaster relief, Sphere and other international standards. - Jointly with communications develop common guidance with regard to enhancing beneficiary engagement, communication and feedback mechanisms in times of disaster. - Coordinate and ensure evaluations and reviews are conducted for all internationally supported disaster response operations undertaken by Asia Pacific national societies.

The DMU will coordinate all international assistance provided to national societies in times of disaster response through directly engaging with the country team to efficiently and effectively meet the humanitarian needs of affected populations. In meeting this challenge the DMU will continue to strengthening its technical capacities, promote quality and accountability in response planning and transition into recovery operations. Updated and disseminated working modalities and operating procedures will reflect the ongoing development of capacity, needs and consolidation of the zone DM team.

Programme component 5: Recovery
<p>Outcome: National Society and IFRC representatives will have increased capacity to effectively plan for and participate in recovery processes which support disaster affected communities.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide recovery expertise to support national societies during disasters in developing emergency appeals, needs assessments, planning, identifying key roles, implementing, reviewing and evaluating recovery processes. - Develop tools that support national societies to achieve a stronger understanding of their possible roles in

- recovery processes.
- Disseminate the outcomes from the Asia Pacific Food Security study and guidance on including the analysis into recovery programming.
 - Support the development of national society and Federation recovery capacity through the development of staff and volunteer skills development in the areas of cash transfer modalities and integrated recovery planning.
 - Maximize integration of recovery programmes and ability to coordinate recovery activities within the Movement through cross sector planning with OD, DRR, health, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, and shelter.
 - Further develop linkages, relationships and potential partnerships for mutual support in recovery processes. Support the prior establishment of key relationships and partnerships between national societies and relevant partner national societies, key government departments, private sector, and non-government organizations etc.
 - Maintain close technical coordination and collaboration with the Secretariat disaster response and early recovery unit.

The disaster management cycle highlights the important linkages between increased community resilience through DRR activities that informs appropriate recovery support, after a disaster occurs. The ability of national societies to reinforce the interrelated aspects of the disaster management cycle and provide relevant, timely recovery assistance relies on understanding the community context and pre-disaster socio-economic systems.

Increased national society skills and confidence in recovery programming will be provided through appropriate field guidance and planning tools to assist developing recovery interventions which firmly build on initial relief responses. Establishing a pool of staff within the zone with recovery skills will be taken forward. This cadre of practitioners will share their skills through a process of peer support with neighbouring national societies, linked to the global surge capacity of the Federation. In addition, the DMU will assist national societies to strengthen their pre-disaster response planning incorporating improved relief to recovery programming across key sectors, including health, livelihoods, OD, shelter and water and sanitation.

Programme component 6: Coordination and Advocacy

Outcome: active engagement with Movement and external partners for the exchange and adoption of best practices, peer learning, awareness and advocacy actions to benefit from our shared values, experiences and capacities.

Key activities:

- Development and dissemination, together with the regional offices, five new technical guides and best practice outlines through narrative and visual media.
- Translate global shelter practical booklets and guidelines into six national languages.
- Promote greater integration of health, volunteering and OD into regional disaster management programming and emergency operations.
- Strategic support for Asia Pacific regional networks and promotion of cross regional network lessons learnt and best practices.
- Provide guidance and support to national societies in their engagement with national platforms and promote their role through the ISDR Asia Partnership.
- Facilitate two emergency shelter cluster meetings for Asia Pacific.
- Engage in joint ISDR missions for supporting the scaling up of DRR and UNDAC disaster preparedness missions for enhancing national response preparedness.
- Facilitate a civil military relations reference group meeting for key national society, IFRC and ICRC representatives, to review guidelines and develop common approaches for military cooperation and representation.
- Identify and develop joint programme activities with ICRC including mechanisms for greater cooperation in disaster response and preparedness.
- Continue the development of relationships with regional governmental bodies, UN agencies, International NGOs and development banks in the area of DM.

Recent years have seen an increase in the Red Cross Red Crescent advocacy efforts and engagement with external partners, as many internal and external partners look to the Red Cross Red Crescent for leadership and partnership. During 2011 the DMU will building on the outcomes of the 2nd Asia Pacific Disaster Management Meeting and engagement in the 4th Asia Ministerial Meeting on disaster risk reduction to help promote the positioning of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in Asia Pacific. Furthermore engagement with regional DM networks, the cross-regional "matching", as well as facilitating discussions between partner national societies

working in the region, as well as universities and scientific based organisations will be undertaken to promote RCRC principles, humanitarian approaches, exchange of lessons learnt and access specific technical skills.

In addition, the DMU will continue to engage actively with organizations such the UNDP, ESCAP, OCHA, and ISDR; the European Union, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and government aid agencies; interagency and governmental platforms such as IASC; ISDR Asia Partnership, Asian Ministerial Conference; and organizations such as ADRC and ADPC. This will ensure that the region and national societies have strong links with other actors in disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management.

Profile of Target Beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries of the programme are principally DM staff, members and volunteers in the national societies and regional and country offices across the Asia Pacific zone. In consultation with regional offices, national society DM departments will receive support and technical input towards the development of their capacity, preparedness, and overall risk reduction programming. Regional and country office DM representatives will also be supported in enhancing programming, interpreting global policy, strategy and programmes. Overall the entire zonal DM team will work towards the scaling up of the quality and the reach of national society DM programming.

Potential Risks and Challenges

The Asia Pacific region is the most disaster-prone region on earth, accounting for on average over 40 per cent of the world's disasters annually. The type, scale and frequency of natural disasters across the region is increasing and have varied impacts in each of the different sub-regions, due to geographical, demographical and socio-economic status. In addition to the mega disasters, the region experiences high numbers of reoccurring and smaller scale disaster events, all of which pose potentially negative impact on the ability to achieve the scope the programme. In an effort to be better prepared for this inevitable situation the zonal DM team will draw on the 'best position recourse' to tap assistance from the regional offices enabling the ongoing implementation of the programme.

International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles

Programme purpose

The International Federation's International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles Programme seeks to reduce human vulnerability by promoting legal preparedness for disasters.

In 2011, the International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) programme will continue to fulfil its mandate from the 30th International Conference to disseminate and promote the use of the guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance ("IDRL Guidelines"), in order to reduce unnecessary restrictions, delays and expenses in international disaster relief operations and to increase their quality, coordination and complementarity with domestic efforts. It will also assist national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to build their capacity and knowledge of legal issues in disaster management (both international and national) to enable them to provide more effective advice to their governments, consistent with their humanitarian mandates and auxiliary roles. Funding for the Asia Pacific IDRL programme is being sought through the global DM plan and budget 2011.

Programme component 1: Technical assistance to governments

Outcome: Policy-makers understand and make use of the IDRL Guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for disaster response.

In Asia Pacific, this will be achieved through new IDRL technical assistance projects which will advise interested governments on ways to enhance legal preparedness for international disaster assistance and make optimal use of the IDRL Guidelines in their national contexts. The IDRL Asia Pacific Unit will also contribute towards the development of a model law and IDRL and DM course for policy-makers.

Programme component 2: Training and capacity building

Outcome: Interested national societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response.

The IDRL unit in Asia Pacific will contribute towards the completion of an IDRL Advocacy Handbook manual for national societies, provide training on legal issues in disaster/health emergency management to national societies, Federation personnel and humanitarian partners, as well as legislative advocacy training for national

societies and governments.

Programme component 3: Dissemination, advocacy and research
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Outcome: The IDRL Guidelines are well known, partnerships are developed and the knowledge base of the Movement on legal issues in disaster response is deepened.

The IDRL unit in Asia Pacific will disseminate the Guidelines and accompanying information and assist Federation personnel and national societies in the region to do the same. Opportunities will be seized to make introductory presentations on the Guidelines at appropriate national and/or regional meetings and conferences. The Unit will also advocate for legal preparedness at regional level, highlighting the usefulness of the IDRL Guidelines, continue and develop partnerships with the UN, regional organisations (in particular ASEAN, SAARC and SOPAC), NGOs and research institutions. It will also foster the development of academic interest through training/cooperation with scholars/institutions and develop a regional pool of experts networks within the region in order to generate more ideas and energy toward finding solutions to IDRL issues.

Support will be provided for global research project/s to examine the key legal issues in disaster risk reduction, with a particular focus on how law can best foster community-level activity to reduce risk to disasters and health emergencies, including through the undertaking of case studies on legal issues at the country level.

b) Potential risks and challenges

Leading nations may be less inclined to receive humanitarian aid and therefore less interested in IDRL. This may influence the attitude of smaller, less well off countries as well as regional organisations.

To avoid this negative effect and at the same time explore new ground, the IDRL unit will in conjunction with Geneva explore possibilities of engaging countries providing humanitarian support in a dialogue on IDRL from a donor's perspective.

Health and Care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose

National societies in Asia Pacific have strengthened capacity to deliver effective and sustainable health and social care programmes that respond to national public health priorities and social needs.
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The zone health and care programme budget for 2011 is CHF 810,785.

The health and care programme in Asia Pacific zone is based on the strategic directions set by the International Federation's Global Agenda Goal 2 (reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies), global health and care policies and strategies (the Global Health and Care Strategy 2011-15) and the declaration anticipated from the next Regional Conference in 2010. At the same time, it will continue to be sensitive to pressing needs and priorities of each member national society, as well as organisational priorities for the next decade as outlined by Strategy 2020.

The Asia Pacific health and care team consists of health and water/sanitation coordinators and technical delegates attached at country, regional and zone offices but working as a one team to deliver strategic health programming support to member national societies. The zone health and care unit was established in Kuala Lumpur in January 2010 to coordinate regional and country health teams. The unit consists of the health coordinator, a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan/HP) coordinator and delegate and emergency health coordinator.

The zone health team will:

- Ensure Federation health and care policies and strategies are well-disseminated and understood by Asia Pacific national societies.
- Provide technical support and targeted capacity building efforts to ensure quality of national society health programmes in the region.
- Support national societies in building partnerships and in advocacy with other organizations working in the health sector in Asia Pacific
- Facilitate identifying and approaching donors for long-term health programming

The programme will focus on the following areas (details below).

- Public health in emergencies;
- Community based health and first aid;
- HIV/AIDS/TB;
- Water and sanitation/hygiene promotion;
- Coordination, partnerships and advocacy.

Programme component 1: Emergency Health

Outcome National Societies have developed capacity to respond to disasters and assist vulnerable communities to minimise the health impacts of disasters and public health crises.

Key activities:

- Support in the planning, implementation and evaluation of health components of NS and Federation emergency operations, ensuring that these are in line with established quality standards and procedures.
- Support and coordinate deployments of health components of FACT, RDRT, ERU, RAT and other DM response tools
- Conduct technical training and maintain a roster for RDRT health members
- Support the further development/expansion of the health component of RDRT and its integration with global response tools
- Support in the development, implementation and review of emergency health programmes, contingency planning, including design and conduct of tailor-made trainings and exercises
- Document and disseminate national society good practices and lessons learned in emergency health preparedness and response
- Disseminate international standards, tools and guidelines in emergency health preparedness and response
- Facilitate the roll out of Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) to national societies in the zone, ensuring that they are integrated with CBHFA and DRR programmes

This component will be led by an emergency health coordinator who will work closely with the zone disaster management unit and with regional and country health teams to ensure that immediate and life-saving public health interventions are identified and sufficiently reflected in appeals and updates.

Programme component 2: Community-based health and first aid

Outcome: Asia Pacific national societies have well trained volunteers and programmes adapted to the most pressing health needs in local communities and contributing to national health strategy.

Key activities:

- Assist national societies in identifying and assessing most pressing health needs in their communities
- Support the implementation of CBHFA approach in health programmes and encourage integration with DRR programmes where feasible.
- Coordinate and assist in country, regional and zonal CBHFA sensitization and master facilitator trainings and maintain a roster for facilitators
- Encourage and support field visits between national societies in different level of CBHFA implementation
- Support in the development of CBHFA monitoring and evaluation tools and their piloting in national societies' programs
- Assist in the development and dissemination of new indicators for community based health interventions (e.g. non-communicable diseases, social work, pandemic preparedness)
- Facilitate the roll out of global First Aid guidelines once finalised
- Support voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) and club25 activities and establishing a VNRBD Resource Centre for the region/ globally
- Engage in the International VNRBD conference in July 2011 in Singapore
- Encourage national societies to actively participate in national immunisation campaigns through volunteers or health posts and mobile clinics
- Assist national societies in increasing awareness of mosquito-borne diseases and take part in dengue and malaria prevention and care activities
- Support the IFRC framework for mother and newborn child health so that national societies include aspects of it in their health programmes preferably through CBHFA.

The focus in this component will be in supporting the CBHFA approach and its integration into overall (health) programming in the national societies. The zone health coordinator will lead the process with close collaboration with the Secretariat health unit and rely on the regional and country health teams to support the implementation in the national societies through networks of community based first aid practitioners.

The humanitarian pandemic preparedness tools and practises developed in 2009-10 will be integrated in the community health or emergency health programming.

Programme component 3 : HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis

Outcome: Asia Pacific national societies implement their HIV and TB programmes in line with the Federation's related policies and alliances.

Key activities:

- Ensure the concept of IFRC Global Alliance for HIV is understood in national societies
- Disseminate and develop IFRC tuberculosis operational guidelines according to the experiences gained in recently started TB programs.
- Facilitate the shift of focus in HIV from mass/youth peer education to people living with HIV and HIV risk groups, especially to include drug users with harm reduction programmes.
- Assist the regional HIV-networks in delivering lessons learnt and good practises in HIV programming.
- Facilitate integration of TB aspects in HIV programs and vice versa.
- Support the national societies in India and China to launch and expand their TB programmes targeting vulnerable beneficiaries with resistant tuberculosis and South Asia Regional delegation in expanding TB program regionally
- Encourage national societies to seek and maintain funding from Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (GFATM).

All four regions of Asia Pacific have launched HIV programmes under the framework of the global alliance on HIV since 2008. The Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART) connects the national societies from South-East and East Asia. South Asian national societies had until mid 2010 a regional HIV program and are now challenged with the continuation of the individual HIV programs. Support to national societies is provided by the zone and four regional health coordinators, as well as a regional HIV delegate in Southeast Asia.

The role of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers in TB is to support treatment adherence of vulnerable tuberculosis patients and providing nutritional or social support. Awareness rising and advocacy to reduce stigma and discrimination towards HIV and TB are other cornerstones in the programmes.

Programme component 4 : Water and Sanitation/hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Water and sanitation/hygiene promotion in disaster management: Asia Pacific national society mechanisms improve for deploying water and sanitation equipment in emergency response

Key Activities:

1. Finalise the Asia Pacific water and sanitation/hygiene promotion strategy, including a review of the current status of water and sanitation in emergency response for all national societies in Asia Pacific, to provide recommendations on converting existing equipment to water and sanitation disaster response kits as well as new pre-positioning of water and sanitation disaster response kits and training.
2. Continue the support for seven national societies in Asia Pacific with their water and sanitation in emergency response capacity, including developing their capacity over a 5 year plan.
3. Assist with one Zonal RDRT water and sanitation specialised training
4. Assist with national level water and sanitation specialised emergency response trainings in seven national societies in Asia Pacific.
5. Assist national societies to attend ERU and FACT trainings as appropriate
6. Raise awareness and understanding of the Federation tools for water and sanitation in emergency response.
7. Assist Geneva to role out a standardised training for water and sanitation in emergency response
8. Coordinate with partner national societies and ICRC with support to national societies in Asia Pacific with emergency response trainings
9. Provide support to Asia Pacific national society emergency response operations in water and sanitation planning and implementation

Outcome 2: Water and sanitation/hygiene promotion in developmental context: Asia Pacific national societies improve their capacity to implement community-based water and sanitation / hygiene promotion programmes.

Key Activities:

1. Assist 7 national societies in Asia Pacific to develop or adopt a water and sanitation / hygiene promotion policy and plan.
2. Assess, prepare and submit global water and sanitation initiative project proposal in Pacific and South Asia Region.
4. Investigate funding opportunities for global water and sanitation initiative projects in Asia Pacific.
5. Conduct 1 Zone level PHAST training
6. Conduct one Asia Pacific Zone sanitation workshop

7. Conduct support visits to at least 12 Asia Pacific zone national societies

Outcome 3: Coordination & Advocacy: Sharing adoption of best practice methodologies is achieved through peer national society support, regional and zonal exchange and engagement with all Movement components in Asia Pacific and external humanitarian organizations.

Key Activities:

1. Develop and disseminate 3 technical case studies and best practice outlines in narrative or visual form.
2. Conduct one annual Asia Pacific Zone water and sanitation coordination meeting with partner national societies and ICRC.
3. Conduct support visits to all Asia Pacific regional offices twice a year and Geneva Secretariat once a year for annual global water and sanitation coordinators meeting.
4. Support one short term water and sanitation staff on loan from an Asia Pacific national society to work with the Zone

Outcome 4: Quality and Accountability: Water and sanitation / hygiene promotion programmes conducted by the Federation utilised approved project management tools

Key Activities:

1. Adopt the standardised water and sanitation logframe and indicators, in accordance with global guidelines.
2. Review water and sanitation proposals.
3. Ensure water and sanitation technical evaluations are conducted for all water and sanitation programmes and develop plan.

A water and sanitation coordinator, and water and sanitation delegate at the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, comprise the zone team with a short-term staff on loan annual rotational position to assist with water and sanitation capacity building of Asia Pacific national societies. An Asia Pacific water and sanitation strategy was developed in 2009, from which the 2010 and 2011 plans were founded and the 2011 activities strengthens the work started in 2010.

Programme component 5: Coordination, partnerships and advocacy

Outcome: Asia Pacific national societies' health programmes are further improved through coordination, partnerships and advocacy actions with relevant regional partners.

Key activities:

- Promote/advocate for a national society programme approach in tackling health issues, and the greater integration of disaster management, organizational development and volunteering into national society health and social care programmes.
- Provide strategic support for Asia Pacific regional health networks and promote cross-regional sharing of lessons learnt and best practices.
- Provide guidance and support to national societies in their engagement with national health authorities and relevant in-country external partners, and promote their role through regional networks and partners.
- Reinforce cooperation with IFRC global and operational partnerships e.g. The Global Water and Sanitation Initiative, the Measles Initiative, the Global Malaria Partnership, Stop TB, Global *Road Safety* Partnership.
- Reinvigorate or develop new relationships with regional governmental bodies (ASEAN), WHO, relevant UN agencies, international NGOs and development banks in the area of health and water and sanitation.
- Support national societies in tapping into funding sources offering long term programming in health (Global Fund for HIV, TB and malaria, government/ corporate donors).

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The Asia Pacific zone health and care programming will target national society staff and volunteers in the region for skills training and capacity building. It will also work with the national societies, national governments and other humanitarian organizations to ensure a good understanding of the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent in health. The final beneficiaries are the individuals and communities in the Asia Pacific region who benefit from national society health and care programmes.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Countries in Asia Pacific are diverse and continuously experiencing changes. These continue to pose enormous challenges to the capacity of national societies in order to be abreast of these changes and be able to respond to their impact to public health. National societies are also challenged by the need to match their capacity with the growing demand for services in an environment where resources are becoming scarce and actors are increasing. Sustaining national society capacity in health is a challenge due to high staff turnover and lack of organizational mechanisms to retain qualified human resources. Investments in strengthening human resources are to be

carefully thought through and integrated in the broader organizational development effort.

Organizational Development

The 2011 plan builds on the outcomes of the 2010 plan. It is aligned to the global Secretariat's organizational development (OD) plan to focus on implementing Strategy 2020's focus on "Building strong National Societies" with the four key characteristics of:

1. Capacity to respond to needs continuously at local level throughout its country.
2. Sustainable and diversified income.
3. Credible governing and managing leadership.
4. Ability to attract volunteers from all ages and sectors of society through relevant work.

The Asia Pacific OD and volunteering unit will continue with strategies that build national society led centres of excellence and mutual support mechanisms; strengthened approaches to youth and volunteering development work; measurable increases in sustainable resource mobilisation; new governance and managing leadership support systems, particularly through peer mentoring pilots; implementation of the new harmonized OD approach for national society development in the Movement agreed in the Brisbane Forum of December 2008; and shared experiences and best practices to strengthen integrated OD and volunteering development approaches in all core programmes to achieve Strategy 2020's objectives.

The unit will continue to strengthen the integrated work with other zone programmes and services, as well as with all Movement components in the zone, to offer practical support to national societies to achieve their individual as well as collective OD and capacity building targets expressed in the Regional Conferences of Singapore in 1996 and anticipated from the next Regional Conference in Amman in October 2010.

2011 will bring a new emphasis on a number of key dimensions, quite apart from the ongoing work, to support:

- national societies to roll out Strategy 2020 as part of the strategic planning review and development processes, utilising a new set of peer facilitators;
- improved practices to strengthen the financial sustainability of societies through the mutual support plans between national societies to enhance these capacities as part of the newly established Asia Pacific Fundraising Network implementation plan agreed at the first Asia Pacific Fundraising Network meeting in 2009;
- improved youth peer networking and local level initiatives as a result of the newly reinvigorated youth led ideas of the Asia Pacific Youth Network members;
- a Zone-wide meeting of all OD practitioners early in 2011, together with selected Movement partners from partner national societies and ICRC, to agree some measurable country level targets for OD work through enhanced collective approaches and shared resources.
- piloting some new governance and leadership development initiatives starting in the Pacific which are led and resourced by National Societies in a peer mentoring approach and replicating these elsewhere if deemed successful.
- piloting the new approach to offering a professional development support platform with a menu of training, coaching and mentoring options to OD practitioners in selected national societies and other components of the Movement as a result of the global OD training study managed by the zone unit in 2010.
- enhanced volunteering development initiatives in both integrated health and development programmes, as well as in emergencies contexts, while also supporting a strengthened profile of volunteering work mobilised by national societies as part of their International Year of Volunteering activities.
- development of new humanitarian diplomacy training modules with the zone humanitarian diplomacy coordinator for piloting in three national societies.
- Use of the recommendations of the "OD Impact Review", "Finance Development Review", and "OD Training Review" to champion the practice of documenting the measurable outcomes of OD work in terms of strengthened services that impact on vulnerable people's lives.

The zonal organizational development and volunteering development programme budgets for 2011 are CHF 366,029.

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 pressing situations of vulnerability.

As with previous years, the unit has developed this zone-level plan in synergy and consultation with all regional and country level OD plans, and with the Asia Pacific ICRC cooperation delegate. To ensure the coherent approach to OD support to the national societies of the zone each OD plan at regional and zone level has the same agreed common programme purpose and the same three agreed programme components. This allows for a free sharing of resources across the zone, and for reporting on impact in a coherent manner against collective country level outputs and baselines on progress across the zone.

a) Organizational development

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 activity areas:

- Manage a harmonized Movement approach to OD and volunteering support to national societies by participating in OD delegate recruitment and selection processes, supplementing induction and debriefing sessions, offering customised training to improve OD and volunteering practice, and organising meetings of the whole group of IFRC and other national society, partner national society and ICRC OD practitioners at key strategic moments.
- Support 8 national societies (including the existing three receiving Intensified Capacity Building/ICB support) to adopt resilience focussed programming through introducing the agreed “New OD approach for national society development” with harmonized Movement plan.
- Ensure quality of applications to, and accountable implementation of work supported by, Federation ICB, SOS, and Empress Shoken funds with measurable results in services to vulnerable people and contributions to global learning on strengthened approaches to OD and capacity building and their measurable impacts on services to vulnerable people.
- Ensure 18 national society Strategic Plans are in line with Strategy 2020 and if possible with harmonized Movement support plans.
- Support Federation Integrity Policy implementation process in three national societies with Movement support plan.
- Continue support for legal base development processes with ICRC in two national societies (Myanmar and Bangladesh) plus two national societies in formation (Tuvalu and Bhutan).
- Targeted Finance Development support to 10 national societies in 2011 using the recommendations of the 2010 AP Zone Finance Development Review to agree clear outputs in strengthened systems.
- Targeted Human Resource Development support to 10 national societies in 2011 through peer support and external consultancies.
- Manage an outsourced senior executive coaching programme for five selected secretaries-general per year using external executive coaching consultancies.
- Coordinate implementation and support with the zone communications and PMER units for Asia Pacific Resource Mobilization and Communications Forum in 2011, with follow up capacity building plans in 5 national societies in 2011.

Programme component 2: Integration with health, disaster management, and principles and values

Outcome 1: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health, principles and values, and disaster management programmes.

Key activity areas:

- Implement the 2010 “OD in emergencies learning” into major relief and recovery operations through guidelines and operational support in four major disasters per year.
- Integrate, with the zone DM Coordinator and DMU, two modules on “Gender and DM” and “OD in emergencies” (to complement the “Volunteering in emergencies” module) into field assessment coordination team (FACT), emergency response unit (ERU), regional disaster response team (RDRT) and national disaster response team (NDRT) training.
- Develop and implement OD and Volunteering in Disasters modules into contingency planning exercises with Zone DMU Coordinator.
- Develop and share guidelines for strengthened integrated capacity building with zone health teams in emergency and development contexts in three societies per year.
- Undertake reviews of auxiliary status on 6 national societies with zone IDRL coordinator and ICRC to recommend strengthened legal base processes for the future.
- Ensure organizational development support for new national society strategic plans is followed up by PMER support to develop operational plans with monitoring and evaluation, and quality and accountability

targets in three national societies per year.

- Target 8 National Societies to strengthen “digital divide” opportunities through upgraded connectivity and use of web based applications with Zone IST Unit manager.
- Develop and implement with Zone Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator HD training and capacity building modules to be piloted in 3 National Societies linked to the concept of organisational characteristics for “readiness” for each selected society to undertake HD work as an OD support issue.
- Develop with Zone Communications Unit and Zone HD Coordinator communications development training modules to improve National Society visibility and positioning within and outside the Movement linked to improved advocacy humanitarian advocacy and increased resource mobilisation in four national societies per year.

Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management

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

Key activity areas

- Manage the zone wide a database of skilled national society peer practitioners that provide mutual capacity building support between societies and monitor this human resource pool to identify more diverse candidates for international deployments within IFRC.
- Facilitate 18 national society peer support missions per year.
- Support national societies to feed into the global national society databank.
- Feed into global learning on accreditation processes the experience of 8 national societies in self-accreditation.
- Continue to develop with Zone Communications and Knowledge Sharing Unit user-friendly and sometimes web-enabled knowledge sharing mechanisms to facilitate national society exchange of best practices with updated FedNet page and Sharepoint functions offering all AP national Societies and OD and CB practitioners the facility to access peer practitioner support, online download ready OD, volunteering and CB tools developed by AP societies, and access to lists of resource persons and external accredited consultants who can support NS in their OD plans.
- Provide appropriate support to the Asia Pacific Youth Network to enable implementation of their action plan following the 2010 Youth Summit to promote active youth governance and leadership networks and proposals for stronger youth involvement in services and Red Cross Red Crescent.
- Provide appropriate support to the Pacific “Knowing Governance Knowing Leadership” governance and leadership development initiative and once fully implemented to ensure knowledge sharing of this initiative with all leadership meetings across the AP Zone during 2011.

b) Volunteering Development

Programme component 1: Tailor-made initiatives to support National Societies in their volunteering development and management efforts.

Outcome: National societies have access to technical support (including peer-to-peer support) and resources on volunteering development, and, are receiving consistent strategic support in volunteering development work.

Key activities:

- At least 18 national societies in Asia Pacific have in place a volunteering policy, not more than 5 years old by the end of 2011.
- 10 national societies have reviewed their existing volunteering practices and develop/revise plans to address areas perceived requiring further strengthening.
- At least 9 national societies that are implementing a new/updated volunteer management system which has improved services to vulnerable people, with gender diversity consideration, recognition and rewarding mechanisms in place.
- At least 5 of the national societies in Asia Pacific are carrying out systematic performance evaluation with volunteers.
- 15 NS have in place some form of data base of volunteers.
- At least 10 of the national societies in Asia Pacific have some type of insurance for volunteers in place.
- Feedback from beneficiaries of programmes in at least 9 national societies shows an increased confidence and appreciation of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteer service.
- Psychosocial support (PSP) available to volunteers through enhanced systems in 4 national societies.

- At least 9 national societies are actively participating in national forums/process for volunteering legislation (Parliament, UNV and other organizations).
- 4 national societies that are developing/revising their statutes have included volunteer rights and duties in their constitution.
- Peer to peer support function available to provide volunteering development support through active missions between 10 national societies.

Programme component 2: Integration with health, disaster management and humanitarian values on better manage volunteering in conflicts, emergencies and disasters.

Outcome: Integration of strengthened and sustainable volunteering practices within health, principles and values, and disaster management programmes in conflicts, emergencies and disasters, and development scenarios.

Key activities:

- Health:
 - National societies have a national emergency contingency plans and health in emergencies contingency plans include a section on volunteering management in emergencies.
- DM:
 - Guidelines for volunteering in emergencies (response and recovery operations) are in place and have been used in, at least, 2 operations in Asia Pacific.
- Identify and capture key learning from specific volunteering needs and approaches in emergency and conflict situations (with ICRC) to improve local practices and disseminate to other disaster response and recovery environments.

Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management to enhance coordinated support to National Society volunteering development and promoting volunteerism.

Outcome: Volunteering development knowledge management and enhanced volunteerism environment.

Key activities:

- Knowledge sharing and training: Volunteering development and volunteer management learning resources and culturally appropriate training materials/modules from Asia Pacific national societies are gathered and updated to demonstrate the latest:
 - Policies and tools.
 - Capturing of best practices.
 - Peer support exchanges that result in upgraded volunteering approaches and systems in national societies requesting peer support.
- Pool of Practitioners:
 - A 'pool of practitioners' from NS has been established and is giving consistent strategic support in volunteering development to the members in Asia Pacific.
- Common Movement understanding and approach on development of volunteering by all Movement partners i.e. IFRC, partner national societies partners, ICRC cooperation delegates, and national society staff through incorporating standard volunteering sensitization module/session into orientation courses.
- Contribute to the development of a global information system that makes available relevant information on volunteering development.
- Support national societies in preparing for and engaging in the International Year of Volunteers 2001 + 10.
- Develop resources and examples of 8 national societies engaging with promotion of volunteerism.

Programme component 4: Global volunteering

Outcome: Global volunteering development

Key activities:

- Contribute to global Federation volunteering initiatives the experiences of Asia Pacific national societies in the global developments and trends in:
 - Urban and mega urban volunteerism
 - Urban community volunteering
 - Corporate employee programmes
- Facilitate contributions from Asia Pacific national societies to IFRC's Global Volunteering Policy revision process.

- IYV+10 Advocacy that enables 10 national societies to improve public understanding and support for local volunteering.
- Actively support, contribute to and take part in the International Federation's collective (global) volunteering development efforts.
- Actively support development of tools for measuring impact of volunteers and volunteering development on improved services to vulnerable people.
- Actively support development of a comprehensive training resource package to mainstream support for national society volunteering development.
- Actively support a project/study in understanding volunteerism in urban areas with 3 national societies.

c) Profile of target beneficiaries

The unit continues to focus its work on support to a wide range of stakeholders on the basis of requests. These include national societies of the Asia Pacific zone, International Federation regional and country offices, as well as partner national societies developing their own Asia Pacific and global OD and volunteering development strategies, and ICRC regional and country delegations. As part of the integrated approach to ensure linkages between organizational development and health, disaster management, communications, IST, and humanitarian diplomacy programmes, support is also given to other core programme delegates in their work to achieve integrated outcomes at programming level.

Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers are at the heart of an effective humanitarian assistance for millions of vulnerable people. The OD and volunteering unit will continue to promote a harmonized approach to this with all Movement components across the zone based on all stakeholders having systematic access to regularly updated knowledge, experiences and support.

Other target groups are partner organizations and governments. In particular, this relates to establishing volunteer-friendly environments in countries. IFRC is currently working with partners to use 2011 in the context of it being the International Year of Volunteering as the launchpad to revitalise public appreciation across the zone for the contributions of all volunteers, and to further encourage and support national societies to work for the establishment and adoption of legal frameworks that promote volunteerism.

d) Potential risks and challenges

Efforts have therefore been strengthened to work as a collective zone organizational development team with other regional organizational development teams to deliver best-positioned support at country level wherever requests are made. With the reduction of regional OD delegates in all locations across the zone, the OD and volunteering unit, in conjunction with other stakeholders at all levels, is attempting to manage new enhanced mechanisms of non-delegate support such as national society peer practitioner and coaching models, as well as effective databases of external consultants and resource persons with recognized track records in assisting national societies to achieve excellence in specific technical fields.

It will be important to adopt appropriate strategies on a case-by-case basis to support national societies in the implementation of core Federation Policies such as the Integrity Policy, and to develop a zone-wide strategy to enable leadership meetings to maintain a consistent approach to achieving the characteristics of a well-functioning national society through mutually accountable frameworks, as well as to sharing information on collective national society progress in these issues.

2010 saw the further welcome diversification of the highly valued long-term partners to AP OD and Volunteering Development programme who had up to now included the Swedish Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. The Spanish Red Cross kindly extended some new OD support to selected Pacific Societies which significantly assisted these societies to make progress on OD issues. The Spanish, Canadian, and Japanese Red Cross societies also very kindly and strategically supported the participation costs of selected youth leaders from Asia Pacific national Societies to be able to attend the Asia Pacific and Middle East Joint Youth Summit held in Jordan in October 2010.

The Zone OD and Volunteering Unit will also continue to explore other innovative modalities of support such co-funding of zonal and global initiatives. One example is the continued support it received from the Secretariat's Principles and Values Department in 2010 to support the development of the new "Asia Pacific Gender and DM Guidelines" into training material which can be used to enhance gender sensitive practices in all future emergencies in conjunction with the Zone DMU.

Principles and Values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

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

The zone principles and values programme budget for 2011 is CHF 15,975.

The Asia Pacific region is a region of great cultural, ethnic and religious diversity. It is also a disaster-prone region, with wide socio-economic disparities between and within countries, while many countries are politically unstable. A number of countries are experiencing armed conflicts due to ethnic, ideological and/or religious differences. Discrimination, intolerance, exclusion, and violence form part of the lives of the majority of vulnerable communities across the region.

But the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement stands for more. It remains a potential agent of change, influencing behaviour in society, being a bridge maker, advocating for respect for human beings, and promoting non-discrimination, mutual understanding, and lasting peace among all people. The task, however, is a daunting one. Special efforts are needed to reduce discrimination, intolerance and social exclusion. National societies in the region, which are well-respected and very much a part of their local communities, have a clear role to play to reiterate the Fundamental Principles as a basis for change at the community level.

Increased attention will be allocated at zone level to enable more systematic collection of existing best practices as an entry point to strengthening this dimension of programming work. This work will follow the three programme guidance areas of the global principles and values priorities: (1) to document and promote best practices in dissemination and advocacy work on humanitarian values, (2) integrated approaches to International Federation principles and values in existing health and disaster management programmes, and (3) the identification of specific programmes targeted at improving respect, dignity, and services provided to vulnerable groups who do not always fall under the health and disaster management programmes.

Currently most of the work to promote principles and values is integrated within the International Federation and national societies' existing programming. For the health and care core programme, a key aspect will be the implementation of awareness activities to reduce discrimination against people living with HIV in the region. In disaster management, the focus will be on advocacy of the SPHERE Standards, the Humanitarian Charter and Code of Conduct, and an initial exercise piloted by the zone OD and DM units to enhance the gender perspectives of all future DM work that started in 2009. To widen the impact of these initiatives, the Asia Pacific zone will support national societies in advocacy work with beneficiaries, Movement partners, the media and civil society.

Programme component 1: Promotion of tolerance and respect for diversity
Outcome 1: Enhancing understanding and sharing of best practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and share best practices in innovative approaches to principles and values work, starting by disseminating in 2011 the learning from the Asia Pacific version of the global principles and values baseline survey conducted in 10 Asia Pacific national societies in 2009. Promote new policy and guideline developments in the national society networks at leadership meetings. Disseminate the global principles and values and gender e-newsletter highlighting recent Red Cross Red Crescent national societies', secretariat (Geneva and zonal) activities and materials, as well as external developments.
Outcome 2: Capacity building in principles and values / gender of national societies staff and volunteers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute global modules to improve existing dissemination and training of staff, volunteers, youth, governance, building on, for example, the outputs on principles and values approaches within youth focussed work derived from the Solferino global youth meeting in 2009. Ensure the International Federation and national societies first assimilate the Principles into their own structure and practice these Principles by integrating humanitarian values into all their programmes and services using orientation modules and best practice examples.
Outcome 3: Raising public awareness with a view to changing behaviour in society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate materials, best practice guidelines and case studies generated globally and within the zone to strengthen existing humanitarian values sensitization and campaign materials for use by national societies building on the baseline survey outputs with 10 Asia Pacific national societies in late 2009.

Outcome 4: Advocacy and international representation

- Conduct humanitarian advocacy and communications work to influence decision makers to take into consideration the interests of the vulnerable in conjunction with the humanitarian diplomacy new goals and strategies in alignment with Strategy 2020 in 2011 onwards.

Programme component 2: Integration of humanitarian values and gender into operational disaster management and health programming

Outcome 1: Further development of gender into programming

- Establish under the zone OD programme a zonal gender network of practitioners from national societies to collect good practices and develop a strategic approach to mainstreaming gender perspectives in all national societies' programmes and institutional structures from 2010 onwards into 2011.
- Disseminate global gender into programming guidelines and a checklist beginning with DM programmes.
- Form a pool of trainers in a position to coach other partner national societies seeking to enhance capacity.

Programme component 3: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention/reduction programmes

Outcome 1: Mapping of national society programmes which target discrimination, marginalization or exclusion of communities falling outside traditional health and disaster management programme areas

- Promote more effective programmes aimed at prevention / response to discrimination / violence, empowerment of vulnerable groups, and changing external environments that promote social cohesion and sustainable lives for discriminated groups.
- Facilitate exchange of information and identification of good practices between national societies.

b) Profile of target audience and final beneficiaries

The secretariat's principles and values department has produced and will be producing more global tools for use by the secretariat's zones, regional and country offices, and all national societies. The key target audiences will be leaders and programme managers of national societies and Federation core programme delegates and managers. Due to the nature of the integrated approach taken, the products and work of the principles and values department are relevant for governance and management, OD, health, disaster management, humanitarian diplomacy, and communications. The key recipients of the dissemination materials and shared best practices will also include volunteers, members, and staff of the national societies of the zone.

The final beneficiaries of all principles and values programmes are the most vulnerable suffering from discrimination, exclusion or violence, as well as the community at large when engaging in behavioural change.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The biggest challenge is the difficulty to secure appropriate and continuous funding for the principles and values activities which are not covered by the core funds available. It is hoped to expand a donor base to support this highly important aspect of programme work across such an identity and diversity sensitive zone, and to tap into other programmes (disaster management/health/organizational development) for funding and integrated approaches, especially initially with the pilot approach with emphasis on principles and values and gender integration within disaster management contexts.

A second challenge is the lack of a principles and values zone focal point or coordinator. However, the Asia Pacific zone has expressed clear commitments to undertake the work within existing resources as far as possible, and to seek donor funding as a creative way of taking this work forwards in order to have adequate principles and values representation in the field. Through working with networks of national societies, identified in close collaboration with the zone, the global principles and values department will also be a key supporter to the Asia Pacific zone work to ensure that its work continues to be relevant for the field and its vulnerable populations.

For many activities of this plan, it is difficult to measure the actual impact in the community simply in quantitative terms and qualitative assessments are required. In order to be able to better measure impact, a performance framework specifically designed for projects to reduce discrimination and violence in the community, as well as to tackle gender inequalities will be set-up, including a range of indicators which should facilitate the monitoring.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

Programme purpose

Persuading decision makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interest of vulnerable people, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles.

Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) is a means to enhance and further develop the work of national societies and the International Federation secretariat when it comes to *persuading decision makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interest of vulnerable people*, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles. The Federation *Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy*, which was adopted in May 2009 by the International Federation's governing board, is the overarching guiding policy document which recognizes that diplomacy involves all aspects of its work and is exercised in different ways as required by the defined objectives; advocacy (public or silent), negotiation, communication, formal agreements, fundraising and other measures.

A large number of national societies in Asia Pacific already conduct a wide range of recognizable and important humanitarian diplomacy initiatives. There is a need to identify and map existing practices and achievements, but also identify gaps and challenges, building on the initial information gathering exercise initiated in 2009. As a Movement concern, collective analysis will also be done with colleagues from ICRC and national societies to identify experienced and successful HD practices and practitioners within the network of the Asia Pacific zone. The identified practitioners will form the basis of the future national society peer-to-peer support and could form the shape of a HD forum, to develop next steps to initiate more conscious efforts and time to scale up activities across the zone.

In the Asia Pacific zone the ambition is to further expand existing and to develop new relations with a number of major international and regional organizations and key governments active in the humanitarian field. The International Federation in Asia Pacific has established relations with global and regional organizations, and governments working in the humanitarian field. Up to now these relations have too often been organized on an *ad hoc* and *reactive* basis, and more sustainable and long-term partnerships have not been fully realized.

The goal is to ensure that agreements and partnerships with organizations and governments realise their fullest operational potential, adding real value for national societies and the Federation secretariat, and their programmes. It also supports the strengthening of national society capacities to use their auxiliary role for the benefit of vulnerable people. HD improves overall *humanitarian access*, helps maintain *humanitarian space* for national societies and the International Federation, and strengthens the ability of national societies to pursue their own national objectives.

The decision to engage in humanitarian diplomacy is not a choice, but a responsibility. It is a responsibility that stems from the privileged access enjoyed by national societies as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field as well as the international organization status that the International Federation has been granted in 14 countries in Asia Pacific. It includes the ability to reach out to decision-makers and opinion leaders relevant to all Federation programmes and those of national societies, and its base in fundamental humanitarian principles ensures that *independence*, *neutrality* and *impartiality* are maintained at all times.

The zone office will be supporting national societies in the region with HD through Federation regional and country offices and conduct the overall coordination within the secretariat on those related issues. For the coming years, the immediate focus will be on several key areas outlined below as programme components.

Programme component 1: Humanitarian diplomacy capacity building

Outcome 1: Identify and map out existing HD setup and relationships in Asia Pacific, those between national society and external actors (i.e. governments, international organizations etc.) and those between the International Federation secretariat and external actors. Based on the identified gaps, develop an Asia Pacific HD plan of action to address the identified needs to support national societies in achieving their main advocacy goals, in full accordance with the objectives set up in the HD policy.

- Develop tools and disseminate whenever required, conduct training on HD for national societies and secretariat staff when required. Directly support national societies working on HD related areas, in a given country, through regional and country offices in close support of the secretariat in the zone office.
- Utilize the existing work on, for example, IDRL, as an important aspect of HD, and how the International Federation could better address governments and conduct legislative advocacy.

Programme component 2: Humanitarian diplomacy response

Outcome: Support national societies in planning and organizing their own HD advocacy campaigns, or through means of quiet diplomacy, address urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities, particularly during emergencies when opportunities for influence are heightened. As a core function of the secretariat, the zone office will have a lead role in coordinating HD-related issues in Asia Pacific, supporting national society and country teams through the regional offices, in close consultation with the HD division in Geneva, New York and Brussels.

Programme component 3: Governments, international and regional organizations

Outcome: Support national societies and through the secretariat develop and further enhance already existing cooperation with a number of regional institutions and regionally established international organizations such as; Asia Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN, SAARC, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), UNDP, OCHA, UNESCAP, UNHCR, WHO and several others. These organizations are, together with governments in the region, key policy and decision makers, and opinion leaders, and therefore it is of strategic importance for the national societies with the support of the secretariat to influence these institutions for greater roles in safeguarding the interests of vulnerable communities, and doing so in full respect of fundamental humanitarian principles.

Programme component 4: Academia, foundations, private sector, civil society

Outcome: Support national societies and through the secretariat establish or expand cooperation and partnership with other opinion leaders in the region, such as; *academic institutions, foundations, the private sector and civil society* institutions.

- To identify common denominators and make joint efforts persuading decision makers to act in the interests of vulnerable people, in full respect of fundamental humanitarian principles.

Role of the Secretariat

a) Technical programme support

The set up of the Asia Pacific zone teams in each core programme and support service area is intended to enable the International Federation secretariat to deliver on its strategic objectives in an efficient and cost-effective manner across the entire Asia Pacific region.

The zone coordination budget for 2011 is CHF 692,434.

The primary focus is on ensuring that national societies at the country level benefit from well-planned and coordinated International Federation support to scale up their activities in line with Strategy 2020. Zone units have developed modalities of working which ensure that harmonized and collective planning at country, regional and zone levels offer a range of national society “best-positioned support”. Where needed, this will involve International Federation technical programme delegates working directly with individual national society counterparts from either the country, regional or zonal level.

Promoting effective coordination with a range of partner society and ICRC colleagues is another critical function and, depending on the situation, this may be best achieved at the country, regional or zone level. A similar situation applies when it comes to networking with other international or regional humanitarian organizations and other bodies. The above plans in this document outline how the respective zone units will lead and guide these activities and ensure that clear lead responsibilities are assigned to the most appropriate group of resource persons.

The section below outlines the key objectives and planned outcomes for each of the zone office units’ provision of membership and support services:

Resource mobilization: A top priority for the Asia Pacific zone is to ensure that the Federation-supported programmes in Asia Pacific (annual plans and emergency appeals) are well-resourced. Efforts will be made to increase and enhance partnerships within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external organizations, providing increased resource mobilization opportunities. Support will be provided to national societies to enhance their capacities in resource mobilization, including continuation of support to the Asia Pacific fundraising network which was established in 2010. The resource mobilization capacity of the zone office will be enhanced in 2011 through additional human resources to enable improved service to Asia Pacific and partner national societies.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER): Special attention will be given to ensure that the Federation appeals, plans and reports continue to meet required quality standards and are 100 per cent compliant in meeting all deadlines as was the case in 2010. In addition, coordination will be provided across the zone through the regional and country offices, to ensure a standardized approach to PMER, through dissemination of global tools and best practice, so that the quality of Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes is enhanced through robust planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

Communications, Advocacy and Knowledge Sharing: Priority will be given to enhance Red Cross and Red Crescent programme impact and effectiveness through expanded national society domestic visibility and increased global IFRC brand identity. One of the main objectives will be to work towards developing national societies and the International Federation as the leaders in providing accurate and timely information to domestic

and international press during major disasters. Efforts will be made to increase programme awareness at the donor and beneficiary/end user level. Knowledge and experience will be expanded at delegation and national society level in successful communications and media programme planning and implementation in support of global and localized priorities. Efforts will be made to increase input to knowledge sharing systems by Red Cross Red Crescent partners and increased usage of those systems by key customers/audiences.

Security Management: Coordination of effective security processes and procedures that aim to further improve IFRC's overall security management in the zone, regional and country offices, as well as the national societies working or operating under its security umbrella will be a priority. This in turn requires a robust security management response, constant monitoring and analysis of the prevailing security environment, a reactive capability in response to security incidents, coordination mechanisms and information exchange with other Movement partners and the wider humanitarian community, and the provision of related training.

Logistics Management: Efforts will continue to increase Red Cross Red Crescent logistics capacity in terms of disaster preparedness, response and recovery through higher quality logistics services, including human resources, systems, tools and procedures, in order to be able to provide adequate response and support to all International Federation activities in the Asia Pacific zone. This will be achieved through development of sustainable logistics networks across the zone, development of an adequate and well-functioning sub-regional warehouse network and development of a comprehensive suppliers data base and regional framework agreements (*please refer to Global Logistics plan for details*).

Finance Management: Professional and technical support will be provided to the International Federation offices in improving the standard of financial management in the zone. Technical support to field finance staff in ensuring timeliness and accuracy of monthly returns will be made available. Strong and regular monitoring will be carried out to ensure compliance with financial procedures. Financial management information and support to technical managers periodically and on an ad-hoc basis will be provided. Efforts will continue to raise the level of financial awareness in the Asia Pacific zone and support the financial management of Asia Pacific operations that have no International Federation presence.

Human Resources Management: Establishment and implementation of effective human resources systems and procedures to ensure effective planning, development and deployment of good quality human resources will be a zone priority. Special attention will be paid to promote diversity of staff and adequate staff welfare mechanisms. Human resource zone processes and structures will be further streamlined to allow adequate access to human resources at short notice for emergency relief operations. Efforts will be made to support national societies in the zone to strengthen their human resource processes and structures.

Information Systems: The Information systems unit in the zone will work towards increasing information technology and telecommunications capacity to provide adequate support to all Red Cross Red Crescent activities, including disaster situations. Customized IT and telecoms service support will be provided for increased productivity and efficiency of International Federation field secretariat offices and operations, and improved response time for solving all information systems problems. Information sharing and knowledge management will be a priority for sharing of lessons learned and best practices in providing peer support across Asia Pacific and more efficient teamwork across the seven zones and Geneva to provide better services.

Administration: The zone administration unit ensures that the International Federation zone, regional and country offices in Asia Pacific are well-administered in accordance with Federation policies and procedures. Comprehensive administrative support and assistance is provided to the Asia Pacific zone, regional and country offices, as well as partner national societies in the zone. Regular communication and coordination with Geneva administration department is maintained on administrative matters/issues to improve overall administrative performance within the International Federation.

b) Partnership development and coordination

The zone office will continue to promote more effective partnership approaches and advocate for longer term strategic cooperation between national societies, partner national societies, and non-Movement partners in Asia Pacific. These include new commitments to ensure host national society ownership over previously "parallel programming", partnership exit strategies developed at the beginning of programmes, and longer term partnership commitments with clear capacity building components. Best practices will be documented and shared across the zone to encourage similar processes elsewhere.

The strategic Partner National Society meeting hosted by the Asia Pacific zone in 2009 to engage long-term partners in the Asia Pacific zone in programmatic visioning for the future will lead to continued commitments to have such discussions at strategic intervals. This collective approach to harmonising Movement support to national society development across the zone is an essential aspect of the Asia Pacific zone's management's

commitment to capture fresh innovative approaches that contribute to coordinated approaches to sustainable capacity building.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

The Asia Pacific zone works to ensure that at all levels, and in all Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes in Asia Pacific, that gender equity and diversity are promoted.

In an effort to increase ways of making programmes and personnel within the national societies and Federation structures more diversity and gender sensitive, the zone organizational development and volunteering unit will build on two specific initiatives undertaken in 2009 and 2010. The first initiative is the outputs and gender sensitization strategies agreed at the national society forum on gender in disaster management held in June 2009. One of the key outputs was the emergence of an Asia Pacific zone gender network of experienced persons from national societies to support each other and mainstream gender perspectives in all programmes and services, beginning with disaster management. Another key output was the commitment to develop and disseminate a report of the forum, accompanied by a best practice guideline on minimum standards to integrate gender and other diversity concerns into all disaster management programmes (later to be extended and mainstreamed in health programmes as well).

The second initiative described in the Principles and Values section of this plan is to build on the findings of the global Principles and Values baseline survey in 10 Asia Pacific national societies. The baseline survey conducted (1) documented best practices in dissemination and advocacy work on humanitarian values, (2) identified integrated approaches to principles and values work within existing health and DM programmes, and (3) identified specific programmes targeted for some societies which aim to improve the respect, dignity, and services provided to vulnerable groups who do not always fall under the health and disaster management programmes.

Through the managed follow up to these two specific initiatives at zone level there will be an increase in the understanding and practical application of gender, diversity and wider principles and values work, and there will be measurably strengthened mechanisms to document, disseminate, and mainstream existing best practices in all programmes across the zone in a more systematic and managed manner.

Quality, accountability and learning

The zone PMER and organizational development units, working together with regional and country offices, have agreed to continue ongoing joint strategies to ensure that all support to national societies will have enhanced approaches to monitoring, evaluation and quality components during 2011. The zone organizational development unit continues to offer support where requested by regional offices for national society strategic planning development. The zone PMER unit will continue to complement this by promoting follow up operational planning support using relevant programme planning approaches and tools.

A more strategic and systematic approach will be taken in reviews and evaluations across Asia Pacific zone. The zone PMER unit has established a calendar of all reviews and evaluations being undertaken, a library of evaluations / reviews, and is developing a database for sharing of lessons learnt.

The zone organizational development, PMER, and other programme units such as the DM unit, will play active and coordinated roles to also document and disseminate best practices to guide national societies in learning from new approaches to community development and feedback mechanisms which have been pioneered in a number of country environments. A good example of this was the joint OD, Capacity Building and DM CD Rom tool which collated all case studies on successful capacity building within DM programmes at community and institutional levels. 2010 saw the systematic roll out of these case studies to influence better programme design approaches at community and local levels and this should continue in 2011.

The zone organizational development, health, disaster management and PMER coordinators will work to promote, with regional and country International Federation counterparts, the mainstreaming of improved local level quality and accountability frameworks and indicators in supporting national society strategic and operational planning processes. Advantage will continue to be taken to support national societies who are in the process of mid-term reviews of existing strategic plans, or in the development of new strategic plans, to integrate these quality and accountability perspectives in their programme development objectives.

How we work

IFRC's vision is to:

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

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

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

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<budget and map below; click to return to title page>

MAA50001 - Asia Pacific zone

Budget 2011

Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies						
Land, vehicles & equipment	25,000					25,000
Transport & Storage		1,800				1,800
Personnel	1,237,927	539,100	156,000		531,900	2,464,927
Workshops & Training	177,000	135,000	75,000	10,000	64,400	461,400
General Expenditure	31,500	85,400	103,089	5,000	53,873	278,862
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	96,033	49,485	22,340	975	42,261	211,093
Services	6,000		9,600			15,600
Contingency						
Total Budget 2011	1,573,460	810,785	366,029	15,975	692,434	3,458,683



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

* Country representations are short-term or mid-term locations based on needs/demands and funding availability. They are the delivery point for time-limited, tailor-made support to one national society.