

# Annual report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Asia Pacific

Appeal No. MAA50001

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This report covers the period 1 January  
– 31 December 2010.



Volunteering development is a key component of the Asia Pacific zone's organizational development programme, recognizing volunteers as the backbone to the organization. IFRC

## In brief

This annual report focuses on the work of the Asia Pacific zone office in 2010 to provide leadership and guidance to IFRC efforts to increase the impact of Asia Pacific national societies' humanitarian activities. Many societies across the zone have maintained a high level of programming in several new disaster response operations and continued comprehensive post-disaster recovery activities, while others have started reviewing their development activities in line with IFRC's newly adopted Strategy 2020.

**Financial situation:** The zone office programme budget for 2010 is CHF 2.77 million. Coverage is 148 per cent and expenditure is 91 per cent of the budget.

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

See also [Asia Pacific Zone Plan 2010-11](#), and the regional and country programme updates covering the period January-December 2009.

**No. of people we have reached:** The Asia Pacific zone office provides support to the 37 national societies, four Federation secretariat regional offices and 15 country offices in the Asia Pacific region, to help strengthen their capacity to deliver more extensive and effective humanitarian services to vulnerable groups.

**Our partners:** Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, there is close cooperation with many partner national societies and with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supporting national societies throughout the Asia Pacific region. In addition, there are partnerships with many external organizations at all levels (community, national and regional levels), community-based, national and international organizations, UN, and other developmental agencies.

The zone office would like to especially thank the following partner national societies which have contributed this year to the Asia Pacific zone appeal: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government; the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre/Netherlands government, USAID and the DFID partnership grant.

# Context

The socio-political and economic trends that characterized the region in 2010 have more or less remained constant in the Asia Pacific zone. The varying degrees of conflicts and general unrest in the countries of South Asia have continued, while in Southeast Asia, tension remains over the disputed borders of Thailand and Cambodia. In East Asia, multiple disasters in China throughout the year affected up to 430 million people (one third of its 1.3 billion population), with an estimated total of CNY 533 billion<sup>1</sup> in economic losses. Meanwhile, the six-month World Expo in Shanghai came to an end in October, where the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement pavilion attracted over 1 million visitors. In the Pacific, the region faced a significant number of disasters during 2010, particularly during the first half of the year.

By far the most dramatic event in 2010 was the widespread civil unrest in Bangkok that extended for more than nine weeks from March to May, followed by the unprecedented floods throughout large parts of Pakistan in July, affecting more than 20 million people, and leading to the launch of an emergency appeal for CHF 130 million, targeting to assist 130,000 flood affected families for 24 months. Appeals and DREF<sup>2</sup> operations on a smaller scale were carried out in Bangladesh, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Viet Nam were carried out.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management Unit

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

<b>Programme purpose</b>
Asia Pacific national societies will provide timely assistance, and build resilience among communities to prepare for and recover from disasters.

The Asia Pacific disaster management programme provided support to national societies working with and through regional and county offices for the implementation of various activities across disaster preparedness, disaster management planning, disaster risk reduction and disaster response and recovery.

In addition to supporting operations in the Asia Pacific zone, disaster management unit (DMU) provided surge capacity to the Americas zone through the deployment of its staff to support the Haiti response operation. The DMU has also used the first part of 2010 to review and define further standard operating procedures (SoPs) for IFRC offices supporting National Societies in their response and early recovery activities. The updated SoPs have clarified issues regarding communication and reporting lines as well as the roles of disaster management representatives at the national, regional and zone levels.

In the latter half of 2010, the Asia Pacific Disaster Management programme has been actively supporting the disaster response operations of various national societies, primarily in the South and South-East Asia sub-regions. While these disasters have typically fallen in historical hazard periods, the extent and impact of the large-scale flooding across Pakistan has exceeded prediction. In addition, DMU also provided support to national societies, working with and through regional and country offices for the implementation of disaster preparedness, planning, and disaster risk reduction projects.

In continuing the dissemination of information and clarifying communication, reporting lines and the role of disaster management representatives at the national, regional and zone levels, the DMU conducted pre-disaster meetings in various countries to strengthen the communication and coordination mechanisms between the partners and linkages to the global disaster response system.

<b>Programme component : Disaster Management Planning</b>
<b>Outcome: NS mechanisms for the analysis of disaster risk and delivery of disaster management assistance are strengthened</b>
Key activity areas
- Provide oversight and coordination for the completion of WPNS phase III survey facilitated by the regional DM teams in all AP NS

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs, January 2011

<sup>2</sup> Disaster relief emergency funds

- Analyse the humanitarian needs and capacities of NS drawing from international and external information sources to support effective planning and prioritisation of services to NS.
- Support the regional and national delegations in their assistance to the contingency/disaster response (NS, Government, IASC) planning processes in 5 NS through the implementation of the standardised contingency planning training module.
- Support the regional and national delegations in their assistance to the development of operational alliances in 2 NS, and DM related policies or strategic plans in 3 NS.
- Contribute and facilitate AP NS inputs in to the review process of the global DM Policy and Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief,
- Raise awareness of revised RCRC global and zone DM policies, strategies (inc. S2020) as well as disaster response tools and international DM standards.
- Monitor progress of NS achievements against the AP DM Strategy and Federation global DM strategies.
- Build on and expand awareness and understanding within Federation senior management, NS technical, management and governance representatives of the global cluster system, inter-agency standing committee (IASC).
- Advocate for and adoption of the IDRL guidelines with NS and their governments.

The DMU provided short term technical inputs into a number of disaster management planning activities undertaken at the national level across the zone. In support of these processes and others underway, the DMU is also supporting national level action through the promotion of Strategy 2020 and the transition from Strategy 2010, as well as the development of a contingency planning learning package, focused on assisting national societies to facilitate contingency planning in their countries and develop contingency plans for specific hazards based on IFRC's disaster response and contingency planning guideline.

The DMU has provided short term technical inputs into a number of disaster management planning activities undertaken at the national level across the zone. In support of these processes and others underway, the DMU is also supporting national level action through facilitating the update of the Asia Pacific Disaster Management Strategy 2010-2014 (supported by AusAID) and the ongoing promotion of Strategy 2020. National level disaster management planning has also been undertaken in countries such as Kiribati Islands, Myanmar and Nepal.

In support of improved contingency planning at the national level, the DMU has developed a contingency planning learning package, which is focused on assisting national societies to develop contingency plans for specific hazards based on the IFRC's disaster response and contingency planning guideline. The learning package was analyzed and reviewed during a global master training where representatives from Africa, Americas and Asia Pacific came together. The outcomes of this global event have enabled the refining of the learning package which will be further trailed in Sri Lanka in December and across Asia Pacific during 2011, supported by a technical working group made up of representatives from national societies and IFRC offices across Asia Pacific.

The shelter delegate has been actively supporting national societies and IFRC offices to meet the Federation's responsibility to coordinate the finalization for the shelter sector response plans under the IASC contingency planning. The shelter portfolio of the DMU was further strengthened with the arrival of another shelter delegate focused on supporting the IFRC's commitments and awareness within national societies on the emergency shelter cluster. In this regard, NS and IFRC offices have been supported in their responsibility to coordinate shelter sector response plans and general engagement in the IASC, most recently in Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Tonga and at the Pacific regional level. For further details, please refer to the Asia Pacific zone's [Mid-Year Report](#).

**Programme component: Organisational Preparedness**

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

Key activities

- Support the regional and national delegations in their assistance to NS for reviewing/developing capacity and defining roles in national early warning systems in 4 NS and wider National Disaster Response Preparedness Mechanisms (NDRPM) in 4 NS.
- Lead the development of guidance for NS and Federation Delegation in the engagement with civil-military bodies across the zone.
- Support the development of shelter capacity within NS through the facilitation of 1 general shelter training; 1 participatory assessment of safe shelter awareness pilot training; and the development of a training video on the use of the Federation shelter kit to accompany the booklet developed in 2009.
- Support the regional and national delegations in their assistance to NS in the development or WatSan in Emergency capacity through technical input into regional events; assisting NS that have

existing water and sanitation ERU equipment to convert this into Disaster Response kits; and the pre-positioning or additional water and sanitation Disaster Response kits in accordance with the AP Water and Sanitation

- Lead the zone task force for RDRT and provide support and guidance for RDRT standard tools, training, RDRT Induction courses with technical focus (i.e. water and sanitation, Shelter Health, IT/Telecon etc), cross regional activities and overall integration into the global response system
- In conjunction with the regional delegations develop a pool of trainers from PNS and Federation Delegations who will support NS water and sanitation disaster response training at the national level.
- Facilitate development of collaborative response effectiveness, preparedness to receive international assistance and promote cooperation through key agreements such as memoranda of agreement (MOU) and SoPs.
- Develop a 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 International Federation Secretariat development of competency based disaster management staff development, and placement systems, which increase effectiveness of response, preparedness and early recovery.
- OD in emergencies guidelines developed, disseminated for used in future emergency response operations.
- Facilitate the implementation of the GA on DRR in Asia Pacific with 10 additional NS joining the GA; and support to the 5 existing NS who are members of the GA implementing identified programs for scaling up their DRR actions

The DMU has worked with regional delegations with regard to the ongoing development of the RDRT tool across the Asia Pacific zone. This has involved supporting the establishment of the RDRT system in the Pacific (supported by American Red Cross), finalizing input into the FACT/RDRT Handbook and supporting the preparations for various training events including the first FACT/ERU/ RDRT Team Leader course.

DMU has also been actively supporting the ongoing review of the emergency Assessment training package through the provision of lessons from experiences across NS in Asia Pacific. Engagement in this process will continue with the DMU hosting the global emergency assessment training of trainers at the end of August.

In regards to shelter, DMU supported the implementation of a Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) pilot in Bangladesh, drawing on IFRC best practices and looking at community driven approaches PASSA, which is similar to PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation). The PASSA approach aims to draw on communities to address and identify their own solutions to safe and adequate shelter. The outcomes of this event in June feeds into the global shelter programme.

Support was also provided to the Indian Red Cross in strengthening their water and sanitation capacity through specialized emergency water and sanitation training of their national disaster response teams.

Support to NS with regard to understanding issues related to engaging with military bodies is ongoing with promotion of RCRC at various events and dialogue on civil military relationships at regional networking events. Further work is identified in supporting NS understand their auxiliary position when asked to join government – to – government bilateral assistance missions.

National Society commitment to the Framework for community Safety and Resilience through conducting DRR baselines assessments and five year plans has continued in 2010. Building on the success in 2009 India RC was supported in developing their DRR baseline while Cambodia Red Cross have been successful in identifying funding support from the Finish Red Cross to support their plans. The Cook Islands Red Cross have also imitated partnerships with the German Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross through a global DRR fund. Support from the DMU will continue in assisting NS adopt common indicators for measuring DRR impact as well as refining longer term plans that works to strengthen organisational structures and systems of NS in support of scaling up their disaster management action.

Looking to the remainder of the year, the DMU will work with NS in capturing their strengths and resources through the rolling out of the Asia Pacific DM Mapping exercise which is currently being tendered. This will provide NS with an effective tool to capture their existing capacity and analyse areas to strengthen. In line with the updated SoPs for disaster response and early recovery the DMU will work with up to six NS in undertaking pre-disaster meetings aimed at reviewing disaster preparedness and awareness of the global disaster response system.

The ongoing development of the RDRT tool across the Asia Pacific was supported by the DMU and regional disaster management teams. During the reporting period the RDRT system in the Pacific (supported by

American Red Cross), was further strengthened through an induction course while other training events included refresher training in South Asia, water and sanitation and health in emergencies RDRT trainings in South East Asia. Unfortunately the planned RDRT specialised Shelter course to be held in the second half of 2010 has been postponed to the first half of 2011. At the national level, support has been provided to the Red Cross Society of China in developing a water and sanitation emergency response and primary health care team together with the Asia Pacific Health unit. Looking wider to the global disaster response system, the DMU supported a Basic Health Care Unit ERU trainings in Japan and water and sanitation ERU training in New Caledonia, and a multi-sectoral needs-assessment training piloted in Bangladesh.

In line with the updated SoPs for disaster response and early recovery, DMU conducted pre-disaster meetings aimed at reviewing disaster preparedness and awareness of the global disaster response system in Bangladesh, China\*, Democratic People's Republic of Korea\*, Mongolia, Philippines and Vietnam (\*note: initial step completed).

With the aim of enhancing the analysis of traditional emerging hazards and capacities of national societies, DMU worked closely with the country and regional disaster management representatives to WPNS III; as well as to develop a robust quarterly monitoring and forecasting system for climate changes which assists in the interpretation and analysis of existing climate information for disaster managers to define preparedness and operational discussion making. This will be followed up further in the coming year.

Additionally, in preparation for the cyclone season in the Pacific, the DMU and the Pacific regional office have supported national societies by preparing a comprehensive document outlining steps that can be taken and predictions of the incoming cyclone season.

In close cooperation with the shelter and settlement department in Geneva and the Asia Pacific zone office, the Australian Red Cross hosted the 5th shelter technical training in Brisbane. DMU further assisted national societies to develop additional technical capacity in the shelter including shelter technical training in Indonesia and Nepal together with representatives from Australian Red Cross. The DMU also assisted the Samoan Red Cross to deliver the first shelter kit training in the zone. This event was filmed to form part of the training video on the use of the IFRC shelter kit planned, to accompany the booklet developed in 2009.

The Korean Red Cross was invited together with IFRC (represented by the DMU) and ICRC into a workshop on "United Nations-Led Overseas Disaster Response" which focused on enhancing understanding and capacity of Korean non-governmental agencies and NGOs capacity to operate in international response.

The commitment of Asia Pacific national societies to the Framework for Community Safety and Resilience has continued through the further development of country specific DRR baselines assessments and five-year plans in DPRK as well as the successful initiation of projects in the Cook Islands and Cambodia. Nepal Red Cross has been using the DRR Baseline as its key reference document for their national disaster management strategy and plan.

Through consultation with national societies at the Asia Pacific Disaster Management Meeting, the DMU has established a representative reference group and undertaken an extensive consultation process with national societies regarding their expectations and specific needs related to mapping DM capacities and resources. Deliberations on the objectives of the mapping were also discussed during the 8<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Regional conference.

Jointly with the Asia Pacific IDRL unit, the DMU has provided technical assistance for the preparation of a 10-hour course on disaster management as part of a "Diploma of Humanitarian Affairs" which the Islamic University of Malaysia is will offer with the support of the Malaysian Red Cross.

<p><b>Programme component: Community Preparedness</b></p> <p><b>Outcome: Capacity of national societies to support community preparedness and mitigation and adaptation actions is strengthened and harmonized across Asia Pacific</b></p> <p>Key activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the regional and national delegations in their assistance to NS for the development of community based DRR proposals for scaling up NS actions.</li> <li>- Drawing on NS experiences support regional delegations enhance NS understanding and inclusion of historical and future hazard data (i.e. influence of climate change) into their VCA, education and awareness, mitigation and adaptation actions.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Guide the incorporation of cross-cutting issues, such as gender, into DRR programming.</li> <li>- Contribute towards the development of a sustainable programming approach for community level</li> </ul>
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programming together with OD and Health units

- Support regional and national delegations through the provision of technical inputs, harmonisation and linkages in the development and dissemination of guidelines, tools and manuals (CBDRR and DRR Advocacy from SA; village level DP training from EA; DRR Education and EWS from SEA) for application across AP.

In 2010, activities under this programme component have focused on establishing a baseline on the food security and livelihoods situation across the Asia Pacific zone from which NS and the IFRC are in a better position to initiate discussions with regard to the food security and livelihood situation within Asia Pacific countries. The study specifically looked at:

- The current actions being undertaken by National Societies, within emergency interventions and longer-term programming.
- The current and future areas of greatest need requiring food security and livelihood interventions in which National Societies may commence or enhance activities.
- The capacity and desire of National Societies (human, financial and technical) for engaging in food security and livelihood interventions.
- Possible partnerships that National Societies may pursue to support the identified recommendations.
- Identified areas of critical need, currently unmet, where National Society interventions would make a significant difference

The study is currently being reviewed by NS and regional networks from which possible interventions will be identified and then incorporated into future planning.

Together with the zone organizational development unit and Asia Pacific national societies, a practical guide to gender-sensitive approaches for disaster management has been finalised with support from the AusAID. The guidelines are to assist the IFRC and its member national societies to incorporate effective gender sensitive and inclusive approaches into their disaster management strategies when assisting communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

The preparedness for climate change phase two programme commenced during the reporting period with the NS of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, India, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal Papua New Guinea and Timor undertaking the initial steps of the programme. This will be further supported during the remainder of the year with a short term consultant being placed in the DMU to undertake some analysis of the availability of climate data and how best to utilise this for disaster response preparedness actions at zone and national levels. In addition work related to urban disaster management will be undertaken over the remainder of the year linked to the launching of the World Disaster Report which has is focused on urban risk.

The focus of DMU's objectives in relation to community preparedness is in the harmonization and impact of nationally-implemented disaster risk reduction actions. As such the DMU worked closely with the country and regional disaster management representatives in aligning programmes to global and zone policies. This has included the coordination of the preparedness for climate change phase two programme, the Global Alliance for DRR as well as supporting knowledge sharing through the documentation and access to lessons learnt and technical resources.

In 2010, DMU has contributed to the development of a number of country and regional project proposals across the region as well as worked closely with the Norwegian Red Cross to develop a project for supporting the translation of our rural DRR capacity into urban settings. Case studies on the use of climate data were also developed.

To continue the learning and development of capacity across Asia Pacific, DMU facilitated the participation of seven staff and/or volunteers from national societies and IFRC offices to participate in an online training course, namely the 'Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework', which is facilitated by the World Bank and hosted by the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiatives. Through the participation in this training, a number of recommendations have been developed for internal Red Cross Red Crescent DRR capacity-building processes. The DMU has also continued to support the facilitation of a DRR study that will look at the lessons from all DRR projects implemented through the tsunami programming. The outcomes of this study will be valuable for Asia Pacific national societies as well as those from other zones as the Red Cross Red Crescent looks to continually improve the impact and sustainability of our risk reduction actions.

**Programme component: Disaster response**

**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.**

**Key activities:**

- 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 NS 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.
- Provide technical guidance for operations in relief, assessment, health in emergencies, water and sanitation, shelter (including Emergency Shelter Cluster), and early recovery.
- Coordination disaster response across the zone through the approved disaster response working modalities.
- Review and update as needed, the AP disaster response working modalities and operation protocols; and raise awareness and alignment through their dissemination.
- Monitor the quality of the disaster response across the zone inline with the Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief, Code of Conduct for the RCRC and NGOs in disaster relief, Sphere and other international standards
- Coordinate and ensure evaluations and reviews are conducted for all internationally supported disaster response operations undertaken by NS within AP.

As mentioned above, large disasters occurred throughout the year, aligned with the traditional hazard seasons in East, South and Southeast Asia.. Much work has been undertaken at the country and zone level to support NS response and recovery operations through provision of technical advice, awareness through DMIS and information bulletins, distribution of DREF and the launch of emergency appeals. Preparations were also undertaken for the traditional Pacific cyclone season. The DMU has provided technical assistance surge capacity as well as supported cluster activations in Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines and Vietnam.

In total, national societies individually and with support from IFRC have responded to over 100 events in the year. The table in [Annex A](#) outlines events NS have responded to and the support facilitated by the DMU during the reporting period.

Reviews and evaluations have also been supported in a number of operations including:

- China: Sichuan earthquake,
- Indonesia: West Sumatra earthquake,
- Mongolia: Severe winter,
- Papua New Guinea: Cholera, dysentery and influenza outbreak,
- Pakistan: Floods real time evaluation,
- Philippines: Typhoon Ketsana, and
- Viet Nam: Floods and storms operations.

The DMU has also supported the global secretariat DM team through the provision of surge capacity to the Americas zone with the deployment of an Operations Coordinator and Shelter Delegate for one month missions each. In addition the DMU has updated the working modalities for IFRC within the Asia Pacific zone, defining communication and reporting lines, process for developing response strategies, facilitating external assistance and emphasising the need for pre-disaster meetings.

A standard methodology has been developed by the AP DMU to undertaken an evaluation within DREF operations. The methodology includes analysis of goals, objectives and expected results of the DREF operations; assessment of key achievements, challenges and areas of success or improvement; and lesson learnt and good practices for sharing.

In the coming period the DMU will continue working on raising awareness and understanding of the global disaster response system as well as assisting NS to identify areas for further development in line with Federation standards and policies.

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

processes.

- Raise awareness of recovery processes through knowledge sharing to reinforce the institutional commitment for recovery programming.
- Expand knowledge and practice of recovery through providing relevant training within the zone including Relief to Recovery, Livelihoods, PSP, Cash Programming, FERST etc.
- Further develop the workforce capabilities of AP zone to be able to provide effective early recovery services.
- Maximize integration of recovery programs and ability to coordinate recovery activities within the Movement through cross sector planning with OD, DRR, health, water and sanitation, PSP, 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 NSs and relevant PNS, key government departments, private sector, and non government organisations etc.
- Maintain close technical coordination and collaboration with the Secretariat Disaster Response and Early Recovery unit.

Prior to the recovery delegate's arrival in July, support was provided to the assessment of recovery needs in Mongolia, ongoing recovery operations in emergency appeals - particularly the integrated recovery sheltering project within the Padang earthquake operation, the partnership with Development Workshop France in Viet Nam for the owner driven construction of housing and safe construction awareness, and the review of past recovery initiatives in the Cyclone Nargis emergency appeal.

The arrival of the recovery delegate in July has enabled greater support to recovery activities of national societies across the zone. This has included technical support to recovery activities in China, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. The DMU also initiated a consultation process with regional and country level colleagues to identify specific issues and areas of work to enable greater support in times of defining and implementing disaster responses and recovery operations. This initiative is being coordinated with the senior recovery officer in GVA to align efforts and ensure continuity and focus in supporting and developing the IFRC's recovery efforts.

The DMU is also working with the disaster management unit in Geneva on the development of recovery guidelines for operational managers to be ready in early 2011. These will be further adapted in 2011 to meet the specific recovery needs often seen in the Asia Pacific zone.

The Cash and Learning Partnership (CaLP), a global programme that is supported by DG ECHO, has commenced in the Philippines and Pakistan. The programme is designed to build in-country capacity and networking of the national societies in cash and voucher programming in disaster responses.

Under the Global Tsunami Lessons Learned Project (GTLLP), the BRR Institute in Indonesia shared an initiative aimed at capturing the experience and learning from the tsunami recovery and reconstruction to support administrators and managers responsible for disaster responses, principally those who may be doing this for the first time. DMU is working with the ADPC to develop the hands-on tools which is planned to be completed in 2011.

**Programme component: 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 disseminate together with regional delegations 5 new technical guides and best practice outlines through narrative and visual media per year on DM work
- Translate global shelter practical booklets and guidelines in to 6 national languages
- Promote greater integration of health, volunteer and OD into regional disaster management programming and emergency operations
- Facilitate an Asia Pacific wide NS DM workshop in preparation for the AP regional conference.
- Strategic support for AP regional networks and promotion of cross regional network lessons and best practice
- Provide guidance and support to NS in their engagement with National Platforms and promote NS role through the ISDR Asia Partnership
- Identify and develop joint program 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
- Engage in joint ISDR missions for supporting the scaling up of DRR and UNDAC disaster

preparedness missions for enhancing national response preparedness  
- Engage in the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR

The second Asia Pacific Disaster Management Meeting was hosted by the Australian Red Cross and supported by AusAID. The outcomes of the second Asia Pacific Disaster Management Meeting were reviewed and discussed through various working groups during the 8<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Regional Conference. Overall the conference reinforced the directions identified by national societies through the update of the Asia Pacific DM strategy. In addition to the pan-Asia Pacific meeting, regional network meetings were also undertaken in South Asia and the Pacific providing opportunities for national societies to identify areas of priority and exchange practical lessons on their disaster management work.

Engagement with external organizations and platforms has also been strong during the reporting period with representation being facilitated at International Recovery Forum 2010, and Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction (ACDR) 2010, the Asian Metrocities Conference and the Asia Regional Consultation Committee.

Engagements with inter-governmental associations has picked up pace with an initial meeting being held with SARRC and further work on the development of and MoU with ASEAN moving forward. Engagement in the IASC and ISDR networks across Asia Pacific has also continued.

Collaboration with the ICRC is ongoing to facilitate some presentations during an ICRC training regarding RFL in natural disasters

At the country level, engagement in the DRR consortium continues with where the mapping of agencies interested in the Flagship 4 (community based DRR) has been undertaken. National societies have also participated in the HFA mid-term review process.

Engagement with external organizations and platforms has also been strong during the reporting period with representation being facilitated at International Disaster and Risk Conference in Davos, Switzerland, UN, the ICT in DRR forum and Safe Schools and Safe Hospitals Campaign across the zone and at the Resilient Cities side event to the ECOSOC 2010 meeting in New York.

The DMU has engaged with the Pacific regional office actively in collaborating with UN OCHA and the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) playing a key role in the development of terms of reference for the three main defined groups of the PHT. This has included significant input into the Pacific Inter-Agency Preparedness and Response Plan (PREP) which is designed to guide an international PHT response if and when governments in the Pacific are overwhelmed by an emergency or disaster and to strengthen regional and national preparedness to respond to the range of emergencies that may affect the Pacific.

A delegation of more than 40 Red Cross and Red Crescent representatives attended the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR which brought together around 600 government and non-governmental delegates/participants including ministers from the Asia and Pacific countries. IFRC together with the Korean Red Cross supported the attendance and disseminated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation publications and information materials. The IFRC's contribution to the conference was highly appreciated by the Korean government, where the final Incheon declaration adopted by the governments states that the Red Cross Red Crescent national societies as a key partner in the implementation of Incheon Regional Roadmap and Action Plan on DRR through CCA (Incheon REMAP).

The DMU has also been actively engaged as a steering committee member on the development of a disaster risk reduction Project Web Portal which will assist in setting coherent regional strategy and programming through improved information exchange.

## International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles

(refer to global IDRL plan for details)

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

#### Programme purpose

IFRC's International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) Programme seeks to reduce human vulnerability by promoting legal preparedness for disasters.

The IDRL programme aims to improve legal preparedness for disasters and the effective application of existing international legal tools in disaster management. Through a field-focused structure, it acts in three

main areas:

- cooperating with national societies to provide technical assistance to governments on implementing the guidelines, through country-level technical assistance projects and the development of a detailed handbook and model legislation;
- building the capacity of national societies, International Federation staff and humanitarian partners to promote and use the guidelines and related international instruments through the finalization of an advocacy manual, training workshops and other materials; and
- disseminating and promoting the IDRL guidelines and related instruments with governments, humanitarian partners, and inter-governmental organizations as well as fostering new collaborative research on domestic legislative issues in disaster management designed to strengthen the Movement's approach to DRR in applicable law.

### Outcomes/Expected results

<b>Programme component 1: Technical assistance to governments</b>
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<b>Outcome:</b> Policy-makers understand and make use of the IDRL Guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for disaster response.
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IFRC, working with national societies and other partners, is providing intensive technical support on IDRL to interested governments in several countries.

#### Achievements

In **Nepal**, a modified version of the full technical assistance project is being prepared by Nepal Red Cross's legal unit, which commenced in October 2009. A first draft report of the legal review is now completed. A national workshop is planned to present the findings later in 2010.

In **Indonesia** the Indonesian Red Cross has followed up on a Federation-led workshop of August 2009, providing support to the government in development of DM regulations and guidelines which are nearing formal endorsement.

In **Vanuatu**, initial approval for a modified technical assistance project was received by the government's national disaster management office and Vanuatu Red Cross in late 2009. A formal endorsement has been delayed, but the project is expected to commence in August with Vanuatu Red Cross and NDMO. The IDRL programme has provided technical input into ongoing SOPAC support government Disaster Risk Management review processes in PNG, Tuvalu and Kiribati.

A number of national societies have expressed interest in organizing IDRL workshops with their governments this year. This will be followed up by discussions/ to finalise the Terms of Reference for a Technical Assistance Project. In **Mongolia**, the Mongolian Red Cross is planning an IDRL workshop in the autumn, and together with the Government's National Emergency Management Authority has agreed to host a national IDRL workshop in October 2010, and a dialogue has started with other national societies on similar initiatives.

<b>Programme component 2: Training and capacity building</b>
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<b>Outcome:</b> Interested National Societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to use legal tools and advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response
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#### Achievements

On 1 April and 2 April, IFRC held a sub-regional IDRL training workshop for Southeast Asia, gathering 38 representatives from national societies, IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN agencies and NGOs.

In the **Solomon Islands**, a dialogue with the National Society on IDRL issues has resulted in June in a Forum on Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster response. It was held in collaboration with national disaster authorities, and participants included representatives from government ministries, civil society, international development actors and the Red Cross Red Crescent.

The IDRL programme and the zone disaster management unit was approached by Malaysian Red Crescent to develop a 10-hour curriculum for IDRL/DM subject for its Executive Diploma in Humanitarian Affairs in conjunction with the International Islamic University of Malaysia. Materials are currently being gathered and developed in close cooperation with Malaysian Red Crescent.

In addition to ongoing bilateral briefings for development partners, and national societies, the IDRL programme ran a training session on IDRL for health and disaster officer from Pacific national societies in June.

**Programme component 3: Dissemination, advocacy and research**

**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.

**Achievements**

The IDRL unit has been involved in conferences, workshops and seminars in Asia and the Pacific, making a presentation at UN/ISDR Partnership Meeting 24-26 March and joining IDRL Geneva at the Inter-parliamentary Union Assembly in Bangkok 31 March. A training session given for OXFAM's regional humanitarian officers 16 March indicated growing interest from humanitarian partners in the region.

Within the movement introduction/update sessions were conducted, including a presentation to ICRC Regional Legal Advisers, for an audience of government representatives and NGOs in Seoul, and an update for the Southeast Asia Regional Disaster Management Committee (RDMC) meeting in Jogjakarta.

IDRL Unit continues to seek development of links/cooperation with regional organisations, including ASEAN, SOPAC, PIF, UNOCHA and SAARC through meetings, discussions, including potential MoUs with SOPAC and ASEAN. A policy brief document has been successfully developed for the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC) on 'Disaster Response and the Role of Immigration'. The unit is also exploring potential academic collaboration with the University of South Pacific Law Department in the areas of disaster law research and of public lectures.

**Constraints or Challenges**

There is a question of the unit's capacity in meeting growing demand on IDRL in the zone. With only a programme coordinator, a programme officer and a delegate in the Pacific regional office, the unit's capacity is increasingly stretched, even if some IDRL presentations/update are being conducted by the zone's DM unit.

Identifying qualified local consultants, able to provide quality research and present reports in English, remains a challenge. Increased use of *pro bono* lawyers will be explored in conjunction with IDRL Geneva.

In the Pacific, the introduction of a new concept and programme continues to be a challenge in a region where small national societies, and government agencies, are already juggling multiple priorities. A particular challenge has been addressing barriers to the initiation of the model country-level technical review projects. In an effort to address this challenge, the IDRL programme has developed a modified approach to the technical assistance model, involving prior preliminary research and less time consuming involvement of government counterparts, and is focusing more on enhanced collaboration with regional and international organizations, in particular through including awareness raising and technical input into their programming activities.

**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 care programmes that respond to national public health priorities.

**Outcomes/Expected results**

<b>Program component</b>	<b>Outcomes/expected results</b>
Zonal health capacity support	National societies have improved emergency health and public health programming.
Zonal coordination, partnerships and resource development	National societies' health programs are further improved through coordination, partnerships and resource mobilization actions with relevant partners.
Humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P)	National societies implement health activities that enable vulnerable communities to prepare for and respond to the threats of influenza

	pandemics.
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	Respond to acute needs in disaster preparedness and response as well as meet chronic needs by maintaining, improving and scaling-up capacities in community-based water and sanitation / hygiene promotion programmes.

## Achievements

### Zonal health capacity support

Until the end of 2009 the Asia Pacific health and care programme was managed through the network of four regional health coordinators based in the four regional offices (Delhi, Bangkok, Beijing and Suva). The health and care unit was created in January 2010 to fulfil the coordination, representation, partnership and resource mobilisation priorities of the health sector. The zone health coordinator is leading the delivery of the emergency health (EH) component in close collaboration with DMU and supporting the public health programs through the regional offices.

The unit consists of the coordinator, a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan/HP) Coordinator, a WatSan /HP delegate based in Bangkok, a humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) coordinator and a program assistant. The H2P component will close in September. The current H2P coordinator will continue in the health unit as Emergency health coordinator due to the increasing challenges in this area.

During the reporting period the zonal health priorities were mapped and strategies started to firm up. Cooperation with regional health coordinators as well as key national societies, country delegations and partner national society representatives was essential in this process. Ongoing communication with managers, other technical units, and support services assisted in positioning the new unit in the zone office. Connection with the health and social services department in Geneva was well established.

While the regional programme updates give a more detailed description of the health activities in the national societies, the following intends to give an overview of the main achievements in the zone.

**Emergency health (EH)** activities include both contributing to ongoing emergencies and developing long term aspect of the EH concept in the zone. During the reporting period three emergency appeals with emergency health component were launched. The first one was for Mongolia cold wave in March (following Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, DREF). Secondly an appeal "Support for internally displaced people" targeted to the returnees to the previous war areas was launched in Sri Lanka in April. Health and care services, including water, sanitation and hygiene interventions and psychosocial support will be offered to the returnees. Increase in acute diarrhoea in Nepal triggered an emergency appeal "Potential diarrhoea outbreak" in May. The purpose is to curb the epidemic in the beginning as it seems to follow the same pattern as last year. Profound changes in water and sanitation and health services are needed, hence the need for an appeal rather than a DREF. The WatSan coordinator supported the Nepal appeal on site (see below).

Several DREF -operations were supported during the reporting period: Cook Island and Solomon Island tropical cyclones, Pakistan Hunza landslides and cyclone Phet as well as Papua New Guinea cholera, dysentery and influenza outbreaks. The latter is supported currently in an assessment to define the immediate and long-term actions of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross in cholera prevention and control efforts.

Most ongoing disaster management operations have a significant health/ water, sanitation and hygiene aspect. Operation updates were commented in the health unit accordingly.

Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs) need a solid base of national health professionals to provide, advice and direct technical aspects of disaster relief and recovery operations. The training of a health-specialised RDRT member is twofold: RDRT Induction course and Emergency Health training (formerly known as Public Health in Emergences or Health in Emergencies – training). The IFRC Emergency Health training curriculum was updated in the end of 2009 and will be used in a zonal Emergency Health workshop planned for November 2010.

In May Emergency Health was discussed in an open forum during the Asia Pacific Disaster Management Meeting in Brisbane with 15 national society representatives. The intention is to develop health-specialised RDRT concept further. Currently there is no consolidated roster on the health trained RDRT members. According to a quick mapping about 220 persons have taken part in the Emergency Health training. The health unit is in a process of collating a database on them, especially concerning their availability for deployment. This is not to duplicate the DMU resource mapping template but rather used as a tool until that is available.

In addition an RDRT specialised water and sanitation training curriculum has been developed and is being used as the foundation for enhancing WatSan specialised RDRTs capacity across Asia Pacific.

**Community based health and first aid (CBHFA)** approach is spreading steadily in the zone after it was introduced 2 years ago. Many National Societies (notably Indonesia, Timor Leste, Philippines, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and some Pacific national societies) are already implementing CBHFA-based programs, some of them in a very innovative way. Small national societies in the Pacific are integrating CBHFA with other core areas like DM and others are using it as an approach in more detailed programs (HIV, WatSan). Nonconventional needs are also addressed like social care, youth (Mongolia) and non-communicable diseases (Sri Lanka).

The CBHFA indicators were developed in a workshop in Jakarta in October 2009 and a baseline study designed by the British RC in May 2010. The Health and Social Services department of the Secretariat asked the zone to assist in developing CBHFA monitoring and evaluation tools further. The baseline study will be piloted in Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Indonesia from June on. The lessons learned from the piloting and other country programs will be discussed in a zonal CBHFA M&E workshop in October 2010.

As an income-generating activity commercial **First Aid (FA)** is at the core of many national societies' programming. Some national societies (China, Bangladesh) are in process of harmonizing their first aid guidelines, and are waiting for the IFRC FA guidelines to get published this year. Road safety messages can be incorporated in the FA guidelines.

Asia Pacific region has a low prevalence of **HIV**, but owing to the region's large population the HIV burden is second to Africa. Asia's epidemic has long been concentrated in sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men and injecting drug users. However, the epidemic is steadily expanding into lower-risk populations through sexual transmission to the partners of those most at risk.

Since 2008 there has been an attempt to have a uniform RCRC approach to HIV through Global Alliance. It has encouraged national societies to seek funding from major donors like Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (GFATM) and shifted the focus in HIV from mass education to risk groups. However, due to the different contexts and funding bases a zonal view to HIV is still lacking.

Some national societies keep on implementing mainly weak-impact programs with HIV prevention messages for general public or Youth Peer Education and rely on short-term funding, whereas others have embraced the challenge of accessing risk groups and diversified funding. An example of the latter is China, where RCSC HIV program is funded by national government, international donors, PNSs and GFATM.

The Swedish RC supported the South Asia regional HIV/AIDS program from 2004 to 2009. The final evaluation was performed during the reporting period. The evaluation team's findings are valuable for other national societies. As the program national societies were not accustomed to tackle a socially challenging problem like HIV, the program gained ownership slowly. The lack of baseline studies and impact indicators as well as weak exit strategy are problems frequently encountered in RCRC programs. However, in countries where the program was most successful (Nepal, India) it has made a difference especially in the lives of PLHIV and reducing stigma and discrimination and will probably continue even without outside funding.

The South Asian national societies had a functioning HIV network and HIV delegate during the regional program. The future of the network is now unsure. The existing Asian Red Cross & Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART, established in 1994) is a regional network for South East and East Asia, although there are plans to invite participants from South Asia and Pacific as well. The network activates the members to engage in HIV programming and work with PLHIV and provides technical assistance in delivering HIV/AIDS related programs.

Preparations for the biannual World AIDS conference continued throughout the reporting period. Six scientific abstracts will be presented in the conference: three from China, one for East Asia delegation and one from Nepal and Timor Leste. The pre-conference RCRC Global GA Meeting offers a possibility to share views on HIV programming globally and review the relevance of Global Alliance.

IFRC promotes **voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD)**. South East Asia region has been arranging technical blood recruitment workshops annually for the last 7 years. The objective is to encourage participation from South and East Asia as well. Singapore RC has facilitated the VNRBD activities and the next workshop will be held in conjunction with the biannual VNRBD Symposium in November.

Many national societies with large blood banks (notably Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Nepal) are major blood service providers in the country. GAP Secretariat in Hong Kong RC collaborates with the RCRC transfusion activities.

Even though preventive health is the focus in IFRC programs, **curative care** remains a core area in countries where national societies are filling a gap in primary health care services (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, DPRK, and Pakistan). Health posts and mobile clinics are increasingly starting to address more chronic health problems through CBHFA and serve also as emergency health units in time of disasters.

Asia has the highest burden of new **tuberculosis** (TB) cases in the world. The national societies' interest to get involved in tuberculosis is slowly increasing. USAID is supporting Indian RC in 3 states to improve adherence to TB retreatment regimens with 200 vulnerable patients since November 2009. The program will be evaluated in June. The TB program in Myanmar RC *increases community awareness of TB and follows up defaulters*. *China RC (RCSC) is in process of starting its own USAID-backed adherence program.*

Some national societies address **malaria** by mosquito net distribution. Indonesia RC (PMI) gets Netherlands RC support until 2011, RCSC is funded from GFATM and Myanmar and Solomon Islands through IFRC.

Afghanistan, Pakistan and India are the only endemic **polio** countries in the zone. All national societies are involved in polio eradication activities e.g. vaccination campaigns.

### **Zonal coordination, partnerships and resource development**

The zone health coordinator participated in all the **regional health meetings** during the reporting period. The March East Asia meeting in Beijing and the South East Asia one in Bangkok had a focus on Road Safety whereas the South Asia meeting in Dhaka concentrated in Nutrition and CBHFA in June. The Pacific health strategy meeting was held in Suva in May, the focus being in First Aid and CBHFA and integrated programs with DM. The Community Resilience Forum in Fiji in June united DM and health/WatSan representatives to talk about best way of working together for resilient communities and was facilitated by the zone WatSan coordinator.

The zone health team organized and hosted a **zonal health team meeting** in Kuala Lumpur in April. For two days the four regional health delegates and three country delegates (from DPRK, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan) discussed about the health programs, identified focus areas, planned next meetings/trainings and identified possible sources for future program funding for national societies. The meeting was an excellent forum for the new zone health coordinator to get an overview of the priorities in the zone.

The second Asia Pacific Zone **Water and Sanitation Coordination meeting** was held in Kuala Lumpur 18-19<sup>th</sup> May. This meeting has contributed to improving coordination amongst the RCRC movement in support of national societies in Asia Pacific with water and sanitation and will continue to be held annually. One outcome from the WatSan Coordination meeting in 2009 was a case-study on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) being implemented by the Cambodia RC, with support from the Swiss RC and French RC. The discussion paper was finalised during this reporting period and the case-study will be finalised during the next reporting period.

In all the above mentioned meetings **Strategy 2020** was introduced and discussed. In the April meeting an eye-opening mapping exercise was done using a grid representing all Strategic aims and Enabling actions. The health programs in the zone, whether implemented by national societies alone or supported by national societies or IFRC, were placed in a grid. The health activities were concentrated in SA1 and 2 but spread through all the fields. This is a practical example of the wide aspect of health activities and the integration which is happening in the program level.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was drafted between the Zone office and World Health Organization (**WHO**) Western Pacific Region Office (WPRO). To date no action plan is attached to the MoU, which is still waiting to be signed by the Head of Zone and Regional Director for WPRO. The MoU between South East Asia Region Office (SEARO) and SEA delegation is a process of renewing.

The Rockefeller foundation is supporting a **climate change** program (dengue prevention) for 18 months in Vietnam and Indonesia. The RCRC climate centre is facilitating the process and appropriate MoUs were signed. As both implementing national societies are in SEA it was agreed that the MoUs were signed in the SEA regional office in April.

**Measles** Initiative is a partnership led by the American Red Cross, the United Nations Foundation (UNF), CDC, the WHO, and UNICEF since 2001. As a result measles deaths have fallen 78% globally. The national societies are involved in this initiative through social mobilisation. During the reporting period Vietnam joined

the initiative, the following national societies are already implementing a measles program: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal and Timor Leste.

The **R3C** is web based platform and resource centre for VNRBD. Name comes from (1) donor Recruitment (2) donor Retention (3) donor Recognition, which stand in a Circle. Saatchi and Saatchi Singapore office has offered to support Singapore RC R3C Resource Centre to develop VNRBD announcements which could be placed in the web for use by participating national societies. Resource centre could therefore become a global centre instead of the current regional one.

Bloomberg Philanthropies offers 5-year funding in **road safety** programs, the eligible countries in the zone are Cambodia, China, India and Vietnam. To date it is still unsure how many of them are able to tap into this funding to continue their road safety programs.

The Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (GFATM) is a major **financing** institution for title diseases. National societies can access the funds easiest as a sub-recipient. With the increased focus on long-term developmental health programs GFATM needs to be considered more widely and in more innovative ways. The Pacific regional HIV funding is a good example of that. Other possible sources for funding are local offices for governmental agencies (USAID, DFID, EUaid), GAVI for measles and polio, corporate funding (e.g. Eli Lilly grants for TB, ADP). The trend in health is towards long-term developmental programming which sets new demands for funding.

### **Humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P)**

Twelve national societies in Asia Pacific<sup>3</sup> continued to receive operational support and guidance from the zone in the implementation of their H2P projects. This included technical and project management coaching through actual visits or remote interaction, particularly in the further development of pandemic preparedness and response plans, the organisation of simulation exercises, the coordination and working with external partners, or operational planning for the implementation of the training and risk communication components. Periodic reviews of all project workplans and budgets were also facilitated, including budget reviews/reductions to prevent potential program deficits. Narrative and financial reporting of all seven accelerated projects which completed in April 2010, and H2P long projects of Indonesia and Philippine Red Cross which finished in May 2010 and Nepal Red Cross in June 2010, were also closely followed up. The communication campaign of the Tuvalu Red Cross also finished in April 2010. *For details of key achievements of national society projects, please refer to the respective country program updates.*

In an effort to integrate and mainstream pandemic preparedness in ongoing national society programs, the zone health and care unit worked with the health units of East, South and Southeast Asia in facilitating sessions during regional health meetings which reflected on national society experiences, lessons and practices through the H2P program and response to influenza pandemic H1N1. It also worked with the Southeast Asia health unit in exploring the integration of pandemics and emerging diseases in disaster planning together with members of the regional disaster management committee (Yogyakarta/May 2010); it also served as technical resource in the discussion of international disaster response in influenza pandemic events during a regional international disaster response law (IDRL) workshop (Bangkok/April 2010).

Building on the increasing recognition as a key player in pandemic preparedness in communities, the zone continued to contribute in the ongoing H2P program review through the engagement of the zone coordinator as member of the review team, the participation of national societies in an on-line survey, and the conduct of review visits to Indonesia and Philippines in April, and to Nepal in June. During the UN System Workshop on Avian and Pandemic Influenza (Bangkok/Jan 2010), the experience of national societies in community pandemic preparedness was presented during a panel discussion on the 'whole of society approach' to pandemic preparedness and response. The unit also collaborated with Vietnam Red Cross and the Federation country office in exhibiting H2P tools and materials and in conducting a side-meeting on community pandemic preparedness during the Inter-ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza (Hanoi/April 2010). The zone also participated in the review and updating of rapid containment (of a new influenza virus) guidelines organised by WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (Manila/June 2010).

In the third quarter, the projects in India and Vietnam will be completed. The unit will focus support to H2P national societies in the completion of narrative and financial reports. Efforts will also be continued to integrate program tools and guidelines into health and disaster risk reduction programs.

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<sup>3</sup> Asia Pacific national societies which are part of the program include: *India, Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal and Vietnam* which have pandemic preparedness projects lasting at least one year, and which are expected to produce preparedness plans, to train and prepare community leaders and responders, to adapt and disseminate prevention messages, and to coordinate and support networks (or the so-called H2P long projects); and *Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, Mongolia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka* which have six-month-long projects which focused on risk communications and training (also called H2P accelerated projects).

## **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion**

Six (6) Asia Pacific national societies responded to disasters during the reporting period with their own water and sanitation trained staff and emergency response equipment<sup>4</sup>. To continue to build the capacity of national societies in water and sanitation response, support was provided by the AP Zone to three Water and Sanitation emergency response trainings, two at national level (India and Nepal) and one at the regional level. For the first time, a Pacific regional water and sanitation emergency response training was held in Samoa, 22-26<sup>th</sup> March, with 21 participants from 8 Pacific national societies. This training has led to increased interest from these national societies to conduct their own national level training as well as to identify additional water and sanitation response equipment gaps (i.e. Water quality testing).

Support was provided to Fiji RC and Nepal RC in response to disasters. A WatSan kit 2 was deployed to Nepal RC from the warehouse in KL for the first time and rapid 2 day training on the WatSan kit 2 was held on 3-4<sup>th</sup> June, facilitated by the AP Zone, so that the equipment can be utilised by the Nepal RC for their diarrhoea response operation.

During the reporting period, eight (8) hygiene promotion boxes were donated to national societies<sup>5</sup> to improve their hygiene promotion emergency response capacity. An additional two (2) hygiene promotion boxes have been identified also for Vietnam RC and Thai RC. These will be incorporated into future water and sanitation emergency response training. Mongolia RC have already utilised this equipment for conducting campaigns in response to hand, foot and mouth outbreak. Two Delagua kits were also donated to Samoa RC and India RC to improve their ability to test drinking water quality in emergencies.

An agreement was signed with the Netherlands RC and NORIT for a donation of four (4) WatSan kit 5s for the Asia Pacific Zone. Discussions are continuing with the NLRC on incorporating the prepositioning and training of these to best utilise them to meet water and sanitation needs in an emergency.

Support from the AP Zone office continues for the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) with a joint review conducted in June in three branches to continue the development of their water and sanitation Emergency Response Team. The RCSC responded to the earthquake in Qinghai for the first time with a WatSan ERT.

The AP Zone office supported a long-term water and sanitation proposal for Pakistan RC in response to a call for proposals from AusAID. Unfortunately the proposal was not successful. Support has also been given to Austrian RC in the development of a water and sanitation proposal for Timor-Leste RC (CVTL) in response to a call for proposals from the EU-ACP Waterfacility.

The AP Zone WatSan delegate undertook a joint WatSan/shelter assessment with Vietnam RC to provide recommendations to the detailed plan of action for the cyclone Ketsana appeal. Water and sanitation monitoring support visits were conducted by the AP Zone office with Laos RC, Bangladesh RC and Samoa RC in order to complete their respective water and sanitation programs.

World Water Day was celebrated globally on 22 March and support was given to national societies with their water and sanitation activity preparation as well as to promote their activities with media to highlight chronic water and sanitation needs.

## **Constraints or Challenges**

The funding shortfall experienced by the global H2P programme limited the capacity of the secretariat to fulfil its obligations to national societies, not only in Asia Pacific but globally. A funding review between April and May prevented deficits, but resulted to substantial budget reduction in all H2P long-term projects in Asia Pacific, and the premature completion of accelerated projects (which could have been more meaningful if given at least a month-long no-cost extension. This has also affected efforts to integrate and mainstream national societies' ground-breaking work in pandemic preparedness.

Funding the health delegates is a challenge as the positions are not core funded. There is plenty of brain power currently in the zone to design sustainable, long term health programmes in the national societies using the experience gained in sister societies. Unfortunately the use of this opportunity is hindered by unsecure funding for non-partner national society delegates.

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<sup>4</sup> Indian Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent, Solomon Islands Red Cross, Cook Islands Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China

<sup>5</sup> Pakistan Red Crescent, Nepal Red Cross, Indian Red Cross, Mongolian Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross, Philippine Red Cross, Samoa Red Cross

## Organizational Development

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

<b>Programme purpose</b>
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Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most pressing situations of vulnerability
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### Outcomes/Expected results

#### i) Organizational development (OD)

<b>Programme component 1: Tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives</b>
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<b>Outcome:</b> Organizational performance issues addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.
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The programme continues to benefit from the kind and strategic support from the Swedish, Australian and Japanese red Cross Societies, with new funds pledged from New Zealand Aid as well in the first half of 2010. Outputs from country level missions NS have included a new Constitution and enhanced transformation process re-empowering Branches and participatory strategic planning in New Zealand Red Cross; new Strategic Plans following Strategy 2020 directions and integrated with the "New OD approach" resulting in harmonised Movement support plans in Papua New Guinea and East Timor Red Cross Societies; work with Singapore Red Cross on representing youth focussed capacity building work to be showcased at the global Youth Olympic Games to be held in August; and Sri Lanka Red Cross in their strategic "re-engineering" process as a result of the SLRCS leadership visit to the Zone Office.

A significant Joint Mission with ICRC to follow up on the August plan of action agreed with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Chairman to address longstanding integrity issues in the Society was postponed from May till June. Distance OD support has been facilitated in a wide range of environments including support for legal base strengthening in Tuvalu and Cambodia Red Cross Societies; use of OD consultants in strategic planning exercises in line with new Strategy 2020 directions in Philippines, Samoa, Maldives, and Pakistan Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies; support to Mongolian Red Cross on reviewing their Strategic Plan; and OD in emergencies support through an experienced OD consultant to PMI Chapter in Padang. Some impact of previous OD support is evident in updates such as the appointment of a new Marketing manager in Mongolian Red Cross; an invitation to finalise new organisational cultural processes and procedures as a result of the Nepal Red Cross internal workshop on accountability and Operational Alliance process on OD; the setting of specific measurable numbers of vulnerable people to be benefitted during strategic plan drafting processes; and follow up on the harmonised Movement support plan in Afghanistan Red Crescent having led to clearer local level impact at Branch service level.

Follow up has also been initiated to track the impact on new services of the Spanish Red Cross contribution of Euros 100,000 allocated to 8 societies by the Pacific NS Secretary General's OD Working Group against the collective mapping of OD priorities of each society to strengthen OD work.

Contents guidelines were agreed and circulated to all Asia Pacific and Middle East National Societies to invite papers on the topic of "Culture of Volunteering and Greater Youth Participation" for the forthcoming Asia Pacific Conference in October 2010.

Two significant reviews were initiated with the kind support of the Swedish Red Cross. The first "Finance Development Review" will evaluate the long term impact of Finance Development work in 6 National Societies, particularly measuring the impact of strengthened finance systems on new services which reached vulnerable people as a result. The second "OD Impact Study" will review the impact of ongoing OD work in 8 societies to measure the impact of effective OD work on improved services to measurable numbers of vulnerable people, and as such will also contribute to the global study on OD and Capacity Building Approaches launched by the Secretariat's OD department and which will be conducted in China, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Nepal Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

A pioneering meeting was facilitated between the Zone and all ICRC Cooperation colleagues responsible for Asia Pacific from both Geneva and all regional and country locations across the Zone. The output of the meeting was an agreement to explore several more practical ways to harmonise planning, support and operational work including harmonised country plans, common approaches to volunteering development led by the AP Zone OD & Volunteering Unit, improving contingency planning at country level, and developing procedures for transition planning to move from conflict sensitive to recovery programming and change of lead agency status. All of these will lead to more synergetic National Society development support.

Country level support was given to the Strategic Planning processes in Pakistan and Maldives Red Crescent, and Solomon Islands, Nepal, Kiribati, New Zealand, Viet Nam and Philippines Red Cross Societies. Legal base revision support was given to Kiribati Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent and Tonga Red Cross, and human resource development support was given to Solomon Islands Red Cross and Bangladesh Red Crescent. Resource mobilisation (RM) support was given to Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) (with the possibility of a RM consultant to support their business planning process for income generation projects), Myanmar (with the establishment of a RM team), and a possible peer support staff on loan between Red Cross Society of China and DPRK Red Cross following a recent knowledge sharing visit on RM leading to sustainable branches in the China context. A mission to Cambodia Red Cross to accompany the drafting on a revised Youth Policy and strengthened youth network also took place.

The AP Zone OD Unit made three contributions to supporting the implementation of new global strategic directions in OD. First, support was given to the Republic of Korea, Nepal and Fiji Red Cross Societies to be among the first 11 global national societies to pilot and feedback on the new global NS Databank. Singapore, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, New Zealand and Cook Islands will be the next six societies from the AP Zone to participate and complete the uploading process of their characteristics and key statistics by January 2011. Secondly, Afghanistan Red Crescent, and Indonesia, Australia, Nepal, and Cook Islands Red Cross Societies will be joined by Red Cross Society of China as fully trained participants in the global C-BAR tool methodology. This involved understanding and implementing an organisational assessment in three domains and 13 dimensions as a baseline, which is then jointly assessed through a twinning process where national societies pair off with another with a third party from a supporting national society or IFRC and ICRC. Thirdly, the AP Zone OD Unit managed global "Study of OD Trainings" in conjunction with the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies, ICRC and the IFRC Secretariat OD Department, concluded its first phase with a review meeting and report, and an agreement to develop and pilot a pioneering new "Change Management" course for "internal" change managers from host national societies, and a separate but linked course for "external" counterparts who support the national society change managers in their processes. The pilot will be conducted in late January in East Africa.

The "New OD approach" has continued to be used actively resulting in harmonised Movement support plans in Pakistan (at the Partnership Meeting in December), and continuing interest to use it in Papua New Guinea, East Timor, and Afghanistan where an updated version was presented to the Partnership Meeting in December. The AP OD Zone Coordinator was asked to use the "New OD Approach" to facilitate the Netherlands Red Cross "International Strategy Development Meeting", and the further sharing of this approach was conducted with Kiribati and Mongolia Red Cross Societies to support them in presenting their forthcoming new Strategic Plans with a harmonised operational support plan approach. The impact of these enhanced numbers of new harmonised Movement support plans can be clearly identified in many quotations from Movement representatives.

The AP Zone partner national society meeting in June enabled the OD and Volunteering Unit to share and advocate for support to its "Reconfiguring OD approaches in AP" paper, and update participants on "collective responsibility" in achieving "harmonised Movement approaches to OD". Strategic discussions were held with partner national societies from British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, ICRC, and Danish Red Cross on strengthening, synergising, and resourcing country level OD support strategies

Several societies have completed reporting against the new services developed as a result of the Spanish Red Cross contribution of Euros 100,000 for OD work allocated to eight societies by the Pacific National Society Secretary General's OD Working Group. Once again the funds were disbursed on the understanding that each national society could show how OD inputs resulted in stronger services reaching vulnerable people. Examples included the completion of FRCS's Strategic Plan for 2010-2014, induction of the new Secretary General of Kiribati Red Cross through a peer exchange with the Secretary General of the Cook Islands Red Cross, completion of internal audit at the Cook Islands Red Cross, the installation of computer equipment and software to support improved financial management in Palau Red Cross, the finalization of the Solomon Islands Red Cross Strategic Planning process including a consultative meeting with external stakeholders, a one-day governance workshop for the Solomon Islands Red Cross's new board members and personnel, mobilisation of new volunteers in Tuvalu Red Cross, and purchase of 13 radio sets and training of branch volunteers in use of radios in Papua New Guinea Red Cross. Each of the reports of the above OD inputs gives examples of how they have led to measurable improvements in services to vulnerable people. For example, Palau Red Cross stated that "a total of 186 persons (83 women/93 men) were certified during the period of October 2009 to October 2010 and 237 (117 women/120 men) certified during the period of October 2008 to October 2009, with the new computer helping the staff to expedite administrative processes and provided a means to record and evaluate activities and performance".

Two significant reviews have been further implemented with the kind support of the Swedish Red Cross. The first "Finance Development Review" has evaluated the long term impact of Finance Development work in Myanmar, East Timor, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam Red Cross Societies and has demonstrated that it is possible to measure the impact of strengthened finance systems on new services which reached vulnerable people as a result. The report will be finalised by the end of December. The second "OD Impact Study" has been initiated in Australia, Fiji, Nepal, Sri Lanka, East Timor, Mongolia, DPRK and Cambodia Red Cross Societies. Once again the societies are finding appropriate ways to measure the impact of effective OD work on improved services to measurable numbers of vulnerable people. With these objectives these studies will also contribute to the global study on OD and capacity building approaches using C-BAR methodology launched by the Secretariat's OD department.

There is evidence that both the above studies and the impact of the "New OD Approach" have led to more societies linking their OD and programme work together. Several societies have shown in their new Strategic Plans that they are setting targets for specific measurable numbers of vulnerable people to be benefitted by services which are strengthened using OD approaches to improve organisational effectiveness. The new Nepal Red Cross Strategic Plan is one that takes "impact reporting" with a new emphasis on the intention to "Focus on expected impact rather than completion of activities". The following two linked quotations from the ongoing Finance Development Impact review in Viet Nam demonstrate how these linkages are being advocated in all future national society work.

(i) Increased integration of OD and CB aspects within Health, P&V and DM programmes

Some significant outcomes have been evident in cross-sectoral between National Society, as well as country, regional and Zone level Federation DM and OD practitioners that link OD and DM work. These include the first draft of an "OD in emergencies" which is underway on new evidence-based approaches to strengthening NS capacities while responding to disasters; the publication of the new "Gender and DM Guidelines" with its accompanying CD Rom toolkit as a result of the Gender and DM forum co-hosted with Nepal Red Cross in 2009; and five comprehensive NS case studies on effective gendered approaches to DM at local community levels.

Work continued with the Zone Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) Coordinator on characteristics of "organisational readiness" in National Societies when undertaking HD work; with the Zone PMER/Resource Mobilisation delegate and Communications Coordinator on strengthening fundraising and communications peer support and an AP Handbook of best practices agreed by the societies attending the AP Fundraising Hui meeting hosted by New Zealand Red Cross; and initial work with the IDRL team to try and harmonise legal base revision processes with new DM and/or Red Cross/Red Crescent Laws in selected countries.

The OD in emergencies support continued with inputs into appeals and reports from Philippines, Viet Nam and Pakistan, with the latter adopting a branch development delegate to enhance the OD in emergencies opportunities to strengthen branches in the flood operation drawing on terms of reference and lessons learned from other recent operations. The first draft of the "OD in Emergencies" guideline is expected in January 2011, and joint work with the Zone DM Unit will develop this into a widely consulted upon and agreed guideline to support all NS to strengthen themselves significantly through future operations.

Four gender "focal persons" from Pakistan, Australia, Nepal and Philippines Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, together with an IFRC programme Coordinator from Sri Lanka, who had all been instrumental in the new "Gender and DM Guidelines" developed in the AP Zone in 2010, were invited to contribute to the IFRC's global "Gender Strategy development Workshop" forum to translate S2020 into concrete gender activities by each strategic aim and each enabling action. This will build the basis of the revised gender strategy within IFRC globally. In the meantime further discussions with the Zone DMU will lead to gender training modules (and possible outsourcing of these) on gendered approaches to all activities in the DM cycle, to implement the "Gender and DM Guidelines", in early 2011.

Work continued with the Zone PMER/resource mobilisation delegate on follow up to the first AP Fundraising Hui meeting hosted by New Zealand Red Cross. An intensified approach to supporting the Working groups established at the Hui will be made in the first quarter of 2011, with a provision of CHF 20,000 being kept aside to support the Fundraising networks plans for 2011.

The global Youth Olympic Games held in Singapore in August provided a successful opportunity for Singapore Red Cross, IFRC (with joint work between the Secretariat Youth department, Zone OD unit, and Zone and South East Asia communications units), and ICRC to showcase effective Red Cross and Red Crescent mandates and work across the world. A total of 1,500 young athletes visited the interactive stalls on first aid and humanitarian assistance themes respectively and expressed their willingness to support and champion Red Cross Red Crescent work and values on their return home.

A strategy paper was prepared with the Zone IST Unit on plans to support national society capacity building to address "Digital Divide" issues in eight selected societies across the Zone. The Zone IST meeting in December, to which the Zone OD Unit has been invited, will be the opportunity to work on specific capacity building plans with targeted societies to achieve the first stage of upgraded systems and connectivity. In the meantime the societies 9 societies uploading their statistics and self-assessment data onto the new global IFRC Databank are also utilising technology in a new, challenging and productive manner.

- (ii) Sharing of lessons learned, best practices, and skilled NS practitioners providing peer NS support in OD and CB across all Movement components in Asia Pacific

The first meeting of the AP Fundraising Network, organized by the National Society led Steering Group, was held New Zealand Red Cross. The outputs of the meeting included a report with clear recommendations on strengthening the sustainable characteristics of the network into the future, commitments for societies to work together in technical working groups to produce outputs to help each other, and an update of the Federation's "Resource Mobilisation Handbook" for all societies. Peer support mechanisms were also activated including a mapping of existing resources and needs that can guide appropriate mentoring and coaching visits.

The Asia Pacific Youth Network (APYN) invited a representative from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Youth Network to their planning meeting in February, which was also kindly attended by the Federation's Asia Pacific Vice President as well as by the Federation Governing Board Member from Malaysian Red Crescent. This resulted in active plans for a Joint Youth Summit with the MENA Youth Network in such a way that youth delegates to the Summit will then attend the Federation's Asia Pacific Statutory Regional Conference being held in the same place as part of the full delegate team of the respective NS. Further mainstreaming of the youth agenda has been agreed through some dramatic resolutions of the Asia Pacific and Middle east National Society leadership, including a representative of the APYN being the third Vice-President of the Asia Pacific Conference, and invitation for the APYN to Chair sessions in the Conference itself, and for the Youth networks to submit youth focussed papers for deliberation in the Conference. All these activities demonstrate a strong implementation of many of the Solferino Declaration recommendations across the Asia Pacific and Middle East National Societies, a contribution which has been warmly welcomed by the Federation's global Youth Commission.

Support has been given to the pioneering "Knowing Governance, Knowing Leadership" peer mentoring programme between senior governance leaders of selected Pacific National Societies, developed together with an external governance trainer. Progress to date has successfully led to the final stage of developing the meeting for self-nominated members of governance to receive the first orientation and contribute to appropriate governance development tools in the Pacific context.

There has been a marked increase in the harmonised approaches to OD and capacity building across Movement components in the Zone. Examples include many more joint Federation ICRC activities (in South Asia there are regular structured discussions, and in the Pacific this has entailed joint missions to every national society within the last 12 months). The Zone OD Coordinator and Volunteering Development Manager continue to be invited to attend and facilitate harmonised Movement planning meetings and OD and capacity building training sessions amongst PNS as well as other meetings. In order to enhance these environments further to achieve synergetic support for national society development, by popular demand the OD and Volunteering Unit is relaunching a quarterly OD and Volunteering Unit newsletter to all national society secretary generals and their OD and programme managers, and to all OD delegates, core programme delegates, and heads of offices and country representatives in IFRC, partner national societies and ICRC Cooperation structures to be launched in December after consultation with a representative sample of stakeholders on how it should be structured to provide maximum support to those involved in OD and CB work in all Movement components.

The successful completion of Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Amman, included commitments to measurable improvements to build strong national society and promote a stronger culture of volunteering and greater youth participation for the next 4 years in all national society. The AP societies produced by seven national societies which contributed greatly to the final commitments. The structure of the Conference Sessions around S2020 has already led to qualitative improvements in the Strategic Plans of societies since the Conference such as those of Viet Nam and Nepal Red Cross societies.

The Asia Pacific Conference was preceded by the successful Joint AP and Middle East Youth Summit, thanks to generous funding from the Spanish, Japanese and Canadian Red Cross societies, enabling 87 youth representatives from 53 AP and Middle East and some other sister national societies outside the Zones to come together. There was a good diversity with representatives coming from South Asia (15), South East Asia (12), Pacific (10), and East Asia ( 9), resulting in the Youth Summit "Ajloun Commitments"

being fully adopted by the full AP Conference leadership. The “Ajoun Commitments” call on all national society youth and leaders to “have supportive and innovative processes which ensure adequate representation of our regions and achieve our actions to be the change in our communities; greater quality representation of youth in leadership roles at all levels; effective communication processes, utilizing technology and social media, which allow improved connection between regions and national societies; increased youth involvement in the participation, delivery and innovative development of services and trainings at regional and national levels; and more connections within our regions and national societies allowing for socially inclusive, gender diverse and intercultural dialogue and practices”. The Ajoun Commitments foresee an AP Youth Focal Point somewhere in the AP Zone to facilitate the visions and connections the APYN wish to be maintained.

Many youth representatives have already initiated follow-up activities on their return home from the Youth Summit. In Indonesia PMI national headquarters plan to have a Youth, Volunteer, and Staff meeting combined, which will involve representative of each (youth, volunteer, and staff) from 33 PMI Chapters. PMI has an already established Youth Leaders Forum (FORPIS) and Volunteer Leaders Forum (FOREL). The meeting will take place on 17-23 December 2010 during which PMI plan to have an integrated approach of YABC socialization and share mutual experiences between Chapters which will lead into strategy and plan of implementation of YABC, Year of Volunteer celebration, and see these as the integrated plan for Youth and Volunteer Management.

The Hong Kong Red Cross is also hosting a Zone-wide youth forum in December 2010 to enable the Asia Pacific Youth network to continue forging links and exchanging practical youth service ideas between national societies.

Support was given to the pioneering “Knowing Governance, Knowing Leadership” meeting in August in Fiji where senior governance and management leaders of selected Pacific National Societies developed their programme for peer mentoring and support with the assistance of an external governance trainer. Progress to date has successfully led to the final stage of reviewing all Federation governance support materials to develop a simplified set of resources and training modules by the first quarter of 2011.

Work to update the 2007 AP OD and Volunteering CD Rom of best practice tools, policies and guidelines produced by AP national societies has been initiated and will be completed in January 2011. Many national society leaders and OD focal points expressed gratitude for the usefulness of the CD Rom as a toolbox, with phrases from a national society president such as “I have to thank you for undertaking his updating as I am really interested in improving our national society so that we are well on our way to become a WFNS by 2015. That is the direction we are taking in developing our Strategy 2015 and I am convinced your tools will be invaluable in helping us”, and from a national society OD Manager “For me and my national society the last CD room is a good and very usable resource which still we are using that”. Examples of new tools already committed by some national society include “Community Competency Process”, “Branch Minimum Standards (Compliance Checklist)”, “Project Management Cycle”, “Volunteering Assessment Report”, “Recruitment Policy”, and “Gender Policy”.

(iii) The specific work of the Volunteering Development programme

In the first quarter of 2010 saw a Knowledge sharing exchange/visit arranged for volunteer managers of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and Philippines Red Cross Society (PRCS). Terms of Reference (TOR) developed set objective for both society volunteer managers to be exposed to volunteer management and development practices within respective societies. Another cross regional sister society Peer support initiative was arranged between Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) and Indian Red Cross (INRCS) society. MRCS was to provide technical support in organising a national Youth Camp for INRCS.

Further support given to Philippines Red Cross Society (PRCS) Volunteer Services unit which planned to review the unit’s existing plans and map out activities for rest of the year. Plans include updating PRCS Volunteering Policy to meet needs and requirements of present day volunteers. This process includes reviews of a few sister society’s Volunteering policy and as well at Federation’s Volunteering policy (presently being revised). A PRCS Code of Conduct for volunteers is to be developed. These two draft documents will be circulated to Chapters requesting for feedback and suggestions. Simultaneously it is planned that a draft Volunteer Management Manual be developed and ready for distribution within 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year.

In further breaking down the emergency scenarios to natural disasters, conflict areas and sub IHL (i.e. inter community violent in localised context). This unit along with Philippines RC held focus group discussions with volunteers and program managers in the southern region - Mindanao. Key issues raised were personal security of volunteers, insurance protection, safer access awareness of volunteers and accessibility of psychosocial support services to volunteers and staff.

In late April, Red Cross Society of China held a National Volunteering Workshop to launch and distribute the National volunteering manual which was approved by the governing board in Jan 2010. A web-based volunteer management database was introduced and in a consultative process branch representatives were asked to provide feedback and suggestions. RCSC will soon commence on drafting out the next four year plan on volunteering development within the society. RCSC has invited Hong Kong branch and IFRC to contribute to the planning, implementation process and resources.

Afghanistan Red Crescent (ARC) IP volunteering project involving all movement members ie ARC, IFRC & ICRC. A ICRC delegate focusing on volunteering issues has taken office and will work closely with Federation & ARC OD counterparts in coordinating an assessment review on ARC's practices in managing volunteers and standards which are in place. Technical advice was given on the review's TOR, sample assessment sheets and review questionnaires were shared with this team.

Requests and interest on Volunteer Database has increased. Technical feedback provided on Sri Lanka's new/to-be launched web based Volunteer Database SLRC's OD team. In Delhi, SARD office initiated discussions on a possible regional solution on a volunteer management database which may be either regionally supported and or a database template. At AP Zone, working closely with Zone IT manager in preparing a draft guiding paper for NSs who are considering developing a national volunteer database system. Globally, the volunteering team is working towards a global coordinated resource (similar to the Global Accident Insurance resource). The team is looking into long term sustainability, including sourcing, assessing & evaluating existing resources available in the market. Working together with the two zone volunteer managers, who are to identify NSs within respective regions where a volunteer database is being used.

Initial discussions on-going between Australian Red Cross Volunteer Programme and IFRC on this programme structure. Key queries and support offered to ARC, mainly on methodology on how these volunteers will be assigned to NSs and specific objective based assignments.

Support extended to the IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support. The centre is conducting a survey on psychosocial support to volunteers. Invitations were extended out to all National Societies (globally) in completing a short online questionnaire and further specific questions on Psychosocial support to select few societies.

SharePoint platform is being pilot tested by the global Volunteering Team i.e. Geneva, Panama and KL. Sharing of documents, presentations, working/draft documents or a final paper ready for distribution. Updating baseline information of each National Society within regions on their progress in volunteering development. Key areas updated are for example: a) number of people volunteering with a National Society; b) National Society with a volunteering policy; c) National Society providing insurance coverage to volunteers (country insurance provider or IFRC's global insurance policy) and more.

Another collaborative work with Global Volunteering team is development on issues pertaining to Volunteering in Emergencies(ViE) following the 2007 review. Regionally initiatives to develop guidelines were in South Asia regional office and attempt by SEA national societies OD & DM practitioners on a ViE toolkits suitable for South East Asia society context. Cross zonal support extended to Panama office in the initial development of a Guideline for volunteer management in emergencies.

The volunteering development unit continues to provide specific country-based assistance to National Societies (NSs) within the four work dimensions on volunteering development, which are a) Legal Base; b) System and Procedures; c) Celebration of Volunteerism; d) Volunteering in emergencies.

Apart from support to Asia Pacific NSs, the unit also offers technical support to partner national society , IFRC and ICRC delegations to further strengthen their work with volunteers and approaches in managing volunteers. The aim of this unit based in Kuala Lumpur is to be the focal point which national societies within the Asia Pacific region can refer to for any guidance and technical support in relation to volunteering development.

Support to Philippines Red Cross continued into the second half of the year with some developments including the finalisation of updating Phillipines Red Cross's volunteering policy and final draft being presented to the secretary general and volunteer committee for review and approval, a budget approval of CHF 10,000 for volunteer development processes within society, and the first volunteer management course to commence in October 2010.

Continuous encouragement and awareness throughout the year were given to national societies on the Global Volunteer Accident Insurance Policy. Globally 17 countries have utilised this option resulting in 31,768 Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers worldwide now being insured. Out of these, in the AP region, 5 societies have signed up a total 12,634 Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers under this insurance scheme, the latest society being Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI/Indonesian Red Cross Society).

The IFRC country office in Indonesia together with PMI sourced and developed a volunteer satisfaction survey. The survey was used at a PMI branch in at West Sumatra. The AP volunteering unit extended assistance by sharing available surveys within Movement and those available in the market.

A knowledge sharing visit to Hong Kong Red Cross branch between 20 - 23 July helped to gather best practices for documentation and sharing with other societies. Possible peer support resources or support for branches and or national societies were also discussed and shared with Hong Kong Red Cross, and there was also a sharing of other case studies and best practices on volunteer management from national societies around the region.

In late August the AP Volunteering Manager went on a mission Afghanistan to support Movement members involved in the Volunteer Integrated Partnership project in Kabul i.e. ICRC volunteer delegate, ARCS OD & Volunteering team and IFRC OD team. The aim was to provide technical guidance and advice in analysing ARCS's Volunteer Assessment findings. Good examples of volunteering practices from other sister societies were shared with the team, which also helped the team to set out clear, focused and realistic plans and steps forward in implementing a suitable volunteer management systems in ARCS.

A mission to Timor-Leste was undertaken to assist in an OD Impact Study of CVTL. An exercise of mapping CVTL's development over last 10 years (since the formation of society in 2000) and tracking various forms of OD interventions introduced to this new society from various stakeholders such as ICRC, IFRC, partner national societies and external consultants was conducted to be able to measure the impact of these OD interventions on the quantity and quality of programme services delivered by CVTL and how these might have had impact on vulnerable people. Support was also given on strengthening CVTL's volunteering development systems.

Building awareness through distribution of information on IFRC's campaign on International Year of Volunteers(IYV) was another key activity. The IFRC theme for IYV campaign focuses on Volunteering in Emergencies. The campaign kit provides guidance in assisting NSs to recognise and celebrate their volunteers and volunteer contributions. As part of the campaign a Survey on Economic and Social Value of RCRC Volunteers was conducted from Geneva. AP national societies were strongly encouraged to participate in this survey and 13 societies completed the questionnaires. One other event in line with the IYV which IFRC will be participating at is the 40<sup>th</sup> IAVE (International Association of Volunteer Efforts) World Volunteer Conference to be held in 2011.

#### **Constraints or Challenges:**

The previous funding constraints have been overcome to some extent and new funds pledged now enables the targeting of 2-3 Secretary Generals who would like to benefit from the senior executive coaching support initiative, and also for supporting some selective country level OD processes in high priority environments such as the pilot external outsourcing of management training for all Branch Secretaries and NHQ programme managers in Mongolian Red Cross before they engage in developing the new MRCS Strategic Plan.

It is still proving challenging to mobilize donor support to resource key OD positions at country and regional level (such as in South East Asia regional Delegation). This continues to put significant pressure on the Zone OD Coordinator and AP Volunteering Development Manager to scale up technical assistance to respective NS. This trend has slowed down the work to strengthen coordinated deployments of existing NS peer practitioners, and Federation and PNS OD delegates across the Zone to strengthen multi-country support roles in a measured set of time bound negotiated initiatives.

The previous concept for providing two to three secretary generals who would like to benefit from senior executive coaching support has been modified into enabling two of them to attend the pilot global change management course to be held in January 2011. While there has been no response from the Mongolian Red Cross for supporting the pilot external outsourcing of management training for all branch secretaries and national headquarters programme managers in Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) before they engage in developing the new MRCS strategic plan, another offer will be made in January to assess if other societies can learn from such an initiative.

It is still proving challenging to mobilise donor support to resource key OD positions at country and regional level (such as in Southeast Asia and Southeast Asia regional offices respectively). This continues to put significant pressure on the Zone OD coordinator and AP volunteering development manager to scale up technical assistance to respective NS. A meeting with all Programme Coordinator currently playing OD support roles across the Zone in December 2010 will aim to assess how targeted OD support to selective national societies can be better provided through following the “Reconfiguring OD Approaches” paper with multi-country support roles in a measured set of time bound negotiated initiatives. Other proposed solutions will also include enhanced use of the NS peer practitioners and a “blog space” where national societies and other Movement OD counterparts can ask questions and receive answers on OD issues to determine best possible options for the next phases of OD processes.

## Principles and Values

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

<b>Programme purpose</b>
Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

### Outcomes/Expected results

<b>Programme component 1: Promotion of tolerance and respect for diversity</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Enhancing understanding and sharing of best practices.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Capacity-building in principles and values/gender of national society staff and volunteers.
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Raising public awareness with a view to changing behaviour in society.
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Advocacy and international representation.

### Achievements

Many societies across the Asia Pacific Zone have strengthened their approach to addressing social inclusion in their new Strategic Plans after absorbing the new Strategic Aim 3 of Strategy 2020. The use of the best practices DVD on “Gender and Diversity” has been a contributory factor. All 5 DVDs deliberately included the cross-cutting themes of gender, social inclusion, anti-discrimination, and branch and volunteer development as holistic concepts. The DVDs have enjoyed an increased audience via The Federation’s YouTube site as well where the “Gender and Diversity” one has had 415 hits. New Strategic plans from societies as diverse as Nepal and Vietnam to name but two include many new references and objectives to social inclusion in their programme and institutional development processes.

<b>Programme component 2: Integration of humanitarian values and gender into operational disaster management and health programming</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Further development of gender into programming.

### Achievements

A meeting on gender and disaster management was co-hosted between Nepal Red Cross, the zone disaster management and OD units, and the secretariat’s principles and values department from Geneva in Kathmandu. A total of 14 men and 23 women participants from nine Asia Pacific national societies, four partner national societies, respective regional and country delegations, and ICRC shared knowledge and best practices from across a full spectrum of disaster management preparedness, response and recovery operations. The practical outputs include tools, checklists, and guidelines to ensure improved approaches to gender equity in disaster management work in all components and at all levels of the Movement in future.

There have been a number of significant activities following the forum on gender and disaster management co-hosted between Nepal Red Cross, the zone disaster management and OD units, and the secretariat’s principles and values department from Geneva in Kathmandu in December 2009. The new “Gender and DM” Guidelines created after the forum have been followed in the Pakistan floods operation where a fresh approach to gender disaggregated data enabled specifically targeted assistance to reach, and be delivered by, women and children.

Gender focal points who had attended this AP Zone Forum were also invited to a global workshop to translate the S2020 into concrete gender activities by each Strategic Aim and each Enabling Action. Six working groups identified the key issues under each Strategic Aim and Enabling Action, and the results of each working group were then agreed on in plenary sessions to prioritise the ideas. This will build the basis of the Federation’s gender strategy. AP society participants came from Pakistan, Australia, Nepal, Philippines, and also included a Federation Programme Coordinator from Sri Lanka, who has since been appointed as the AP Zone Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator.

Discussions have begun with the Secretariat's Principles and values Department on the development of training modules to mainstream the "Gender and DM Guidelines" as operational practices in all steps of the DM cycle (ie response, recovery and preparedness).

### **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 who fall outside the traditional health and disaster management programme areas.

#### **Achievements**

The unit is working with the global principles and values department on a quantitative baseline survey which will examine National Society standalone principles and values programming as well as its integration into operations. Ten national societies from Asia Pacific will be selected to contribute to a global sample, from which it aims to highlight the strong societies, as well as those seeking to be stronger, and also highlight the varying sizes and scales among them. The baseline survey questionnaire was managed by the zone OD unit, and is now completed. This initiative will serve as a baseline mechanism to identify national societies with good practices of social inclusion and anti-discrimination in their programming, while also recognize national societies that have identified communities not affected by health or disaster management programmes, yet are still vulnerable and marginalized. It is hoped that lessons can be learned from these good practices and applied into programming.

The issues of "Children in Conflict" were also addressed by a comprehensive paper from Pakistan Red Crescent Society in the Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Amman, leading to commitments to improve this area of work in many national societies in conflict sensitive environments.

The youth Red Cross and Red Crescent members who have organised their new Asia Pacific Youth Network (APYN) led by young people conducted their successful Joint Asia Pacific and Middle East Youth Summit with the Middle East Youth network in October. The resulting "Ajloun Commitments" demonstrate an energetic set of objectives with the following preamble:

"We, the youth of 53 National Societies representing the AP and MENA regions, of diverse culture and understandings, commit to ensure greater implementation of the Solferino Declaration and Strategy 2020 to be the agents of behavioural change in our communities and alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable"

In particular the Ajloun Commitments also call on all RCRC youth to undertake work that results in them:

- Being the change that communities need through living the seven fundamental principles and humanitarian values
- Empowering agents of change through the development of skills which promote harmony and positive attitudes within communities
- Strengthening advocacy and action of the needs of vulnerable people through influencing decision makers and opinion formers and deepen public support for common humanitarian values
- Promoting social inclusion, intercultural dialogue and social mobilization through open communication among youth and communities
- Promoting non-discrimination and take actions to increase respect for different cultures, beliefs and ethnicity.

The APYN have proposed a youth led Secretariat of one young person based in the AP Zone Office to facilitate all APYN activities and the implementation of the Ajloun Commitments from 2011 onwards.

Several national societies have already activated further training at national and local levels for their youth in the "Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change" (YABC) Federation methodology such as Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

### **Programme component 4: Advocacy and international representation**

**Outcome 1:** 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 2010 onwards.

At the global gender strategy development workshop held in October the Zone Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator participated in the humanitarian diplomacy and gender working group to identify where the strategic opportunities for advocating on gender issues were likely to be. The group proposed that particular advocacy around sexual and gender based violence was required in line with resolution 101 signed at the last

International Conference and that a draft proposal should be submitted for raising further awareness on the need for more follow up from NSs on resolution 101 to be included in the next International Conference.

The Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator is working closely with the Pakistan Delegation on developing an online report focusing on Beneficiary Communication and gender. Highlighting the need for stronger participatory approaches to be employed in all sectors of humanitarian programming. Where equal opportunities but different needs are recognised more clearly.

A Humanitarian Diplomacy Staff on loan is being identified to develop draft Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) Strategy for the Pacific, to look at how HD can be supported more effectively in the Pacific Region. The strategy document will be presented at the Pacific Leaders Partnership Meeting in May 2010. A job description for a Humanitarian Diplomacy delegate in Pakistan has also been developed and the recruitment process is underway. This HD delegate will be expected to work with the Pakistan head of delegation to ensure greater access for the IFRC, to strengthen the National societies effectiveness to advocate on behalf of the vulnerable and increase proactive engagement of the RCRC with policy makers, the donor community, other humanitarian agencies, as well as enhancing recognition and influence of the IFRC and the Pakistan Red Cross Society in country.

The regional and country delegation programme updates contain a very wide range of local level advocacy and international representation work and achievements. To supplement this with both access to Zone-wide advocacy and representational platforms, and to complement local strategies with capacity building support to national societies who wish to have such training, the AP Zone has successfully appointed a new Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator who will lead this work in the future. The key objectives of the 2011 work plan will therefore be:

- Humanitarian Diplomacy Capacity building: Develop national level HD plan for selected countries interested in strengthening their HD readiness. This plan will include the delivery of tailored and context specific training and tools to support the NS in achieving the main advocacy goals identified in the plan.
- Multi-lateral Diplomacy-Governments, International and Regional Organisations: Support national societies and through the secretariat develop and further enhance already existing cooperation with a number of regional institutions and regionally established international organisations particularly the Asian Development Bank, ASEAN, SAARC, Pacific Island Forum (PIF) and UNESCAP.
- Partnership strengthening with Academia, foundations, private sector and civil society. Support national societies to expand cooperation and partnership with other opinion leaders in the region and identify common denominators to persuade decision makers to act in the interests of vulnerable people.
- Focus Zonal advocacy around thematic issue to include: Gender and migration and areas identified by the National Society relevant to them. Supporting National Societies to building up a body of knowledge and expertise in the zone in these areas and assisting them to advocate through campaigns, quiet diplomacy, and advocacy reports. 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.

## Communications, Advocacy and Knowledge Sharing

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

#### **Programme purpose**

To influence changes in humanitarian policies and practices through improved engagement and cooperation with media and externally focused associations, and to enhance Red Cross and Red Crescent programme impact and effectiveness through expanded national society domestic visibility and increased global International Federation brand identity.

In order to deliver outcomes expected from Strategy 2020 and the global communications and advocacy strategy, the Kuala Lumpur-based communications programme will pursue the priorities and actions identified in this plan for the Asia Pacific zone, building on communications and knowledge sharing activities carried out in 2008/2009 and prior years.

The unit will be collaborative, including both input and supportive actions by fellow department heads, colleagues in regional and country offices, and communications leaders in national societies. Activities will be focused on enhancing the image and resource mobilization capabilities of the organization as a whole. They will also be focused on building skills and capacities through hands-on learning opportunities and peer-based mentoring.

#### **Programme component 1 : Enhanced emergency communications capability**

**Outcome:** National societies and the International Federation are the leaders in providing accurate, timely information to domestic and international press during major disasters.

**Achievements:**

All new Asia Pacific emergencies were met with a consistent “leaning forward” posture, helping to ensure that beneficiary populations received lifesaving information, that donors and National Societies received vital information to help promote and support new operations, and affected National Societies had their domestic communications capacities developed as well. The emergency communications have been widely disseminated and are in frequent and effective use. Commemorations of large scale disaster were used to boost IFRC and National Society profiles.

**Programme component 2: Integration of effective communications into programme and resource mobilization activity, planning and budgeting**

**Outcome 1:** Increasingly successful programme awareness at the donor and beneficiary/end user level.

**Outcome 2:** Increasingly successful resource mobilization through enhanced communications, planning and implementation

**Achievements:**

At the zone and regional level, comprehensive planning alongside programmes and unit has led to dramatically increased collaboration. In health, disaster management and organizational development, mutual communications projects, such as support for the DM Meetings in Brisbane, have been successfully completed. In support of Humanitarian Diplomacy, a well-regarded set of *HD in Action* profiles has already boosted the interest in IFRC led HD initiatives. Linkages between ADB and IFRC have been strengthened through a marketing partnership. All documents and legal aspects of the relationship between Jet Li and the IFRC have now been finalized, awaiting signatures and a specific calendar for face to face engagement.

**Programme component 3: Communications capacity and team building at the zone, regional/country office and national society level**

**Outcome:** Expanded knowledge and experience at the zone, regional/country office and national society level in successful communications and media programme planning and implementation in support of global and localized priorities.

**Achievements:**

The recently developed and approved Asia Pacific Capacity Building Framework has placed National Society communicators in the lead role for mutual capacity development and training design, well supported by the IFRC. The new Asia Pacific Communications Network *Steering Group*, made up of seven National Society representatives, is shaping the future of the 2010 communications forum and joined up networking subsequent to that gathering. Skills building sessions in photography, writing and graphic design have been hosted at the regional level.

**Programme component 4: Increased knowledge sharing and capture of institutional successes from and between national societies and all other Movement components**

**Outcome:** Increased input to knowledge sharing systems by Movement partners and increased usage of those systems by key customers/audiences.

**Achievements:**

The Asia Pacific zone has remained heavily engaged in the design and roll-out of the new FedNet and IFRC.org, which has been delayed in its global launch until September 2010. In the meantime, a comprehensive review of current knowledge sharing pages has been conducted, with minor updating taking place on an ongoing basis. The Asia Pacific Communications Network helped to establish a Resource Mobilization Facebook interface to enable the sharing of best practices and tools for fundraisers.

## 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 IFRC 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 IFRC

*Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy*, which was adopted in May 2009 by the IFRC'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. IFRC 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 IFRC 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 IFRC, 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 IFRC 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 IFRC 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 IFRC 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.

The HD Coordinator left the Asia Pacific Zone in May 2010 and while trying to recruit a new HD coordinator, the Head of Zone provided basic oversight and support in HD matters. A new HD Coordinator has now been appointed and started work at the end of October 2010 and is still very much in the early stages of developing an implementation plan. In light of this and the gaps in human resources over 2010, the progress against plan for update 2, has been purposefully kept broad and overarching.

#### **Programme component 1: Humanitarian diplomacy capacity building (HD Readiness)**

**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 IFRC 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 IFRC 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 1-2: HD Readiness and response

HD and Asia Pacific Youth Network: A session on HD was given to the newly established AP Youth network that held a workshop in Kuala Lumpur, organised by the OD unit. The focus on the HD session was on youth's role in Humanitarian Diplomacy. It was interesting to note the interest and engagement that the HD related discussions generated among the member groups.

HD in action: Four HD in action stories for Nepal, DPRK, Australia and Palau have been produced and were circulated, including being used as material for discussions around HD at the Asia Pacific Conference. All four regional offices in the zone were involved in this project that was initiated and led by the external relations unit in close cooperation with other units such as the communications, tsunami unit and the four regional offices in Asia Pacific. Five additional stories are in the pipeline. The aim with this project is threefold: Firstly, to use these stories as case studies to bring these examples together in a public information and dissemination brochure to be distributed among national societies, partner national societies and external audiences to show what IFRC means by HD in action and to lead by good example. Thirdly, the aim is to translate some of these stories into a DVD where these HD examples could be used for mass-communication events such as workshops, conferences, trainings and possible other types of events.

Advance Training Programme on Humanitarian Diplomacy (a pilot project): During the reporting period the preparatory work for organizing an advanced training programme in HD was undertaken. A fourth draft for the project proposal has been circulated for final comments and it is currently being decided how best to proceed with the training. The key deliberation will centre around how to roll out HD training in alignment with the dissemination plans on S2020 and national society planning processes. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring focused and tailored HD training support that is context relevant and is able to add demonstrable value to programming and national society positioning on the ground. Training will aim to complement and underpin the development of country level HD plans in countries specifically selected by the Zone for support, based on the opportunities presented to pursue affective HD and based on the interest and capacity of the national society and IFRC delegation to support it. The proposed time line for scoping out HD countries for capacity building January- April 2011, May-August for pilot training and September – November to review the phase and decide how to further develop the programme.

HD forum for SEA leaders in Brunei: The external relations unit was invited to participate in the Southeast Asia regional office organised OD-Forum in Brunei. The purpose of the event was to discuss some critical topics of concern to national societies. The HD workshop was attended by the vice president of Lao Red Cross Society, branch director of Banda Aceh PMI, vice president of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society and national director of the Brunei Red Crescent Society, ICRC and the head of Southeast Asia regional office together with the programme coordinator from the Bangkok office. This provided a good opportunity to discuss HD issues with both national societies who have been fully engaged and those who have more 'newly arrived at the scene'. Overall it was a very positive and interesting meeting with overwhelmingly good support of enabling action two in S2020, there was very clear willingness to learn and do more.

HD and AP/MENA regional conference in Amman, Jordan: A content guiding document on HD for national societies was produced and submitted for the Asia Pacific Zone conference held in October. HD was one of the key thematic issues discussed at the conference and a key outcome was a working group report on HD.

HD and Pakistan and Afghanistan Partnership Meeting: During the reporting period, External Relations met with the senior governance and management of both national societies and looked to scope out potential HD support and engagement in both contexts. This included discussions with the Pakistan President and Pakistan Red Crescent Society secretary general and Afghanistan Red Crescent president. Both the IFRC delegation counterparts and national society leadership of both Afghanistan and Pakistan seemed very interested in engaging on HD issues and requested that External Relations/HD to visit their respective countries to scope out areas of support. External Relations/HD has also supported the development of a HD Delegate job description, in order to appoint a specific resource to work with the HoD Pakistan in taking HD forward. Recruitment is currently underway and External Relations/HD will work closely with the in-country delegate to strengthen HD activities in Pakistan.

HD Pacific: External Relations/HD developed a terms of reference (ToR) for a staff-on-loan to support the development of a HD strategy document for the Pacific. This ToR provided the basis for discussions around HD between the Regional Head of the Pacific and Australian Red Cross. It is hoped that a strategy document will be produced for presentation at the Pacific Partnership Meeting in May 2011. The External Relations/HD coordinator will provide technical support through the strategy development period when required.

HD and Gender: As the focal technical person for principles and values in the Asia Pacific Zone, the External Relation/HD coordinator attended the Federation-Wide Gender Strategy Workshop in Feldafing, Germany in

mid-November. The aim of the workshop was to get consensus on specific S2020 Gender Commitments for a new IFRC Gender Strategy framework for implementation by national societies worldwide. The External Relations/HD Coordinator will be involved as part of a working group in supporting the development of the new strategy. A key outcome was the opportunity to participate in focus group discussions and agree priorities on how Enabling Action 2, S2020 could be applied to gender. The chair of CDAC expressed an interest in supporting gender resources in the Asia Pacific Zone. A clear area of interest on gender within the Asia Pacific Zone could be to look at how better awareness on sexual and gender-based violence issues can be raised. The External Relations/HD coordinator has already begun discussions around this with the Regional Head of the Pacific. The External Relations/HD coordinator developed a concept paper and ToR for an online advocacy report to mark the six-month anniversary of the floods in Pakistan on 'beneficiary communications and gender', focusing on the promotion and use of multi-media communication tools to provide marginalised beneficiaries with a voice.

### **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.

Programme components 3-4: Multilateral diplomacy work and partnerships

ADB: Country consultations reports for five countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Timor-Leste have been completed, examining the current position of relationships between ADB and country delegations/national societies and the potential for partnership strengthening. On the whole, the relationships will require more rigorous review through discussion with country and regional counterparts, and will aim to establish the clear value added and scope for productive working relations. Early next year, the Geneva-based head of resource mobilisation and government relations and the External Relations/HD Coordinator will plan to visit the ADB offices in Manila and re-establish contact to initiate opportunities for regular interaction and communication through the HoD in the Philippines supported by the External Relations/HD Coordinator. Partnership building will seek to follow a two pronged approach that focuses on engaging the key decision-makers in ADB at an institutional and strategic level and at the same time will aim to build partnership activities on the ground to ensure credible/viable examples of where partnership works. This should in turn bolster the case for more strengthened support to national societies from ADB. It has been decided that the ADB staff secondment plans will now not take place.

ASEAN: The process of moving into a partnership with ASEAN has clearly intensified. External Relations has during the reporting period drafted the first MoU which was circulated for comments within IFRC and to the Thai Red Cross and Indonesian Red Crescent, who have now consulted with their respective governments to see if it is in line with their thinking as well. The final draft of the MoU was discussed in a side meeting for South East Asia National Societies at the AP Conference with Anne Le Clerk the new Head of South East Asia Region and the ASEAN representative present. Further technical discussions took place and some changes were fed back at the side meeting, the Regional Head SEA will be working on incorporating the changes and will look to get the necessary political endorsement and finalise the MoU in the next few months, supported by the External Relations/HD Coordinator. Following this, a work plan will be developed to translate the agreement into action.

PIF: The value of engaging with PIF and exploring the drafting of a MoU or seeking observer status is still to be established. It is hoped that at the HoD meeting in February further discussion around the value of this will take place and the next steps agreed on.

SAARC: Further discussion is required around how to take forward the development of a MoU for SAARC; this too is likely to take place at the HoD meeting in February 2011.

WHO-Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO): The director of Zone signed the new MoU in September 2010.

## Resource Mobilization and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit

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

<b>Purpose</b>
The performance and impact of Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes in Asia Pacific zone is enhanced through effective resource mobilization, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

### Outcomes/Expected results

<b>Component 1: Resource Mobilization</b>
<b>Purpose:</b> Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes in Asia Pacific are well resourced.
<b>Outcome 1:</b> All Asia Pacific annual plans/appeals and emergency appeals are at least 80 per cent covered (aiming for 100 per cent coverage) and all funding is well managed.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Support Asia Pacific national societies to diversify their funding sources and secure long term funding.

#### Achievements

The zone RM/PMER unit provided coordination of resource mobilization for all IFRC annual plans/appeals and emergency appeals in Asia Pacific. As of the end of June 2010, the total income for all 20 annual plans/appeals was CHF 43.7 million, representing a total coverage of 84.7 per cent. The total income for all current/ active emergency appeals was CHF 481.3 million (91.8% coverage) and CHF 1.2 billion including the tsunami, with an overall coverage of 97 per cent. A total of 136 pledges of funding were received and processed by the unit in the first six months of 2010.

In capacity building in resource mobilisation, the most important initiative has been the holding of the first meeting of Asia Pacific Fundraisers' Network, hosted by New Zealand Red Cross in April 2010. The event was attended by over 30 participants from 18 national societies of Asia Pacific, and was important in providing the forum for the establishment of the network, a very exciting new initiative. The main objectives of the network are to enhance fundraising skills in national societies, to share best practice of successful fundraising tools, techniques and learnings between national societies, and to increase the income of national societies.

<b>Component 2: Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Asia Pacific IFRC appeals, plans and reports meet required quality standards, and are 100 per cent compliant in meeting all deadlines.
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Quality of Asia Pacific Red Cross Red Crescent programmes is enhanced through robust planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

#### Achievements

During the first six months of 2010, the unit has finalized and validated a total of 282 reports/plans/appeals. Working with the regional and country offices, the unit has succeeded in continuing to achieve 100 per cent compliance in meeting all reporting deadlines every month, with no reports overdue.

In capacity building in planning monitoring evaluation and reporting (PMER), the unit has continued to provide support at country / regional level, including a PMER workshop in the Pacific, and country support visits have been made to Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam and Cambodia, and to Southeast Asia, East Asia and Pacific regional offices. An ongoing important initiative is the database on FedNet for all Federation evaluations/ reviews taking place in Asia Pacific, and also a calendar for planned reviews/evaluations. This is now being expanded to become a global database. The aim is to have a more strategic and systematic approach to reviews/evaluations, and to ensure improved dissemination of lessons learnt, including lessons learnt from the 2004 tsunami disaster.

## Regional Logistics Unit

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

<b>Programme purpose</b>
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.
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The budget of the regional logistics unit (RLU) is mainly covered by the cost recovery mechanism, and a small part of the budget is covered by the core budget. For further information, please also see the Global Logistics Programme plan.

### Outcomes/Expected results

The 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2010 has been another busy period for the Kuala Lumpur Regional Logistics Unit (KL RLU). Support was provided early in the year to the emergency operation in Haiti through the deployment of two staff from the KL RLU team and through the provision of procurement of air charter services for PNS dispatching stock from Asia suppliers. Otherwise the team has remained stable with only the addition of a new Regional logistics delegate during this period. Additionally the Head of KL RLU was deployed two months to Dubai after the departure of the Head of the Dubai RLU.

Operationally there has been no major operation in Asia Pacific during this period but increasingly we are seeing requests for stock mobilization, despatch from the KL warehouse and replenishments of NS stock for ongoing and new small to medium scale operations across the region including a number of National Societies in the Pacific & South Asia. ICRC stock is now in place in the KL regional warehouse and discussions continue with a number of other national societies on prepositioning stock in the region.

Ongoing work on logistics capacity building continues with a number of National Societies including Thailand RC & CVTL. A South East Asia warehouse and transport workshop was conducted in February with participants from five national societies. Additionally planning for logistics assessments with Pakistan RC and Philippines RC are underway. The trainee logistics delegate programme continues successfully with both trainee procurement (Australian RC) and logistics (Japanese RC) delegates working within the KL RLU during this period.

## Finance Unit

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

<b>Programme purpose</b>
Professional and technical support is given to the International Federation offices in improving the standard of financial management in the region.

### Outcomes/Expected results

<b>Programme component 1: Monthly returns</b>
<b>Outcome:</b> Technical support to field finance staff in ensuring timeliness and accuracy of monthly returns compliant with financial procedures.
<b>Programme component 2 : Financial management information and support</b>
<b>Outcome:</b> Provide financial management information and support to technical managers periodically and on an ad-hoc basis when deemed necessary.
<b>Programme component 3 : Awareness raising and direct support</b>
<b>Outcome:</b> Continue to raise the level of financial awareness in the Asia Pacific region and support the financial management of Asia Pacific operations that have no International Federation presence.

### Achievements

The following achievements and impact have proven that the support provided by ZFU has improved the overall financial management of the region:

1. Three (Suva-Jan, Delhi-Mar and Kuala Lumpur-May) programme managers training for delegation and national society staff was provided, these training had improved the overall financial accounting, management and reporting of federation and national society funds - total participants 22 delegates, 28 national staff and 1 national society staff.
2. Timely Monthly Financial Analysis report was circulated periodically to ensure managers are kept informed on the financial issues and risk so that immediate action can be taken to improve the financial situation and eliminate the risk or financial exposure.
3. ZFU have maintained and to a certain extent improved the finance infrastructure by training, location skilful human resource and filling the gap when needs arise.

4. Involved in the interview, selection, training and closing of Maldives office for 2 months.
5. Analyst conducted two country visits (Indonesia-May and China-Jun) for reviewing the finance and perform field mission.

The above is reflected through these measurable impacts:

1. The overall understanding of financial management and progress monitoring of activities has proven that the International Federation has improved and developed the financial skills of all personnel.
2. Expenditures have been in line with planned budgets and activities with approved expenditure ceilings. There are no exposures on the funding plans.
3. Timely financial reporting to donors and continuous monitoring of pledge-based financial statements.
4. Smooth monthly cash transfers of funds to regional and country offices, enabling timely implementation of activities.

## Informations Systems Unit

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

#### **Programme purpose**

Increase Red Cross Red Crescent information technology and telecommunications capacity to provide adequate support to all International Federation activities, including disaster situations.

This unit provides information technology (IT) and telecommunications services and support to the International Federation Asia Pacific zone, regional and country offices as well as national societies in the zone. The zone information systems unit's budget is part of the core budget allocated to the zone.

### Outcomes/Expected results

#### **Programme component 1: Customized IT and telecoms service support systems**

**Outcome:** Increased productivity and efficiency of International Federation field secretariat offices and operations, and improved response time for solving all information systems problems.

### Achievements

Following up previous challenges, standardizing the IT and telecommunication equipment in Asia Pacific International Federation offices is no longer an issue as the organization as a whole now understands and accepts the benefits of standardized equipment. The current challenge is to connect these independent country IT systems into a single coherent system that would deliver seamless integration and location-independent transparency to support working in a global manner within a single global IT system. Technical skill sets are therefore essential to plan and deliver a proper system that has minimal glitches.

#### **Programme component 2: Information sharing and knowledge management**

**Outcome:** 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.

A new collaboration tool, WebEx, was tested and made available for all International Federation zone, regional and country offices to host virtual online meetings, conferences, and presentations with any party anywhere with an Internet or phone connection. This move aims to reduce traveling and meeting costs through the use of technology.

#### **Programme component 3: National society information systems capacity building**

**Outcome:** Standardized and increased information systems capacity in national societies.

The unit provided basic IT and telecommunication training to para-IT staff members in the regional and country offices of Mongolia, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Sri Lanka, and China, enabling them to provide immediate support in day-to-day operational IT and telecommunication issues. It is expected that this will help reduce the costs of outsourcing support and build capacity to provide self-sustained support.

## Additional Units

In addition, the Asia Pacific zone office has units covering important work in human resources and administration. Information on the activities of these units during the reporting period can be provided on request.

## Working in partnership

Promoting better and more effective cooperation within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external organizations remains a key objective of the International Federation within the Asia Pacific zone. A number of events were organised during the first half of the year within the zone to further this aim. Partnership meetings were organised on behalf of the National Societies in East Asia and Myanmar at the beginning and end of March respectively, and for Timor Leste at the very end of April. These events contribute significantly to maintaining the international partnerships that help these Societies continue a number of their well established developmentally oriented programmes benefitting millions of beneficiaries each year. The ICRC organised a week long meeting in Kuala Lumpur in April for all its cooperation delegates working in Asia Pacific, and one day was dedicated exclusively to discussions with representatives from the Federation's zone office. This dialogue helped create a much better sense of awareness about the work that each organisation is carrying out in their respective areas of capacity building support to Asia Pacific National Societies, and reinforced the importance of making greater efforts at more joint planning to maximise the effectiveness of such assistance.

When it comes to external partnerships, relatively good progress has been made in taking forward the initiatives launched last year related to developing relations with two important regional bodies – the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). With guidance from the Federation zone office and ADB's headquarters, a first round of country level consultations has taken place in seven identified national settings where there is potential for practical collaboration in the field of disaster risk management. Plans to place a staff on loan inside the Bank to help foster closer ties in this area have however not progressed so far due to difficulties in identifying suitable candidates.

Prospects have moved forward for establishing a broad Memorandum of Understanding with ASEAN. The intention is to use this MOU as an umbrella agreement under which individual National Societies may develop more specific workplans with their governments, and the Federation will be able to build on the collaboration it already has with ASEAN in areas such as disaster management and IDRL. A draft text has been shared with senior representatives of the Thai and Indonesian Red Cross, who have provided valuable advice on the text and the processes required to build this collaboration. This MOU will be circulated to all Southeast Asian National Societies in advance of their leadership meeting in July.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The various programmes and activities described in this programme are all designed to ultimately contribute to helping Asia Pacific National Societies improve their performance in line with the strategic aims set out in the International Federation's Strategy 2020 that was adopted at the end of 2009. Collectively the work of the region's National Societies, some of it supported by partners from within and outside the Movement and much of it carried out with their own financial and volunteer resources, assists millions of people each year. And while the most visible part of this work is represented by the disaster related activities that are reported on through the Federation's regular updates on its emergency appeals, equally important are the countless risk reduction, public health and humanitarian programmes that are implemented on an ongoing basis by volunteers working at community level across the entire region.

In 2010, the zone office promoted more effective partnership approaches and advocated for longer-term strategic cooperation between National Societies, Partner National Societies, and non-Movement partners in Asia Pacific. These included new commitments to ensure host National Society ownership over previously "parallel programming" partnership exit strategies are developed at the beginning of programmes, and longer term partnership commitments with clear capacity building components. Best practices were documented in organizational development (OD) and disaster management (DM) areas and shared across the zone to encourage similar processes elsewhere.

## Looking ahead

Among the key priorities for the rest of 2010 will be working with national societies to support them in adapting their programmes in line with the International Federation's newly adopted Strategy 2020. Particular attention will be given to the three "enabling actions" of the Strategy (namely stronger national societies, humanitarian diplomacy and an effective International Federation). It is recognised that national societies must be in the forefront of identifying their own priorities and developing their own action plans but in line with the broad aspirations and identified outcomes of these enabling actions.

The coming six months will see the holding of a number of events designed to provide opportunities for Asia Pacific national societies to come together to learn and build commitment to achieving these goals. Amongst

these will be the launching of a process to better understand the role of good governance in the Pacific, a leadership meeting of the societies of Southeast Asia, and the holding of back to back meetings of the Asia Pacific youth summit and the Asia Pacific regional conference both in Jordan in October – the first time Asia Pacific wide events of this scale will have been held in the Middle East.

<b>How we work</b>	
<p><b>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief</a> and is committed to the <a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</b></p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
<b>Contact information</b>	
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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA50001 - Asia Pacific Zone

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA50001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,384,553</b>	<b>773,197</b>	<b>292,622</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>304,983</b>	<b>2,771,330</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>348,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133,775</b>	<b>10,976</b>	<b>129,254</b>	<b>622,511</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	329,703					329,703
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	44,736		19,260			63,996
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	377,377	72,918				450,295
<i>British Red Cross</i>	19,349					19,349
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	21,087					21,087
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		23,198				23,198
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>	27,980					27,980
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	41,255	17,330				58,585
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>		98,206				98,206
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	170,676	65,634	48,187		43,368	327,865
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	83,487	163,201				246,687
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	-487					-487
<i>New Zealand Government</i>		49,972	49,972			99,944
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		67,400			48,536	115,936
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	77,403					77,403
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>					58,652	58,652
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>			92,559		22,387	114,946
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		237,381				237,381
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,192,565</b>	<b>795,239</b>	<b>209,979</b>		<b>172,943</b>	<b>2,370,726</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	76,667					76,667
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	181,600	90,000				271,600
<i>British Red Cross</i>	45,000					45,000
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	105,600	102,667				208,267
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	90,000					90,000
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		81,000			105,600	186,600
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	90,000					90,000
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>					39,013	39,013
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>588,867</b>	<b>273,667</b>			<b>144,613</b>	<b>1,007,147</b>
<b>Other Income</b>						
<i>Services Fees</i>					78,378	78,378
<i>Sundry Income</i>	11,200					11,200
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>11,200</b>				<b>78,378</b>	<b>89,578</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>1,792,632</b>	<b>1,068,906</b>	<b>209,979</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>395,935</b>	<b>3,467,451</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>2,141,138</b>	<b>1,068,906</b>	<b>343,753</b>	<b>10,976</b>	<b>525,189</b>	<b>4,089,962</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>155%</b>	<b>138%</b>	<b>117%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>172%</b>	<b>148%</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAA50001 - Asia Pacific Zone

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA50001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	348,506	0	133,775	10,976	129,254	<b>622,511</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	1,792,632	1,068,906	209,979	0	395,935	<b>3,467,451</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-1,311,976	-708,824	-214,035	-10,974	-282,039	<b>-2,527,847</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	829,162	360,082	129,719	2	243,150	<b>1,562,115</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA50001 - Asia Pacific Zone

Annual Report 2010

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Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA50001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination			
A		B						A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,384,553</b>	<b>773,197</b>	<b>292,622</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>304,983</b>	<b>2,771,330</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>									
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			766				766	-766	
Other Supplies & Services		761					761	-761	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Su</b>		<b>761</b>	<b>766</b>				<b>1,527</b>	<b>-1,527</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>									
Computers & Telecom		2,404	1,561	1,604		100	5,668	-5,668	
Office & Household Equipment			1,039			605	1,644	-1,644	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>		<b>2,404</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>1,604</b>		<b>705</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>-7,312</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>									
Storage			-461				-461	461	
Distribution & Monitoring			2				2	-2	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,100	850	1				851	1,249	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>-458</b>				<b>392</b>	<b>1,708</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>									
International Staff	1,550,942	817,101	503,834	1,462		182,419	1,504,816	46,126	
National Staff	156,374	1,983	66,815	40,118			108,916	47,458	
National Society Staff	36,000	703	112	45			861	35,139	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,743,316</b>	<b>819,788</b>	<b>570,761</b>	<b>41,625</b>		<b>182,419</b>	<b>1,614,593</b>	<b>128,723</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>									
Consultants	110,000	21,273	2,400	39,404	7,690	2,055	72,821	37,179	
Professional Fees						699	699	-699	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>21,273</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>39,404</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>73,520</b>	<b>36,480</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>									
Workshops & Training	474,072	297,799	15,711	55,988	1,552	11,414	382,465	91,607	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>474,072</b>	<b>297,799</b>	<b>15,711</b>	<b>55,988</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>382,465</b>	<b>91,607</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>									
Travel	115,548	96,501	46,924	52,728	954	29,983	227,090	-111,542	
Information & Public Relation	118,395	8,521	22,905	473		6,457	38,357	80,038	
Office Costs	30,895	1,317	12,493	195		11,109	25,113	5,782	
Communications	15,945	15,041	13,585	1,242		1,410	31,277	-15,332	
Financial Charges		782	165	130	12	104	1,194	-1,194	
Other General Expenses	7,343	51	62	159		337	608	6,734	
Shared Support Services	9,000		9,656	6,528		26,112	42,296	-33,296	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>297,126</b>	<b>122,213</b>	<b>105,789</b>	<b>61,455</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>75,512</b>	<b>365,935</b>	<b>-68,810</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>									
Operational Provisions		-2,869	-16,688				-19,557	19,557	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-2,869</b>	<b>-16,688</b>				<b>-19,557</b>	<b>19,557</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>									
Programme & Service Support	144,716	43,821	26,195	13,012	664	8,369	92,061	52,656	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>144,716</b>	<b>43,821</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>13,012</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>92,061</b>	<b>52,656</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>									
Earmarking Fee		3,618	1,349	946	102	866	6,882	-6,882	
Reporting Fees		2,316	400				2,716	-2,716	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>5,935</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>9,598</b>	<b>-9,598</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,771,330</b>	<b>1,311,976</b>	<b>708,824</b>	<b>214,035</b>	<b>10,974</b>	<b>282,039</b>	<b>2,527,847</b>	<b>243,483</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>72,578</b>	<b>64,373</b>	<b>78,588</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>22,944</b>	<b>243,483</b>		