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Programme update no. 2 Southeast Asia

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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10 February 2012

**This report covers the
period 1 July 2011 to 31
December 2011.**

Health and disaster management
practitioners in Southeast Asia
are working with villagers in
Lisadila, Timor- Leste, to
strengthen community safety and
resilience. (Photo: IFRC)



In brief

Programme outcome

To coordinate support to host national societies as they scale up their humanitarian work in line with Strategy 2020.

Programme summary

The Southeast Asia secretariat team based in Bangkok:

- Supports and guides country office teams in **Cambodia/Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand, and Viet Nam**;
- Provides requested technical support to the above countries as well as national societies with no secretariat country presence (i.e. **Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore**);
- Strengthens institutional memory of the membership by capturing and sharing knowledge, good practice and lessons learnt;
- Via good partner relations, coordinates International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement work in the region within the IFRC mandate.
- Leads support on the development agenda both in terms of organizational and community development

Financial situation

The total 2011 budget is CHF 5,887,387 (including the support to Thai Red Cross during the 2011 floods crisis) of which CHF 2,875,431 (69 per cent) is covered during the reporting period. Overall expenditure up to the reporting period is CHF 1,484,199 (25 per cent).

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

No. of people we have reached

The programme supports the 11 national societies of Southeast Asia, who, in turn, work with millions of people. The plan also supports Red Cross Red Crescent partners active in the region.

Our partners

The IFRC regional office works primarily with the 11 Southeast Asian national societies. In addition, the regional office liaises with relevant government ministries, such as health and disaster management bodies. There has been strong and loyal support for the regional office from multilateral supporters; in particular, Japanese Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government.

Other partners in the region include: Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government. Outside of the Movement, Disaster Preparedness European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DiPECHO), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP), World Health Organization (WHO) and several United Nations agencies are important partners in addition to non-government organizations, such as Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, CARE and Oxfam.

On behalf of the Southeast Asian national societies, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their support.

Context

Tension eased along the Cambodian-Thai border after a series of clashes earlier in the year. In December, both sides announced a withdrawal of troops from sensitive areas around a disputed temple. Elections in Thailand were held peacefully despite some controversial issues. In Myanmar, the continuing 'wind of change' saw a high-level visit from the US secretary of state that included meetings with various political leaders.

Some of the worst floods in decades swept many parts of the region: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Up to nine million people were affected and over 1,000 were killed. While the media focused on the plight of Bangkok – which was badly affected in its outer suburbs but largely unscathed in its central business district – there were many communities in other urban as well as rural areas who were affected for months. The disaster threw into sharp light some of the key issues of IFRC humanitarian diplomacy – i.e. migration, urbanisation and climate change – and the experience waved a yellow flag for all the transitional countries of the region that some of their future risk will be linked with development and social trends in their societies. For national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, this challenge presents a tremendous opportunity on two fronts: first to utilize their access and influence to government policy via their auxiliary role status; second, to use their local presence and acceptance to help communities build their safety and strengthen their resilience.

The national societies of the region continued to demonstrate and communicate their ambition in a number of areas (i.e. blood services, regional disaster management, partnership). The regional office fully supports this growth in capacity and the need to adjust national societies' way of thinking and working accordingly.

¹ Attached financial report is up to end-November 2011

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme objective

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

Disaster management planning

Outcome 1: The existing institutional mechanisms for efficient delivery of disaster management assistance are strengthened in all Southeast Asian national societies.

In order to improve the communication and collaboration among IFRC and partner national societies (PNS) working in disaster risk reduction, a one and a half day meeting was held in Bangkok from 6 to 7 October. The main focus was on the current partnerships within the Red Cross Red Crescent family and between the Red Cross Red Crescent family and DG ECHO, identify and share good practices, look at opportunities and find best ways to move forward towards much stronger partnerships with DG ECHO as one of the key donors for the Red Cross Red Crescent family and conversely, Red Cross Red Crescent family as one of the key partners for DG ECHO.

Over 20 participants attended the meeting with good representation from the IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and good representation by DG ECHO headed by the head of the regional office, disaster risk reduction expert and advisor, water and sanitation expert, and communication expert. The meeting was opened by individual introduction of participants.

The meeting came up with several priorities for the upcoming DiPECHO funding decision that a mapping of tools developed under DiPECHO in Southeast Asian countries – under regional and country level projects - within the Red Cross Red Crescent family as well as outside (to be addressed by DG ECHO) should be made in order to make them all available for use in the region and to avoid developing the same tools thus wasting time, money and resources. IFRC regional office committed to share the list of all tools available with PNS and host national societies (HNS). PNS were also encouraged to inform the Red Cross Red Crescent family members about the tools developed under their various projects – in particular, tools that have been tested and proven. In addition, DG ECHO - DIPECHO team was also requested to share the list of all tools developed in the region and beyond.

At this meeting it was agreed that there is a need for the establishment of better coordination among the Red Cross Red Crescent disaster risk reduction (DRR) technical experts at regional level. Clearly the IFRC regional office has an instrumental role to play in terms of facilitating such events.

Organizational preparedness

Outcome 2: Southeast Asian national society emergency response capacity is improved through strengthened national and regional disaster response mechanisms.

As a regional disaster response tool, two regional disaster response team (RDRT) members from the Southeast Asia RDRT roster were deployed to support Lao Red Cross during the floods operation for three months. The knowledge and experiences sharing has been transferred to Lao Red Cross staff who recognized well the contribution of deployed RDRT to the operation.

The second RDRT logistics training was held in Kuala Lumpur on 14-18 November 2011, funded by AUSAID through Australian Red Cross. A total of 15 participants from Southeast Asia, South Asia and East Asia national societies participated. The five-day course combines theoretical and practical parts ensuring that participants are “equipped” with relevant and pragmatic knowledge. Eight out of 15 participants were recommended as ready to be deployed as RDRT logistics support in the future. Some participants were recommended to be potentially deployed providing some additional training is provided (two participants were deemed not sufficiently skilled for any deployment).

The regional community safety and resilience unit (CSRU) comprising the former disaster management and health units assisted in facilitation of RDRT refresher in the Pacific organized by the Pacific regional office in Suva. The event took place at Sabeto camp in Nandi from 14 to 19 September 2011.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction

Outcome 3: The capacity of all Southeast Asian national societies is strengthened to support hazard-prone communities in reducing the impact of disasters through increased awareness and preparedness measures (this outcome mainly supported by DiPECHO under the regional initiative).

This initiative is a central part of the IFRC's disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme in Southeast Asia. Beginning in September 2008, the IFRC has focused on building the institutional and operational capacities of the national Red Cross societies of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. The initiative has received financial support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department's (ECHO) Disaster preparedness programme (DiPECHO) in Southeast Asia and the Swedish Red Cross.

IFRC produced a series of animated games designed to teach children in Southeast Asia about disaster risk, and the steps that they can take to protect themselves and their families. These games are mainly on a series of animations that can be used by trained Red Cross volunteers or teachers. The benefits of these games are expected to go beyond the children themselves, as they are expected to take the lessons back home to their parents and siblings. The six animated shorts are available in seven languages: Bahasa Indonesia, Khmer, Lao, Myanmar, Tetum (Timor-Leste), Vietnamese and English. The games are available online at <http://ifrcdr.org/> or on DVD [by request](#). In addition, a textbook in the 'comic book' format, is under consultation for development in 2012-2013 with financial support from DiPECHO and AusAID. This will be an educational document for children and adults to learn more about DRR.



The cartoon movie and game were produced to educate children in disaster risk reduction.

Two DRR field sessions were held in Southeast Asia in 2011. These sessions are designed to help Red Cross health and disaster management practitioners to integrate their work to develop common understanding on approaches and to begin to adopt standard needs-assessment tools. The two events involved the national societies of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

The IFRC Southeast Asia office has now been asked to introduce these field sessions into other regions in Asia and the Pacific. AusAID has proposed another four field sessions to be held in East and South Asia and facilitated by the Southeast Asia team. This approach to practical integration was also introduced at a recent community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) workshop in Bangkok that involved representatives from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies across Asia and the Pacific.

In Cambodia, two regional DRR field sessions successfully brought together both disaster management and health practitioners to design a common framework and approach to work with vulnerable communities that are facing natural hazards and health related risks. A five-day event on vulnerability and capacity assessment: 'common approaches toward community safety and resilience' was carried out in Prey Veng province. A total of 24 participants from national headquarters health, planning monitoring evaluation and reporting (PMER), human resources, and disaster management departments together with practitioners from some key branches where community-based health and DRR programmes are running attended the event.

Such involvement from national headquarters indicates how serious Cambodia Red Cross is in seeking common approaches and tools for working with communities rather than both health and disaster management working with the same communities but utilizing different processes, and thereby confusing both

practitioners and community people. More importantly, the group has agreed to put forward a position paper to Cambodian Red Cross leadership to consider adopting vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) as a common tool and approach toward community safety and resilience. The position paper is under preparation by the disaster management team, with technical support from the IFRC regional office's CSRU, and will be in place for additional inputs before submission to leadership.

Also in Cambodia, gender reinforcement and sensitization is one of the priorities under a cross-cutting theme stated in Cambodian Red Cross' strategy 2011-2020. In addition, there is growing recognition that women and children are more vulnerable to many disasters and crises. As such, Cambodian Red Cross' disaster management department initiated a one-day interactive seminar on the relevance of gender in DRR intervention. It had two objectives: (1) raising awareness of gender and its implication on day-to-day disaster management/DRR work – throughout the disaster management cycle and in the field; and (2) exploring ways to come up with practical and applicable gender sensitive interventions throughout the disaster management cycle. Up to 20 participants joined this seminar in which five branches together with the disaster management headquarters team that are currently operating community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programmes. Participants ranged from field officer to branch director and deputy director in order to reflect the gender issue from both planning/policy to field application.

Similar to Cambodia, Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) organized a two-day workshop attended by 25 participants from different sectors of PMI national headquarters office, including representatives from organizational development, resource and development, youth and volunteer; disaster management, health, finance, planning, public relations, training, and logistics. The workshop aimed to: (1) raise awareness about gender and gender mainstreaming concept; and (2) why and how to integrate them into ongoing programmes. Based on the group discussion, it was identified that the level of knowledge about gender is still limited. Though participants are aware of some basic concepts, a lot more needs to be done to ensure better approaches.



Indonesia Red Cross is gearing up Gender Sensitivity into its programmes (Photo: Indonesia Red Cross)

Furthermore, IFRC together with Red Cross Red Crescent representatives from Southeast Asia region, including national societies of Indonesia and Myanmar, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and French Red Cross attended a regional workshop on good practices and policies in CBDRR, organized from 22 to 23 September in Chiang Mai, Thailand, by Malteser International, Action Aid and UNDP in Myanmar, with financial support from ECHO-DiPECHO. Around 70 DRR managers and practitioners from governmental agencies, non-government organizations, and civil society organizations in South and Southeast Asian countries were present to share good practices and innovation in reducing risks in the region. More importantly, the workshop spent a significant time to debate and make necessary recommendations to the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) implementation (2011- 2015). Five working groups came up with concrete suggestions focusing on rights-based approaches to DRR; climate change adaptation and DRR; gender and DRR; inclusive CBDRR; and integrating CBDRR into development programming and policy.

Regional DiPECHO DRR project implementation ended at the end of September 2011. A post implementation internal review is being carried out by the project team involving participation of key staff from Myanmar and Viet Nam who have been involved in the implementation of the project itself focusing on the key lessons learned, biggest challenges and possible gaps that would need to be addressed in future DRR interventions.

National society programming

Outcome 4: Lao Red Cross develops to more effectively support vulnerable communities to build resilience to disaster risk.

Lao Red Cross' CBDRR programme supported by the Japanese Red Cross Society through the IFRC regional office since 2007 has addressed some of the institutional issues regarding the preparedness for response at various Lao Red Cross levels. Aside from this CBDRR programme, the French Red Cross also worked with Lao Red Cross on a similar programme with support from DiPECHO under ECHO's 8th action plan. The programme resumed after a few months' suspension due to the floods triggered by typhoon Haima which hampered the operational capabilities of Lao Red Cross. The programme focused on six vulnerable communities of Molaphamouk district in Southern province of Champasak. This programme will be strengthened by both IFRC and French Red Cross' initiatives in the coming years to ensure Lao Red Cross is in a better position to quickly and effectively respond to future disasters.

Support in increasing the awareness of a sustainable livelihoods concept was requested from the very onset of the initiative. The CBDRR programme is rolling out to more and more vulnerable areas. Based on actual VCA processes in Lao PDR in the past few years, damage to people's livelihood is becoming a major problem. Lao Red Cross is seriously looking to strengthen people's coping mechanisms in the face of such vulnerability. A one-day seminar further introduced the importance of the livelihood component in the context of DRR.

The seminar also came up with suggestions for a way forward and some key messages:

- Livelihood alternatives should be discussed and considered during VCA processes as part of community awareness and empowerment.
- The best way to improve/strengthen community sustainable livelihoods is through community-based approaches such as VCA and CBDRR.
- Support to Lao Red Cross in rolling out VCA and livelihood analysis should continue throughout the whole process.
- Networking with other stakeholders is essential to support this area technically and financially.

A community safety and resilience building and analysis project is currently being implemented through Thai Red Cross. The signing of a memorandum of understanding between Thai Red Cross and IFRC through the Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok took place on 15 September 2011. The recruitment of six project staff was completed and all staff have been working at their designated implementing province as well as at the headquarters since July. The procurement of identified equipment is in the process ensuring it is in line with procedures. The project was introduced to all selected communities as well as to key partners in each implementing province. Progress will be measured in line with an agreed three-year work plan and budget.

Coordination and cooperation

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| Outcome 5: Strengthened and improved cooperation coordination and support mechanisms within national societies and IFRC. |
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ISDR Asia Partnership meeting – the community safety and resilience unit (CSRU) together with the Asia Pacific Zone disaster management unit (DMU) attended the 2nd ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) meeting of 2011 held on 6-8 September in Pattaya. The agenda focused on the three working group arrangements: Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) progress review and regional stocktaking. In addition, there were discussions on child-centred DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) led by UNICEF and the Education Task Force as well as opportunities for IAP member organizations to share their experience. It was a useful opportunity for the CSRU coordinator to establish initial relationships with key stakeholders in the region in order to better position IFRC and national societies with ASEAN and the ASEAN committee on Disaster Management (ACDM). Constructive discussions were held with ECHO-DiPECHO representative, the Thai department of disaster prevention and mitigation (DDPM) representative, UN ISDR focal person for Southeast Asia among others. CSRU will continuously build these relationships as part of its routine activities.

An open session of the 18th Meeting of the ACDM – An open session was held on 9 September and attended by ASEAN member state representatives, donors, UN, international organizations, various governments' representatives (over 60 participants). The meeting was constructed around various presentations as delivered by UNOCHA, APG, governments of Australia, Japan, New Zealand and USA with particular focus on support and establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA).

An AADMER (ASEAN's DM work plan) Partnership Group (APG) meeting was organized in Jakarta, Indonesia on 14 September. Oxfam, as the chair of APG group, called for the forum. The meeting was attended by six

NGO members of the APG and Red Cross Red Crescent represented by both IFRC - CSRU and ICRC as observers. The main objective was: *“Regional consultation on spaces, roles and mechanisms for civil society’s participation in the implementation of AADMER.”*

Integration with health, disaster management and humanitarian values

Outcome 6: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes

Bearing in mind that DRR offers a major contribution to the building of safer and resilient communities, the DRR approach to “building safer communities” is one that seeks to place the vulnerable communities at the heart of national society programming through support to building of capacities and ownerships at the community level which requires an organizational development mindset to achieve sustainability.

In line with the above, in early August the regional office made a strategic decision to integrate disaster management and health units into one: community safety and resilience unit (CSRU) – with the aim of more integrated and holistic support to the national societies.

Instead of looking at new areas of work the CSRU will look at building on existing possibilities. That means enhancing and adapting what national societies have already been doing and will continue to do in future. It will focus on community resilience by putting greater emphasis on what communities can do for themselves and strengthening that capacity, rather than only concentrating on their vulnerability to disasters or their needs during an emergency.

CSRU will focus its capacities on analyzing and reviewing practices/approaches that have effectively worked, ensuring basic objectives of safety and resilience are being addressed. In line with this, the regional unit will provide necessary support to national societies in developing and strengthening their capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, community health needs and population movement through integrated and sustainable approaches.

Support to Thai Red Cross during the floods

Outcome 7: Thai Red Cross is supported to assist those communities most affected by the flooding and be better prepared for future disasters.

For details please see: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual11/MAA51001PU2.pdf>

Constraints or Challenges

The scale and impact of unprecedented floods in Thailand and the consequent support of the regional office to the Thai Red Cross has put considerable pressure on the CSRU unit. It has temporarily diverted the focus from development programming to pure emergency support to Thai Red Cross, in terms of planning, budgeting, external relations, national level coordination, fund raising and reporting. Thai Red Cross has been doing an excellent job reaching the most affected population with basic relief items such as family kits, water, medicines etc.

Health and care

Programme objective

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

Community based health and first aid, and emergency health

Outcome 1: Increased capacity of communities and volunteers who are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in the communities and improved access to health services in emergencies in target areas.

There has been significant progress in the implementation of community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) in the region (see table below). The regional health unit continued to technically support national society CBHFA in action approach including programme planning, implementation and monitoring, adaptation of the CBHFA in

action package and facilitators' training workshops both remotely and in-country. The 2009 initiated bi-annual regional monitoring of national society progress in implementing the CBHFA in action approach including challenges encountered continued. Seven national societies completed the monitoring questionnaire disseminated in July 2011. The struggle to collect programme data and information from national societies persists; this process needs to improve considerably to be of value for reporting and feed into the overall global picture. Detailed information related to activities and their outcomes are still missing; for instance the actual activities being carried if working on road safety such as promoting helmet and seat belt use, discouraging drunk driving, etc.

| Activities | Cambodia CRC | Timor-Leste CVTL | Lao PDR LRC | Myanmar MRC | Indonesia PMI | Philippines PRC | Viet Nam VNRC |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Conduct community assessment | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Community plan of action | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Conduct baseline survey | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Conduct volunteer training | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Volunteer topic training | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Community action/services | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Conduct midterm review | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Conduct end line surveys | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |

The most common health issues identified during the community assessments were diarrhoea, malaria, dengue, respiratory infections and road traffic accidents. Community action plans were developed and a majority of the responding national societies had conducted baseline knowledge, attitude and practices surveys on the identified priority health issues using the CBHFA PMER baseline survey tool. Volunteer capacity was built in all societies through training on the core CBHFA modules (1-3) along with some first aid topics followed by training on the specific health issues according to the plan of action. Community activities such as health promotion, social mobilization and immunization, environmental sanitation, and door-to-door education focusing on malaria prevention were carried out by the trained volunteers. The usefulness of the CBHFA PMER toolkit was highly rated with the monitoring section regarded as the most relevant. A need for regional support with adaptation and translation of the tools was reported.

Sustainability of the CBHFA programme was a major challenge that all societies were facing. However, the national societies were enhancing community capacity and promoting ownership. The creation of community funds to support the activities after the funding period is over was discussed with community leaders and potential donors within countries were contacted.

The regional office cooperated with the IFRC Asia Pacific health and care unit in organizing and facilitating the CBHFA Asia Pacific workshop – covering lessons learnt, behaviour change communication and integration - in Bangkok, Thailand, in September 2011. The workshop, funded by the Finnish Red Cross, was hosted by the Southeast Asia regional office and attended by 13 implementing national societies, seven partner national societies and eight IFRC delegates representing global, zone, regional and country levels. Among the recommendations were to simplify the calculation and data analysis descriptions in the toolkit, to develop a module on non-communicable diseases, to put community priorities and needs in focus, and to develop volunteer management guidelines and alternative methods for volunteer recruitment and retention.

With the IFRC support to the Philippine Red Cross on social mobilization in the 2011 measles - rubella vaccination campaign, 119,289 eligible children were reached exceeding the target of 45,000 by 265 per cent. Aside from carrying out immunization, the Philippine Red Cross conducted rapid coverage assessment after the immunization phase, hence was able to participate in a monitoring activity that showed whether the immunization reached the target 95 per cent and above coverage. The project was extended by another three months, mobilizing 189 volunteers who participated as part of the vaccination teams, to reach an immunization coverage of 95 per cent in the 24 barangays which failed during the initial phase. Despite three typhoons occurring during the second phase, the volunteers pursued the activities showing their commitment and dedication. The year 2012, is to be declared the year of intensification of routine immunization in all countries in the Southeast Asia/WHO region that has adopted the World Health Assembly goals from May 2010 concerning measles vaccination: vaccination coverage more than 90 per cent nationally in all countries, incidence less than 5 per million, and mortality reduction of 95 per cent compared to year 2000 estimates.

Indonesia, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Timor-Leste will have to increase the coverage by 12 to 15 per cent in order to reach the 95 per cent coverage goal. The continued efforts in combating measles resulted in an overall reduction in measles mortality by 42 per cent from 2000 to 2007 in the Southeast Asia/WHO region.

The regional health unit continued to be part of the IFRC global working group on non-communicable diseases in the development of a module and community tools to be added to the CBHFA package. Non-communicable diseases are the leading cause of preventable morbidity and premature mortality and a development threat in all countries of the Southeast Asia region accounting for 54 per cent of all deaths. A working relationship for better understanding of the community approach in dealing with non-communicable diseases was established with the Thai Red Cross College of Nursing that has ample experience of community projects on prevention of non-communicable diseases. The risk factors and diseases to be included in the module are in line with the WHO strategy and recommendations.

HIV

Outcome 2: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection expanding care treatment and support and reducing stigma and discrimination

The theme for the 10th International Congress on AIDS in Asia Pacific (ICAAP) that took place 26-30 August 2011, in Busan, South Korea was “Diverse Voices, United Action”. More than 2,500 persons (32 Red Cross Red Crescent representatives) from 64 countries joined this bi-annual gathering. A technical review team composed of the Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART) management team members and the regional HIV officer supported the national societies in abstract development and review before submitting them to the congress for acceptance. National society representatives from China, Cook Island, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Timor-Leste, ART network and IFRC East Asia presented 18 posters. The representatives from the Mongolian and Cambodian Red Cross made oral presentations on “Cross-border HIV prevention” and “Transforming young drug users to meaningful drug educators”. A joint IFRC/ART booth in the global village forum showed Red Cross Red Crescent films and multimedia as well as HIV information, education and communication material. Three representatives from the people living with HIV (PLHIV) networks in Thailand, Indonesia and Lao PDR, supported by the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva, participated in the congress with the objective to strengthen the Red Cross Red Crescent network and to link it with other stakeholders and global partners. Financial support for the ART network members’ participation in the events was secured from several partner national societies as well as from the IFRC regional and zone offices.



Material from national societies were presented in the ICAAP booth (Photo: IFRC)



The joint IFRC/ART booth at the meeting in South Korea (Photo: IFRC)

ART network continued to provide a linkage between national society HIV programmes in East and Southeast Asia. A special session on “capacity building on HIV and tuberculosis (TB)” was conducted during the ART meeting that was held in connection to the ICAAP. HIV fuels TB and TB is a major HIV-related opportunistic infection. About half of the new TB infections globally are in Asia Pacific and the high burden countries include

Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The Myanmar Red Cross project focused on case detection, defaulter/contact tracing and awareness-raising, whereas the Thai Red Cross project related to public health messaging and treatment adherence support.

The Cambodian Red Cross HIV programme manager was elected chair for the network for the next two years, and the secretariat will be hosted by the Cambodian Red Cross. The ART members were concerned about the reduced financial support and are exploring different strategies of operating and maintaining the network, including seeking greater contributions from member national societies. The Australian Red Cross volunteer on communication and IT arrived in August 2011 and his focus was on developing and establishing a resource hub for the ART network to improve communication and sharing between members and building the capacity of the ART secretariat officer.

The regional capacity to support and implement quality harm reduction projects was increased through the participation of five Southeast Asia national societies staff (from Thai, Cambodia, Lao Red Cross) and the regional HIV programme officer in the training on “Harm Reduction Approaches to Drug Use Treatment” in Villa Maraini, Italian Red Cross, Rome, 10-14 October 2011. The regional resource pool to be called upon to support national societies initiating and implementing harm reduction projects now consists of ten persons. Working with drug users in a collaborative way is key to all Villa Maraini programmes. Harm reduction is a good way to contact hard-to-reach drug users. Peer education and active involvement of drug users are effective and proven methods for reaching people who use drugs in their own environment. It is essential that drug use is recognised as a disease and that drug users are supported at all levels of use or recovery. Drug users should be involved in programme development and implementation since there is no short term fix for the drug problem - “nothing about us without us”.

A follow up of how the national societies implemented the knowledge and skills gained from a 2009 workshop was carried out. The forum was attended by 21 people from nine national societies. Of the nine national societies, four had conducted in-country workshops and are now implementing care and support programmes. Two of these societies planned to conduct training workshops again in December 2011 with the support of the regional health unit. Trained people from three of the societies had resigned or moved to other positions, and two societies did not respond.

The World AIDS Day (WAD) theme was “Getting to Zero” and several national societies were supported in the observance of the day. In Viet Nam, the Red Cross displayed information education and communication material on HIV and AIDS, organized games, musical and theatre performances underlining WAD theme. The Lao Red Cross conducted activities such as information about the meaning of WAD and Lao Red Cross HIV programmes, short drama focusing on stigma and discrimination, traditional dancing, football friendship match between the Lao Red Cross and Parpasack college staff, questions and answers about HIV, AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STI). The HIV prevention message ‘Getting to Zero’ will be delivered through information, education and communication materials by the Thai Red Cross, which is expected to raise public awareness on HIV and AIDS.

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

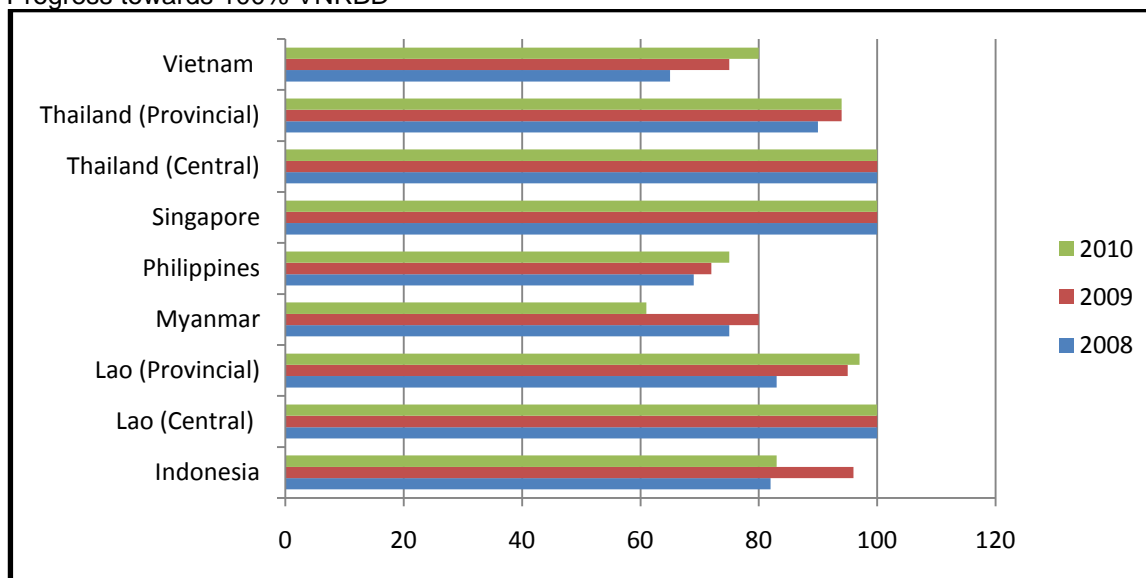
| |
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| Outcome 3: Increased number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors recruited |
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The Club 25 in Viet Nam and the Philippine Red Cross Societies were successful in receiving financial support from the global Swiss Humanitarian Foundation (SHF) for implementing activities according to the plans of action developed in connection to the Nairobi Club 25 workshop 2009. Club 25 in Viet Nam has developed very fast during the year from 70 members to 1,280 members by October, mainly college and high school students. The Club 25 activities attracted many young people in Hanoi and were recognized by local leaders and authorities. Club 25 members have also contributed to various activities of Viet Nam Red Cross. The Philippine Red Cross Pledge 25 training camp held in October with support from the Singapore Red Cross Club 25 was a venue for planning activities and strategies, and the development of blood donor recruitment skills with health promotion components.

The 9th regional workshop on voluntary blood donor recruitment in Southeast Asia, hosted by the Viet Nam Red Cross, was conducted in Hanoi in December 2011. More than 30 participants representing 12 national societies from three regions including participating national societies, and the IFRC regional office attended the workshop. Besides sharing information on activities in the respective country, experiences and lessons

learnt, particular attention was given to the development of the Club 25 concept and the follow up of the special sessions on “Building a pool of voluntary blood donors” and “Fostering a culture of voluntary blood donation” from the 2010 workshop. The knowledge and skills gained in these sessions were useful and benefitted the programmes in various ways in all the national societies. The regional progress towards the Melbourne Declaration goal “100 per cent Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation” by 2020 was discussed and it was noted that there is still work to do to reach this goal (see table). The “Market Place” afternoon gave the national societies an opportunity to showcase information, education and communication material, collaterals, reports etc. and to present their respective blood donor recruitment programmes. The Viet Nam Red Cross facilitated a visit to its Blood Centre in Hanoi. The workshop was co-funded by the Norwegian Red Cross.

Progress towards 100% VNRBD



Lao Red Cross community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) in action programme

Outcome 4: Increased capacity of Lao Red Cross volunteers and communities who are prepared and able to respond to health and injuries prevention in targeted communities.

The Lao Red Cross has been implementing commercial first aid (CFA) intermittently since October 2007 when the CFA project was started with support of the New Zealand Red Cross. The project aims to increase income generation through strengthened capacity of staff and volunteers in providing quality first aid services to clients and was supported technically by the regional health unit and the Thai Red Cross. The project was running well in the first years under supervision of two first aid instructors and the courses sold generated a good income for the Lao Red Cross. However, the income dropped dramatically after a couple of years, which is why a renewed financial and technical support was given by the IFRC. Refresher first aid training was conducted, business and marketing plans and a monitoring system for trained persons were developed supported by a consultant. However, the concept of income generation as a means of sustaining the project needs further clarification and reinforcement from the Lao Red Cross if it is to continue. The CBHFA approach continued to be implemented successfully in Bokeo district supported by the Austrian Red Cross.

The World First Aid Day celebration in Vientiane, 9 September 2011 included demonstrations on first aid techniques and possibilities for people to practice the skills, singing and dancing by the volunteers, blood donor recruitment and collection, and education on road safety. Approximately 700 persons attended the event that was covered by Lao TV and other media.

The Lao Red Cross had several opportunities during the reporting period to increase its capacity in health through participation in regional and zone workshops such as emergency health, behaviour change communication, blood donor recruitment and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).

Coordination and cooperation

Outcome 5: Strengthened and improved cooperation coordination and support mechanisms within national societies and IFRC.

The regional office represented by health staff continued to be one of the members of the core group for the Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) Preparedness Forum together with USAID/RESPOND, USAID/PREVENT, ADPC and FAO. The forum objectives were to share information, best practices, research and coordination support on EIDs with potential for high impact and those with national and global significance among inter-agency working groups. “Use of Mobile Technologies for Health and Disaster Response” was one of the topics discussed during the reporting period. A presentation on “Mobile telecommunications and humanitarian assistance: a Red Cross Perspective” was made by a representative of the IFRC. In the community out-reach programme in Aceh after the Tsunami, short message service (SMS), radio broadcasts to over 40 communities, and live TV show broadcasts were used. Through mobile telecommunications in Haiti, 26.6 million individual SMS were sent, 1.2 million people reached, 837,000 calls made to free Red Cross information line. During a three day campaign addressing sexually-based violence, 1.1 million SMS were sent to 360,000 people and 37,000 calls made to information line.

The regional health unit was instrumental in planning and coordination for participation in the 10th ICAAP that took place 26-30 August 2011, in Busan, South Korea. The Korean Red Cross supported the organization of the pre-ICAAP and ART network meetings including the joint IFRC and ART network booth in the Congress exposition hall.

Support to Thai Red Cross during the floods

Outcome 6: The risk of waterborne and water related disease is reduced through promotion of safe water adequate sanitation garbage disposal and health and hygiene promotion.

For details please see: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual11/MAA51001PU2.pdf>

Constraints and challenges

Capacity limitations at regional and national society levels remain a challenge. The competition for both financial and human resources is getting harder and therefore quality programmes are essential. The capacity to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on programmes continued to be a challenge. The ability to undertake representation with external partners is limited in a number of societies which has a direct impact on resource mobilization in-country.

Many national societies are slowly moving from project to programme approach but are still being caught up in project view and support from partners for various reasons. Long term programme planning and integrated programme approach need to be strengthened at all levels, and mechanisms for enhanced collaboration between disaster management, health and organizational development fields established. There are fewer funding options and interest in stand-alone projects from donors and partners.

Organizational development

Programme objective

Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives

Outcome 1: Organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.

Work progressed as planned in the second half of the year in spite of not having a regional organizational development delegate for most of the year.

Lao, Myanmar and Viet Nam Red Cross completed their respective strategic planning processes in alignment with Strategy 2020. It is anticipated that Brunei Red Crescent will also initiate their strategic planning process early next year. The national society has requested to work on first draft of strategic planning before calling on

IFRC support on the road to adoption of the plan. Philippine Red Cross initiated its strategic planning process in 2010 and developed a draft strategic plan for 2011 to 2020 which is still to be approved by the leadership.

Cambodian Red Cross, which revisited its youth policies and procedures in 2010, has now taken up a review of its volunteer management policies. Work on developing revised volunteer management policies is in progress. It is expected that Cambodian Red Cross will have revised Red Cross volunteer policies and guidelines in place by the beginning of 2012.

Thai Red Cross is progressing on implementing a database software that will help in the management of volunteers and youth. The system is having teething problems but it is expected that these will be resolved and the software will be operational in 2012.

Thai Red Cross took the initiative to restructure its human resources (HR) management systems and procedures. The review of the present HR management system covers development of a staff performance management system, a standard recruitment system and restructuring towards a more coherent payroll system. In this regard Thai Red Cross organized a HR workshop in Bangkok from 3 to 4 October with the theme 'HR restructuring with coherent payroll system'. The workshop was attended by Thai Red Cross HR staff with the objective of getting their views on the new HR system proposed by the external consultant before its implementation and for which work is expected to accelerate in 2012.

Finance development activities have also been progressing steadily. National societies have begun to take new initiatives and interest in finance development and are keen on strengthening their financial management and reporting systems for more consistent transparency and accountability.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has fully implemented accounting software 'Navision' in its headquarters. The old accounting software has been discontinued and Navision is now fully operational. There are some issues related to inventory management of the blood bank which are being looked into.

PRC now plans to implement it in chapter branches which will pave the way for real time financial information from branches to headquarters, and vice versa. To prepare for such finance development in branches, there are plans for workshops for PRC chapter staff to orient them on the system and Navision software. In the first phase, PRC will implement Navision in the five pilot chapters in 2012.

As a next step towards transparent accounting systems and procedures, PRC is reviewing its current financial policies, procedures and regulations to align them with the international financial reporting standards. A draft model finance manual has been provided to the finance department for their comments. It is expected that a new comprehensive finance manual would be in place by June 2012

Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) has also moved forward on developing its financial management systems. The leadership decided to compile the financial statements for the last two years of 2009 and 2010 and to have these audited by independent auditors. The VNRC has engaged an audit company to conduct external audit for these two years. The audit for 2009 has already been conducted and a draft audited financial statements along with auditor's report has been received by VNRC. Upon receiving comments from VNRC, the auditors will submit their final report shortly thereafter. The audit of 2010 is also in progress.

It is a welcome step as the Viet Nam accounting law does not require VNRC to compile yearly financial statements. This initiative shows the commitment of VNRC leadership towards financial transparency and accountability. The regional office is providing technical support to VNRC in compiling their financial statements. Once the audit is completed, efforts will be made to reconfigure the software system to facilitate financial statements through the system without affecting the legal provisions of the Vietnamese accounting law. The accounting policies may also need to be revisited and agreed by VNRC for adopting the international accounting standards.

The finance manual that was developed for the VNRC is still being considered by the national society. This will be taken up once the audit of the financial statements is completed by the external auditors.

Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) successfully completed its financial close of cyclone Nargis operation which was supported by the finance development work initiated by MRCS with support from the regional

finance development delegate. Finance development work in MRCS will now focus on headquarters. As per the plan finalized with the treasurer and the head of finance, new accounting software Navision will be implemented in 2012 for strengthening the financial management systems. Finance procedures and regulations for MRCS township branches that were drafted have since been approved by the national society. It is expected that these will help in strengthening the financial management at township branches implementing the community based programmes.

Finance development work is also progressing satisfactorily in Timor-Leste. The audit of 2010 has been completed. Progress has been made on the financial reconciliation with the donors. In order to take the finance development process further to the branches, the guidebook on branch financial and administrative procedures developed by the regional finance development delegate was approved. It is now expected that the process of finance development flowing down to the branches will speed up in 2012.

Integration with health, disaster management and humanitarian values

Outcome 2: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes

The organizational development team is progressing in efforts to improve integration of organizational development and capacity building efforts into the health and disaster management programmes. During the recent four-year planning discussions, this need came out clearly. This movement toward harmonized programme integration is reflected in the region's emerging strategy of building a new CSRU encompassing both disaster management and health units.

Information sharing and knowledge management

Outcome 3: Lessons learned and best practices are shared across the Movement in Asia Pacific in addition to skilled national society practitioners providing peer support in organizational development and capacity building.

To disseminate knowledge on the Thai Red Cross and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as well as the use of the Red Cross emblem to volunteers and partners, two training of trainers (TOT) were organized. Topics included training participants on presentation techniques, Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, Red Cross emblem and its protective use and history of Thai Red Cross, its structure and activities.

The Southeast Asia regional office supported the national society youth forum in Brunei hosted by Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society. Ten national societies participated. The forum discussed many topics related to youth as agents of behavioural change (YABC) and youth empowerment in decision making as well as sharing inspiring initiatives for strengthening the role of youth volunteers in service of the most vulnerable.

The regional office also organized a meeting of national society treasurers and finance personnel with the theme 'Finance development – a way forward to do more, do better and reach further'. Nine national societies participated. Discussions included advantages and pre-conditions of moving to a cash transfer from a working advance system, finance management indicators, ratio analysis and their relevance for financial independence, and linkage of the new Federation framework and principles for building strong national societies (Strategy 2020: enabling action 1) with the finance self-assessment questions in the new Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) tool to be launched early 2012.

A review on finance development work was also presented with a focus on lessons learnt and recommendations to guide such work in future.



Group work at the OD forum 12-14 December 2012 in Jakarta (Photo: IFRC)

National societies also presented their finance development plan for 2012 which will guide support in the ensuing year.

The organizational development forum saw the participation of ten national societies. It focused on building stronger national societies and started off with a presentation on global resource mapping (GRM) linked with other web-based social networking technology as a way to better identify needs of the vulnerable and link them with resources. An interactive half-day session on integrated organizational development focused on how to better harmonize organizational development/capacity building into existing programmes and avoid stand-alone organizational development initiatives. OCAC was presented as a new standardized tool for national society development with a good deal of enthusiasm from participants. Each national society presented their “inspiring” organizational development stories, and 2012 organizational development plans. In the concluding session on how to strengthen the organizational development forum, participants nominated a steering committee, agreed that agendas should be more focused and participatory, and that the follow-up on the meeting’s outcomes would be responsibility of the steering committee.

Constraints and challenges

IFRC organizational development work in the region this year was supported mainly by Swedish Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. The Swedish Red Cross has supported the full cost of the regional finance development delegate. For most of the year, the finance development delegate has been carrying a large part of the organizational development portfolio. With arrival of the national society organizational development advisor late this year with support from Swedish Red Cross, the organizational development unit is further strengthened.

DFID has also provided support. However, assistance from other donors is needed in order to continue the important work of organizational development in the 11 countries of Southeast Asia.

The development of trusting relationships with national society leadership has been a key feature of the progress of organizational development work, which is an ongoing process that takes considerable time and focus in addition to the often substantial technical support needed. The significant amount of time to understand the various cultural and organizational dynamics cannot be underestimated. Without this, it is difficult to get an accurate ‘read’ on how progress can be made.

Collection of timely information on key health issues and monitoring data from the national societies in order to feed into the global picture continues to be a challenge.

In conclusion

It is heartening to note that the Brunei Red Crescent Society is further engaging in various regional initiatives. Further discussion is set for a number of issues, including statute revision and strategic planning.

The national societies are increasingly looking for support on finance development issues. PRC and VNRC are good examples. The PRC which implemented the Navision software at headquarters is now set to implement the new software in five chapters on a pilot basis to strengthen financial management capacity of chapters. PRC initiatives on revisiting the current financial procedures and policies for greater transparency are also heartening.

VNRC’s initiative on the external audit of the financial statement by independent auditors was also a welcome step in making a move to financial transparency and accountability.

Myanmar Red Cross Society has also decided to replace its present accounting software (Peachtree, as it does not address the Myanmar Red Cross Society needs) and have planned implementation of Navision software in 2012 for their headquarters to strengthen their financial management capacity. To strengthen the financial management in branches, financial regulations have already been approved and the national society has planned training of finance and non-finance staff in early 2012.

Communications

Knowledge and information management

The second half of 2012 has seen the knowledge and information management (KIM) project take significant strides forward. The project aims to support the IFRC to capture and capitalize on experiences, successes and challenges with the ultimate goal of ensuring better services and support to national societies.

An on-line KIM platform has been developed, making available a wide range of analysis and reports covering different periods, countries and issues. Beta-testing of this platform has begun, with feedback solicited from a network of IFRC staff working in both the regional office and country offices. This process will need to continue into the new year as insufficient feedback has been received thus far.

The progress of the KIM project over the past six months now needs to be consolidated. A survey of knowledge and information management needs will be disseminated in early 2012. Testing will continue and the platform will be finalized within the first three months of 2012. Protocols and guidelines for gathering content (both written and audio-visual) will also be finalized and shared.

Communications and advocacy

As is often the case, the final third of the year was dominated by emergencies across the region with storms and flooding in the Philippines, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand. The flooding in Thailand in particular garnered significant global media attention. The regional communications and advocacy unit provided support to each of these countries. A regular flow of communication products were developed in collaboration with country offices and national societies and then disseminated throughout the Federation communications network and to international and regional media, as well as being posted on www.ifrc.org. Proactive media engagement generated significant and positive coverage of Red Cross Red Crescent emergency response activities in each affected country. Examples include:

- In Thailand: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zhCm-7-FlDc>
- In Cambodia: <http://australianetworknews.com/stories/201111/3355341.htm?desktop>
- In Viet Nam: <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/asiapac/stories/201111/s3363197.htm>

Support was also provided to Lao Red Cross to develop a straightforward communications plan in support of a DREF-funded relief operation in late July. The plan, wholly implemented by the national society, generated significant national media coverage. Similar support has been sought by the Viet Nam Red Cross.

The disasters provided an opportunity to reinforce relationships with major international news outlets based in Bangkok – relationships that will have ongoing benefits for the IFRC and national societies. That said, the immediate goal of the communications and advocacy unit is to break the tyranny of emergency communications and to ensure that the predictable disaster season does not hijack longer-term strategic efforts. To this end, the new year will see the arrival of two new members: an emergency communications officer and an advocacy and campaigns officer. Both these positions will be focused on supporting national societies to build their capacities in these key areas, as well as contributing to the strengthening of internal IFRC processes.

Support was provided to the regional and zone health and care teams in the lead up to September's 10th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) and to the zone and global humanitarian diplomacy teams during the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.

Seven Southeast Asian national societies (Myanmar, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines) participated in the IFRC's global communications forum in Geneva – making Southeast Asia the most-represented region in the world.

Constraints and challenges

- Disasters: Perhaps not unexpectedly, the biggest hindrance to planned communications and advocacy activities was the series of disasters that plagued Southeast Asia throughout the second half of 2012. These disasters diverted focus away from longer term, advocacy-orientated initiatives. This was particularly pertinent for planned advocacy around operations in Myanmar which will now be done to tie-in

with the fourth anniversary of cyclone Nargis in May 2012. In a broader sense, the arrival of the two new members of the communications and advocacy unit at the beginning of 2012 will naturally help overcome this challenge during the next disaster season.

- The disasters had an impact as well on the roll-out of the KIM platform. Participants for the beta-testing of the platform simply did not have the time to engage with the platform and provide feedback. Again, this is entirely understandable, but has had a clear impact on the roll-out of the project.
- The disasters also revealed a need for increased internal clarity within communications in Asia and the Pacific on specific roles and responsibilities. Although not particularly severe, any confusion that still exists between country offices, the zone and the regional office need to be clarified quickly.

Working in partnership

The nature of partnership in the region (and for the IFRC globally) is changing. Partner national societies (PNS) retain huge sources of competence and resource. PNS still have significant resources at country level (i.e. nine active in Viet Nam). French Red Cross remain active in Bangkok as does American Red Cross, the global road safety programme (GRSP, a hosted IFRC initiative) and the Australian Red Cross-managed international volunteers programme. Danish Red Cross is relocating their regional office to Phnom Penh.

More and more however, (again in line with Strategy 2020) it is 'external' or 'non-traditional' partnerships that are currently being practiced by national societies and IFRC, and are likely to be the way of the future.

The 2011 meeting of the leaders of the Southeast Asian national societies in Timor-Leste in July was an important milestone in many regards: for the hosting national society (CVTL), which has developed so well over its relatively short life, to showcase its cutting edge work to sister national societies in the region; for the leadership forum itself translated ambitions to be more active, rigorous and engaged with the common humanitarian issues of the region into more substantive action; and for this regional office, which is increasingly more engaged and responsive to the leaders themselves via this forum.

Contributing to longer-term impact

In 2011 – and to be continued over the next four years – the regional office has aimed to:

- Support and manage relationships with key interlocutors of the region's national societies in terms of both leaders and managers
- Support Red Cross Red Crescent partners active in their humanitarian agendas within Southeast Asia
- Act as the focal point for the development of the collective regional relationship with ASEAN
- Promote joint learning, knowledge exchange and integrated programming within the region
- Act as a present and informed supporter of the organizational development of the national societies
- Represent IFRC and its national societies in Bangkok and as such, be more active and strategic in its support of campaigns

Continued focus on these six pillars of work is the office's major contribution to longer term impact principally via more effective work of the region's 11 national societies. IFRC's four-year planning will seek to strengthen performance in these strategic functions.

Looking ahead

The issue of relations with ASEAN remains critical. As indicated above, the regional office is best positioned to support the evolution of this relationship and has been empowered by the host national society to play this role. This has been recognized by various partners who see both the importance of the ASEAN relationship and the role of this office in that context. This area will remain one of the key representational roles of the team in the coming years.

The regional office team is undergoing significant transition in 2012 with the community safety and resilience unit as the catalyst for change. A new head of that unit has settled in since August. Progress is continuing to integrate regional programming around the established Southeast Asia community resilience and safety

framework. In addition, a new communications manager is now well established (since June) as is a new national society development coordinator (since October).

Indeed much of the thinking in the regional office as it embarks on a four-year planning rhythm (2012-2015) is strengthening the community development agenda of the team, very much in line with Strategy 2020. That is not to say the regional office can 'do' community development from Bangkok; it is to say that the team seeks to set an example of good practice here (in large part based on its role as a knowledge collector, sharer and broker) and work through the networks of host national societies and their partners.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - Southeast Asia

Interim Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2011/1-2011/11 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2011/1-2011/12 |
| Appeal | MAA51001 |
| 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 |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. Budget | 4,517,465 | 434,876 | 468,957 | 0 | 466,090 | 5,887,387 |
| B. Opening Balance | 751,143 | 66,413 | 115,879 | 0 | 224,690 | 1,158,125 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| <u>Cash contributions</u> | | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | 155,334 | | | | | 155,334 |
| Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (from Asian Development Bank) | | 20,925 | | | | 20,925 |
| Australian Government | 1,191 | | | | | 1,191 |
| Australian Red Cross | 14,537 | 46,973 | | | | 61,510 |
| Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government) | 714,351 | | | | | 714,351 |
| DFID Partnership grant | | 107,910 | 138,742 | | | 246,651 |
| European Commission - DG ECHO | -1,026 | | | | | -1,026 |
| Finnish Red Cross | | 7,663 | | | | 7,663 |
| Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government) | | 43,423 | | | | 43,423 |
| Japanese Red Cross Society | 74,658 | 31,996 | 53,327 | | 0 | 159,981 |
| Norwegian Red Cross | | 12,233 | | | | 12,233 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government) | | 74,098 | | | | 74,098 |
| OCHA - UN Office for coordination of Humanitarian | 86,335 | | | | | 86,335 |
| On Line donations | 2,312 | | | | | 2,312 |
| OXFAM | 90,091 | | | | | 90,091 |
| Spanish Red Cross | 15,000 | | | | | 15,000 |
| Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government) | 167,624 | | 128,940 | | | 296,564 |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society | 695,199 | | | | | 695,199 |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Rockefeller Foundation) | | -455 | | | | -455 |
| C1. Cash contributions | 2,015,607 | 344,765 | 321,009 | | 0 | 2,681,381 |
| <u>Inkind Personnel</u> | | | | | | |
| Australian Red Cross | | 7,800 | | | | 7,800 |
| Swedish Red Cross | 54,600 | | | | | 54,600 |
| C3. Inkind Personnel | 54,600 | 7,800 | | | | 62,400 |
| <u>Other Income</u> | | | | | | |
| Balance Reallocation | -108,720 | | 108,720 | | | 0 |
| Sales | | | | | 1,688 | 1,688 |
| Services Fees | | | | | 129,961 | 129,961 |
| C4. Other Income | -108,720 | | 108,720 | | 131,649 | 131,649 |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | 1,961,487 | 352,565 | 429,728 | | 131,649 | 2,875,431 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 2,712,630 | 418,979 | 545,608 | 0 | 356,340 | 4,033,556 |
| Appeal Coverage | 60% | 96% | 116% | #DIV/0 | 76% | 69% |

II. Balance of Funds

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| B. Opening Balance | 751,143 | 66,413 | 115,879 | 0 | 224,690 | 1,158,125 |
| C. Income | 1,961,487 | 352,565 | 429,728 | | 131,649 | 2,875,431 |
| E. Expenditure | -761,867 | -172,357 | -249,783 | | -300,192 | -1,484,199 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 1,950,763 | 246,621 | 295,825 | 0 | 56,148 | 2,549,357 |

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| 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 | |
| BUDGET (C) | | 4,517,465 | 434,876 | 468,957 | 0 | 466,090 | 5,887,387 | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 396,635 | | | | | | | 396,635 |
| Medical & First Aid | | 11 | 386 | | | | 397 | -397 |
| Teaching Materials | | 975 | | | | | 975 | -975 |
| Utensils & Tools | 365,417 | | | | | | | 365,417 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 1,750,116 | 14,456 | | | | | 14,456 | 1,735,660 |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Su | 2,512,168 | 15,442 | 386 | | | | 15,828 | 2,496,340 |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 229,931 | 4,781 | | | | | 4,781 | 225,150 |
| Computers & Telecom | 7,763 | 30,997 | | | | 1,177 | 32,174 | -24,411 |
| Others Machinery & Equipment | 5,000 | 110 | 46 | 48 | | -203 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 242,694 | 35,888 | 46 | 48 | | 974 | 36,956 | 205,738 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | | 11,778 | | | | 369 | 12,147 | -12,147 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 152,716 | 2,534 | 513 | 209 | | 8,064 | 11,321 | 141,395 |
| Logistics Services | 49,128 | | | | | | | 49,128 |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 201,844 | 14,312 | 513 | 209 | | 8,433 | 23,468 | 178,376 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 940,314 | 307,093 | 14,919 | 105,104 | | 44,926 | 472,042 | 468,272 |
| National Staff | 329,745 | 101,441 | 48,858 | 7,771 | | 105,906 | 263,976 | 65,769 |
| National Society Staff | 18,327 | 18,443 | 219 | | | | 18,662 | -335 |
| Volunteers | | 64 | 462 | 176 | | 579 | 1,281 | -1,281 |
| Total Personnel | 1,288,386 | 427,042 | 64,458 | 113,050 | | 151,412 | 755,962 | 532,424 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | | | | |
| Consultants | 42,450 | 27,188 | 316 | 2,767 | | | 30,270 | 12,180 |
| Professional Fees | 1,854 | 184 | 80 | | | 1,815 | 2,079 | -225 |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fe | 44,304 | 27,372 | 395 | 2,767 | | 1,815 | 32,349 | 11,955 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 640,789 | 199,187 | 50,849 | 41,124 | | 2,048 | 293,209 | 347,580 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 640,789 | 199,187 | 50,849 | 41,124 | | 2,048 | 293,209 | 347,580 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 164,194 | 72,138 | 17,702 | 16,428 | | 16,449 | 122,717 | 41,477 |
| Information & Public Relations | 97,715 | 35,599 | 1,415 | 3,701 | | 930 | 41,645 | 56,070 |
| Office Costs | 232,736 | 8,666 | 213 | 153 | | 123,432 | 132,464 | 100,272 |
| Communications | 38,950 | 9,733 | 1,395 | 1,432 | | 17,918 | 30,479 | 8,471 |
| Financial Charges | 64,283 | 1,124 | 169 | 371 | | 28,553 | 30,217 | 34,066 |
| Other General Expenses | | 37,459 | 14,383 | 11,555 | | -70,326 | -6,929 | 6,929 |
| Total General Expenditure | 597,878 | 164,718 | 35,277 | 33,640 | | 116,957 | 350,592 | 247,286 |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | -171,932 | 7,741 | 42,070 | | | -122,121 | 122,121 |
| Total Operational Provisions | | -171,932 | 7,741 | 42,070 | | | -122,121 | 122,121 |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recov | 359,324 | 42,733 | 9,871 | 15,139 | | 18,307 | 86,050 | 273,274 |
| Total Indirect Costs | 359,324 | 42,733 | 9,871 | 15,139 | | 18,307 | 86,050 | 273,274 |
| Pledge Specific Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee | | 2,665 | 1,329 | 1,507 | | 7 | 5,507 | -5,507 |
| Pledge Reporting Fees | | 4,441 | 1,492 | 228 | | 239 | 6,400 | -6,400 |
| Total Pledge Specific Costs | | 7,105 | 2,820 | 1,735 | | 246 | 11,907 | -11,907 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 5,887,387 | 761,867 | 172,357 | 249,783 | | 300,192 | 1,484,199 | 4,403,188 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 3,755,597 | 262,518 | 219,174 | | 165,898 | 4,403,188 | |