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Asia Pacific Zone Office Annual Report 2012

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA50001

30 April 2013

**This report covers
the period
1 January to
31 December 2012**

*Asia Pacific leaders
orientation meeting,
Manila, Philippines, 2012.
Photo: IFRC.*



Overview

The Asia Pacific zone of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) comprises the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, four regional offices in Suva (Pacific), Bangkok (Southeast Asia), Delhi (South Asia) and Beijing (East Asia) and 15 country offices. Through this decentralized management structure and a “best-positioned” strategy, the Asia Pacific zone office works with the regional and country offices to support the 37 National Societies in the zone, according to their needs.

Business Line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

Three National Societies have completed the Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process, with three others delayed till the first half of 2013. There has been a surge in the registrations for online courses offered by the Learning Platform after dissemination messages were sent out to all National Societies, PNSs and ICRC personnel across the AP zone in February and May, 50% of which also came from Australian RC who adopted the Learning Platform as the key human resource platform. Australian RC materials are being used with other National Societies to promote the same approach, which has led to three new National Societies (China, Vietnam and Japan) expressing interest to adopt the platform in this way in early 2013. Meanwhile, the implementation of the global databank has been delayed, with a new outsourced IT platform management company being contracted.

Business Line 2: “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”

In 2012, pre disaster meetings were undertaken in South Korea, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, Laos, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan. Contingency planning training guidelines have been developed to support National Societies to utilise and implement the updated global contingency planning guideline. Global recovery

guidance was piloted along with a multi-sectoral needs assessment training in partnership with Assessment Capabilities Project (ACAPS) and Phase 2 of the Resource Management System (RMS) was finalised. National Societies have also been assisted increasingly in emergency health preparedness: an epidemic control for volunteers' (ECV) toolkit has been adapted to local context; contingency plans for dengue have been developed; and health scenarios have been incorporated into disaster exercises and response manuals. Water and sanitation (WatSan) disaster response and preparedness has further been strengthened in the region with development and pre-positioning of new equipment at country level, adaptation of various hygiene promotion kits and regional trainings.

As a result of the broadened mandate and increased momentum on strengthening disaster laws arising from the 31st International Conference, the Disaster Law Programme (DLP) received numerous requests from National Societies seeking engagement with their governments to improve their national legal frameworks for disaster preparedness, response and recovery. 2012 saw an increase in opportunities to engage National Societies and develop strategic partnerships beyond the scope of International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) into new areas of research, including regulatory barriers to emergency and transitional shelter and legislating for disaster risk reduction. Many governments in the region are in the process of developing or revising their disaster management laws, which has provided opportunities for National Societies, with support from the DLP, to provide input and advice into this draft legislation. However, given that it generally takes some years to develop and pass new legislation, the policy outcomes of the DLP also remain dependent on the political environment and legislative processes of each individual country. While this remains as one of the key challenges to the DLP's work, the programme has continued to receive an increase in interest from regional organisations, UN agencies and civil military bodies in disaster law, as a means to enhance disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

The Asia Pacific beneficiary communication and accountability (BCA) project has progressed well, with baseline studies conducted in the three focus countries of Philippines, Bangladesh and Indonesia. Numerous meetings and representation of the programme have been carried out in the target and non-target countries. There have also been opportunities to explore options for introducing BCA programming in Vietnam, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Nepal, PNG, Kenya and Sierra Leone. In July 2012 the first Global Beneficiary Communication Forum was held in Geneva which attracted 61 participants. Although there is strong interest in BCA within the three pilot countries and others globally, there is still a lot of advocacy work and discussions to be had to actually start programming. Some of the challenges associated with this relate to gaps in understanding as well as organisational capacity issues.

Business Line 3: "To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development"

The IFRC was confirmed as a conference partner to the Government of Indonesia with regard to the implementation of the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The study commissioned into the programmatic directions for the RCRC in building urban community resilience in the Asia Pacific (AP) was completed, along with field base research into the role of social capital in building more resilient communities. Long-term health programming was supported especially in areas of community based health, voluntary blood donation and HIV/TB programming. Longer term programmes in line with Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI) are in the process of being scaled with the support of AusAid, especially in South Asia. The recruitment of health advisors for South and Southeast Asia regional offices have re-invigorated regional networking and coordination, knowledge sharing and technical assistance in different areas in health after a period of reduced support to National Societies. Securing funds to ensure continuity of their services, on the other hand, remains a key challenge.

Youth participation has been strengthened across all 36 National Societies in country, regional and zone youth network and local services activities. There has been a huge increase in National Society volunteer, staff and Branch participation in the volunteering and youth-focussed webinar series, as well as measurable increases of indicators on volunteer mobilisation, retention, and recognition. This has meant that 29 National Societies have Volunteering Policies, and 25 have volunteering databases, of which four have migrated to using the RMS to increase effective programme implementation of disaster management and health services. The Asia

Pacific has registered 9,038,942 volunteers in 2012 of which a total of 664,459 volunteers were insured through the Global Volunteer Insurance Scheme or their own National Society insurance system.

Integration between technical areas in community based programming was pushed forward through the IFRC technical meeting in April in Kuala Lumpur and in the AP zone community based health workshop in Cambodia in October. There was also successful integration of technical work with National Societies and between zone office units in cross-sectoral tools such as the “Volunteering in Emergencies Guideline”, the “Strategic Planning Guidelines”, the “Resource Management System (RMS)”, and the Logistics Capacity Building toolkit, all of which have also become globally disseminated and utilised tools.

Three programme managers’ training workshops were carried out for IFRC and National Society staff to improve the overall financial accounting, management and reporting of IFRC and National Society funds. The Zone Finance Unit also conducted and facilitated a finance workshop for senior finance staff in October. In November, the APZ communications unit convened the Asia Pacific communications forum which was hosted in Bangkok by the Thai Red Cross. Held every two years, the forum is the primary knowledge sharing event for National Society communications staff.

Business Line 4: “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”

In December, Typhoon Bopha struck the southern Philippine island of Mindanao causing extensive destruction and loss of life. The Zone communications Unit coordinated the international communications response to the disaster which resulted in positive positioning for the Philippines Red Cross.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
Assessment Capabilities Project (ACAPS)	Cooperation for capacity building events on an event by event basis
Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	Cooperation for 5 th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (5 th AMCDRR)
Government of Indonesia	Conference Partner for 5 th AMCDRR
Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN)	Pandemic preparedness
Australian AID	New Civil Society, WASH Call
Public Health Network, Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF)	Emerging infectious diseases, pandemic preparedness
International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF), SPRINT Initiative	Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies
WHO (Southeast Asia and Western Pacific regional offices)	Guided by regional MOU – Emerging infections, pandemic preparedness; non-communicable diseases; road safety; emergency health and risk management.
UNOCHA	On-going collaboration with OCHA on various initiatives. e.g. the Model Act for International Disaster Assistance, in line with the “MOU between the IFRC and OCHA regarding cooperation in the area of International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL)” (November 2011).
UNDP	No formal agreement but cooperation on global “Law and Disaster Risk Reduction” project.
World Customs Organisation	Collaboration with WCO on regional initiatives addressing role of customs in disaster response, in line with “Resolution of the Customs Cooperation

	Council on the Role of Customs in Natural Disaster Relief" (June 2011)
UNISDR	No formal agreement but collaboration on "Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development (MaDRiD)" initiative.
Irish Red Cross	Donor for AP BCA project
InfoasAid	Strategic support to review IFRC engagement in BCA and to conduct baseline surveys
GSMA	In discussion on how we can get industry support for rollout of TERA
CDAC	Member of the Global steering committee (paid up member)

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: "To raise humanitarian standards"

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this Year	Actual to Date
Outcome 1: National Societies are more relevant to meet humanitarian needs by increasing the magnitude, quality and impact of their work.				
Output 1.1: National Societies have strengthened capacities as a result of using the OCAC process to identify strengths and gaps.				
1.1a: # AP NS with agreed budget plan for country working group and facilitation provided by global NSKD PDD budget	0	37	8	3
Output 1.2: National Societies have increased visibility and support for their services by participating in the global databank				
1.2a: # National Societies with completed annually updated profile	0	37	15	18
1.2b: # National Societies with new/expanded services	0	10	2	0
Output 1.3: National Societies have strengthened programmes and services through volunteers and staff who benefited from the Academic Network and Learning and Knowledge Sharing Network to strengthen education, training, knowledge sharing, leadership development, and research based on accumulated Red Cross Red Crescent experience across all the disciplines.				
1.3a: # staff and volunteers participating in internal and external professional development learning platform and courses have increased against 2011 baseline	1502	7500	2264	7908
1.3b: # National Societies who have actively promoted the Learning and Academic Network to volunteers and staff	0	37	5	4
1.3c: # National Societies who have own budgets to facilitate participation in internal and external courses	0	12	2	2
1.3d: # National Societies who have new programme developments as a result of applied learning	0	2	2	0

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Indicators 1.1a: Variance is due to National Society leaders attending the OCAC orientation in 2012, but only three NS having translated all documents in time for completion of their processes by end of 2012. Three more will complete their OCAC from this group by mid-2013, with two not committing as yet to dates for the process.

Indicators 1.2a and 1.2b: Variance was 100% below target against 1.2b because the request to National Society leaders to accelerate the initial uploading of key documents and statistics onto the global databank was only conveyed through leadership meetings such as the Pacific leaders meeting and South East Asia Leaders meeting towards the middle of the year. As a result there can be no results shown on how new services have emerged until the databank is also made publicly accessible so that partners and public can donate more in order for services to be expanded. In addition there is a delay in the global databank implementation with negotiations with a new outsourced IT platform management company which will delay the public launch of the databank until an unspecified date.

Indicator 1.3a and 1.3b: Variance was above target as there has been a welcome surge in the registrations for online courses offered by the Learning Platform after two dissemination messages were sent out to all NS, PNS and ICRC personnel across the AP Zone in February and May, 50% of which also came from Australian RC who adopted the LP as the key HR platform. AusRC materials are being used with other National Societies to promote the same approach, which has led to three new NS (China, Vietnam and Japan) expressing interest to adopt the platform in this way in early 2013.

Indicator 1.3d: Variance was below annual target as the first six months of 2012 were spent disseminating and advocating to AP zone National Societies the increased use of the Learning Platform. The impact of the applied learning will therefore be monitored in greater detail in the second half of the year. However new registration details have been analysed by individual participant and these will be followed up in early 2013 to evaluate how courses undertaken assisted specific individuals to improve their work.

Business Line 2: "To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people"

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this report period	Actual to Date
Outcome 1: Improved aid effectiveness through increased National Societies' capacity to work in communities and respond to disasters and crises events.				
Output 1.1: Systematic procedures, mechanisms, tools and guidelines and laws are in place for disaster response and recovery operations at local, national and international levels				
1.1a: # National Societies who have updated disaster response mechanisms reflecting local to global connections	7	20	8	8
1.1b: Based on the needs and the capacities and when international assistance is requested, the Federation will aim to reach at least 10% of the disaster affected populations in coordination with the national authorities and other organisations.	-	100%	100%	100%
1.1c: # National Societies who have engaged in the development of national disaster management laws.		5	4	4
1.1d: # of National Societies with emergency health preparedness, response plans.	5	20	5	9

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this report period	Actual to Date
1.1e: # emergency response tools and equipment mapped.	0	20	5	1
Output 1.2: National Societies have adequate access to material resources and skilled human resources for implementation of multi-sectoral disaster relief and recovery actions.				
1.2a: # National Societies with trained NDRT and disaster response stocks in the country and are cognizant of the global RCRC disaster response system and are actively accessing and offering resources to support RCRC humanitarian action.	10	37	6	6
1.2b: Well-established databank to assist deployment of N/RDRT in health/WatSan	0	1	1	0
1.2c: # RDRT health/WatSan trained/recommended members who took part in international response.	0	10	3	0
1.2d: # health/WatSan specialized trainings.	4	15	4	13
1.2e: # National Societies with appropriate quantity of WatSan prepositioned stocks	6	24	6	9
Output 1.3: IFRC and National Societies have the knowledge, relationships and resources to integrate Beneficiary Communications into programmes and services				
1.3a: # National Societies in AP zone who have fully integrated beneficiary communication into their disaster preparedness and response activities and a further 10 will be developing capacity in beneficiary communication through peer assisted knowledge and skill exchange.	5	10		
Output 1.4: National Societies have increased their ability to provide humanitarian aid internationally and have contributed to international operations with better quality, higher scale, and better coordination and effectiveness				
1.4a: # National Societies who demonstrated an enhanced capacity to deliver an increased volume of humanitarian aid internationally in a coordinated way	0	3	2	2
1.4b: # RDRT health/WatSan who took part in ERU, FACT missions	0	5	2	0
1.4c: # health/WatSan response teams formed in AP zone	0	2	1	0
Outcome 2: RCRC plays an integral role in increasing preparedness for disasters in the Asia Pacific and reducing human vulnerability.				
Output 2.1: IFRC, National Societies and humanitarian partners in Asia Pacific are empowered to advocate for strengthened policy, institutional and legal frameworks for disaster response, risk reduction, health services, migration and volunteering.				
2.1a: # National Societies are aware of key IFRC messages on disaster laws		all	30	30
2.1b: # National Societies have increased their skills in		20	6	6

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this report period	Actual to Date
<i>legislative advocacy in disaster law</i>				
<i>2.1c: # National Societies who have actually participated in legislative advocacy in disaster law</i>		5	5	5
<i>2.1d: # Interested National Societies are supported in developing a focal point staff member/volunteer with substantial expertise in disaster laws</i>		5	2	2
Output 2.2: National Societies have well defined roles in national and international response, recovery and risk reduction mechanisms.				
<i>2.2a: # National Societies who are clearly acknowledged and participate regularly in national and regional coordination mechanisms for disaster response, recovery and risk reduction</i>	0	25	12	12
Output 2.3: Policy-makers in the Asia Pacific understand and make use of the IDRL and other relevant guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks.				
<i>2.3a: # countries which have adopted a new law, procedure, policy and/or regulation which addresses aspects of the IDRL Guidelines or incorporates IFRC messages on community-level DRR</i>		5	1	1
<i>2.3b: # new or amended regional instruments addressing IDRL issues</i>		2	1	1
Output 2.4: Enhanced recovery and shelter capacity of national societies through the promotion of appropriate practices, laws, policies and knowledge development.				
<i>2.4a: # National Societies who will be supported to strengthen their shelter and recovery human resources capacity to improve and build on existing initiatives in preparedness, risk reduction, response and recovery</i>	0	10	7	7

Comments on progress towards outcomes

- Action focused on the development and/or enhancement of National Society disaster response mechanisms is progressing well. During the reporting period this has focused on developing approaches and capacity for contingency planning and pre-disaster meetings. National level disaster response capacity has been enhanced through simulation exercises in Nepal; multi-sector assessment training in Philippines; branch and national response team training in Tonga; Shelter kit training for Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines; Cash Transfer Programming in Bangladesh, Nepal, Philippines and Viet Nam. Agreement has been reached across AP zone with regard to the future direction of RDRT which will guide actions related to revising training methodology and reviewing existing rosters and mechanisms in the coming period.
- Through collaboration with the DCM department in Geneva and ACAPS, the zone DM unit organised and conducted a "Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment Training". This is the first course undertaken with ACAPS and will be used as a basis for understanding how IFRC can initiate a process for updating its overall assessment framework and capacity with regard to preparing and utilising secondary data more

effectively.

- All emergency appeals have targeted at least 10% of the affected population with humanitarian assistance during 2012. Greater awareness and understanding of receiving and contributing to the global disaster response system has been achieved for national societies and their PNSs during pre-disaster meetings.
- Work in the area of recovery has cumulated in the completion of global recovery guidance as well as testing an accompanying learning package in Thailand. National level recovery programming has been advanced in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
- Support for developing capacities and systems for Cash Transfer Programming has been undertaken in Bangladesh, Philippines and Viet Nam. While PMI have been assisted in defining their strategic direction to recovery. A mapping of livelihoods and cash based programming in the zone to established information sets for both livelihood and cash based programming activities which can be further developed maintaining an overview of these activities within the zone. Deployments for Household Economic Security delegates to Philippines and Bangladesh were arranged in September.
- Emergency Shelter Cluster has been deployed in the Bangladesh, Fiji and the Philippines. Roles and responsibilities of IFRC with regard to the cluster in Indonesia and Philippines have been confirmed. Advances in shelter capacity have been supported through operation implementation and reviews as well as enhanced preparedness in Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan and Viet Nam.
- The DM unit, together with the Disaster Law Programme, research into Regulatory Barriers to the provision of Emergency and Transition Shelter in Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Large Scale Disasters in High Income Countries which reviewed a synthesis report on the learning and examine alternative responses to operations in America, Australian, Japan and New Zealand.
- The end of Phase 2 of the RMS sees the completion of the core modules as well as new functionality based on the requests of national societies who has piloted the tool. The RMS tool has continued to gain buy in through specific country level introductions as well as regional workshops. The RMS has currently 305 registered users from Australian RC, Bangladesh RC, Micronesian RC, Myanmar RC, Philippine RC, Timor-Leste RC and the IFRC Secretariat.
- The Zone was also active in supporting UNOCHA regional office for Asia Pacific prepare a draft and conducted a consultative workshop on a guide for disaster managers with participants from various countries in Asia Pacific.
- In 2012, the zone health unit continued to support National Society efforts to scale up their capacity in water and sanitation in emergencies. The WatSan team provided technical assistance in the procurement of water treatment equipment for emergencies by the RCS China and Vietnam RC, as well as facilitated the procurement of an adapted WatSan Kit 5 for Nepal RC through funds from Japanese RC. The latter has also confirmed its support for the procurement of similar kits for Bangladesh RC in 2013. The unit also worked with the National Societies of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Philippines, Nepal, China, India, Indonesia and Vietnam in the adaptation of the hygiene promotion (HP) boxes as an integral component in response to emergencies. It has also supported the development of a training curriculum and delivery of HP in emergencies for three provincial branches of the RCS China.
- The zone health unit also facilitated national WatSan in emergencies trainings for Nepal RC response team and an induction emergency training in CV Timor Leste. Additionally the Indonesian RC has also been assisted with the development of their curriculum and delivery of a national sanitation in emergencies training. To further strengthen regional capacity in WatSan, the unit organised the fifth WatSan RDRT training in Indonesia resulting in 70% of participants suitably qualified as deployable and enhancing the resource pool for South Asia. A concept note for the strengthening of WatSan in emergencies capacity of the Myanmar RC was prepared with technical guidance from the health unit, and was submitted to the Norwegian RC for consideration.
- The zone health unit supported nine National Societies in the building/strengthening their capacity in addressing emergency health priorities. These include: (a) development of emergency health strategy and operational manual of Nepal Red Cross; (b) visioning process of Malaysian Red Crescent on possible role in health emergencies; (c) formulation of contingency plans on dengue by the Maldivian RC and Sri Lanka

RC, and on monsoon floods by Pakistan RC; (d) development of operational procedures for mobile health units by the Afghan RC and Pakistan RC, and for first aid and rescue teams of the Philippine RC; and (e) development of training curricula by Indian RC and Nepal RC, and conduct of trainings by Afghan RC and Japanese RC.

- The National Societies in Bangladesh, Cambodia, DPRK, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka conducted initial roll out of the epidemic control for volunteers' (ECV) toolkit to strengthen outbreak response capacity in communities. These are in addition to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Vietnam RC which carried out adaptation and initial roll outs of the tool kit in the 2011. In 2013, at least seven National Societies are expected to initiate roll outs. Additionally the health unit also produced: (a) a guidance note highlighting recommended steps in meaningful adaptation/roll out; and (b) session guides to reinforce the training reference manual. The health unit also continued to encourage disaster risk reduction and management counterparts, including advisers of partner national societies to secure support and cooperation for the roll out of ECV in other countries and establishing operational procedures to ensure mobilisation of volunteers and pre-positioned adapted ECV toolkits when outbreaks occur.
- In an effort to ensure National Societies remain relevant and competitive in first aid education, the health unit supported the policy revision/updating processes of Myanmar RC and Pakistan RC in addition to the strategy/business plan development for the Maldivian RC, Nepal RC and CV Timor Leste. The unit utilised regional health meetings to update and consult with National Societies and IFRC health managers/advisers on FA global developments and initiatives. The unit also coordinated World FA Day information packages to guide national society activities to observe WFAD, as well as the reporting of these activities.
- The health unit carries out response preparedness initiatives aimed at providing sustained support to national societies responding to medium to major disasters. Even with the lack of EH training in 2012, the health unit continued to support zonal activities in emergencies by:
 - (a) Actively engaging with regional disaster response team (RDRT) task force to ensure health aspects are provided attention through active participation in reference groups support of induction RDRT training and review of EH materials; and
 - (b) Finalising a database of health professionals who have completed regional emergency health trainings during 2006-2011 to optimise future trainings and more efficient deployment of trained personnel during emergencies.

It also continued to collaborate with the global emergency health team, as well as with the emergency response unit (ERU) health technical working group. In 2012, the unit supported initiatives to develop a guidance note on mobile health units, to produce emergency health e-learning modules to be part of the IFRC learning platform, and to produce a position paper on emergency nutrition.

- South East Asia delegation hosted a psychological support delegate, who mainly worked in Myanmar and Cambodia but also responded to zone needs like supporting the creation of East Asia regional psychosocial-support network for knowledge sharing, capacity building, and coordination.
- An increasing number of National Societies have sought to be engaged with their governments to improve their national legal frameworks for disaster management and response. With support from the DLP, three National Societies in the Asia Pacific region (Philippines, Afghanistan and Tonga) have taken action to initiate IDRL projects. Four more National Societies (Indonesia, Cook Islands, Pakistan and Nepal) were undertaking or following up on IDRL projects, in cooperation with their governments and with technical and financial assistance from the DLP. National Societies continue to actively seek support to build their capacity in disaster law issues. This has been done by asking for briefings and presentations at meetings (e.g. PMI Disaster Management Committee Meeting in March and the Southeast Asia Regional Disaster Management Committee Meeting in June); and by seeking support in engaging with their government on the development or revision of disaster management legislation (Malaysia, Maldives, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Vietnam).
- Indicator 2.3a: A variance can be seen as a result of the time it takes to actually adopt and pass legislation. For example, while Cambodia has a draft Disaster Management law which incorporates recommendations from the IDRL Guidelines, it has been awaiting final passage through Parliament for

over a year now.

- BC advocacy and programme delivery are at different stages with National Societies in Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines and PNG. Support and BC advocacy has been extended to other IFRC zones i.e. Africa and Europe. Two BC delegates were employed in the fourth quarter of 2012 to cover BCA programme activities in South East Asian and South Asia countries. The SEA BC delegate is funded by the Australian Red Cross and the SA BC delegate is funded by the Canadian Red Cross. Dialogue with external partners has been initiated – i.e. Trilogy International Partners, GSMA Mobile association, Digicel, Vodafone, Ericsson, CDAC and Infoasaid.
- A consultant has been employed to liaise directly with telecommunications/mobile providers/operators and industry players to roll-out the Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA). The consultant played a part in negotiations with local mobile operators in Sierra Leone & Nepal, and to BC delegates on technical information. TERA deployment are at varied stages of negotiations/discussions in Pakistan, Nepal, Vietnam and Sierra Leone and negotiations are on-going with American Red Cross on country based funding for TERA deployment at identified country/national societies i.e. Nepal and Vietnam.
- A consultant was employed to develop Lessons Learned Document to document the delivery of BCA services provided in three major disasters in Pakistan, Haiti and Indonesia. This publication was officially presented at the BC Global Forum in June 2012. A BC/community engagement model has been developed to allow a clearer understanding of how BCA can be integrated into the overall operations of the Red Cross. A BC manual and position paper has been drafted, and BC & working group team members have been consulted for feedback. A second round of consultation with wider group will be carried out in 2013.
- BCA resource page on FedNet, Community of Practice and IFRC public webpage has been established. Various BC promotional tools such as BC quarterly newsletter, marketing brochures, infographic, animation video (in English & Spanish), music video ('Right Here, Right Now'), online mapping tools and BC simulation training package have been developed. A global working group to steer policy and development of BCA throughout the IFRC has been established. On a quarterly basis this group meet (over conference calls) to discuss and share information (four meetings in 2012).

Business Line 3: “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this report period	Actual to Date
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent is a valuable and integral actor in building community safety and resilience.				
Output 1.1: National Societies have well established rural and urban community based risk reduction programmes in high risk communities.				
1.1a: # National Societies with well established long term programmes guided by the Community Safety and Resilience Framework reaching 5 million people every year.	0	25	5	5
1.1b: # National Societies with long-term programme plans, strategies in resilience	3	10	3	3
1.1c: # community-based integrated projects, including those mapped under GWSI	3	20	5	5
1.1d: # National Societies assisted in updating and adapting community tools to local environment.	5	20	5	5

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this report period	Actual to Date
1.1e: # of community-based trainings supported	4	20	5	5
Output 1.2: National Societies have better capacity to analyse climate information, integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into existing activities and implement climate smart DRR and community development programmes				
1.2a: # National Societies who have incorporated CCA into their CBDRR programming	10	25	17	17
1.2b: # National Societies actively utilising climate information within their early warning systems	2	15	8	8
Output 1.3: National Societies reduce health inequalities through implementing efficient programmes on diseases and conditions of public health importance in vulnerable groups.				
1.3a: Community safety and resilience framework revised	0	1	0	0
1.3b: # National Societies assisted in NCD programming	3	15	4	4
1.3c: # National Societies supported in ECV roll out	3	30	8	6
1.3d: # National Societies supported in HIV representation	5	15	4	8
1.3e: # National Societies supported in VNRBD, contact with GAP	3	12	3	9
1.3f: # National Societies supported in immunisation	4	12	4	4
1.3g: # National Societies supported in first aid standardization and business plans	3	12	4	5
1.3h: # National Societies supported in long term funding with international donors	5	20	5	5
1.3i: # National Societies supported in operational research and case studies	5	15	4	9
Outcome 2: National Societies scale up leadership and institutional capacities that extend their reach and quality of services.				
Output 2.1: National societies with increased organisational strengths achieved through regular analysis, enhanced organizational preparedness, skilled staff and volunteers, and access to resources				
2.1a: # NSs who have implemented organizational change processes	0	10	2	2
2.1b: # NSs with improved human resource management system	0	12	3	3
2.1c: # NSs with improved finance systems and achieved cash transfer status	3	20	3	0
2.1d: # NSs with improved legal base	19	12	3	3
2.1e: # NSs with improved security systems	0	2	0	0
2.1f: # NSs who have adopted a change plan based on	0	10	3	1

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this report period	Actual to Date
<i>organizational learning and adaptation resulting from strategic reviews</i>				
Output 2.3: National societies are recognized for having increased their contribution to longer longer term sustainable development programmes by implementing S 2020 through an aligned strategic plan with a model for well-functioning systems and a strategy for diverse and gender-sensitive volunteering development and youth action.				
<i>2.3a: # NS strategic plans which contain expanded services focused on building resilience for new and increasingly vulnerable groups</i>	18	19	6	6
<i>2.3b: # NSs who have updated and revised their volunteering policy</i>	16	21	6	10
<i>2.3c: # NSs with updated volunteer management systems including their volunteering in emergencies systems</i>	12	24	6	10
<i>2.3d: # volunteering research projects in conjunction with global and zone coordination</i>	0	2	1	6
<i>2.3e: # subscribers to online youth community exchange</i>	0	3000	500	1918
<i>2.3f: # NSs who have revised youth policy with greater youth involvement</i>	0	15	3	3
<i>2.3g: APYN has Youth Coordinator and implemented action plan</i>	0	1	1	0
<i>2.3h: # NSs undertaking strategic review</i>	0	15	1	1
<i>2.3i: # NSs with strategic plans aligned to S 2020</i>	18	19	6	6
<i>2.3j: # NS operational plans which support processes</i>	0	8	2	2
<i>2.3k: # mentoring pairs</i>	0	10	3	2
<i>2.3l: # NS mentors trained</i>	0	15	10	10
<i>2.3m: # case studies to share knowledge</i>	0	8	2	5
Output 2.5: A wider culture of communications through the development and strengthening of national societies' communications capacity, benefitting from the expertise and resources of Movement and external partners.				
<i>2.5a: # National Societies who have updated their communication policy/strategy.</i>	37	12	1	6
<i>2.5b: # National Societies who have developed partnerships with external communication partners</i>	37	12	2	5
<i>2.5c: # National Societies who actively take part in exchange of skills and knowledge between them, as well as through partnership with corporate partners</i>	37	24	2	8

Comments on progress towards outcomes

- With regard to indicator 1.1a, and the adoption of resilience frameworks, this is an on-going process which has been supported by the Asia Pacific Zone technical meetings held in April which confirmed the

IFRC Secretariat approach to resilience from which to support national society processes. It is expected to see achievements against this objective in the second half of 2012.

- New techniques and approaches have been incorporated in to the existing VCA tools which have helped the volunteers and staff to assess the climatic risks of a particular community and integrate these in to overall risk reduction plans. National Societies have also used the IFRC DRR and CCA performance framework as a guidance to formulate indicators and results at programme and project planning process. National societies have established links with climate and weather information providers such as National metrological agencies, WMO, RCRC climate centre and other scientific research organisations such as IRI to access and interpret short, medium and long term climate/ weather information, analyse the possible risks and warn at risk communities and prepare them for response.
- An Urban Sector Study analysing the urban context in Asia Pacific was completed. The report identified the gaps in urban DRR where Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) National Societies (NSs) can play a role, suggests strategic directions based on these gap. The report also provides input into the global IFRC positioning on urban sector programming. Field base research into the role of social capital in building more resilient communities was also completed. This study contributes towards the on-going discussions around resilience as well as improving our approaches to community based programming.
- The IFRC participated in the 5th AMCDRR where RCRC key messages were widely discussed in number of different sessions and press releases. There was also significant contribution to the conference background document, as well as RCRC being actively engaged in all three technical sessions, special sessions, DRR film festival, three side events, market place, post 2015 DRR discussions and the preparation of the ministerial declaration.
- In 2012, the zone has facilitated considerable progress in the further development of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach. The health unit, working with field offices and National Societies, have contributed to: (a) development of the non-communicable disease module; (b) further development of the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) tools for community health programmes; and (c) developments around the integration of health with other technical areas in an effort to come up with a multi-sectoral, holistic approach to community resilience, e.g. through Disaster Risk Reduction Field Sessions. Integration of other health related tools, such as WatSan's participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) or the ECV toolkit, have also been given attention.
- As National Societies continued to expand and strengthen community health programmes, the zone also continued to play a vital role in knowledge sharing and learning. A lessons learned workshop in Cambodia brought together 16 implementing national societies and seven partner national societies to exchange experiences in community health programming. These consolidated lessons were shared to a global CBHFA workshop which followed, with particular emphasis on the experience of Indonesian RC in the use of mobile phones in baseline assessments. The health unit also took the lead on the production of a global collection of CBHFA case studies, and was part of a group tasked to support in the development of CBHFA e-learning modules, which as a result are now part of the IFRC Learning Platform.
- Support to blood programming (VNRBD) has suffered due to lack of guidance from Geneva but relations with GAP and VNRBD networking have been enforced. Nine National Societies were supported in conducting World Blood Donor Day activities last year, facilitated through contributions from Japanese Red Cross. A workshop in Nepal in December brought together 13 National Societies with VNRBD programmes to exchange experiences in the different facets of blood donor recruitment. The meeting agreed on a three-year action plan which included the broadening (to zonal level) the participation of meetings/activities, as well as the consideration of VNRBD in community health programming and on disaster contingency planning.
- Together with Southeast Asia regional office, the unit continues to support HIV/AIDS programming, through the ART network. The unit also supported the production of multi-media material on harm reduction using experiences of injecting drug users in Cambodia and Vietnam which was presented during the International AIDS Conference in July in Washington. A HIV and nutrition workshop was facilitated for South Asian National Societies together with the South Asia regional office and a livelihoods officer from Geneva. Funding possibilities were explored together with Geneva health department

especially with Global Fund for AIDS, tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Support was given through East and South Asia regional office to tuberculosis programming in China and India. Vulnerable TB patients are assisted with social and nutritional support to adhere to treatment in selected provinces/states . In China the programme is financed by Eli Lilly Partnership.

- To scale up National Society response to vaccine-preventable diseases through social mobilisation in immunization campaigns, the zone health unit has engaged with Afghan RC and Pakistan RC for the development of plan of action in the eradication of polio, and supports India RC and Myanmar RC on measles, and Nepal RC on measles-rubella immunisation social mobilisation respectively. In Nepal a study on the impact of the volunteers in immunisation campaigns was initiated. Disability inclusion discussion was facilitated through a RCRC Movement meeting in November, led by Australian Red Cross. The projected role for IFRC is to actively drive the agenda of disability with emphasis on disasters. AP zone will lead the IFRC agenda in this area globally.
- To support National Societies to scale up efforts in sanitation towards 2015, the Global Water and Sanitation Initiative produced, with zone WatSan team support, a fund-raising publication along with a video. Furthermore a sanitation workshop was held in China, with the main objective to inform and promote the importance of balancing Sanitation and Water. A case study on the use of ceramic filters in Sri Lanka, Cambodia and Myanmar together with American and French RC experiences was produced with support from the WatSan team. Further support and coordination by the WatSan team was also provided with review and support to develop PHAST methodologies for community based projects in Myanmar and Bangladesh. Scaling up of longer term WatSan programmes to meet GWSI targets have been proposed in response to calls by AusAid for Bangladesh and Nepal in the region.
- The Asia Pacific communications forum was held in Bangkok in November. Hosted by the Thai Red Cross and co-funded by the IFRC and ICRC, the event brought together over 60 senior communications staff from national societies, IFRC and ICRC to share best practise and discuss global and local strategic communications issues including emergency communications, social media, the international branding initiative and national society capacity building.
- **Indicator 2.1c:** Variance was below target against as the global Finance Meeting in May 2012 decided to update the global Federation Cash Transfer Questionnaire before it can be used in 2012 for assessing NS systems to agree the CT status. Approaches will be made to the three already identified new National Societies who will be assessed for CT status in 2012 as soon as the new Questionnaire is ready and approved for use.
- **Indicator 2.1e:** Variance was below target as Zone Security Coordinator could not get approval from global Federation Security Unit for training materials and budet at NS level, and the Zone Security Coordinator's contract was completed and not refilled since April 2012.
- **Indicators 2.3b and 2.3c:** The National Societies still developing/revising policies as of end 2012 are only (1)Brunei (2) Cambodia (3) Japan (4) Laos (5) Malaysia (6) Palau (7) Samoa
- **Indicator 2.3d:** Due to the numerous case studies contained in the globally disseminated ViE Guidelines and also the 5 VIVA studies.
- **Indicator 2.3e:** Variance was below target but East Asia youth Community of Practitioners has 8, and the global youth CoP 25, while APYN Facebook page has 1918 "likes"
- **Indicator 2.3g:** Variance was below target in spite of intensive lobbying of all AP NS and also PNS supporting youth work across the Zone and globally. However, recent tentatively successful messages have been received from a NS in MENA and hopefully this will result in positive and sustainable resourcing from Q3 of 2013 onwards.
- **Indicator 2.3m:** Variance was above target due to the publication of the five VIVA case studies.

Business Line 4: "To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work"

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this report period	Actual to Date
Outcome 1: IFRC and National Societies are respected and recognised as neutral, impartial humanitarian actors; are effectively positioned to promote principles, values, policies and legislation in support of humanitarian action; and voice support for the needs and aspirations of vulnerable communities.				
Output 1.2: Effective donor communications, relationship management and resource mobilization capacities are in place resulting in increased funding from both internal (RCRC) and external donors, for support of emergencies and longer term programming within both IFRC and NSs				
1.2a: All AP development plans and emergency appeals are at least 80% covered (while aiming for 100% coverage).	N/A	80%	92%	115%
1.2b: 50% of proposals developed to access internal and external funding are successful.	N/A	tdb	23	23
1.2c: Two NSs have increased fundraising income by 20%.	N/A	See text below		
1.2d: Ten NSs have become fee paying members of APFN	1 Jan	10	24	240%
1.2e: Ten NSs in have a local partnership with Coca-Cola.	1 Jan	10	5	50%
Output 1.3: Red Cross Red Crescent is the primary reference for key media in times of natural disasters resulting in prominent and positive visibility that supports operational and humanitarian diplomacy objectives				
1.3a: # timely, quality press releases, twitters, audio-visual materials		30	5	9
1.3b: # Pre-agreements with National Societies on communications "protocol" during disasters, aligned with the pre-disaster meetings		4	1	2
1.3c: # Field visits of main news organisations facilitated at time of disasters; trained spokespersons and communications specialists are in place in the National Societies and the IFRC offices across Asia Pacific		7	4	11
1.3d: # Pre-established arrangements e.g. Reuters, at National Society level		9	3	3

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Indicator 1.2a: The set target has been reached. Zone RM has made an important development in 2012, focussing on resource mobilisation and the development of existing and new relationships with partners within and outside of the RCRC Movement, in close cooperation with Humanitarian Diplomacy and Communications and the Strategic Partnerships Unit of IFRC Geneva.

Indicator 1.2b: During the reporting period, 23 proposals were prepared and all were subsequently funded: 17 Swedish Red Cross, 2 ECHO (Vietnam and Philippines), one DipECHO (SEA Region), one World Bank in close cooperation with IFRC Delegation in Nepal, and 2 RoK Government/RoKRC for Vietnam and Bangladesh.

Indicator 1.2c: Data collection commenced at the beginning of 2012 and continued where possible. However, by year's end only 11 NSs responded. Though it is challenging to obtain concrete data on income

from the NSs, those that have provided data will be monitored to ascertain their income growth. In the beginning of 2013 data collection will take place again. The target of two NSs that can show a 20 per cent growth remains valid by the end of the year.

Indicator 1.2d: National Society interest in the APFN gathered unexpected momentum early in the year following a Steering Group meeting in January and great enthusiasm from the Chairperson (SG of Philippine Red Cross) and support of IFRC AP Zone. The 2nd APFN Meeting took place in July 2012 with 50 participants of 21 NSs. As of the end of 2012 the APFN had 24 fee paying members. For the Annual Report 2012, please visit: <https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/ourifrc/offices/AP/asia-pacific-fundraisers-network-apfn/resources-centre/>

Indicator 1.2e: IFRC has supported the facilitation of partnerships between Coca-Cola and National Societies in Asia Pacific Zone. A meeting with Coca-Cola and six SEA NSs took place in February and discussions between these parties continued for the remainder of the year. A new MoU is in place with Indonesian Red Cross and Vietnam Red Cross and together with the existing one with Thai Red Cross this means there are now three in total. The 5 partnerships that are in place, are with Indonesian RC, Thai RC, Singapore RC, Viet Nam RC and occasional cooperation between Philippines RC and Coca-Cola.

Output 1.3

The APZ communications unit coordinated a communications campaign in support of the Red Cross Red Crescent response to Typhoon Bopha which struck the Philippines in December. Interview requests from international media were managed and IFRC and Philippine Red Cross spokespeople were well represented across the major news networks and agencies. Regular information kits comprised of key messages, facts and figures, video and photographs and news stories for the web were produced and distributed to the media and national society communicators.

A communications strategy was implemented around the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (5AMCDRR) in Yogyakarta. Activities included design of the IFRC / PMI booth in the market place and production of associated public information materials. Live social media feeds via Twitter, interviews with Red Cross spokespeople and key media attending the event. Issue of 2 press releases, production of two editorials which were published by three leading news sites in Indonesia and production of a ten minute video on DRR which was a runner up in the conference film festival.

The Zone communications team continues to support Global initiatives driven by the Geneva secretariat communications department. This support extends to production of communications materials and resources for inclusion in campaigns and public information efforts linked to calendar events – including the IFRC / ECHO campaign on Silent Disasters and the communications campaign linked to World Water Day.

Business Line 5: “To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this Year	Actual to Date
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilises effective cooperation mechanisms and tools that build greater collective responsibility and trust.				
Output 1.1: National societies are recognized as trustworthy market leaders through strategic plans that demonstrate accountability, good governance and a platform on which to build effective partnerships				
1.1a: # NSs with updated Strategic plans aligned to S2020	18	19	6	6

Measurement				
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (Where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Actual this Year	Actual to Date
1.1b: # Movement MoU, CAS or OA implemented	5	15	5	5
1.1c: # NSs who demonstrate new and/or expanded services agreed or negotiated with existing and/or new partners	0	5	2	2
Output 1.2: National Societies have improved their reach by shared capacities and resources through alliances and partnerships that achieve collective higher value from working together as a Movement				
1.2a: # NSs using strengthened platforms for shared HR, knowledge and skills increase.	0	12	5	4
1.2b: # NSs demonstrating new institutional and programme capacities as a result of expanded alliances and partnerships	0	20	2	2
Output 1.3: National Societies have improved their reach by shared capacities and resources through alliances and partnerships that achieve collective higher value from working together as a Movement				
1.3a: # NSs who have crossed the digital divide in Asia Pacific	5	17	5	3
1.3b: # NSs showing increased participation in available Movement online platforms	10	37	10	10
Output 1.4: IFRC and NSs have effective PMER systems, personnel and tools in place to ensure improved PMER capacities/ skills resulting in production of consistently high quality, timely, plans and reports.				
1.4a: All reports received by the zone office against IFRC supported plans and appeals are received within deadlines and are processed faster due to reduced editing and discussion.	N/A	See text below		
1.4b: All reports processed by the zone RM/PMER unit are completed by not later than agreed deadlines.	N/A	See text below		
1.4c: Five NSs have personnel trained to IFRC standards, resulting in improved logframes; M&E plans; and results-based reports against indicators and targets.	N/A	5	2	40%
Outcome 2: Movement components have strengthened relationships, common aims and access to knowledge and lessons learned.				
Output 2.1: National Societies have enhanced programme impact and performance through strengthened peer national society support, regional exchange, and engagement with all Movement components through effective utilization of IFRC systems, tools and communities of practise.				
2.1a: # NSs who used COP, Mentor, or case study materials to improve programme impact	0	37	5	5
2.1b: # NSs who have participated in inter-NS exchanges leading to strengthened capacities	0	37	5	4

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Indicator 1.3a: Variance was below target as only three of the DDI assessment phases have been

completed. Security issues related to the national elections in PNG and East Timor meant delays in the DDI assessment visits by the consultants which are now completed. However, implementation was not started within the calendar year but will be implemented in early 2013.

Indicator 1.4a: Although not enumerated here, despite frequent and timely reminders, some plans and reports continue to be received later than required to ensure a comfortable turn around in the Zone office; some of these are received after the deadline for completion/posting. This is often specific to certain countries with which we are working to speed up the process and/or quality particularly with the country offices concerned.

Indicator 1.4b: Posting of reports by the Zone RM/PMER unit within deadlines is contingent upon receiving them in due time from country offices (see 1.4.1 above). When this occurs, in the majority of cases they are processed by the due date. Reporting deadlines are constantly monitored especially at the beginning of each month and it is rare that reports are more than a few days overdue. In 2012, 373 narrative reports were processed, while 89 additional documents such as plans, summaries and proposals were also processed during this period.

Indicator 1.4c: An additional APZ PMER Capacity Building Officer was recruited at the beginning of the year and is based in Delhi, with particular focus on South Asia. PMER mentoring follow up was carried out successfully in Nepal thereby increasing the PMER capacity of Nepal Red Cross. PMER training was also carried out in Afghanistan. However further follow up will be required if Afghanistan Red Crescent PMER capacity is to be increased to a satisfactory level. An introduction to the mentoring process was shared with DPRK Red Cross in this reporting period, with the National Society expressing interest to take part in this in 2013. Due to pressing internal issues, follow up on the mentoring process in Mongolia has been deferred for 2012. Mentoring in Timor Leste which was planned to be held in the first half of the year has been delayed due to preparation for and holding of parliamentary elections.

Indicator 2.1b: *Mongolia and Philippines RC counterparts facilitated the VIVA exercise in Nepal and enhanced the capacities of local staff to do the study, whereas Mongolia and Vietnam facilitated the Volunteers in Emergencies training in Sri Lanka.*

Stakeholder participation and feedback

The engagement in the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR include a specific organization committee including representatives from Indonesia, Nepal and Vietnam National Societies as well as IFRC Secretariat representation from Indonesia, Sri Lanka; East, Southeast and South Asia regional offices, and the Zone office. The conference itself was attended by over 50 RCRC participants representing National Societies of Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives along with IFRC, ICRC, PNSs and RCRC Climate Centre delegates attended the conference. The RCRC delegation made up of 34 technical, 13 management and 6 governance representatives. The social capital study involved a reference group which was made up of representatives from the Chinese, Myanmar and Nepal Red Cross Societies. In addition representatives from the IFRC Myanmar, East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia regional offices were engaged.

The DMU supported the UNOCHA regional office for Asia Pacific drafting and conducted a consultative workshop on a guide for disaster managers with participants from various countries in Asia Pacific. The participants were mainly governmental representatives but also NGOs. The guide is a document that describes the international humanitarian architecture tools and services for preparedness, tools and services for disaster response. The DMU also supported UNOCHA in the facilitation of a Regional Civil-Military Coordination Guidance Harmonization Workshop to discuss and review the OSLO guidelines on the use of foreign military and civil defence assets in disaster relief, as well as the MADRO guidelines "Military Assets in Disaster Response Operations" specific to the AP zone countries and organisations. Representatives from various NGOs, government and military organisations were present. The aim was not to develop some hard and fast findings on which to act. The specific aim was meant to open a dialogue and allow all parties involved

to recognise the need for the discussions and trigger opportunity to further pursue topic or context specific discussions in the spirit of harmonisation when and where possible.

The zone health unit has employed various ways to engage with different stakeholders, with the aim that efforts ultimately benefit National Society health departments across the zone. It has organised annual face-to-face and coordination meetings with IFRC country and regional health and WatSan advisors and key National Society representatives to collectively agree on priorities and strategies for the upcoming year. The unit also actively contributes/participates in regional meetings and training workshops for national society health managers, as well as managers/senior practitioners on HIV/AIDS, PSS, VNRBD and WatSan. These events were not only organised to tackle technical and programming issues, but also on how the IFRC health and WatSan advisors/officers can better contribute to their capacity strengthening and community programming efforts. National societies also look forward to further support in technical assurance, resource mobilisation and facilitation of peer support. The on-going coordination and cooperation with external partners have also been used to get feedback on RCRC engagement in specific health and WatSan issues/areas. External partners, which continue to look up to the RCRC capacity in addressing health issues in communities, also need to be regularly updated on the health areas we are engaged in and the approaches we employ in health.

As primary stakeholders, the leadership of National Societies together with their disaster managers, legal advisors, and government counterparts, have participated in numerous trainings and workshops on disaster law in 2012. Their feedback is generally sought through the completion of evaluation forms at most DLP events. Overall, the feedback collected has been very positive, with participants remarking that the information shared during such workshops provides the foundation needed to develop and improve national systems for disaster response, and also builds the knowledge and capacity of National Societies in this area and in undertaking legislative advocacy activities. Additionally, feedback and contributions to the development of capacity building tools, such as the Humanitarian Diplomacy Guidance Notes, have been solicited from National Societies in order to improve their content and enhance their use. Country level disaster law projects have also been developed and shaped according to the different needs and contexts of National Societies.

Development of media contacts across the region is an on-going process with a focus on building relations with the Asia Pacific news bureaus and focal points of Reuters, AFP, BBC, Al Jazeera and CNN. There was close collaboration on editorial outputs and messaging via Twitter with communications counterparts of UNISDR during the 5th AMCDRR. Efforts to engage and share information with the network of regional communicators hosted by UNOCHA in Bangkok is on-going. The BCA coordinator has carried out numerous presentations to different stakeholders within the RCRC and external stakeholders, this includes presenting to the GSMA Global forum in Shanghai, The CDAC Google forum in London, the Google Big Tent in Sendai, Japan and the Infoasaid closing ceremony. A partnership was developed with Infoasaid to assist in the development of a number of policy and programme documents. These include a consultancy looking at how BCA can be mainstreamed into the IFRC, inserting BCA into the POA, and the development of generic M&E tools.

All Asia Pacific OD, Volunteering and Youth, and Digital Divide Initiative programmes have received regular and appreciative participation and feedback through consultative in-country processes as well as online and web-enabled mechanisms such as the webinar series. Several National Societies have shown their appreciation by answering a questionnaire to assess the impact of OD, Volunteering and Youth inputs that led to strengthened services at community level. A few quotes received as follows are indicators of this impact:

“The Vietnam Red Cross (VNRC) has developed its 10 year strategic year plan vision to 2020 in a participatory manner. Based on prioritized areas defined in its strategy 2020, the IFRC is supporting VNRC to develop operational plans for volunteer development and communications. The five year operational plan 2012-2017 for volunteer development with the support from OD unit from IFRC zonal office in KL”

Federation South East Asia regional delegation: “Both OD & Youth Forums elected their own Steering Committees in order to promote leadership and sustainability of forums and relevance of work. And OD Fourum in 2012 had “OD in Emergencies” as it theme to promote more integration between OD & DM”.

“CVTL has recently developed an IT Management and Development Plan (assisted by the IFRC Digital Divide project) which should enable more effective use of IT to support service delivery and general management.”

Afghanistan: “The support provided by the movement partners has enhanced ARCS capacity and put more value on the service delivery. Asia Pacific support on fundraising and youth network attract more attention of the ARCS leadership to prioritize these as the vehicle for the development.”

Myanmar: “Regarding to adhere to Federation Strategy 2020 and MRCS Strategy 2015, MRCS has been getting support from Asia Pacific zone to activities unplanned in Annual Budget, eg- RMS and OCAC in 2012. MRCS has only partially utilized knowledge sharing and peer relationship within the Movement in this regard. This is therefore an area that needs more promotion and guidance from the Region and Zone Office.”

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
The trend of National Societies requesting less international assistance through DREF and Emergency Appeals has continued. While the monsoon season in East Asia and Typhoon season in Southeast Asia brought substantive disaster events and hardship for the affected populations, the National Societies and their Governments were able to respond with their own resources to a greater extent. This has also been seen in the Pacific, where National Societies with support from Partner National Societies have responded to the various cyclone events at the end of the year.	M	Will allow for further focusing on capacity building and preparedness actions to support the quality and accountability of National Society interventions.
The IFRC was able to reinforce its position as a key development player through engagement at the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR as well as through its contributions to the Post 2015 dialogue within Asia Pacific.	H	Need to ensure adequate resources and representation is made for IFRC engagement in follow on events.
Structural changes to ensure integrated community resilience programming threaten to reduce technical health capacity within the secretariat. This occurs both by denying regional health advisers budget responsibility and having less attention to areas which are not directly under community health like commercial first aid, ambulance services, blood transfusion or emergency health, to name a few.	H	Re-assess field secretariat structures by revisiting NS health programmes in terms of volume and technical support requirements. Entrust health advisors in managing health support programmes, including resource mobilisation and budget/finance management.
While zone health has been able to raise funds for programming, it continues to be	H	Continue to dialogue and explore possibilities with partner NS with interests

constrained in securing funds that ensure continuity of secretariat health staff at zone, regional and country levels.		in health in the zone.
Australian RC and IFRC response (to support Bangladesh and Nepal RC projects) to AusAID WASH call for proposals (AUD97M, four years) has been accepted, and parties are now preparing for the inception phase.	H	IFRC and partners to ensure good foundation is prepared for these key projects with adequate resourcing to ensure success of both projects with respective NSs.
Several global-zone-regional workshops during the last quarter of the year deviated focus from programme support.	M	Better spacing of workshops, aim for national level training.
Positive : Many governments in the region are currently in the process of developing or revising their disaster management laws.	H	DLP to seize opportunities together with NSs and be involved in the process, provide input, advice to draft legislation
Positive : increased interest from regional organisations, UN agencies, civil military bodies in disaster management laws	M	To continue finding opportunities to make presentations, briefings and foster strategic partnerships e.g WCO on Customs issues
Risk : Competing priorities within National Societies wrt disaster management laws	M	Continue following up on pledges made at the 31st International Conference and remind NSs of how engaging in disaster law can strengthen their auxiliary status with government.
Risk : Long and slow process for developing legislation	H	Remain engaged and up to date throughout the law making process to increase influence in the final product.
The BCA unit is under-resourced to be able effectively deliver the task of mainstreaming BCA within the Movement	H	More human resources should be identified and funded with a longer term commitment to funding the programme
It is positive that there is support within the Movement and an understanding (generally) that BCA is an important part of our work.	H	IFRC, PNS & NS senior management should look at how they can promote and also give directives on the implementation of BCA within programmes
Lack of financial support to continue AP OD, Volunteering and Youth programme to offer assistance to 37 National Societies	M	Advocacy continues with long term partners to at least maintain support at current level, but withdrawal of salary support for AP Volunteering and OD Delegate will severely restrict the ability of the Unit to continue its focussed volunteering development support to all Movement stakeholders beyond 2013 unless replenished from other partners.
Key National Society leaders reject change	H	The Asia Pacific OD, Volunteering and Youth Unit continues to promote leaders' adoption of OCAC, and leadership participation in the "New RCRC Leaders' Orientation" courses, to build leaders' commitment to undertake sensitive organisational review and reform processes and create leadership

		champions to encourage other counterparts to open their NS to change
Lack of volunteer- friendly environments through weak framework and systems, weak internal procedures in programme planning and implementation, lack of sensitization of staff, low staff competency	M	Mitigation activities include increasing country based support with multiple NS stakeholders to develop more volunteer policies, procedures, and integrated volunteer databases through the RMS. More volunteer-friendly environments are facilitated with adoption of better volunteering policy frameworks and guidelines, including volunteering in emergencies. The continuing conduct of volunteering development webinar series further supports creation of volunteer-friendly environments across AP.
Coordination and lack of PNS support for “one plan approach” in country	M	Proposal for “one plan approach” raised in AP zone in June 2012 PNS meeting with follow up agreed in selected NS environments through new CAS type approaches and methodologies based on newly revised NS Strategic and Operational plans
Impact reporting through appropriate planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting	H	AP OD, volunteering and youth team members will be visiting all NSs mentioned in OD and FD Impact reviews of 2011 to monitor lessons learned and share with other NSs by end of 2013 while on-going FD work continues at branch and HQ levels through regional FD personnel in all 4 regions. On-going work with zone health, DM and other operational units to define resilience indicators, measurement approaches that link to strengthened resilience characteristics of NS at organisational level.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

- The outcomes of pre-disaster meetings are enhanced through: the preparation of a contingency plan by the National Society; the prior circulation of a draft pre-disaster agreement; the preparation of IFRC Secretariat preparedness; and the country, regional and zone representation of the IFRC Secretariat.
- The engagement of representatives from Asia Pacific National Societies; Partner National Societies: IFRC country, regional and zone technical sectors have been extremely beneficial to ensure buy in as well enhanced outcomes of the urban sector study.
- After 3 years of existence the zone health unit role has been consolidated as an extension of the secretariat with close technical relations to regions and Geneva, having co-leading role in global developments in some areas like CBHFA and integration. On the programming side 2012 saw an increase in integrated programming between technical areas. HIV programming decreased significantly with declining funds, but the remaining programming targeted to key affected populations better than before. During the year there was a dramatic increase in requests of national societies for support in first aid. As with health activities in the zone WatSan programmes have become very visible through a well maintained network of experts both at National and International level for both emergencies and longer term development to meet IFRC's GWSI objectives. One of the major risks to maintaining and building the great work done over the last years is the decline in number of delegates at regional and country level to support NSs and other PNSs in programming activities. A period of consolidation and change management is also required to meet the changing demographics of communities with needs increasing in urban and peri-urban environments as economic country needs dictate.
- Despite the priorities and workloads of National Societies, BCA is not strongly embedded in organisational thinking and there is still a need to create greater awareness and understanding. This may take some time to overcome and may be a case of slowly implementing low scale programmes that clearly demonstrate the relevance and impact of BCA for National Societies
- A midterm review of the DM strategy has been compiled using the results of the National Society DM capacity mapping that was conducted in consultation with national societies. The review indicates that there has been substantial capacity development across Asia Pacific NS from which to continue building quality developmental and humanitarian programming.
- With the completion of phase two of the RMS, the main functionality has been developed and it is important that the functionality of all modules is stabilised to support user adoption and engagement. The usability of the RMS is the key aspects of its successful and sustainable roll-out. To support this process phase three of the RMS will focus on improving usability and the user experience to facilitate faster and easier learning of the system
- The focus in long-term health programming support will be directed towards the core areas in National Societies of APZ: first aid and blood programming with more emphasis in increasing sanitation coverage as integral components of GWSI programmes. The increase in integrated projects warrants more documentation and case studies on them as well as profiling health strongly in regional resilience units. Response and preparedness to disasters and emerging infectious diseases will stay as focus areas from the zone health unit and efforts to produce case studies on these areas will be a focus from 2013.
- As part of the IFRC global approach to building National Society capacity in communications, the Asia Pacific Zone communications unit has been supporting a mapping exercise of existing communications training tools and resources that exist within the IFRC. Next steps will be a consultation process to evaluate the relevance of existing tools and develop new generic training materials as required.
- National Society- led networks require strong champions in the Steering Committees who are prepared to travel and advocate for the acceptance of network participation in country, regional and zonal fora (as was achieved with the leaders of the APFN and APYN being regular participants in all National Society forums across the Zone)

- There is a greater need to set baselines and proposed indicators to measure the impact of OD and capacity building initiatives in terms of new and/or expanded services with programme managers in all Movement components
- There is an urgent need to resuscitate the concept of Cooperation Agreement Strategies or similar harmonised Movement support plans, starting in countries with high vulnerability and multiple partners, to enhance synergetic impact of all Movement resources and to reach more vulnerable people.
- Accompaniment to National Society (staff or focal persons) enhances changing mind-sets or adaptation and adoption of effective strategies and learning from other environments. This process could be done using various platforms and in a cost efficient way e.g. Skype, webex.

Financial situation

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

Potential funding support from the Canadian Red Cross for the continued ECV toolkit roll out in priority countries did not materialise, resulting to the reduction of the health budget.

CBHFA development is supported by Finnish Red Cross and support to VNRBD is being sought from Japanese Red Cross, as well as support to emergency health from Japanese Red Cross and DFID.

Continued support for WatSan activities for pre-positioning of emergency response equipment and RDRT training has been provided from Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Australian Red Cross, while longer term GWSI and recovery programmes by Australian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

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](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The 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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