

# Mid-Year report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Southeast Asia

Appeal No. MAA51001

30 June 2010

This report covers the period 1 January  
to 30 June 2010



The chair of the board of directors from Sultan Kudarat Chapter, Mindanao, reported back on a session looking at the past of Philippine Red Cross in the strategic planning workshop, held from 20-22 January 2010 in Manila. The workshop witnessed active brainstorming and lively discussions.  
(Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

## In brief

**Programme purpose:** 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:

- Strategically supports and guides country office teams in **Cambodia, 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, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Singapore**);
- Strengthens institutional memory within the membership and the sharing of good practice and lessons learnt;
- Coordinates International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement work in the region within the IFRC mandate, including strengthening relations with partner national societies.

**Financial situation:** The total budget for 2010 is CHF 3,777,969<sup>1</sup> (USD 3.48 million or EUR 2.86 million) of which 81 per cent is covered. Overall expenditure to date is 28.7 per cent.

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

**No. of people we help:** 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.

<sup>1</sup> The 2010 budget has been revised since the regional plan 2010-2011 was launched. Please contact the regional office for further details.

**Our partners:** The primary partners are the 11 Southeast Asian national societies as well as relevant government ministries, such as health and disaster management bodies. Within the Movement, there has been strong and loyal support from multilateral supporters; in particular, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government.

Other partners in the region include: Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of China Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Netherlands Red Cross, capacity building fund (CBF), and disaster relief emergency fund (DREF). Outside of the Movement, UN OCHA (through the Inter Agency Standing Committee), UNESCAP, WHO and several UN agencies are important partners in addition to non-government organizations, such as CARE and Oxfam.

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

## Context

In 2010, highlights of support provided to date include:

- Strategic planning in line with Strategy 2020 to **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines** and **Timor-Leste**,
- Disaster management and health technical support throughout the region with focus on water and sanitation work in **Lao PDR**,
- Dissemination of the unique role of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement with **Thai Red Cross Society**,
- National society avian influenza preparedness planning in several countries including **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam**,
- Recovery under the Cyclone Nargis operation in **Myanmar** as well as floods in **Viet Nam**
- Response to disasters in **Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines** and **Viet Nam**
- Strengthening of regional approaches in disaster management (via regional disaster management committee) and overall leadership (via preparations for the 2010 Southeast Asian national society leaders' meeting in Indonesia as well as preparations for the Asia Pacific conference in October in Jordan)
- Statutes revision in **Cambodia, Philippines** and **Malaysia**
- Finance development in **Myanmar** and **Timor-Leste**; volunteer development in **Brunei** and **Thailand**; youth development in **Cambodia** and **Lao PDR**

The regional team continued to face significant demands on its time, principally through an expanded representational remit, i.e. with the UN (UN OCHA, UN REFORM, UNDP, UNESCAP), governments (including ASEAN around risk reduction and legal preparedness), regional organizations, Geneva-sponsored forums (such as Global Alliance on HIV/AIDS and H2P pandemic preparedness), and various regional forums of national society leaders and managers. The second half of the year will be a challenge to manage a significant transition in the management and technical personnel of the regional office.

Improvements have been made in terms of clarifying working relations around disaster management in the secretariat structure; and improving communication within the Movement around programming. Momentum in partners relations achieved in 2009 has slowed. Relations with ICRC continue to go from strength to strength, including during the Movement's support during the May political crisis in Thailand.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management

The following achievements are aligned with the work plan 2010 established by the regional disaster management committee (RDMC) of the national societies of Southeast Asia. The areas covered include

different components of the disaster management domain: risk reduction, preparedness, response, and climate change adaptation at both regional as well as country levels.

**Programme goal:** Reduced death, injuries and impacts from disaster

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

### Disaster response

- In January, as part of the follow-up work, the regional team continued to assist in the DREF operation in **Cambodia** as the programme came to a close in two provinces (Ratanakiri and Banteay Meachey). A monitoring visit was conducted with Cambodian Red Cross staff from headquarters and involved branches. Beneficiaries indicated the value of the response both in terms of content as well as timing. Further, Cambodian Red Cross was able to draw clear lessons to improve future performance.
- In **Viet Nam**, one regional disaster response team (RDRT) member from **Malaysian Red Crescent** was deployed to support the Ketsana operation focusing on the needs assessment related to the distribution of 2,100 metric tonnes of rice to affected communities. In line with this, the team also conducted an initial water and sanitation, and shelter needs assessment which was included in the recovery plan.

### Disaster preparedness and capacity building

- A new regional preparedness for response and training officer was recruited in January; part of her work will be on training and capacity building and to handle preparedness for response tasks that focuses mainly on maintaining the RDRT structure and system to ensure effective deployment. The officer comes from **Thai Red Cross** as staff-on-loan. This position is supported by **Swedish Red Cross**.
- In February, the regional team facilitated a workshop to finalize shelter preparedness for response planning as a contribution to develop Thailand's national preparedness for response plan. This formed part of the technical support to **Thai Red Cross**' contribution to the government's response plan.
- A Ketsana *lessons learned* workshop in **Cambodia** was facilitated by the regional team. The aim was to use lessons from the Ketsana response to help Cambodian Red Cross improve its response and preparedness capacity. These lessons formed the core component of the DiPECHO proposal of CRC and Danish Red Cross, and include a technical support role for the regional team. The workshop was supported by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid office (**DG ECHO**) capacity building funds under the Global Alliance of Disaster Risk Reduction, **Japanese Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross**.
- The regional team with support from the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur organized a warehouse and transport management workshop in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in February. The training was for four national societies (**Thai Red Cross, Philippine Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross** and **Lao Red Cross**) and included 11 participants. The overall objective was to improve preparedness by strengthening warehouse management procedures, tools and understanding. The workshop was supported by **AusAID** through **Australian Red Cross**.
- Strategic involvement with **Macquarie University** in Sydney was stepped up to establish an approach under disaster risk reduction focusing on multi-hazard early warning systems in coastal communities through which resilience building will be measured. A PhD student will work on this over next three years, attached to the regional team. While all involved parties are respectively already funded, the initiative was supported by **Swedish Red Cross**.
- A five-day disaster management induction course in March included 27 participants (23 from ten national societies in Southeast Asia, two from IFRC, and two from Finnish Red Cross and German Red Cross). The purpose was to provide an overall understanding of disaster management as well as specific concepts, frameworks, tools, and emerging and cross-cutting issues, such as gender, climate change; international disaster response law; relief to recovery; emergency health, and organizational development in disaster management or risk reduction. Participants ranked the course, which was supported by **AusAID** through **Australian Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross**, highly.
- Two new staff were recruited in April:
  - The replacement of the outgoing disaster management programme assistant, who left after six years of invaluable service. This position is supported by **Swedish Red Cross** and **DG ECHO**.
  - An officer in charge of a new project on knowledge and information management (KIM). This position aims at better recording the activities and evolution of processes and thinking in the region through regular interviews with programme staff. KIM will be web-based and regularly updated with information on respective national society activities and processes in which they are engaged in. This position and initiative is supported by **Swedish Red Cross**

- The regional disaster management committee (RDMC) sub-group meeting was conducted in March in Bangkok. Participants include the regional team together with three of the four sub-group chairpersons including **Malaysian Red Crescent, Philippine Red Cross** and **Thai Red Cross**. The fourth member (**Cambodian Red Cross**) participated through video conference from Phnom Penh. The main objective was to plan for the upcoming RDMC meeting in May, hosted by **Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)**. The PMI disaster management manager was also thus present. Further, the meeting reviewed the achievements against the action plan from the RDMC meeting of 2009. This event was supported by **DG ECHO, Japanese Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross**
- The 14<sup>th</sup> RDMC meeting in May in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, included participation from all national societies in Southeast Asia except Brunei and Lao PDR. In total, 35 participants from host national societies, IFRC and ICRC were there. Technical and managerial input from across various sectors i.e. health and organizational development as well as disaster management, was received. A plan for 2010-2011 was produced including action points on several fronts notably in pursuing partnership with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This is an annual event, and the most important decision-making event for the region on how to move forward in terms of disaster management. The event was supported by **Swedish Red Cross, AusAID** through **Australian Red Cross** and **ICRC**.
- As part of preparedness for response, the RDRT database has been updated on a quarterly basis. In the meantime, the roster will soon be web-based enabling the respective RDRT members to update availability themselves. Also, in order to better ensure availability of RDRT staff, contracts will be established with national societies to enable trained staff to be available during emergencies and for a certain duration. This commitment also includes RDRT-trained personnel as well.
- In April, the regional team attended the International Disaster Response Law workshop in Bangkok. The forum covered the application of the legal framework on an international level for cross-border emergency response. The participation was supported by **Swedish Red Cross**.

#### **Disaster risk reduction**

- A consultation mission to **Timor-Leste** aimed to scope issues around disaster risk reduction and to provide input into the regional DiPECHO proposal that should include a component on Timor-Leste under the 7<sup>th</sup> action plan. The mission also included a follow-up on the logistics assessment in November 2009 and a mid-term review of the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme in December. The mission was supported by **Swedish Red Cross**.
- In January and February, various discussions with partner national societies, including **Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, and German Red Cross** in **Cambodia, Indonesia** and **Lao PDR** to consult and coordinate partnering under the DiPECHO 7<sup>th</sup> action plan for Southeast Asia. The consultation aimed to reflect specific needs of each national society and programme area to be covered under each respective proposal. This in turn will maximize the benefit through a coordinated effort, and thus, avoid duplication of work.
- Discussion with **Cambodian Red Cross** and **Indonesian Red Cross** on the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction has been ongoing. Cambodian Red Cross has finalized its disaster risk reduction assessment report, and has submitted the first draft of a proposal to potential donors. Indonesian Red Cross submitted its assessment report and is initializing the second step of the proposal development. There have been some issues around this piloting of the Global Alliance related to: administration, operational approach and funding. This will need to be clarified for the process to continue and broaden to other countries.
- The regional team supported the country delegation in **Myanmar** in conducting a seven-day training on vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA). This training of trainers included 30 participants. These participants will work under the community-based disaster risk mitigation programme to support the most vulnerable communities. It is worth noting that following Cyclone Nargis, there has been a lot of investment on community-based disaster risk mitigation and risk reduction. This facilitation service was supported through **Swedish Red Cross**.
- As part of the regional DiPECHO disaster risk reduction project – building safer and more resilient communities in Southeast Asia – a two-day workshop was held in Lao PDR with the presence of the regional DiPECHO project manager. It was attended by 22 participants of whom seven were from headquarters, and 15 from branches. The forum attempted to answer how the Red Cross Red Crescent can scale-up risk reduction work and by what means. This was derived through a common understanding of risk reduction and what the national society wants to achieve. This event was supported by **DG ECHO** as part of the regional DiPECHO project.
- The regional guidelines on vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), disaster risk reduction (DRR) education, and regional DRR framework, and early warning have been produced within the regional DiPECHO project. The documents were produced in English, and further translated into Khmer (Cambodian), Lao, and Myanmar languages.

- The three-year **Lao Red Cross**' community-based disaster preparedness programme ended in March. An internal review was conducted in late March and aimed to capture lessons learnt to be incorporated into the next round of related programmes. This event was supported by **Japanese Red Cross**.
- In May, the regional team worked with **Lao Red Cross** to initialize the next phase of the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme. The internal review of the previous programme formed the basis of discussions. Consultation was carried out with **French Red Cross** to harmonize approaches between programmes since there are similarities but the initiatives are in different provinces.
- As part of the ongoing support to **Lao Red Cross**, a follow-up on the initiative of developing the national society's disaster management strategy is being conducted in June, facilitated by IFRC. Other partners in Lao PDR who will contribute include **Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross** and **Netherlands Red Cross**, and. This initiative is supported by **Japanese Red Cross**.
- The one-year Phase 2 of preparedness for climate change (PfCC) started in March in **Myanmar** and **Timor-Leste**. The project comprises five components
  - i. A national climate change sensitization workshop among NS staff and leadership;
  - ii. Production of a country level climate change study report;
  - iii. A regional training/workshop on climate change issues with special attention to adaptation;
  - iv. Production of climate change communication material; and
  - v. Production of a country level climate change adaptation action plan.

Incorporating lessons learned from round 1 of this programme (January 2008 - May 2009), this second round will mainstream the project component through the ongoing community-based disaster preparedness/risk reduction in the country. The reason is to avoid having a separated structure and to align climate change adaptation with disaster risk reduction programming. This programme is supported by the **Dutch government** through the **IFRC Climate Centre**.
- The proposal development for Phase II of the regional DiPECHO disaster risk reduction project commenced in September 2009 and the proposal was submitted to DiPECHO in March 2010. The process was conducted in consultation with involved national societies to ensure that the project meets identified needs at national society level and complements the national level disaster risk reduction project. The second phase aims to build on Phase I, particularly in the application of tool produced. DiPECHO in early May gave the green light for this proposal. The consultation and design of the proposal was supported by **Swedish Red Cross**, including assigning a trainee delegate to carry out this work.
- In support of the zone, the regional team facilitated a food security analysis in Asia Pacific by an external consultancy team. In Southeast Asia, **Cambodia** and **Lao PDR** were selected as focus countries. While the debriefing highlighted that food insecurity remains a big challenge in both countries, the team stressed that national societies as well as the IFRC should consider the capacity of national society before tackling the food security issue.
- The regional team submitted two proposals to Canadian Red Cross, covering almost four years. One proposal focuses on community-based disaster risk reduction in **Thailand**, and the other, on multi-hazard early warning system analysis in coastal communities. While both projects have specific outcomes beneficial to communities involved, a further aim is to develop evidence-based material for resilience building in communities by addressing social capital development.
- An internal review of the regional DiPECHO disaster risk reduction project was conducted in May, including a consultation with the RDMC. The official findings are encouraging in terms of the usefulness of documents and tools produced, and of perception among peers. It is also encouraging to see that the challenges in the project have been picked up and acted upon in the new proposal submitted in March. The final report is currently being finalized. This review was supported by **Swedish Red Cross** as well as the **Myanmar country office** and **South Asia regional team**.

#### **Coordination and cooperation:**

The regional team has been involved in both internal and external coordination and partnership promotion. Attendance at bimonthly inter-agency standing committee (IASC) meetings, a coordination and partnership forum, is one such initiative. In April, the regional team attended the Habitat International regional response rehearsal focused on shelter. This was good learning as it portrayed the perception of other actors of roles and responsibilities in terms of IFRC being the lead in the emergency shelter cluster.

Discussions were held to reconfigure the IFRC approach toward **ASEAN**. The Movement (IFRC and ICRC) met with OCHA's regional office in Bangkok. The discussion focused on how the Movement and OCHA can/should approach ASEAN separately and/or jointly. During the RDMC meeting, this partnership was discussed, resulting in a team (including the regional office, RDMC members from **Indonesia Philippines** and **Thailand**) to attend the Agreement of ASEAN on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) work plan launch in

the Philippines in May. In addition, a discussion was held with AADMER management as to the potential contributions from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to AADMER.

The regional team supported the Asia Pacific disaster risk reduction stocktaking exercise, led by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre. This initiative was identified in the ASEAN disaster risk reduction ministerial conference in Kuala Lumpur in 2008 and supported by the UN agency – the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

In March, the regional team participated in IAP (ISDR Asia Partnership) meeting which included a session for the preparation for the 4<sup>th</sup> inter-ministerial conference on disaster risk reduction (IMCDRR) in South Korea in October 2010. The IAP meeting revealed the intention of carrying out a mid-term review on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The review will, however, not attempt to measure the achievement in quality but rather establish per country whether a process of disaster risk reduction is undertaken.

### **In conclusion**

Many achievements and challenges have been faced over the first five months of 2010. Looking ahead for the rest of the year, the following will be of interest:

- Start up the regional DiPECHO DRR project Phase 2 including, among other things, a field session on VCA and climate change adaptation training.
- RDRT refresher training course; RDRT water and sanitation training and RDRT emergency health training
- Clarify the Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction programme administration and management to provide a clearer guidance.
- Start up the new round of community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programming in Lao PDR, with the support of a locally recruited disaster management officer.
- Facilitate disaster management strategy planning in Lao Red Cross with inputs from all relevant partners.
- Define support functions to the AADMER and signing of the memorandum of agreement with ASEAN

## Health and care

**Programme objective:** Strengthen national societies to deliver relevant and effective health services to vulnerable communities.

**Programme component 1:** Coordination and cooperation

**Expected result:** Strengthened and improved cooperation, coordination and support mechanisms within national societies and IFRC

The annual regional health team meeting in Bangkok in March 2010 provided a platform for the regional team to share experience, and be updated on developments. National society health managers and health delegates from IFRC and partner national societies attended. One day was devoted to road safety, organized jointly with regional disaster management sub-committee members, and attended by representatives from the Thai authorities. The workshop, a component of the IFRC Road Safety programme in collaboration with the **Global Road Safety Partnership** (a project hosted by IFRC), was one of a series held in different regions and zones. In addition to information about Strategy 2020 (S2020), the Federation-wide reporting system, and the Migration policy, technical updates related to community-based health, HIV, water and sanitation, and blood donor recruitment programmes were given. An update on H2P was provided. Challenges of integration were raised as well as opportunities and issues in respect to climate change and adaptation. National society health programmes updates including information, education and communication (IEC) materials were presented in a poster display session.

In an attempt to get a picture of national society contribution to the overall global picture key indicators related to the health programmes and progress on policy and partnership issues have been collected. Key figures for 2009 are presented in the table below.

*Indicators:*

Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	18,755,975*
Number of volunteers mobilized to support health programmes for vulnerable populations	956,212*
Funds mobilized for health programmes	USD 31,193,642*
Total expenditure for health programmes	USD 32,150,289*

\*No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Malaysia

Progress in implementation of the Singapore declaration - such as national societies working according to valid health strategies aligned with the Global Agenda Goals, in operational alliances and through in-country agreements with partners - is presented in the [annex](#).

The regional team continued to be a core group member of the **Pandemic Preparedness Forum (PPF)** coordinated by the United Nations Systems for Influenza Control. The PPF aims to improve coordination of and enhance the sharing of knowledge between individuals and organizations working to mitigate the threat of pandemics in Southeast Asia. Participants consist of representatives from INGOs, NGOs, UN agencies, donors, academia, and the private sector. Meetings are held monthly in Bangkok.

**Programme component 2:** Reduced vulnerability to HIV and its impact

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

**Achievements**

A project proposal to be submitted to the GFATM<sup>3</sup> sub-group working on the harm reduction component of the national proposal for GFATM Round 10 was developed by **Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)** with the support of the regional team. The proposal, building on the CRC pilot harm reduction project, focuses on community education and support to drug users within and outside drug rehabilitation centres. A proposal on risk reduction through behaviour change among most at-risk populations and young people out of schools will also be submitted.

The **Timor-Leste Red Cross (CVTL)** and **Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)** HIV youth peer education programmes were revised with the support of the regional team. The standardization of the PMI HIV peer education model and the development of an HIV peer education package were discussed during the quarterly HIV programme planning and coordination meeting attended by HIV staff, Federation health staff and in-country partner national societies supporting the HIV programme. The CVTL youth peer education programme was revised and a plan for the roll-out put in place. The final testing of the draft programme took place as part of the national training of trainers conducted by trainers from PMI in March 2010. This new youth peer education resource package translated into the local language was introduced, and the translation tested during the training; the package will be further revised. A coordinated annual plan for the two CVTL HIV projects has been finalized with the goal of more resources sharing and support across the projects. The CVTL is considering submitting a concept paper for the GFATM Round 10.

Progress in the implementation of the **PMI Global Alliance on HIV programme** has been slow due to funding constraints. Two partner national societies presently supporting the programme will withdraw at the end of 2010 and therefore PMI needs to develop a broader resource mobilization plan including engagement at national level.

A two-day workshop with key stakeholders from the **Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC)** headquarters and four of its branches as well as partners including **Ministry of Health, UNAIDS, Australian Red Cross and American Red Cross** to develop the VNRC five-year HIV programme plan in line with the Global Alliance on HIV was held in Hanoi supported by the regional HIV delegate. The HIV programme plan will inform the development of the VNRC strategic plan 2010-2015.

A plan for support to the **Lao Red Cross (LRC)** HIV programme from current partners until the end of the present programme in March 2011; a clear strategy on where LRC would like to undertake HIV programming beyond this date; and a resource mobilization plan will be discussed during the LRC HIV programme meeting in June 2010. The meeting will be attended by all partners and facilitated by the regional HIV delegate. Promotion documents will be developed to attract donors to the programme.

<sup>3</sup> The Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

**Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)** is recognized as a player in HIV programming, although there is potential to further improve its profile which will be necessary with the return of the GFATM to the country. The regional team provided technical support to the MRCS Annual HIV review and planning meeting in February 2010. The implementation and status of the various HIV projects were reviewed; strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats evaluated; and a plan of action developed. There seemed to be awareness about the different projects and some good sharing across them but there is a need to fully integrate the HIV projects into one HIV programme, and to review and update the HIV Global Alliance programme document. However, without a designated HIV programme manager, it is difficult to manage and consolidate the HIV projects into one programme. Reporting and monitoring from project level to national headquarters remain challenges; standard formats will assist with reporting requirements. Among the recommendations were to review the peer education training curriculum, and encourage further sharing and technical support to the ART network.

Ongoing support to the **Asian Red Cross/Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART)** management team was provided. The team, composed of representatives from the national societies in **Cambodia, China, Japan** and **Thailand**, met in Bangkok in January 2010 and discussed the ART operational plan for 2010 which includes advocacy, partnership, dissemination and knowledge sharing, the annual meeting in Hanoi on 23-26 August, and the International AIDS Conference on 18-23 July.

The regional team was actively involved in the planning for national society participation in the AIDS 2010 Conference, and the Federation satellite meeting in Vienna in July 2010. The national societies have been encouraged to submit abstracts and apply for scholarships to the conference. The **Timor-Leste Red Cross** will present a poster on "Encouraging condom use and uptake of VCT" (voluntary counselling and testing).

**Programme component 3: Improved access to safe water and sanitation**

The regional water and sanitation delegate position has been converted into a zone position; details will be reported in the zone programme update.

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

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

**Achievements**

Ongoing support was provided to the national societies to initiate the CBHFA in action approach, conduct sensitization workshops, adapt and translate the *CBHFA in action* materials, and conduct facilitator training workshops through country visits as well as remotely throughout the reporting period. Progress made and challenges encountered in implementation were monitored in February 2010.

Eight national societies in the region had started the implementation of CBHFA in action – learning by doing – approach. Sensitization workshops were conducted in seven national societies, followed by training workshops for facilitators in five. Training of volunteers on priority health topics identified by the communities during the assessment exercises is ongoing. Collaboration between disaster management and health departments on the use and integration of a variety of existing assessment tools is in progress in some national societies. The CBHFA in action generic package has been adapted and translated either partly or completely into local languages in the majority of the societies; while existing material such as community-based health development and first aid manuals/guidelines/tools have served as starting points for this work. In-country partner national societies having an interest in/supporting the CBHFA in action approach have been actively involved in moving the programme forward.

To move from community-based first aid (CBFA) to the *CBHFA in action* approach, and to shift from health education classes to a behaviour change approach have been challenges which have caused confusion among volunteers and staff. Lack of trained personnel with experience and skills in facilitation has also been a concern. It was not easy to facilitate the transformation of trainers into facilitators since the methodology was new to them and they did not feel confident in facilitating activities in the communities. Inadequate involvement of community members and key actors resulted in project delays. In some communities, people still request hardware support such as water supply and latrine materials, and livelihood supplies.

As a result of the road safety workshop, the regional team has supported national societies in the design and translation of the '10 road safety commitments' card. This initiative is part of the Federation road safety programme.

Ongoing support was provided to national societies and IFRC country offices through country visits as well as remotely throughout the reporting period. The support has, among others, consisted of the development of various proposals including logical frameworks, budgets and action plans, e.g. CBHFA in action and first aid projects, measles vaccination campaigns, baseline survey and evaluation questionnaires, terms of reference, monitoring and reporting forms, facilitation of workshops and meetings, coaching, partnerships and fundraising.

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

**Expected result:** Increased number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors recruited

**Achievements**

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment continues to be a core activity in many national societies in the region; four societies have been given special mandate by their ministries of health to manage national blood services. The agreement between **Singapore Red Cross (SRC)** and the Southeast Asia regional office regarding technical support to the regional voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) programme was renewed. SRC has provided technical support to the regional team in planning for the annual regional blood donor recruitment meeting in November 2010. Besides sharing information, experience and lessons learnt, attention will be given to progress made by the national societies in achieving "100 per cent voluntary non-remunerated blood donation", the joint IFRC/WHO goal and strategy for 2010.

Progress towards 100 per cent VNRBD (data from national society reports)

Country	2004 (per cent)	2005 (per cent)	2006 (per cent)	2007 (per cent)	2008 (per cent)
Cambodia	22.2	24	24 in capital 60 Battambang	23	
Indonesia	83.4	80.8	83.2	81.4	81 - 96
Lao PDR	100 central 47 provincial	100 central 50 provincial	100 central 65 provincial	100 central 83 provincial	100 central 95 provincial
Myanmar		58		75	80
Philippines		68	71	69	72
Singapore		100	100	100	100
Thailand		91.5		100/80 central 90 provincial	100 central 94 provincial
Viet Nam	42.5	52.5	59	65	75

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

**Expected result:** Increased capacity of LRC volunteers and communities which are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in target communities

The LRC's integrated health, and water and sanitation project, initiated in 2004 and supported by **New Zealand Red Cross** through IFRC, finished in December 2009. The overall project objective was to promote sustainable improvement of the health and well-being of vulnerable people in poor, rural communities in selected provinces. Over 50 villages were supported and 27,535 persons benefitted from the activities to improve water and sanitation facilities and increase understanding and awareness on hygiene issues. Based on findings from review visits and an evaluation undertaken by **Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC)**, the health situation in the villages has improved as a result of the activities. More knowledge on hygiene and first aid is available; the village volunteers were active and even though the health messages and first aid activities provided were basic, they reached the whole community and had an impact on the health situation.

Technical support was provided at the LRC facilitator workshop by two CBHFA master facilitators from **Thai Red Cross** and the regional public health officer. This workshop was financially supported by the regional team, and partner national societies present in Lao PDR: **Austrian, Danish, French, Netherlands** and **Swiss Red Cross**. Twenty-three participants from 14 provinces attended. A community assessment to identify priority health problems was carried out in a village 10km from the workshop venue. The evaluation showed that the participants were satisfied with the new approach "learning by doing"; the only complaint was time constraint.

The LRC Bokeo province with support from **Austrian Red Cross** launched a three-year CBHFA in action programme. The regional public health officer supported LRC in conducting a facilitators' workshop for 32 participants from different sectors, i.e. provincial and district staff, provincial health staff and LRC staff from other provinces. A community assessment was carried out in a village nearby; the participants adapted and practiced using the community assessment tools for data collection prior to the field visit.

In order for LRC to continue the ongoing commercial first aid (CFA) project since 2007, the society was supported in the development of a proposal that was submitted to potential donors for funding. The proposed project aims to improve the LRC first aid services by strengthening the capacity of the first aid unit to conduct training and improving the quality of the training.

Capacity limitations remain a challenge. National societies contend with multiple donor programmes and various reporting demands. The capacity to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on programmes remains a challenge. The competition for both financial and human resources is becoming harder, which is why quality programmes are essential. The ability for national societies 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 have moved from project to programme approach but are still being caught up in project support from partners for various reasons. The integrated programme approach needs to be strengthened at all levels, and mechanisms for enhanced collaboration between disaster management, health, water and sanitation and organizational development departments established. To collect timely information on key health issues and monitoring data from the national societies remains a challenge.

## Organizational development

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

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

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

The first half of 2010 has seen work progress as planned. Good relations with national societies across the region continue, including links with six national societies that have requested specific interventions. As discussions around impact across the humanitarian world continue, the importance of relationships needs to remain central. In development work, very little of tangible consequence in the long term is possible without good links.

**Philippine Red Cross (PRC)** initiated a strategic planning process with a workshop in January, which was followed by a meeting of the strategic plan working group in February supported from the region and a consultant engaged from Bangkok. Based on the input from the working group participants, a draft strategic plan 2010-2020 was submitted to PRC leadership. The board will provide input before a consultation round with branches. PRC is hopeful to be one of the first NS to have a strategic plan based on Federation Strategy 2020.

In **Cambodia**, meanwhile, the national society has made significant progress in its own comprehensive planning process which was at its final draft stage at the time of writing and was due to be presented in August at the Cambodian Red Cross general assembly. A session on Strategy 2020 was presented as part of CRC reflections.

CRC is also revisiting its youth policy and guidelines and support has been provided for this process. A draft on the revised youth structure, policy and guidelines linking it with S2020 is now being discussed. Cambodian Red Cross is planning for a youth assembly in 2010 during which it is expected that the revised policy and guidelines will be finalized.

The **Malaysian Red Crescent** is progressing steadily on its statute revision with regional office input. It is expected that the working group will finalize revisions by the end of 2010. This, apart from technically supporting the MRCS in statutes revision, is also building up a stronger relationship with key MRCS leaders.

The **Thai Red Cross** leadership has expressed their desire to develop and build the capacities of its chapters across the country. The national society has asked the regional team to submit a proposal for work to be initiated. Preparations are at an initial stage.

Finance development activities are progressing. The most remarkable achievement is the computerization of all hub offices in terms of finance management and accounting in **Myanmar**, which were hitherto done manually. As such, all aspects of the Nargis recovery operation are expected to be smoother. A follow-up mission will iron out any wrinkles in the system.

Finance development support to **Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste** (CVTL) is also worthy of note. In January, new formats for the budgeting process were designed, and training for programme managers conducted to build local staff skills on budgeting, its components and methodology. Training also concentrated on the identification and calculation of core costs. At the specific request of CVTL, a short review was made of procurement procedures and areas were identified to streamline the system.

A basic accounting guidebook for CVTL finance staff has also been developed, funded by **Swedish Red Cross**, to help CVTL finance staff improve their accounting skills. In May, the regional team ran two training workshops for CVTL finance staff to enhance basic accounting knowledge and skills for improving accounting and financial management work. The training was well received. Two more training sessions on basic accounting are scheduled. Customization of MYOB accounting software to provide desired management information reports is also being looked into by an **Australian Red Cross** consultant.

**Viet Nam Red Cross** has also expressed a desire to have a finance manual on the same lines as CVTL's, and work on this is in progress. A two-day workshop on financial management, internal control systems and the audit aspects was conducted. The topic of audit was facilitated by a senior auditor from KPMG.

**Philippine Red Cross** is also keen on finance development and has initiated steps for implementation of Navision Software.

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

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

The organizational development team continues to reach out more to colleagues in the related technical areas of disaster management and health. A volunteer management simulation for a disaster management induction training is an example of one such tangible partnership.

Discussions have also been held, exploring challenges of programme integration at country level. A common response was the desire to widen these talks to include national society colleagues.

At the RDMC meeting in Indonesia, a session on leadership issues in the management of volunteers helped bring in a wider variety of wisdom and expertise on the subject.

Outcome mapping methodology is being developed by an intern supported by **Swedish Red Cross**. This could be used to plan, monitor and evaluate behavioural change in different projects/programmes. The method emphasizes the changes undertaken during the process and not only at the end. In situations/programmes when the method is used, both beneficiaries and donors will be able to follow the process, and hopefully detect and correct mistakes before they become too big. Outcome mapping can also help partners to better understand the whole process and its functions as a complement to ordinary reporting and evaluation systems.

The terms of reference for review of finance development work done during the last decade has been finalized. This will facilitate understanding of the impact of work done and ways to improve the future directions of the programme based on lessons learnt and its impact on vulnerable people.

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

**Outcome:** Lessons learnt and best practices are shared, and a community of skilled national society practitioners is built across Asia Pacific.

The organizational development forum in Brunei was hosted jointly by **Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society** and the regional team. The theme was 'Saving Lives, Changing Minds' in line with S2020. Facilitation was shared by colleagues from across the region. Three working groups picked different topics for discussions.

The first group explored the issues involved in branch/headquarters relationships and the decentralization process. It asked what key issues should be looked into before the leaders embark upon the decentralization process, and group members created a short list of their thoughts. The second working group took up volunteering issues and hosted a simulation in a local park whereby participants found themselves under real-life pressures having to make decisions on volunteer management. Twenty Brunei Red Crescent volunteers participated. This led to developing a volunteering simulation package that may be replicated in the range of contexts. The third working group explored humanitarian diplomacy and the opportunities and challenges that has for the Movement and its respective national society. Respective governments of each national society emerged as the key partner to determining effectiveness in this particular realm.

With the hosting of this event by Brunei Red Crescent, the relationship with this national society reached new heights opening up the possibility of future support to its domestic development as well as a greater role of the Brunei Red Crescent in IFRC.

The board member from PMI who attended, offered to host the next organizational development forum and also proposed that more governance level participation be involved. The organizational development forum was followed by a retreat day for all IFRC organizational development staff in Southeast Asia. This is a newly developing 'community of practice' enabling more sharing of experiences and ways of thinking about their work.

The regional team maintained contact with the Thai Red Cross leadership, which has expressed their desire to focus more on chapter development.

### **In conclusion**

Organizational development activities in the region are supported mainly through two committed partners: Japanese Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. Without a third significant donor, the organizational development programme is at financial risk.

A key ongoing challenge is the development of trusting relationships with national society leadership. This forms the bedrock for quality work. It involves a significant time commitment to understand cultural and organizational dynamics. Without this, it is difficult to accurately gauge progress. Departure of the regional organizational development delegate is a concern. Finding a professionally and financially viable replacement is proving challenging.

A finance directors' meeting is planned towards the end of year. This will provide an opportunity to share experiences of the national societies in finance development as well as to look at progress on national society finance development plans. A finance development review report is expected, which will be used to improve performance.

## Humanitarian values

Communication capacity building got a boost during the first half of 2010. The regional programme for 2010-2011 was used as a model to create an extended zone approach, feeding into the Asia Pacific plan for communication capacity building in seven major activities.

Some of these activities are already being implemented in Southeast Asia and beyond. The first "coaching visit" took place in **Myanmar** where two staff from **Thai Red Cross** spent a week coaching colleagues in "communication and fund-raising" and in "health communication through mass media".

This visit was funded by **Danish Red Cross** office in Myanmar as part of its mass media health programme, and it was a good example of IFRC partners working together. All involved evaluated this visit as successful. With further mapping and encouragement, more such visits can be organized using regional, zone and global expertise to coach colleagues in other national societies. The mapping is taking place.

Cooperation with the communication department of **Myanmar Red Cross** has continued. Most elements in the communication plan for the two-year Nargis commemoration were implemented with a set of articles and news

articles written by reporting hub officers, MRCS staff and the regional communication delegate. These are now available on the website and in hardcopy.

Additionally, a b-roll with video was prepared for media and national societies as well as reports and key messages.

These anniversaries/commemorations are still not being used as platforms for humanitarian diplomacy issues although they are very suitable for this (i.e. with Nargis and Sichuan earthquake only ten days apart, the commemorations could be used to promote issues around IDRL, livelihood, environment, and long-term funding).

Plans have been made to document the entire recovery process after Nargis, i.e. through video teams returning to the same spot following construction and other development.

It is not possible to measure the exact impact of communication capacity building in MRCS but it has been encouraging that, despite some challenges in terms of visas and Internet connections and time, most communication outputs have been produced in cooperation.

Additionally, training and capacity building has been a constant on the agenda, with plans for further training and support; MRCS clearly defined the objectives for the “coaching visit” from Thai Red Cross.

MRCS has plans to participate in a number of training sessions and workshops organized by IFRC and other agencies. The style of the recently printed posters and public service announcements produced by MRCS indicates some innovative approaches.

On a visit to Cambodia, lengthy discussions with Cambodian Red Cross' new head of communication have also resulted in increased cooperation. CRC has asked for assistance in building up the new department, mainly in the field of conceptualizing a communication strategy. A second visit to work on the model for this strategy is planned for June.

The first of a number of short skills-training workshops was held in **Singapore** in early April (graphic design) with participants from national societies in the region. A second workshop (photography) in **Thailand** was postponed due to the political disturbances in May. The intention is to attract participants not only from Southeast Asia but other regions as well and from partner national societies and ICRC. Presently there are plans for a number of workshops in the zone.

### **Zone cooperation**

The cooperation with – and support from – the zone communication manager continues to be excellent. A zone communications team is thriving, and includes the tsunami communication delegate, the zone communication officer, and regional communication delegates in East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia as well as information and reporting delegates in other places in Asia Pacific.

Apart from frequent support, this cooperation has also resulted in the team working on long-term and global plans. Good examples are the communication capacity building approach and the drafting of a three-to-five year global Movement campaign plan incorporating information, humanitarian diplomacy and fundraising.

This plan has been discussed with a number of national societies in the Asia Pacific zone as well as partner national societies and will now be forwarded for comments (and action) from colleagues in the Geneva Secretariat.

A zone communication delegates' meeting also resulted in planning for activities in 2010, including media training at the Singapore Youth Olympics, the Asia Pacific regional conference in Amman, skills training workshops and other activities.

### **Regional support**

In addition to the communication capacity building and producing new material for Myanmar's Cyclone Nargis operation, assistance has been given to shooting and editing of a video about the quality assessment visit in the Philippines.

Posters with five new slogans, relating to Strategy 2020, have been designed and printed. DVDs - with tailor made, ready-to-print poster series and a template for national societies to print their own sets but with same slogans - are also under preparation.

The regional communications delegate has been involved in a network of health communicators from different agencies and organizations all working with pandemic preparedness.

During the period of political unrest in Bangkok, information was monitored and assistance provided to ICRC in gathering news and discussing initiatives.

From a Red Cross Red Crescent point of view, the events raised many interesting issues, i.e. the IFRC's role when ICRC takes the lead and the cooperation within the Movement. The follow-up to this and other issues will be interesting.

## Working in partnership

The nature of the physical presence of Red Cross Red Crescent partnership in Southeast Asia is due to change in the second half of 2010. At the regional level, American Red Cross will close its immense tsunami recovery efforts by year end. French Red Cross is not due to replace its tsunami coordinator. The global road safety programme (GRSP) is scaled down but present. Danish Red Cross is the one partner that more or less remains as was. Part of the regional office structure is geared to serve this partnership presence and it will in turn have to reduce.

The regional level partnership with ICRC goes from strength to strength; the value of this was shown in the tightly coordinated Movement response during the May political crisis in Thailand. Both IFRC and ICRC are changing its regional leadership and several senior delegates in the coming months; it is hoped that these personnel changes do not interrupt the flourishing relations.

The regional office under-performs in 'exploiting' its presence in one of the world's leading humanitarian hubs. The reasons for this are a mix of capacity and strategy. The excellent basis established by the initial humanitarian diplomacy coordinator based in Kuala Lumpur needs to be secured quickly. ASEAN will remain the focus in terms of regional level partnership. National societies continue to identify their respective governments as their principal partners and do at times seek regional office engagement in strengthening these relations.

While useful, the IASC network forum at regional level still requires some clarity in its engagement with IFRC and other participating organizations. This has, however, been collectively acknowledged and will be addressed by the network itself.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

As with the humanitarian world in general, IFRC and the national societies are compelled to play multiple roles with planning, implementing and reflecting on their work with a realistic idea of how much contributes to improving the lives of vulnerable people and through this, how capacity of national societies is enhanced. Evidence is credible but anecdotal of good work being done in a regular ad hoc way but not systematically enough. One example is IFRC's five-year partnership with Thai Red Cross with major international Movement support in tsunami recovery, and how this support may itself be measured in having contributed to the Thai national society itself raising USD 3.9 million for the 2010 Haiti earthquake appeal which was channelled through IFRC.

Credible but piecemeal efforts continue to be made to support awareness of impact-focused programming (while first agreeing upon what it means) and the ability to plan, implement and measure it. Revised training in Myanmar and Timor-Leste will be one of the ways forward in the second half of 2010. But frankly, wider and less box-like approaches need to be considered: perhaps the cost-benefit analysis of impact in community disaster management work in the Philippines is one area to be further explored as are the excellent community conversations held in the shelter recovery work of the Cyclone Nargis recovery in Myanmar or the Listening Project work of Thai Red Cross and American Red Cross in the tsunami recovery in Thailand.

## Looking ahead

The 2010 Southeast Asia leaders meeting hosted by PMI in July looks set to be a landmark forum with the leaders looking to 'push the boundaries' of this annual conference and use it to delve deeper into issues of opportunity and concern to the Red Cross Red Crescent. Discussion will include strengthening such an annual get-together as a more formalized guiding mechanism for key issues in the region as well as looking at how the emerging partnership with ASEAN should be focused and managed.

In terms of the configuration of technical support from the region; this is becoming more challenging in terms of securing professionally and financially viable candidates for key positions. This emerging trend adds to the pattern of the past two years of the difficulty in finding similarly professionally and financially viable candidates for IFRC representative posts in countries which currently are not running any disaster-based operations (i.e. Cambodia and Lao PDR at time of writing).

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p><b>Global Agenda Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</li><li>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</li><li>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</li><li>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.</li></ul>
Contact information	
<p>For further information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federation Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Andy McElroy, regional programme coordinator/acting head of regional office, phone: +66 2 661 8201, fax: +662 661 9322; email: <a href="mailto:andy.mcelroy@ifrc.org">andy.mcelroy@ifrc.org</a></li></ul></li><li>• Federation Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +603 9207 5700; fax: +603 2161 0670)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Jagan Chapagain, head of operations; email: <a href="mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org">jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org</a></li><li>○ Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; phone: +603 9207 5775; email: <a href="mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org">alan.bradbury@ifrc.org</a></li></ul></li></ul> <p>Please send all pledges of funding to <a href="mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org">zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org</a></p>	

[<financial report and annex below; click here to return to title page>](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - Southeast Asia

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,692,852</b>	<b>874,866</b>	<b>540,722</b>	<b>111,239</b>	<b>558,289</b>	<b>3,777,969</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>1,277,666</b>	<b>182,250</b>	<b>164,470</b>	<b>82,315</b>	<b>227,366</b>	<b>1,934,068</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	24,292	7,099				31,391
<i>Belgium - Private Donors</i>	366					366
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	14	-21				-6
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>		-117				-117
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	-0	0	0	-0	0	-1
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	13,596					13,596
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Rockefeller Foundation)</i>		5,175				5,175
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		-21,971	-10		59,969	37,988
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		9,070				9,070
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>		81,632				81,632
<i>Other</i>	295	146	11	0	11	463
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			-0			-0
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	104,473		104,473	14,925	29,849	253,720
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>143,035</b>	<b>81,014</b>	<b>104,473</b>	<b>14,925</b>	<b>89,829</b>	<b>433,276</b>
<b><u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u></b>						
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	-11,676					-11,676
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		-1,999				-1,999
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>		-11,327				-11,327
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	73,060	60,884	30,442	12,177	30,442	207,005
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	-14,879					-14,879
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Rockefeller Foundation)</i>		4,895				4,895
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	98,453		98,453	14,065	28,129	239,100
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>144,959</b>	<b>52,452</b>	<b>128,895</b>	<b>26,241</b>	<b>58,571</b>	<b>411,118</b>
<b><u>Income reserved for future periods</u></b>						
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	49,045					49,045
<b>C3. Income reserved for future periods</b>	<b>49,045</b>					<b>49,045</b>
<b><u>Inkind Personnel</u></b>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		70,680				70,680
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	37,200					37,200
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>70,680</b>				<b>107,880</b>
<b><u>Other Income</u></b>						
<i>Services</i>					121,503	121,503
<b>C6. Other Income</b>					<b>121,503</b>	<b>121,503</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>374,239</b>	<b>204,146</b>	<b>233,368</b>	<b>41,166</b>	<b>269,904</b>	<b>1,122,823</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,651,905</b>	<b>386,396</b>	<b>397,838</b>	<b>123,481</b>	<b>497,270</b>	<b>3,056,890</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>111%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>81%</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - Southeast Asia

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	1,277,666	182,250	164,470	82,315	227,366	<b>1,934,068</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	374,239	204,146	233,368	41,166	269,904	<b>1,122,823</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-513,800	-178,361	-191,496	-27,567	-82,886	<b>-994,110</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	1,138,105	208,035	206,342	95,914	414,384	<b>2,062,780</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - Southeast Asia

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination			
A		B						A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,692,852</b>	<b>874,866</b>	<b>540,722</b>	<b>111,239</b>	<b>558,289</b>	<b>3,777,969</b>		
<b>Supplies</b>									
Construction Materials		12,788	1,423				14,212	-14,212	
Water & Sanitation	3,000							3,000	
Teaching Materials	3,333							3,333	
Utensils & Tools	17,900							17,900	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>24,233</b>	<b>12,788</b>	<b>1,423</b>				<b>14,212</b>	<b>10,022</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>									
Computers & Telecom	57,500	5,402					5,402	52,098	
Others Machinery & Equipment	30,000							30,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>87,500</b>	<b>5,402</b>					<b>5,402</b>	<b>82,098</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>									
Storage	19,000	162					162	18,838	
Transport & Vehicle Costs		4,459	2,727	4		3	7,193	-7,193	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>11,645</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>									
International Staff	1,096,240	184,510	126,793	98,707	13,948	20,946	444,905	651,335	
Regionally Deployed Staff	117,000	27,362		1,140			28,502	88,498	
National Staff	275,902	97,205	18,024	21,516		507	137,252	138,650	
National Society Staff	40,233	24,062	3,557			651	28,270	11,963	
Consultants	35,832	6,333		9,162	3,222		18,716	17,116	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,565,207</b>	<b>339,472</b>	<b>148,374</b>	<b>130,525</b>	<b>17,170</b>	<b>22,104</b>	<b>657,645</b>	<b>907,562</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>									
Workshops & Training	729,865	30,867	15,959	20,963	3,825	3,430	75,044	654,821	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>729,865</b>	<b>30,867</b>	<b>15,959</b>	<b>20,963</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>75,044</b>	<b>654,821</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>									
Travel	463,850	32,523	16,138	23,522	1,252	9,235	82,671	381,179	
Information & Public Relation	24,292	30,466	2,907	196	780	131	34,480	-10,188	
Office Costs	249,600	13,832	1,322	633	506	45,476	61,769	187,831	
Communications	58,360	10,847	3,515	3,292	1,387	2,831	21,872	36,488	
Professional Fees	69,635	443	35	35			512	69,123	
Financial Charges	600	779	-84	481	964	91	2,231	-1,631	
Other General Expenses	240,700	600	262			-5,690	-4,829	245,529	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,107,037</b>	<b>89,491</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>28,158</b>	<b>4,889</b>	<b>52,074</b>	<b>198,706</b>	<b>908,331</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>									
Program Support	245,127	29,038	7,495	12,180	1,683	5,275	55,670	189,456	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>245,127</b>	<b>29,038</b>	<b>7,495</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>55,670</b>	<b>189,456</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>									
Operational Provisions		2,120	-21,710	-334			-19,924	19,924	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>2,120</b>	<b>-21,710</b>	<b>-334</b>			<b>-19,924</b>	<b>19,924</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,777,969</b>	<b>513,800</b>	<b>178,361</b>	<b>191,496</b>	<b>27,567</b>	<b>82,886</b>	<b>994,110</b>	<b>2,783,859</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,179,052</b>	<b>696,505</b>	<b>349,226</b>	<b>83,672</b>	<b>475,403</b>	<b>2,783,859</b>		

**Monitoring of Singapore Declaration implementation in Southeast Asia Health Programmes, 31 December 2009**

		Brunei RC	Cambodia RC	Indonesia RC	Lao RC	Malaysia RC	Myanmar RC	Philippines RC	Singapore RC	Thailand RC	Timor-Leste RC	Viet Nam RC	Total
1	Has an updated/valid/current health strategy?		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	8
2	Health strategy and programmes aligned with Global Agenda Goals?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	9
3	In-country current collaboration agreement signed with WHO?							Yes		Yes blood transfusion	Yes vaccination campaign		3
4	Partner of the HIV Global Alliance?		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes					5
5	Member of the Asian HIV Network – ART?		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	8
6	Mandate in VNRBD or Blood Services described in govt/MoH decree or other official document?			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	7
7	Mandate in First Aid described in government/MoH decree?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		6
8	Member of government national AHI or pandemic preparedness committee?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	8
9	Has a valid/updated Pandemic Business Continuity Plan (BCP)?		Yes	In process			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	6
10 a	Have one or more staff members trained by the IFRC in 'Health in Emergencies' - and who are member(s) of the RDRT?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – 1	Yes		Yes	9
10 b				12 persons	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - 1	Yes		
11	Support MoH efforts in health promotion campaigns by mobilizing volunteers? If yes, indicate area		Yes	Yes measles	Yes H1N1 HIV	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	9
12	Access funds from the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria? If yes, indicate area		Yes	Yes HIV (Blood)	Yes HIV (Blood)			Yes BDR		Yes	Yes		6
13	Participate in the Global Water and Sanitation Initiative?			Yes							Yes		2