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South Asia Regional Delegation Annual Report 2012

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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

*Participants from Maldivian Red
Crescent practicing in beneficiary
registration and the relief
distribution procedures during
emergency response team training
in Maldives, August 2012.*

Photo: MRC/IFRC



Overview

Top-line achievements:

The South Asia regional delegation (SARD)'s preparedness and resilience unit (PRU), which was established at the end of 2011, became functional at the beginning of 2012. PRU, which is fully functional with expertise on organisational disaster preparedness (ODP), strengthening community resilience, disaster risk reduction (DRR), health, water and sanitation (WatSan), beneficiary communication, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), and knowledge management, has continued to promote the integrated programming approach to build a regional understanding and promote a coordinated approach to the Movement aims. The regional disaster management initiatives included quality enhancement in ODP, such as refining training resources, manuals, developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) on disaster response at regional level and finalizing those developed by the National Society. Stronger emphasis was put on harmonizing sectoral response, particularly through holistic contingency planning and simulation exercises. Significant progress has been made in strengthening the tools and procedures of the respective National Societies for disaster preparedness. For community resilience, discussion on application of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) paper on community resilience gained more momentum in 2012. Workshops in Afghanistan, Nepal, and Pakistan were held to share the concept, whereas a regional workshop on community resilience brought together practitioners in sharing the success and challenges of this model.

During the reporting period, the programme advisors of the regional delegation continued to support the National Societies of the region to improve their community based programming, integration of communication, advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy (HD), PMER support and a long-term strategic vision for overall financial management within the National Societies. The regional HD framework was developed based on the comprehensive and individual country mapping during spring 2012. It reflects the HD priorities of each National Society and highlights the possibilities to build its capacity in HD. The regional delegation has also strengthened the coordination and capacity building support between technical teams, which is leading to a more holistic approach to meet the changing circumstances and needs of the region. The detail of the

achievements under the outcomes and outputs section below, in themselves only headlines gives a good indication of this.

Factors affecting operating context:

Some of the National Societies have experienced considerable instability caused by the context in which they operate. For example, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan have encountered challenging security situations, political unrest, demonstrations or strike action resulting in delays to planned programming, including delayed or cancelled regional technical support visits of advisors to engage in those countries and to hold planned events. For example, the regional disaster response team (RDRT) trainings, integrated regional communication and humanitarian diplomacy workshop, installation and up-grading financial software. The security situation in Afghanistan combined with visa difficulties has delayed the disaster preparedness activities planned for the third quarter. This has also contributed to shifting of the regional disaster management working group (DMWG) from Kabul to its back up location in Kathmandu.

The health and WatSan advisors were not in post until March 2012, which has meant there have been delays, while they build understanding and relationships with the National Societies. This led to some delays in projected outcomes and outputs for 2012. Issues related to the implementation of Pakistan Red Crescent Society's (PRCS) constitution and Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) election have occupied much internal effort and contributed to a re-prioritizing of some activities. Many of the National Societies have a very busy schedule for the last quarter of the year due to a variety of factors that limits some support areas. Some planned areas of support and activities have been rescheduled to 2013 due to delayed decision at management level, security concerns and funding constraints as well.

Working in partnership

Working in partnership is one of the crucial elements of sustaining the programme and capacities of SARD. The multilateral Partner National Societies supporting SARD through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) included Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Taiwan Red Cross Organization. The British Department for International Development (DfID) is also supporting SARD through IFRC.

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards.

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: The quality of humanitarian and development thinking is improved by the inputs of experience and knowledge of South Asian National Societies. (Globally lead initiative)			
Output 1.1: National Societies profile their services, strengths and gaps by participating in the global databank.			
<i>By 2015, the global databank and the 'organisational capacity assessment and certification' (OCAC) process will be used to share knowledge, capacities and human resources including peer reviews and community of practitioners offering peer support. 70 people will be benefitted from coaching and mentoring from seven National Society practitioners.</i>	0	2	0
Comments on progress towards outputs:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An orientation on OCAC process was provided to the National Societies and OD focal points at the regional OD forum conducted in March 2012. ARCS and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) have been shortlisted to undertake the OCAC process in 2012. BDRCS is moving forward with the help of the Asia Pacific zone OD unit on this process. As the initial step, the BDRCS OD director and regional OD manager were trained in Manila, in May 2012. ARCS conducted its first meeting in December 2012 and the first phase of the OCAC process is completed. ARCS has requested IFRC country office to introduce a focal point to facilitate the second 			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
phase OCAC process in 2013.			
<p>Variance: BDRCS could not complete the planned OCAC process in 2012. However; this will be continued in 2013. ARCS assigned a working committee to work on the pending OCAC process. Hence, both the National Societies need more time and rescheduling of activities to 2013.</p> <p>Outcome changes: Nothing to report.</p>			

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

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>Outcome 1: (Organisational disaster preparedness) Strengthened and sustainable National Society capacities to respond to, and help communities recover from, health emergencies, disasters and crises.</p>			
<p>Output 1.1: Each National Society has demonstrably efficient and effective standard operating procedures, guidelines, systems, management processes (including for volunteers), and response/contingency plans in place and operational that meet norms of health emergency and disaster response best practice.</p>			
<p><i>By 2015, seven National Societies have updated health emergency and disaster response mechanisms and contingency plans in place.</i></p>	0	2	3
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <p>Technical support provided to:</p> <p><u>Afghanistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARCS to review response standard operating procedures (SOPs). ARCS in internal floods emergency operation review to bring out lessons for future response preparedness. ARCS in developing a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy for the floods emergency appeal. <p><u>Bangladesh</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDRCS to conduct the third pre-disaster meeting and finalize pre-disaster agreement. BDRCS to conduct the Sphere technical course to integrate Sphere into response. Refine BDRCS response equipment, deployment kits and testing of response procedures. Develop and contextualize the epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) toolkits. <p><u>India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) to develop the draft strategy development plan for 2013-2016. Publish IRCS Junior/Youth Red Cross guidelines and finalizing the volunteer manual. Complete the designing of the certified first medical responders' (FMR) course materials which is a set of nine modules (out of which the module no. 3 – public health in emergencies' (PHiE) has significant portion on ECV with guidelines and session plans, including volunteer management for IRCS. Assist the country office in improving the Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) operation for Assam floods and conduct a joint assessment on conflict in Assam state. Improve and finalize the FMR training pack. Develop the 'Maintenance Manual' for deploying WatSan emergency equipment. <p><u>Maldives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC) to finalize the emergency response and preparedness mechanisms, including producing a scoping report with SOPs and emergency response plan. 			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRC in becoming a member of the Asia Pacific fundraising network. MRC in finalizing the commercial business plan with budget project and a breakeven plan over next three years. Development of an activity plan to develop 'volunteering in emergencies' system with MRC. Orient the volunteer focal points in 'volunteering in emergencies'. Develop a draft volunteer management cycle. Develop and finalize a dengue contingency plan. Finalize the equipment lists for the 'Emergency First Response and Commercial First Aid' training teams. Put in place a disaster preparedness activity plan for 2012. Develop draft National Emergency Response Team SOPs. <p><u>Nepal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in designing the package on emergency health training of trainers (ToT) and for the national disaster response team (NDRT) emergency health content. Develop a draft district (Chitwan) branch response plan. Finalize and updating NRCS 2012 earthquake contingency plan and 'generic' disaster response plan. Develop a draft NRCS blood bank earthquake contingency plan. Run a second annual mega earthquake simulation with over 100 national headquarters' and district staff and partners participating – including updating of SOPs and coaching by technical advisors. Develop a draft district (Kavre) flood contingency plan and a district level response or contingency plan development package. Hold a pre-disaster coordination meeting. Review SOPs and training package/supporting materials for district disaster response team (DDRT). Link the National Society's early warning mechanism to government weather warning SMS. <p><u>Pakistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRCS in drafting of the multi-level response mechanism, and facilitated meetings on consultation of views from national headquarters' and some of the provincial staff on the SOPs of NDRT, branch disaster response team (BDRT) and DDRT. Review the health emergency and disaster response mechanism and SOPs, and identifying key issues, cross-cutting themes, and improvement steps. Updating of PRCS floods contingency plan for monsoon season 2012 and hold the annual pre-disaster meeting. <p><u>Sri Lanka</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up on the plan of action agreed by Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) during volunteering in emergencies workshop, which was conducted in August 2012. SLRCS has updated the progress status of the agreed task. Review and update Galle branch flood contingency plan and including simulation exercise. Facilitate 25 staff in developing a plan of action for the further development and way forward to improve the system and tools for volunteer management/development during emergencies as well as during peace time. Review progress towards finalization of the SLRCS emergency response operational committee (EROC) mechanisms and new emergency response framework. Update SLRCS flood and dengue contingency plans and tested through simulation. Development of activity plan to develop 'volunteering in emergencies' system with SLRCS. 			
Output 1.2: Appropriately skilled and sufficient human resources are available at all levels of each National Society for health emergency and disaster response.			
<i>By 2015, four National Societies have appropriate NDRT and DDRT human resources in place.</i>	0	1	1
Comments on progress towards outputs:			
Technical support provided to: <u>Bangladesh</u>			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training to 36 staff in NDRT. • Provision of technical funds and concept and agenda for Sphere technical course. <p><u>India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the disaster management sessions in the 'Post Graduate Diploma Course' for 40 participants. • Draft the review of the IRCS Strategic Plan 2009-2012, capturing recommendations based on the discussions with the India office. • Train 20 new staff/volunteers to be included on India's national disaster WatSan response team (NDWRT). <p><u>Maldives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 23 branch/unit emergency response team (ERT) members (18 passed) with a test score increase from 7.5 to 18.6, a jump in ERT understanding from 2.6 to 4.1 and a jump in average ERT confidence from 3.1 to 4.2. • Train the ten-member emergency operations unit with average understanding increasing from 2.8 to 4.0 and average confidence increasing from 2.0 to 3.6. • Train the four-person emergency committee with average understanding increasing from 2.8 to 3.8 and average confidence increasing from 3.0 to 3.3. • Facilitate 24 staff in developing a support plan for their volunteer management component under the MRC longer-term OD plan and further development, and way forward to improve the system and tools for volunteer management/development during emergencies as well as peace time. • Finalize MRC volunteer manual. • Train 21 branch/unit emergency response team members (15 passed) with a test score increase from 7 to 14.5, a jump in ERT understanding from 1.8 to 4.2 and a jump in average ERT confidence from 2.2 to 4.0. <p><u>Nepal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 47 staff/volunteers in national disaster WatSan skills. • Train master trainers on emergency health in Pokhara and piloted ECV tool kit. Also, supported the planning to roll out the ECV to volunteers. • Train 24 branch staff and volunteers in contingency planning and disaster response planning. • Facilitate and train three staff from NRCS, two staff from Philippines Red Cross and one from Mongolian Red Cross Society on volunteer investment and value audit (VIVA). • Facilitate DDRT training for 25 members in Saptari district under Koshi river community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) framework in December. • Train 19 members of the emergency operations centre with average understanding increasing from 3.4 to 4.5 and average confidence increasing from 3.3 to 4.0. • Run a national level five day training in Pokhara in emergency health concepts, epidemics, psycho-social support, response in disasters and using ECV toolkit. <p><u>Pakistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and revise the overall curriculum structure of NDRT/BDRT/DDRT/community disaster response team (CDRT) trainings of PRCS. • Revise part of the BDRT training content, and facilitate BDRT training for 25 members in Sindh province. <p><u>Sri Lanka</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver NDRT induction course for 20 members. • Deliver the recovery training course for 12 members of SLRCS and country office. • Orient 27 SLRCS staff on the disaster response tools, including DREF. • Train 25 staff in volunteer management. • ECV master training of 28 staff. 			
Output 1.3: Appropriate logistical equipment and pre-positioned materials are available at all levels of each National Society for health emergency and disaster response.			
<i>By 2015, four National Societies have equipment and materials in place at both national and majority of disaster prone districts.</i>	0	1	1

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <p>Technical support provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh for securing funding for two WatSan kit 5's. The regional senior logistic manager provided on-the-job training to newly recruited logistic staffs in country office and assisted in high value procurement for the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP). India to assess the existing WatSan equipment in two regional warehouses - Bahadurgarh and Kolkata. Also, assisted in execution of IRCS's national headquarters building basement renovation and redevelopment. Nepal for strategically pre-position two WatSan kit 5's in two separate regional warehouses. Procured non-food items (NFIs) for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supported project in Nepal. Maldives in procuring three medical kits for MRC in coordination with country office and Geneva logistics unit. Pakistan to review the drug warehousing and suggest technical improvements. 			
<p>Output 1.4: A demonstrably efficient, effective and sustainable system is operational for mobilizing appropriately skilled regional response capacities to respond to health emergencies and disasters requiring international assistance.</p>			
<p><i>By 2015, a system in place with which is used to deploy regional disaster response team (RDRT) efficiently and effectively as confirmed by monitoring and evaluations.</i></p>	1	1	1
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two virtual meetings were held with RDRT taskforce members. First meeting was held in January to review progress made in 2011 and to plan for 2012. The second meeting was held in April to have their views on the report of RDRT skill development review, management note and action plan. RDRT shelter training held for 19 participants in Bangladesh, 14 passed and added to the RDRT register for shelter response operation in future. RDRT induction training held for 21 participants (18 from South Asia and 3 from other regions), all 18 participants from South Asia qualified added to the RDRT register and ready for deployment. RDRT WatSan and hygiene promotion training organized and facilitated by Asia Pacific zone, participated by ten South Asian participants with six recommended for future deployment. RDRT refresher for 15 participants was held in June. Out of 15 participants, 14 were further qualified for future deployments in different functional areas of disaster response (assessment, relief and plan of action). Meanwhile, 11 members who were not approved during the previous training were added to the RDRT register. Seven suitable trainers identified for future RDRT ToT. RDRT kit maintenance is being regularly carried out, together with replacement of worn out components. Knowledge link for RDRT was integrated with ODP and updates are being shared with all RDRT members. Further encouragement of RDRT members to ensure their database details are up-to-date has been provided. 			
<p>Output 1.5: Knowledge is identified and shared from within, and from outside the region that has a direct beneficial impact in another National Society's health emergency and disaster response.</p>			
<p><i>By 2015, five National Societies can demonstrate the positive impact that external learning has had in their health emergency and disaster response preparedness and the quality of response.</i></p>	0	1	1
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional level programme activity calendar with country inputs is in place with monthly updates circulated to all stakeholders. Technical peer group lists have been created for South Asia ODP; South Asia health; South Asia OD; South Asia disaster response. 			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional knowledge management framework was developed and finalized for South Asia containing a three-pillar approach and using existing IFRC technologies. Its intended to systematize knowledge sharing across the region, regarding the programmatic work of the National Societies and country offices. The knowledge management second pillar 'Knowledge Exchange' has been launched. This is a moderated email group for members to pose questions, raise challenges and receive a consolidated answer that gathers inputs of the group together with best practice. The first query shared with community resilience group that has received five responses and experiences from two National Societies (BDRCS and IRCS). Eight 'Knowledge Link' (email-based digests of best practice and case studies relevant to programme work in the region) have been circulated to the relevant technical groups. Five 'Knowledge Exchange' queries posted. One consolidated summary shared. Knowledge management support provided for developing lessons learned case study on simulation conducted by NRCS. Case study was finalized and circulated for information on the simulation exercise. Knowledge hub developed using South Asia FedNet page. Knowledge management promotional material - bookmarks and brochures printed. Facilitated initial discussion on South Asia youth network. Knowledge management survey gathered positive feedback on knowledge management initiative. As per the feedback, the knowledge link and knowledge exchange equipped the members to share ideas with colleagues across programmatic areas from disaster preparedness, health, WatSan, OD, food security, and climate change adaptation (CCA). Technical support was provided to SLRCS to design their documentation processes. The draft regional OD working group (ODWG) concept was developed and shared with all its members by the OD focal point of the ARCS, who was nominated as chairperson for ODWG by the participant of OD forum held in Dhaka, in March 2012. Two online regional OD forums were organized to promote collective working and exchange of knowledge. 			
<p>Variance: This has not achieved the expected outputs but significant progress has been made in the utilization of advisory technical support especially in strengthening the tools and procedures of the respective National Societies for disaster preparedness. The knowledge provided and shared through the new knowledge management mechanisms is going to take some more time to demonstrate the link with improved programming and to show the impact of knowledge management.</p> <p>Outcome changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.1 has seen a small reduction in the target number of National Society. In 2012, development or revision of its SOPs and having 'volunteering in emergencies' systems in place was not priority for IRCS. Additionally, a number of planned activities have changed in line with National Society updates to their expressed needs. Some of these are deletions, but there is also an increase in the number of National Society tacking up recovery capacity building output 1.3 for outcome1 has also seen a reduction in the target number of National Society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced by one to one National Society having improved warehousing, procurement, and fleet management capacities. 			

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

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>Outcome 1: (Strengthening community resilience) Strengthened and sustainable National Society capacities to implement community-based approaches that increase the resilience of vulnerable communities to the risks posed by hazards, climate change and public health issues.</p>			
<p>Output 1.1: Each National Society has demonstrably efficient and effective procedures, guidelines, systems, management processes, tools and plans in place and operational for achieving quality impact in community-based programming.</p>			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<i>By 2015, seven National Societies have long term programmes in place that demonstrate quality community impact.</i>	0	0	0
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <p>Technical support was provided to:</p> <p><u>Afghanistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish ARCS approach to community-based health and first aid (CBHFA). <p><u>Bangladesh</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and submit to the Australian Agency for International Development (Aus AID) WASH proposal for long term WatSan programmes. The review of the existing disaster risk management (DRM) strategy which also includes CCA. Develop the urban risk reduction framework – still under review by BDRCS. <p><u>India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRCS in finalization of the ‘Home Care Attendant’ course curriculum. Develop an IRCS concept paper for a long term sanitation programme. <p><u>Maldives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a CCA workshop for MRC which has resulted in further mainstreaming of climate change into their current and future work. Support MRC in rolling out the CBHFA extended module on nutrition and maternal, new born and child health (MNCH). Provide quality monitoring and oversight support to MRC by directly observing the CBHFA and basic first aid training programmes in Vadhoor island. Enable MRC to sensitize the local government system to include DRR and CCA into their local level plans. Revise the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) tool kit to incorporate health, social issues and climate change. Design MRC’s schools DRR programme. Design and field implement community facilitators capacity building on DRR. Design and facilitate national level workshops for the inclusion of DRR and CCA in local government mechanisms. <p><u>Nepal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous developing of the CBDRR Koshi river project to enhance early warning system linking-up warning messages from meteorological department. Increase awareness and understanding of community resilience (and approaches to run successful programmes) through a workshop supported by DRR, health and WatSan advisors. Develop and submit AusAID WASH proposal for long term WatSan programmes (accepted to proceed to inception phase). Finalize the integrated CBHFA and DRR project plan and logical framework – including field study, links to early warning systems and donor mobilization. Conduct a CCA workshop with refined NRCS CCA guidelines as an output. Integrate human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) into the NRCS CBHFA programme. <p><u>Pakistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the PRCS national headquarters integrated community-based risk reduction project (ICBRR) consultation meeting (with 20 staff members) in October, and consolidated the programme development brief for further consultation. Support the review and enhancement of CBDRR manual, with CCA incorporated. Develop a ICBRR proposal - towards integrating disaster management (DM), health and OD as a single project. Conduct, together with the climate centre, a CCA training workshop that resulted in a draft position paper on CCA for application in disaster preparedness and community-based projects. 			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design an integrated PRCS approach to community-based risk-reduction projects through a draft project framework with harmonized approach (e.g. joint VCA). Review integrated community programme proposals. <p><u>Sri Lanka</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct, with the support from climate centre, a CCA workshop that resulted in an action plan for mainstreaming climate change into SLRCS. Facilitate discussion with the SLRCS and IFRC climate change on integration of “Youth as Agent of Behavioural Change (YABC)” at community level and improve CBDRR programming through the incorporation of climate change and livelihoods analysis. Develop the draft CBDRR training curriculum. Evaluation of the SLRCS CBDRR project. Better implement the VCA process through a review of current practice, methodologies and field implementation. <p><u>Bhutan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the CBDRR development and IFRC support plan to the Royal Government of Bhutan. Support to community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) training in Zhemgang district. 			
<p>Output 1.2: Appropriately skilled and sufficient human resources are available at branch and field levels for community-based programme implementation and at branch and headquarter level to technically support and manage community-based programming.</p>			
By 2015, four National Societies have sufficiently skilled staff at both branch and headquarter levels.	1	0	0
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <p><u>South Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated a YABC impact study in South Asia and provided inputs and feedback to improve the YABC initiative by attending global meeting on strategic aim 3 and presented updates from Asia Pacific. Developed YABC promotional materials -three minute video and t-shirt. Facilitated a VCA field School in Sri Lanka where six South Asian National Societies participated (except India) and one participated from the Asia Pacific zone. <p>Technical support was provided to:</p> <p><u>Afghanistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run an ARCS interim CBDRR workshop in Herat province for 20 members to capture the consolidated CBDRR experience and refresh training in October 2012. Conduct a CBDRR contextualization and training workshop for 25 staff. Run a sensitization workshop on CBDRR and community resilience with ARCS head quarters' staff. Run an ARCS branch (Heart) VCA training workshop to prepare for their new CBDRR project. <p><u>India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in the review of training modules for community-based disaster management (CBDM). <p><u>Maldives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 23 volunteers and staff members in CBHFA, including PMER toolkit for CBHFA. <p><u>Nepal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the CBDRR orientation meeting for 30 stakeholders in Saptari district in November 2012. <p><u>Pakistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a CCA training workshop with the climate centre for PRCS staff. <p><u>Sri Lanka</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the capacities of SLRCS on understanding the concept of resilience and linking it to their current practices and vice-versa. 			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct, together with the climate centre, a CCA training workshop for 25 participants with a focus on how to mainstream CCA in existing programmes. Train 18 youth from Sri Lanka, two from Afghanistan and two from Principle and Value (P&V), Geneva in YABC peer education. Train 25 (15 from SLRCS) National Society staff in field level VCA - including the incorporation of health. 			
Output 1.3: Each National Society has the capacity to generate back donor support for community based programming and to link with governmental institutional capacities.			
<i>By 2015, three National Societies regularly securing funds for community-based programmes.</i>	0	1	3
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A round table meeting with Red Crescent Societies from Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, and IRCS took place in late May 2012. This meeting was jointly hosted by IRCS and IFRC SARD. The meeting's objective was to explore synergetic partnerships in order to better address and serve vulnerabilities in South Asia. Some of the common themes included humanitarian diplomacy, capacity enhancement, preparedness and resilience. As a result of the meeting, the Turkish Red Crescent Society concluded a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with NRCS and IRCS. Iranian Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent and Saudi Arabia Red Crescent are exploring ways and means for cooperation. Technical support and guidance provided to Sri Lanka office in Indian government housing project in Sri Lanka, IFRC successfully tendered for and signed an agreement in July with the Government of India to provide consultancy services for the owner driven reconstruction of houses. 			
Output 1.4: Knowledge is identified and shared from within, and from outside the region that has a direct beneficial impact in another National Society's risk reduction work.			
<i>By 2015, five National Societies can demonstrate the positive impact that external learning has had on their community based programmes.</i>	0	1	1
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional level programme activity calendar with country inputs is in place with monthly updates circulated to all stakeholders. Technical peer group lists have been created for South Asia ODP; South Asia health; South Asia OD; South Asia community resilience. Eight 'Knowledge Link' (email-based digests of best practice and case studies relevant to programme work in the region) have been circulated to the relevant technical groups. Knowledge management support provided for developing lessons learned case study on simulation conducted by NRCS. Case study is finalized and circulated widely for information on the simulation exercise. Knowledge hub developed using South Asia FedNet page. Regional representation in the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, including participation in the technical groups, drafting committee and arranging for the facilitation of a side event. Organised meeting with International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), South Asia on volunteering and YABC. A community resilience page developed on FedNet for South Asia region. 			
Outcome 2: Strengthen National Society capacities in their auxiliary role to government in reducing the burden of public health issues.			
Output 2.1: Each National Society has demonstrably efficient and effective procedures, guidelines, systems, management processes, tools, and plans in place to address public health issues.			
<i>By 2015, at least five National Societies, capacities to deliver public health interventions are strengthened and scaled up.</i>	0	1	1
Comments on progress towards outputs: Technical support was provided to:			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><u>Bangladesh</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDRCS for developing non-communicable disease (NCD), nutrition and WatSan (NNW) work plan to be rolled out through 36 primary health care centres in Bangladesh. Develop a plan for integrated approach on NCD, nutrition and WatSan through the National Society health centres. Develop an HIV proposal for working with 'Most-Affected Populations'. <p><u>India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRCS for its sanitation initiative in Odisha, a visit was made in late December 2012 to discuss with the state branch to carry out a baseline exercise and possible opportunity in implementing long term sanitation projects in India. Roll out the measles social mobilization campaign successfully across 20 districts in two states - Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Joint visit to Lucknow measles project, with the American Red Cross representative and provided suggestions and feedback to the state team. Develop a proposal and budget on NCD prevention and management across five selected districts in two states. Support German Red Cross in reviewing the evaluation methodology for an ongoing "Youth Peer Education (YPE)" programme for HIV prevention in Maharashtra. Finalize the work plan, structure, intervention model and revised budget for 'social mobilization' support to their phase-III measles campaign. Refine IRCS measles catch-up campaign proposal – accepted by American Red Cross. <p><u>Maldives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRC in finalizing three sets of posters, leaflets and video clips for nutrition, MNCH and WASH. Support MRC team in reviewing and contextualizing the substance abuse programme content. Develop a draft National Society 2012–2015 health strategy. Develop a business plan for 'Commercial First Aid'—including budgets and break even projections. Develop two modules on nutrition and MNCH linked to CBHFA programme areas. Development of MRC information, education and communication (IEC) materials on tuberculosis (TB) for strengthening the in-country response to the disease. <p><u>Nepal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the measles social mobilization campaign and meetings with new era develop a questionnaire (Qual and Qant) for the Kaski HIV programme evaluation in December 2012. Develop a short note proposal for the Norwegian Red Cross on supporting the HIV programme, Pokhara under gender context. <p><u>Pakistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the review of the evaluation methodology and questionnaires for understanding the viability and value of mobile health units (MHU) and basic health unit (BHU) across five provinces. Support the conceptualization and review of a proposed PRCS first aid policy. <p><u>Sri Lanka</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot and roll out the NCD programme through development of proposal, budget and supporting activity plan. Conceptualize and develop the Gampaha branch NCD programme proposal and budget. 			
<p>Output 2.2: Appropriately skilled and sufficient human resources are available at branch and field levels for public health issues programme implementation and at branch and headquarter level to technically support and manage public health issues programming.</p>			
<p><i>By 2015, four National Societies have sufficiently skilled staff at both branch and headquarter level.</i></p>	0	1	0
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p>			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Technical support provided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 17 staff and volunteers from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka in HIV programming, food security and nutrition. • Train 23 volunteers and staff members of MRC in nutrition and MNCH programming. 			
Output 2.3: National Societies have increased capacity to generate donor and government support as well as other stake holders towards sustainability of their public health activities.			
<i>By 2015, at least four National Societies engage in a more strategic way with external organisations, including governments and international organisations, and are able to influence policy outcomes to strengthen assistance to vulnerable people.</i>	0	0	0
<i>By 2015, at least two targeted South Asian National Societies have demonstrated an enhanced capacity to deliver an increased volume of humanitarian aid internationally in a coordinated way.</i>	0	0	0
<i>By 2015, one MoU/agreement is in place with regional cooperation bodies to enhance collaboration between IFRC and the respective regional governments to influence better outcomes for vulnerable people.</i>	0	0	0
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The head of South Asia regional delegation (HoRD) had a meeting with the Secretary General of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) along with MRC Secretary General at the SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu, Nepal in August. The objective of the visit was two-fold: to elaborate the work of the IFRC vis-a-vis its National Societies in South Asia and to explore the possibility of a MoU between IFRC SARD and SAARC. 			
Output 2.4: Knowledge is identified and shared from within, and from outside the region that has a direct beneficial impact in another National Society's public health issues.			
<i>By 2015, five National Societies can demonstrate the positive impact that external learning has had on their public health issue programmes.</i>	0	1	0
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical peer group lists have been created for South Asia ODP; South Asia health; South Asia OD; South Asia community resilience. • Knowledge hub with health section developed using South Asia FedNet page. • Represented IFRC, in the disability congress side meeting at Agra, India in November 2012. • Facilitated the voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) Asia Pacific workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal. • Representation of the South Asia region at the 19th international Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) conference. • The South Asia regional OD and health forum was held in Dhaka at which achievements, challenges and learning was shared across a range of programming areas but with a particular focus on epidemic control; emergency response and building strong National Society. This promoted increased integrated thinking and saw the formation of a regional ODWG. 			
Outcome 3: (Finance development) South Asian National Societies' have skilled members of finance management staff to establish transparent financial management and timely reporting to stakeholders.			
Output 3.1: National Societies' capacities in financial accountability, reporting and management are strengthened.			
<i>By 2015, all National Societies in South Asia will have a technically trained cadre of finance staff.</i>	4	3	3

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<i>Improved accounting and reporting skills and competencies as well as cultural awareness and adaptability to different environments will be seen in National Societies' staff.¹</i>	NA	NA	NA
<i>By 2015, 80% of donors consulted state they are satisfied with National Society planning and reporting.</i>	0	20%	20%
<i>By 2015, 95% reports are submitted on time and in line with reporting guidelines and standards (including financial reports).</i>	10%	20%	55%
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs: Technical support in terms of trainings, up-grading and customization of financial software, and promotion of study visits have improved National Societies' capacities to plan, to report, manage their financial resources, and track expenditure which facilitates better management. For example, BDRCS was able to transfer funds on time from headquarters to their unit branches, and ARCS is in process of doing this by the end of 2013.</p> <p><u>Afghanistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARCS finance team visited NRCS to study the Navision finance software customization and district reporting systems. This enabled them to share knowledge and experience to improve their internal reporting systems and helped to convince ARCS management to replace the old Quick Books finance software. Installation of Navision software in ARCS is in progress since September 2012. The initial plan was to complete it by end of 2012; volatile security situation delayed the process. Hence, this activity will be completed in 2013. <p><u>Bangladesh</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional finance development delegate visited BDRCS national headquarters and units at district level to start finance software up-gradation and customisation project in 2013. Due to unavailability of Navision partners in Bangladesh, up-gradation and customization of Navision new version will be completed in 2013. In addition, provided technical feedback to finalize the National Society's plan for 2013 which is ready for implementation. In 2012, finance management training was conducted for more than 75 per cent units to improve their reporting system and send the financial reports to their headquarters as per BDRCS and partners requirement. BDRCS finance team also visited NRCS to study the Navision finance software customization and district reporting systems. <p><u>India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new version of Navision software was upgraded in the IRCS headquarters as per their requirement. IRCS is now able to produce their donor reports and internal management reports on time which is helping IRCS to save costs on manpower. Furthermore, IRCS is able to audit their financial accounts on time. <p><u>Maldives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support provided to MRC for finance and administrative management training to the national headquarters' staff, district board members and staffs from branches. Supported on-the-job training to MRC district branches staff to get finance and audit report on time from the district branches to the headquarters. <p><u>Nepal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical support was provided for customization of software as per NRCS and partners' requirement. NRCS has replaced the SCALA finance software to Navision in the beginning of the third quarter (as per Nepalese fiscal year) in order to improve financial reporting. Technical support was provided to up-grade internal-audit manuals and procurement manuals of NRCS. This will help NRCS to maintain transparency in finance management, documentation and producing 			

¹ There will be qualitative measurement from the external audit report and donor audit report.

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
financial reports on time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-finance people of NRCS were trained in 'finance management in emergency' to strengthen the district branches capacity in managing finance more efficiently during emergency. The regional financial management in emergencies training was held in Nepal, in early May, for finance and programme staff from six National Societies of South Asia. The objective was to build their skills and confidence to implement emergency response programmes in an accountable, controlled and cost effective way to achieve maximum impact. 			
Variance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delivery of expected outputs against outcome 1 and outcome 2, have been behind targets but significant progress has been made in the utilization of technical advisory support provided by the regional advisors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been realised that the National Society are mainly not ready in 2012 to implement HIV programmes with 'Most at risk population' groups – more support will be needed in order to explore their ability and willingness to address this fully. Though the knowledge management has not achieved the expected outputs but considerable progress has been made in the utilization of knowledge provided and shared through the new knowledge management mechanisms. It is going to take some more time to demonstrate the link with improved programming, and to show the impact of knowledge management. For Outcome 3, the achievements against the outputs are fall short of target but significant progress has been made in establishing transparent financial management and timely reporting to stakeholders. Some of the planed activities will be continued in 2013 hence its' going to take some more time to complete. Priorities adjusted in 2012, the original plan targeted all National Societies. However, PRCS recruited their own finance development delegate, therefore minimum support was required from the region. Due to internal priorities of SLRCS, the amendment of guidelines and procedures could not be finalized. Hence, technical support was provided to five National Societies instead seven. 			
Outcome changes: A significant change is required to the outcome 2 with a dropping of the specific focus on TB and HIV and AIDS since it has become clearer that TB is only a priority for support in one country. Therefore the overall outcome has been adjusted to reflect a broader need to address public health issues.			

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

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) in South Asia is strengthened through engagement, quality service support and humanitarian diplomacy initiatives to our membership in the region. Also employ communication and advocacy tools to effectively influence policies and attitudes both nationally and regionally.			
Output 1.1: Development of a South Asia HD framework and the organisational development and capacity building of SARD in HD.			
<i>By 2015, a consultative 'South Asia HD team' is developed and established consisting of representatives of SARD, National Societies, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IFRC country offices, and Partner National Societies.</i>	0	1	0.5
<i>By 2015, knowledge and skills of the SARD leadership and key programme managers such as the health, DM and communication delegates, as well as key Partner National Societies are strengthened.</i>	0	1	1
<i>By 2015, a regional plan of HD action region is in place which focuses on both SARD supporting National Societies and IFRC</i>	0	1	1

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<i>offices in the region, as well as SARD practicing advocacy on regional issues.</i>			
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the regional integrated HD and communication workshop for National Societies and country offices in the region, the roles and responsibilities for South Asia HD team were discussed and defined. SARD has been included in the Global HD team and its email list to receive updates and relevant information. • SARD staff has been sensitized to HD issues and mainstreaming of it via staff meeting sessions on HD and one-on-one consultation for developing regional HD framework and meetings with the HD consultant. The PRU programme advisors and PMER colleagues also participated in the regional integrated HD and communications workshop on relevant days. • A user friendly version of the South Asia regional HD framework was produced with the financial support from the Asia Pacific zone office for the graphic design. The framework was shared with the regional HD focal points, with Global HD team and with the Asia Pacific zone office. • A coffee table book "<i>Partners in Change</i>" on HD success stories from the South Asia region was produced in collaboration with the National Societies and country offices. The book has been disseminated to region's National Societies headquarters, country offices, the Asia Pacific zone office, Global HD team and through FedNet's communities of practice – to be shared with key stakeholders, external partners and new and potential donors and Partner National Societies. The purpose of the book is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ enhance and heighten the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies' influencing power in the region; ○ increase visibility and awareness of the National Societies and IFRC; ○ advocate for regional humanitarian issues through the existing success stories and to seek new partnerships. • HD session was held during regional PMER network meeting in Kathmandu, Nepal, in early September to increase the awareness and skills of PMER staff on their role in promoting HD. • Sri Lanka and Bangladesh nominated new HD focal points. These new focal points did not attend the regional HD and communications workshop in June so they require orientation to HD. This support has been provided as on-going basis and during visits to the respective country office. For example, orientation support and sensitization on HD were provided to BDRCS through one-to-one sessions and a half-day workshop on strategic communication, advocacy and HD. 			
<p>Output 1.2: A stronger and more integrated communications culture across offices and National Societies with enhanced communications capacities in the region.</p>			
<i>By 2015, all National Societies and country offices communications team produce clear, focused, coherent, and consistent communications products and deliver strong communications messages across the region.</i>	0	1	1
<i>By 2015, all National Societies and respective country offices in the region have a deeper understanding of beneficiary communications and are able to map out their needs, target audiences and best channels in a strategic way.</i>	0	3	1
<p>Comments on progress towards outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2012, six out seven National Societies had news stories on their web sites. By June 2012, four National Societies had news stories and MRC launched its web site. SLRCS has updated its web site engaging in more interactive communication with the volunteers and donors and ensuring easier access for the media. SLRCS was also given technical support and advice to develop new communication and advocacy strategy and action plan for 2013-2015. • Supported the countries to achieve clear and concise messaging through technical advice in strategic communication and emergency communications and by editing the products (web stories, videos, press releases, key messages) from the countries for wider distribution within the Movement and for external audiences. • Provided capacity enhancement support (training/workshop) to SLRCS, MRC and BDRCS in HD 			

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>strategic communications and advocacy, emergency communications and media workshop on ethical reporting in emergencies. Technical support was given to PRU and OD for social networking by country office and volunteer workshops for a session on volunteers' role in emergency communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency communications support provided to Sri Lanka during a drought appeal and Cyclone Nilam, produced Nepal earthquake simulation exercise case study with PRU team and Nepal country office. The global beneficiary communication workshop and global communication team meeting were held in Geneva in July to understand direction and tools at global level. World Disasters Report 2012 disseminated to international media in New Delhi by SARD; Pakistan launched the report with external partners as key note speakers, Sri Lanka participated in the South East Asia launch. Facilitated global visibility for Bangladesh in ECHO-Red Cross Red Crescent communication campaign on silent disasters, producing video testimonials and web stories with photos on floods and cyclones. In Sri Lanka, beneficiary communication and HD workshops were held in September for SLRCS headquarters' programme staff and workshops on beneficiary communication, generic communication and communication in emergencies were held for the programme staff and volunteers of Kilinochchi, Jaffna and Mannar branches. SLRCS will proceed with a strong beneficiary communication component to be embedded in the post-conflict recovery programme. SLRCS has a significant beneficiary communication component in the internally displaced people (IDP) programme. 			
Outcome 2: Increased awareness of the fundamental principles and values that contributes to building inclusion, tolerance and reduce stigma and discrimination.			
Output 2.1: National Societies lead the process of behavioural change and develop and implement programmes aimed at reducing discrimination, intolerance and violence and have enhanced understanding and application of Principles and Values and promoting its integration into their programmes.			
<i>By 2015, at least five National Societies engage in the promotion of a culture of nonviolence and peace in which all groups of the community, including marginalised or disenfranchised groups are involved.</i>	0	1	0
<i>By 2015, at least one National Society has gender and diversity policies in place and is making progress with mainstreaming of gender and diversity.</i>	0	1	1
Comments on progress towards outputs:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase South Asia visibility, knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning in the region, news and feature stories have been edited for Asia Pacific voices. Stories from South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan) were published in the 7th and 9th edition of <i>Asia Pacific Voices</i>. NRCS has gender and diversity policies in place and is making progress with mainstreaming of gender and diversity. NRCS has changed its gender department name to the gender and social inclusion department. 			
Variance: Changes in country office human resources and lack of priority to humanitarian diplomacy in some countries, the HD focal points have changed or are still not appointed, thus the South Asia HD team is taking shape and HD pilot sites are pending. Support is being given to all countries to mainstream HD but action at National Society level has been low. In addition, due to structural and organisational changes in many National Societies in the region, the communication workshops and other activities are pending.			
Outcome Changes: Nothing to report.			

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

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: The regional delegation has strengthened the strategic organizational development and capacity building support to National Societies and its coordination role and formed new partnerships, strengthened existing partnerships and promoted for a holistic planning process.			
Output 1.1: The coordination role of the IFRC regional delegation is adapted to meet the changing needs of the situation and circumstances of the region and the individual countries.			
<i>By 2015, regular development support visits are made to countries in the South Asia region.</i>	0	1	1
<i>By 2015, IFRC regional partnerships with external stakeholders are increased by 10% and on-going relationships.</i>	0	2%	10%
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordination and supporting role of the regional delegation is adapted to meet the changing circumstances and situation of the region and the individual countries such as the regional programme coordinator's visit to Nepal during country representative's leave, team building and capacity enhancement events for SARD national staff. PRU advisors made many support visits to all of the countries of the region throughout the year and the targets for Bhutan was needs-based. Bhutan has received three support visits in 2012, including the review of its CBDRR approach and revision of the CBDRM model. SARD is working with Bhutanese authorities to see how to scale-up disaster preparedness and resilience work in the future. 			
Output 1.2: National Societies' priority OD issues have been addressed appropriately through tailor made OD initiatives that enable better programme implementation			
<i>By 2015, all National Societies in South Asia will have aligned their national strategies in line with S2020 and are used as basis for programming and implementation.</i>	4	2	2
<i>By 2015, at least one National Society, as a result of heightened awareness, are willing to incorporate new or enhanced legislation to better define the auxiliary status through the identification of roles and responsibilities.</i>	0	1	1
<i>By 2015, at least three National Societies in South Asia have improved human resource (HR) systems for recruiting and retaining staff and volunteers.</i>	0	0	0
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six National Societies – ARCS, BDRCS, MRC, NRCS, PRCS and SLRCS have aligned their national strategies in line with Strategy 2020 and have been using it as basis for programming and implementation. IRCS has completed review of its 'National Strategic Plan' document (2009 - 2012). IRCS new strategic plan for next four years (2013 – 2016) has been drafted in collaboration with the regional OD officer, and submitted by IRCS to its senior management for final review and approval. The new strategy is expected to be in place from April 2013. The revision builds on the successes and challenges of the past four years rather than being a radical redraft. BDRCS has continued to pursue revised legislation to improve its auxiliary status. 			
Output 1.3: Promote Federation-wide communications through best affordable technologies that bridge the digital divide and inform and connect National Societies to ensure mutual trust and belonging, and enhance productivity, knowledge sharing, collaborative working and outreach.			
<i>By 2015, seven National Societies have crossed the digital divide in South Asia.</i>	0	1	1
<i>By 2015, staff and volunteers from all seven National Societies and the IFRC offices are using the IFRC online learning</i>	0	7	7

Measurement			
Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<i>platform with 1,000 new subscribers.</i>			
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDRCS has updated the email address with the support from Asia Pacific zone office. The number of users using the online learning platform is growing and all the South Asian National Societies and IFRC offices are using it on a regular basis. 			
Output 1.4: National Societies' capacities in planning and reporting are strengthened.			
<i>By 2015, programme staffs from all National Societies are trained in the new project/programme planning (PPP) module.</i>	0	2	2
<i>By 2015, 80% of donors consulted state they are satisfied with National Society planning and reporting.</i>	0	0	0
Comments on progress towards outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and PMER capacity enhancement support was provided to the PMER focal points and programme staff, to keep them informed about various reporting requirements, plans and other relevant information, and develop timely narrative reports and plans. For example, project/programme planning (PPP) manuals sent to PMER focal points in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka in the first quarter of 2012. In addition, necessary support was provided in coordination with regional logistic unit for sending out PPP manuals translated in Dari and Pasto for the provincial branches of ARCS during the second and third quarters. The regional PMER network meeting was an opportunity for knowledge sharing and to advocate PMER issues among the National Societies programme staffs and country office PMER focal points. During regional PPP workshop in Kathmandu, in early September 2012, 18 participants including PMER focal points from seven country offices and programme staff from NRCS were trained on new IFRC PPP module, who, in turn, will transfer PPP skills to strengthening planning and reporting process. Technical support was provided to the National Societies and country office staff to strengthen their PMER capacities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitation support to IRCS for its national level PMER refresher training in late September, 24 programme staff from 13 DM/DRR states were trained on PMER skills, approaches and tools; to ensure quality country plans, shared feedback to Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Nepal for 2013 development operational plans and indicators. In October, a webinar on resource mobilization, as a follow-up of the South Asia fundraising seminar held in May 2011 in Sri Lanka, was facilitated with learning sessions from an external consultant on local level resource mobilization and practical examples on it. A total of 12 participants, including IFRC staff from South Asia, participated in the webinar. 			
Variance: Access to estimating exact number of new subscribers using the online learning platform is not available at regional level. The number of users is growing so does the number of requests, and it will take time to get a customized report for the countries from Geneva.			
Outcome changes: Nothing to report.			

Stakeholder participation and feedback

- A baseline survey has been conducted amongst the National Societies and country offices of the region to gauge their satisfaction with the provision of technical support during 2012. The PRU work of 2012 is in response to the needs of the country offices and National Societies. The priorities of the work plans of each member of the PRU, including knowledge management and RDRT, have therefore been identified and set in dialogue with them. Dialogue with country offices has demonstrated an understanding of, and support for, the work of the PRU. The PRU has continued to dialogue with country offices to understand progress and needs. This will continue during the 2013 to ensure that the PRU is prepared to meet articulated needs moving forward. The PRU also hosted a regional community resilience workshop to move forward in addressing the

practical gaps in IFRC supports to the National Societies of the region. This involved the National Society representatives, Partner National Society experts and representatives and country office members. Members of the PRU have worked with the Canadian Red Cross to support the OD review of MRC. One-day joint sessions during regional OD and health forum, has brought the National Societies, country offices, ICRC and Partner National Societies together across the region to update, share, plan and peer support.

- The regional finance development delegate will continue dialogue with the National Societies through country offices, especially with PRCS and SLRCS management to resolve finance development issues.
- The HD mapping process has been inclusive and consultative to ensure that parallel national and regional needs are considered and awareness is built by developing mapping tools, visiting the National Societies for HD awareness raising and collecting case studies. For communication and PMER, the main stakeholders are the National Societies communication/PMER focal points whose needs have been addressed through country office focal points by requesting the National Societies to express their needs and expectations for building communication, advocacy and PMER capacities based on their individual context.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority	Recommended Action
	High Medium Low	
Turbulent security situation in Pakistan combined with issues related to implementing the PRCS constitution has hampered the scope of technical support visits, programming implementation and ensuring visibility to humanitarian crisis.	H	Continued monitoring and liaison with country office over appropriate course of action.
Worsened security situation in Afghanistan, since the second quarter of 2012 restricted field movements and implementation of programmes.	H	For planning of new projects, security concern is included as part of the locality selection criteria.
Many of the National Societies had a very busy schedule for the last quarter of the year due to a variety of factors that limits some support areas.	M	Priority areas of support agreed well in advance. Some planned areas of support have been rescheduled into next year.
Frequent strikes in Nepal, due to the constitution revision process, hampered movement, programmes and the holding of workshops/training events.	H	Review situation and look to reschedule planned events where possible.
Government strikes in Bangladesh limiting country visits and multi-stakeholder visits.	H	Increased use and frequency of Skype conference calls or group emails.
Political unrest in Maldives limiting country technical support visits.	H	Rescheduling of support where necessary.
Major changes in personnel at SARD or at country level.	H	Ensure consistency and contingency in working modalities and support.
Delay in management decision and funding constraint at regional and National Society level	M	Increase visit to National Societies and meeting with management. Resource mobilization strategies need to be developed.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

Lessons learned:

- Identifying ways to link outcomes to ensure performance in service delivery to vulnerable communities in longer term (five-year planning). This has to be taken at a global level. Activities initially planned within the country logframes changed due to a lack of country level resource mobilization.
- Trust, confidence and relations building among the National Society management and staff, country office focal points and SARD advisors/delegates are imperative for the successful achievement of targets.
- Development of clear guidelines and frameworks at country level can avoid confusion around responsibilities between the country offices and National Society.
- It is worth noting that minor resistance from the National Society in the initial stage to adopt new concept or services will take some time and can be resolved through a series of meeting with the management and respective focal points. Capacity building measures such as study visits among National Societies focal people helped to share knowledge and experience to improve their internal systems and management.

Looking ahead:

Major focus in 2012 was to see the PRU deliver a high level of technical support to the countries of the region. In addition, SARD has been closely involved with country level operational planning for 2013 through the inputs from PMER and technical advisors. All PRU technical advisors are now in place with functioning working relationships with each country for which they are allocated. It is also envisaged that for 2013, the PRU programmes has been rationalized into two with the existing reducing the burden of public health issues integrated into the other two: 'Organisational Emergency Preparedness' and 'Strengthening Community Resilience'. In 2013, SARD's strategy will focus more towards consolidating best practices as programme tools for effective programming under organisational emergency preparedness and strengthening community resilience, greater coordination, finance development, and a holistic planning and reporting process underpinning, which benefits the National Societies of the region in delivering quality impacts at vulnerable community level in line with their Strategy 2020 aligned goals.

Financial situation

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

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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