

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Asia Pacific

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This report covers the period
01/01/2009 to 31/12/2009.



Villagers on one of the small Solomon Islands off Malaita Island are learning about hygiene practices through training conducted by the Solomon Islands Red Cross. They take part in an exercise in which they are asked to group cards describing both safe and unsafe hygiene practices. **Rob Few/IFRC**

In brief

This annual report focuses on the work of the Asia Pacific zone office in 2009 to provide leadership and guidance to the International Federation efforts to increase the impact of Asia Pacific national societies' humanitarian activities. 2009 has been a very busy but productive period as the zone office has responded to multiple disasters simultaneously, while carrying forward several new initiatives designed to increase the impact of its work with Asia Pacific national societies. Many national societies across the zone have maintained a high level of programming in comprehensive post-disaster recovery activities while others have started reviewing their development activities in line with the International Federation's newly adopted Strategy 2020.

Notable achievements in the year have included:

- The transfer of the tsunami unit from Geneva to the zone office, and with the zone office now having responsibility for overseeing the tsunami operations.
- Six emergency appeals were launched during this year; Pakistan: humanitarian assistance for internally displaced people, Bangladesh: Cyclone Aila (both in June), and the four emergency appeals in response to disasters that struck Philippines, Viet Nam, Samoa and Indonesia within a ten-day period in September/October.
- The consolidation of the reorganized Asia Pacific disaster management unit which was able to successfully carry out its lead role in the international coordination of these disasters.
- Total expenditure for all emergency appeals and post-disaster recovery operations, which assisted 2.2 million beneficiaries during the year, was CHF 168 million, representing 76% of the Federation's world-wide total.
- During the year, the zone office issued 678 donor narrative and financial reports on the operations and programmes carried out in the region, none of which were overdue.

- There has been significant progress in the production of knowledge sharing materials in the form of fact sheets and DVDs, in the disaster management and organisational development fields, highlighting experience and lessons learned.
- There has been an active response to the threat of H1N1 and related influenza pandemics, with information materials being distributed to all national societies and 31 receiving direct assistance.
- Support was provided to several national societies to revise their strategic plans and review their legal base (including Bangladesh, Indonesia, New Zealand, Philippines and Sri Lanka).
- Humanitarian diplomacy initiatives have included taking forward the emerging partnership with the Asian Development Bank through starting country level consultations in 7 countries; carrying out a review and dialogue with 12 national societies on their understanding and activities in humanitarian diplomacy; and preparatory work for a potential partnership with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- The 5-year global report on ongoing tsunami recovery programmes in Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India, Bangladesh, Somalia and Seychelles – focusing on the considerable progress in construction of homes and community infrastructure, as the tsunami recovery operation draws to a close.
- Receiving an international award for its work in profiling the activities of national societies and the International Federation in responding to disasters and in advance of the fifth year anniversary of the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004.
- Asia Pacific-wide information systems support through nine country visits and continuous online assistance have improved information technology in regional and country offices in terms of hardware, software and systems that conform to International Federation standards.
- The total income for the nineteen Federation Asia Pacific annual plans to support national societies' longer-term activities in 2009 was CHF 48.6 million, representing 124 per cent coverage of budgets.

Financial situation: The revised zone office programme budget for 2009 was CHF 1,451,796 (USD 1.4 million or EUR 0.96 million). Coverage was 110 per cent while expenditure was 67.3 per cent of the total budget. The zone office core budget allocated to the staffing and running costs in Kuala Lumpur amounted to CHF 2.74 million, while an additional CHF 1.61 million was allocated to support the four Asia Pacific regional offices and some country office costs.

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

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

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

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

The zone office would like to especially thank the following partner national societies which have contributed this year in cash or kind to the Asia Pacific zone appeal: Australian Red Cross/Australian government, German Red Cross/DipECHO, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government; the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre/Netherlands government and the DFID partnership grant.

Context

The year witnessed a number of major socio-political events occurring in the Asia Pacific region. In Pakistan and Afghanistan, there has been a dramatic increase in fighting and political tension. The military surge in both has provoked an intensified spate of violent attacks internally, causing record civilian casualties in public areas. As a result of this up to 3 million civilians were displaced in Pakistan, the vast majority of whom sought refuge with host families in safer parts of the country.

The end of the conflict in Sri Lanka led to large numbers of internally displaced persons being detained in camps due to the authorities' continuing security concerns. However towards the end of the year, these concerns lessened and large numbers of displaced people were starting to return to their homes. In Indonesia, the later part of the year also witnessed three separate shooting incidents involving foreign humanitarian workers, including an attack on the German Red Cross representative in Banda Aceh who was shot but fortunately escaped serious injury.

Myanmar's political situation saw its military government entering into limited dialogue with the United States. After a two-year break, the Korean peninsula resumed family reunions, symbolizing reconciliatory intent. Successful democratic elections were held in Bangladesh, India and Indonesia, marking positive and peaceful successes for these governments.

In terms of natural disasters, the first half of 2009 was relatively calm, though at the end of June an emergency appeal was launched in view of the escalating damage caused by cyclone Aila on communities in Bangladesh still struggling to overcome the effects of cyclone Sidr. Another appeal was launched in early June to support the work of Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to assist the internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had fled from the fighting into non-conflict areas.

Then September and October saw large-scale disasters striking the region in quick succession in Philippines (typhoons), Viet Nam (typhoons) Samoa (earthquake and tsunami) and Indonesia (earthquake in West Sumatra). Emergency appeals were launched for the four disasters, seeking a total of CHF 37.7 million in total, to provide relief and recovery assistance to those affected.

The global economic crisis saw its effects mainly on countries that relied heavily on exports to North America and Western Europe, but as a region, Asia Pacific is seen to have weathered the storm and many nations are now well on track to recovery.

By the end of June, 21 countries in Asia Pacific had officially reported confirmed cases of the new influenza A (H1N1). The zone office responded to this epidemic by circulating to all National Societies in the region the latest available information on the outbreak including the approved advice on the action to be taken.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management Unit

a) The purpose and components of the programme

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

The disaster management (DM) programme across the Asia Pacific zone has worked actively during 2009 in addressing the advancement of disaster preparedness, disaster management planning, disaster risk reduction actions of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. Within this scope the Asia Pacific disaster management unit (DMU) has continued to coordinate external support for national societies responding to disaster events through the facilitation of technical assistance and the mobilization of global tools. In total, the Red Cross and Red Crescent responded to 149 disaster events during 2009 which is a decrease from 200 events in 2008.

While the total number of disaster events across Asia Pacific was fewer than previous years this was not reflected in their impact and severity. In total 2,199,900 beneficiaries received support in the form of relief and recovery assistance. In particular at the end of September, within a period of five days the DMU was required to lead the coordination of external support to four major humanitarian response operations in Indonesia, Philippines, Samoa and Viet Nam and minor operations in Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Tonga.

During the year, the organizational structure of the disaster management services provided by the zone office was modified to represent a more holistic approach to disaster management and optimise the available resources. This has seen the joining of the Asia Pacific disaster management coordinator and the disaster management unit into a single unit under the management of the zone director and head of

operations. In addition a new health unit is being established and the water and sanitation, and health-in-emergency delegates from the DMU will move across to this new unit.



The Asia Pacific regional disaster response team (RDRT) taskforce agreed on a common and standard approach for development and deployment across the four regions. **IFRC**

While the focus of the zone DM programme is centred on Asia Pacific, the wider zone DM team has lead a number of processes including the development of a contingency planning learning package, disaster risk reduction and education guidelines, the development of the first regional disaster response team (RDRT) IT and telecommunications course and updating of the curriculum for the induction course, and the specialized RDRT water and sanitation courses, as examples to support the wider Red Cross Red Crescent disaster management capacity.

Southern Africa zone to assist in their flood response operations in Namibia, Angola, Zambia and Botswana. This proved an opportunity to reinforce the value of the zone structures through the effective utilization of available resources in a cost-effective manner as well as enhanced exchange of knowledge, experience and innovation between the zones. It is hoped that such opportunities of exchange and learning from other zones will be available for the Asia Pacific zone in the future.

Furthermore the DMU provided support to the wider IFRC disaster management system, where a representative was deployed to the

Outcomes

Programme component 1 : Disaster preparedness
Outcome: National society mechanisms for the efficient delivery of disaster management assistance are strengthened.

Achievements

The provision of technical and advisory services in conjunction with the regional and country level disaster management representatives has continued to support the development of disaster preparedness across Asia Pacific national societies. Specifically support has been provided in the areas of national level contingency and response planning; emergency assessment skill development; support for the adoption IDRL; and disaster management programme reviews.

Building on this experience as well as incorporating the lessons from other contingency planning processes from Asia Pacific countries, the unit has developed a contingency planning learning package, which consists of key concepts, resource materials and guidance on appropriate processes and lessons learnt in developing contingency plans. The DMU has also contributed to the revision of the global Emergency Assessment Guideline training curriculum. Both of these activities will be finalized in 2010 and have been undertaken in consultation with the disaster management services department in the Geneva secretariat.

In support of effective preparedness planning, the enhancement of response personnel skills and capacity of the Asia Pacific regional disaster response team (RDRT) taskforce supported by the DMU lead to the finalization of the first draft of RDRT / Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) field handbook; finalization of the human resource/response database; the procurement of personal protective equipment and pre-positioning of RDRT kits in strategic locations across the zone; developed curriculum for specialized RDRT courses in IT/telecommunications; and importantly agreed on a common system (criteria selection, evaluation of RDRT members during trainings, memorandums of understanding, standard operating procedures, performance appraisals, etc.) for managing RDRT across Asia Pacific. These actions were undertaken in consultation with the Federation's FACT/RDRT senior officer and regional and global RDRT taskforce.

Furthermore, the Asia Pacific RDRT taskforce agreed on a common and standard approach for RDRT development and deployment across the four regions, including the use of a common database, the process to develop and disseminate standard curriculum and the consolidation of these approaches into a strategy which will be drafted for consultation with National Societies in early 2010.

A number of awareness raising activities have seen a greater recognition by national societies of this area as a technical area they wish to enhance with the aim of actively supporting sheltering programming and safe shelter awareness. The DMU together with the wider zone DM team will build on this positive motivation and support national societies to build shelter capacity through specific country-based capacity building interventions.

While in the area of shelter, a number of awareness-raising activities have seen a greater recognition by national societies of this area as a technical area they wish to enhance with the aim of actively supporting sheltering programming and safe shelter awareness. The unit, together with the wider zone DM team, will build on this positive motivation and support national societies to build shelter capacity in the coming period through specific country-based capacity building interventions. Additionally, the DMU continued to raise awareness of the cluster approach and the role of IFRC as the convenor for the emergency shelter cluster activations in natural disasters.

Looking to the humanitarian trends across the Asia Pacific, the unit commissioned a study to analyse the food security and livelihoods situation across the zone. The study has provided valuable baseline information from which the DMU supported by regional and country DM representatives will initiate discussions and support national societies with regard to the food security and livelihood situation within their countries.

Programme component 2 : Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
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Outcome: National society capacity to support community preparedness and mitigation is strengthened and harmonized across Asia Pacific.
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Achievements

The DMU continued the promotion of a holistic approach to disaster management through the dissemination and awareness raising of the framework for community safety and resilience. Specifically, the unit supported various community-based activities to review their approach and align to the Red Cross Red Crescent globally-agreed approach to disaster risk reduction.

Building off the work of the Global Alliance on DRR, the national societies of Pakistan, Philippines and Solomon Islands were supported in the development of projects under the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. The Solomon Islands Red Cross has set the benchmark with regard to this important partnership.

In support to ongoing programming in DRR across the zone, assistance was provided for the finalization of an advocacy manual for DRR initiated from the South Asia region, as well as the establishment of a regional DRR framework, vulnerability and capacity assessment and DRR education guidelines that were developed by Southeast Asia national societies to guide the scaling up of their DRR actions.

Building on internal experiences, the DMU supported the Southeast Asia regional office in jointly hosting with the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre an Asia Pacific Practitioners Workshop, where 31 national societies from across Asia Pacific and 29 external partners came together to exchange experiences, lessons and promote approaches on DRR. The practitioners' workshop was a unique platform to consolidate the Red Cross Red Crescent approach to building community safety and resilience as well as the long-term planning approach being promoted through the GA on DRR.

The DMU together with the Asia Pacific zone organizational development unit facilitated a Gender and DM workshop hosted by the Nepal Red Cross Society. The event was supported by representatives from the Geneva secretariat principles and values department, the American Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross. The workshop drew on past experiences of 33 DM and gender practitioners from 12 national societies across Asia Pacific who have incorporated a gender approach into their DM activities and shed light on the challenges faced across Asia Pacific for incorporating a gender perspective in response to disasters and longer-term DM programming. Based on discussions, a comprehensive gender and disaster management practical guide is being developed with support from AusAID and will be finalized in 2010.

Programme component 3 : Early recovery

Outcome: The capacity and coordination of zone resources are strengthened to effectively reduce the impact of disasters and health emergencies. Assistance to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions is strengthened and the risk of future disasters is reduced.

Achievements

Recovery programming across Asia Pacific grew during 2009 with national societies, particularly those engaged in disaster response operations, actively addressing recovery needs within their planning and incorporating cash and voucher interventions. Within this increased interest and commitment to recovery programming, a trend emerged where national societies saw transitional sheltering as a common programme response assisting disaster-affected communities through recovery.

During the year a number of operations were supported by in the development, ongoing implementation and review of recovery programming. In Pakistan the National Society was supported with regard to their humanitarian assistance for internally displaced people through undertaking an initial community needs assessment process that was the basis of an initial recovery plan of action. In China, the DMU supported the Sichuan earthquake operation with redesigning the livelihoods programme taking into account local concerns around cash programming and facilitating a common understanding of the livelihoods programme through developing strategic directions, programme modifications and proposed new partnerships. The DMU also supported the ongoing implementation with recommendations for the completion and transition of Sidr recovery programmes, as well as an outline advice on potential areas for further recovery interventions assisting those affected by Cyclone Aila if pending funding became available.

In the latter half of the year, recovery programming picked up speed as it was incorporated into the emergency appeals launched in Indonesia, Philippines, Samoa and Viet Nam. Through inputs from the DMU as well as recovery delegates within FACT teams, each operation was supported in defining locally appropriate recovery interventions to assist the affected communities recover from each disaster event. In Indonesia and the Philippines, national societies linked recovery interventions to their transitional shelter programming ensuring a holistic approach to supporting communities rebuild. While in Samoa and Viet Nam programming focused on livelihoods interventions primarily through cash programming.

The DMU also facilitated a multi partner (British, Japan and Netherlands Red Cross societies) visit to conduct a preliminary review of the Cyclone Nargis recovery framework which focused on the shelter and livelihoods recovery programmes. The review focused on the affected communities' participation in their own recovery and how this has developed community capacities to prepare for future disasters. The outcomes of the review have been used to refine the recovery programme under the operation as well as a platform for future recovery programming in Myanmar as well as the Asia Pacific zone.

In meeting the needs of the above technical inputs the DMU has been supported by the recovery expertise from the Federation Early Recovery Surge Team (FERST) and FACT rosters of IFRC as well as the Household Economic Recovery roster of the British Red Cross. It is planned to strengthen this cooperation during 2010 as recovery programming continues to gain momentum.

Programme component 4: Disaster response

Outcome: The capacity and coordination of zone response to disasters and health emergencies are strengthened to effectively mitigate the impact of disasters through rapid provision of assistance or intervention during and/or immediately after a disaster or health emergency.

Achievements

Overall 2009 saw a 30 per cent reduction in the number of disaster events responded too by the Red Cross and Red Crescent, which was a result of fewer disaster events compared to 2008. While the number of events has reduced, their impact and the resulting relief and recovery needs were great.

In responding to the requests of Asia Pacific national societies, the DMU provided direct support for relief and recovery operations, coordination for international disaster response and recovery operations, conducted assessment, and monitoring and evaluation missions in support of national societies disaster response and recovery actions. In total, the DMU facilitated an increased request for external assistance in 2009 compared to 2008, where support to National Society disaster response and recovery operations have included the mobilization of various tools and human resources outlined in **Annex 1**.

The success in the flexible use of the above global tools has highlighted the need for the DMU to review its external support arrangements. This will be undertaken at the national level through dialogue within Asia Pacific national societies to revisit the understanding of global tools, as well as discuss agreements on the deployment and acceptance of technical expertise and equipment in support of national resources.

Furthermore, following the active awareness-raising on the issue of shelter by the DMU, various national societies have adopted the use of the shelter tool kit and transitional shelter options as a part of their disaster response and early recovery actions.

Programme component 5: Information sharing, knowledge management, coordination and cooperation

Outcome: Sharing of best practices through peer national society support and engagement with all Movement components and relevant external humanitarian organizations in Asia Pacific.

Achievements

Throughout the year the Asia Pacific disaster management programme actively engaged in international events to promote the role and capacity of the Red Cross Red Crescent across Asia and Pacific. These events included the ISDR Asia Partnership, IASC Humanitarian Network for Asia Pacific, the Building a Local Government Alliance for DRR, and the Asian Ministerial Conferences on DRR. Representatives also participated in UNDP recovery planning capacity building events, UNOCHA donor consultations; the 2nd Asia Pacific Housing Forum in Manila hosted by IFRC as well as Habitat for Humanity; and a Disaster Management Summit in Singapore.

The ongoing collaboration with UN OCHA saw representatives from IFRC participate in a UNDAC disaster preparedness mission to Cambodia and Papua New Guinea. Collaboration was expanded with UN ESCAP through their newly established committee on DRR, and there was participation in a combined UN ISDR, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Global Alliance for DRR, UN country team and civil society organizations mission to support the government of Nepal develop a joint DRR action plan based on the national strategy for reducing disaster risk. This was the first time for such a multi-stakeholder participatory process with the government of Nepal to develop a mid- to long-term "Disaster Risk reduction Roadmap" for the country and provided a valuable opportunity to reinforce the profile and valuable work of the Nepalese Red Cross.

With the aim of reinforcing the position of national societies as key organizations and contributors to the reduction of risk within their national contexts, Federation representatives participated in a two-day visioning workshop for the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management, as well as the preceding three-day joint forum on DRR which discussed topics for consideration by the committee and ASEAN member states in pursuing a disaster-resilient and safer community by the year 2015, and discussed a partnership strategy.

Drawing on the lessons from regional collaboration, the CBDRR Training Curriculum and Facilitators' Guide developed by the South Asia disaster management working group, has been disseminated to all zones offices and agreement has been made for these to be translated into Arabic and further field tested in the MENA zone. Further knowledge sharing and exchange was also supported through reporting on the risk reduction actions of Asia Pacific national societies experiences in early warning in the 2009 World Disasters Report, and the compilation of visual based materials and studies for IFRC engagement in the Global Platform on DRR taken from China, Mongolia, Philippines and Viet Nam national societies.

The civil military relations focal point from the DMU attended the fourth Asia Pacific Conference on Military Assistance to Disaster Relief Operations (APC-MADRO) and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The objective of APC-MADRO was to finalize the regional guidelines on military assistance to disaster relief operations for presentation and endorsements by countries at a final conference planned in 2011. The guidelines will then be the guiding document for military planners and commanders participating in civilian-led disaster response operations within Asia Pacific. While the ARF focused on preparedness activities, model agreements and development of future exercises for disaster response across Asia Pacific.

International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (refer to global IDRL plan for details)

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose

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

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

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

IDRL activities in Asia-Pacific are carried out according to the global IDRL plan (available at www.ifrc.org/idrl). A global two-year progress report on implementation of the Guidelines (http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/idrl/IDRL-Progress-Report_en.pdf) and a mid year report on global IDRL activities for 2009 (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual09/MAA0000409pu1.pdf>) are available online.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1: Technical assistance to governments
Outcome: Policy-makers understand and make use of the IDRL Guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for disaster response.

Achievements

In Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, three respective technical assistance projects have been completed entitled 'Legal preparedness for responding to disasters and communicable disease emergencies', with funding from the Asian Development Bank and AusAID and technical support from the World Health Organisation. Final high-level workshops were organized in Viet Nam on 31 July and Laos on 5 August to present findings from the studies and inputs received were incorporated to produce the final study reports (to be made available at <http://www.ifrc.org/idrl>).

In the South Asia region, plans for technical assistance projects have been progressing. One project is already underway in Nepal led by Nepal Red Cross, which is expected to finish in March 2010. In Pakistan and Afghanistan, initial terms of reference for a scoping study covering both countries were developed and a consultant identified, but due to the in-country situation, the project is now on hold until February 2010. In Afghanistan, an IDRL component has been included in the Afghan Red Crescent's disaster management contingency planning process.

East Asia also showed positive developments in IDRL. Mongolia's National Emergency Management Authority has agreed to host a National IDRL Workshop, and work is underway to finalize terms of reference for a technical assistance project, expected to commence in 2010.

Activities are also ongoing in the Pacific region. In Vanuatu, terms of references for a modified technical assistance project have been adapted to the Vanuatu context and presented to national authorities. Implementation will be done in partnership with the Vanuatu Red Cross Society and in close collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office, State Law Office and other national stakeholders. A national advocacy forum is scheduled for January. In Kiribati, approval for an initial legal research project has been received from Kiribati Red Cross with interest shown by the Office of the President.

Programme component 2: Training and capacity building
Outcome: Interested national societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response

Achievements

The IDRL programme organized a successful two-day IDRL training workshop and one-day consultation workshop for Pacific national societies in Suva on 17-19 August 2009 attended by 13 national societies and some international partners. Various other capacity building activities were also undertaken in the Pacific region in partnership with different organizations. In Kiribati, the team provided facilitation of a Forum on Disaster Risk Management together with the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), with specific focus on legal preparedness on 29 July 2009. In Australia, the team organized an IDRL workshop during the Australasian Hazard Management Workshop, from 5 to 7 August 2009.

Following the successful completion of the technical assistance projects in Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, the Asian Development Bank requested the IDRL programme to organize a Mekong Regional Forum on 'Legal Preparedness & Regional Arrangements for Disaster & Communicable Disease Emergencies'. It was held in Phnom Penh on 15 and 16 October. Representatives from six governments and national societies joined other regional and international partners to discuss how to strengthen regional and national laws and procedures for cooperation in dealing with major emergencies.

Programme component 3: Dissemination, advocacy and research
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Outcome: The IDRL Guidelines are well known, partnerships are developed and the knowledge base of the Movement on legal issues in disaster response is deepened.

Achievements

Closer links were formed with UN agencies through collaboration during technical assistance projects in countries and through participation in various national and regional events. Representatives from the Federation South Asia regional office and the zone disaster management unit introduced IDRL during meetings with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

A number of presentations and dissemination activities were undertaken in forums during this period of reporting, including a presentation on the IDRL Guidelines by Nepal Red Cross in a session on 'Nepal Disaster Strategy & Legislation' during US PACOM's Tempest Express disaster civil/military exercise and also during the 'International Conference on Dealing with Disasters' in Kathmandu. The IDRL programme was also invited to present on legal preparedness for communicable disease emergencies during the Regional Interagency Pandemic Preparedness Forum, 1 October in Bangkok hosted by ADPC, funded by Nestlé and the Asian Development Bank. The IDRL delegate in the Pacific also made presentations during the Pacific Humanitarian Team Vanuatu Contingency Planning Workshop, 23 to 25 September in Port Vila Vanuatu.

Health and Care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose

National societies in Asia Pacific have strengthened capacity to deliver effective and sustainable health and care programmes that respond to national public health priorities.
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The Asia Pacific health programme is currently managed through the network of four regional health coordinators based in the four regional offices and the zone technical health delegates/coordinators. This will change soon with the recruitment of a zone health coordinator who will join the zone office in January 2010. The coordinator will also lead the delivery of the public health in emergencies component of the zonal health programme. This will also lead to the creation of a health and care unit in the zone office which will consist of the zone health coordinator, the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion coordinator who is currently part of the zone's disaster management unit, and the humanitarian pandemic preparedness coordinator.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1 : Public health in emergencies

Outcome 1: Effective support to national societies public health activities in Asia Pacific.

Outcome 2: Increased capacity of national societies in responding to public health emergencies.
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Programme component 2 : HIV/AIDS

Outcome 1: Asia Pacific national societies have scaled up the quality and reach of their HIV/AIDS programming in line with the Federation's HIV and related policies.
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Outcome 2: Strong and active alliances are functioning in all four Asia Pacific regions as part of the Federation's global alliance on HIV.
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Programme component 3 : Community-based first aid (CBFA)/community health
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Outcome 1: Sharing of best practices through peer national society support and engagement with all Movement components and relevant external humanitarian organizations in Asia Pacific.

Outcome 2: Health activities of national societies are valued and recognized by the health authorities as contributing to national health strategy.
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Programme component 4 : Avian and human influenza (AHI) preparedness

Outcome 1: National societies implement health activities that enable vulnerable communities to prepare for and respond to the impact of avian and human influenza.

Achievements**Zonal health and care support**

The Asia Pacific health and care programme was managed through the network of four regional health coordinators based in the four regional offices and the zone technical health delegates/coordinators. To fulfil the coordination, representation, partnership and resource mobilization priorities of the sector, and the creation of a health and care unit, the recruitment of a coordinator commenced in late 2009. Joining in January 2010, the coordinator will also lead the delivery of the public health in emergencies (PHIE) component with the departure of the delegate in July 2009. The unit will consist of a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (water and sanitation/HP) coordinator, a water and sanitation/HP delegate, and the humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) coordinator. The coordinator was part of the zone's disaster management unit for most part of 2009, while the delegate was a member of the Southeast Asia regional health unit based in Bangkok.

Please refer to the East Asia, Pacific, South Asia and Southeast Asia regional health reports (as part of respective regional programme annual reports) for details of the HIV and CBFHA components, and the Asia Pacific disaster management unit for the PHIE component.

Humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P)

Following extended delays in the roll out of the H2P programme to zones, 2009 saw substantial progress in bringing influenza pandemic preparedness to communities through the implementation of H2P projects in many countries in Asia Pacific. These projects aimed to support humanitarian organizations and communities to prepare community leaders, health workers and first responders through trainings, to prepare key prevention and mitigation messages and risk communication materials, to develop inter-agency preparedness and response plans, as well as to coordinate and establish partnerships that maximize pandemic readiness. With the evolution and rapid spread of influenza pandemic H1N1 in 2009, national societies fast-tracked the implementation of activities immediately after their project agreements were signed. The programme also expanded to 12 national societies (from an original frame of five) as well as funded H1N1 risk communication campaigns of two other national societies.

The Federation zone office, working with regional and country offices, continued to provide dedicated support to national societies participating in the programme. Project officers at the country offices in India, Indonesia and Viet Nam are in place to ensure that technical, management and liaison support is available to these projects which are considered the biggest in the programme. Project coordinators and technical staff of national societies in India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines and Viet Nam were also convened in Bangkok (January 2009) and Kathmandu (August 2009), where they were introduced and updated on programme components and deliverables, and project management procedures as well as shared plans and experiences in project implementation.

Project coordinators, including representatives from the national societies in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Thailand, attended a regional H2P conference in Hanoi in September. This conference was organized by USAID and InterAction and hosted by VNRC. H2P advocacy/communication, training, planning and policy tools and materials (which can be accessed via <http://www.pandemicpreparedness.org>) were shared to government representatives, NGOs and civil society organizations, and relevant organizations from nine Asian countries.

The zone office also continued to coordinate with regional partners and participate in regional mechanisms in an effort to identify synergies and to mainstream community preparedness. Efforts to reinforce country-level implementation of the Call to Action statement (http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/health/h1n1/Call_to_action.pdf) were made with the UN System Influenza Coordination, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and World Health Organisation (WHO), while exchange of contacts with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and World Food Programme (WFP) were made to facilitate in-country collaboration and partnerships. The zone also continued to contribute to the ASEAN Technical Working Group for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (ATWGPPR) and have cooperated with the Asia Europe Foundation's (ASEF) Network on Public Health and the Forum for East Asia and Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) on multisector pandemic preparedness.

Zonal response coordination to influenza pandemic (H1N1) 2009 threats

Since the start of outbreaks resulting from the novel influenza A/H1N1 virus, it has been a priority of national societies and Federation field offices to mitigate and respond to its threats. Working closely with the influenza pandemic technical committee of the secretariat in Geneva, the Asia Pacific zone influenza task force, and focal points of field offices, the zonal H2P and PHiE coordinators played key roles in advising and guiding national societies on a range of H1N1 response activities. These included:

- adaptation of communication tools and materials focusing on prevention, infection control and impact mitigation at community level, using tools and guidelines developed through the H2P programme, and a volunteers manual for epidemic control
- augmentation of human resources for the delivery of health services
- updating of preparedness and response status through development of continuity plans, protective equipment for staff and volunteers, protection measures, and regular advisories to branches
- coordination with national authorities and relevant partners

These were pursued following the 'Responding to the influenza pandemic (H1N1) 2009: basic guidance to national societies' (http://pandemicpreparedness.org/uploads/1_H1N1BasicGuidance_en_6153.zip) and the 'Your best defence is you' (www.bestdefence.org) global communication campaign.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion



At Kabilash Secondary School, Jugedi, Chitawan, Nepal Junior Red Cross volunteers like 13-year old Sajar Dhakul have maintained vital clean water supplies, built a retaining wall to help protect their school from earthquakes and landslides, studied basic first aid and practiced evacuation and other emergency procedures. As Sajar explains: "We choose to do this because we want to help people affected by disasters and to create awareness in the community of how people can keep themselves safe." **Rob Few/IFRC**

Activities supported across the zone in 2009 in water and sanitation included the deployment of a Federation representative from Sri Lanka to support participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training for the Cyclone Sidr operation in Bangladesh.

In addition, with support from the Australian, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross societies, the unit hosted the first Asia Pacific zone water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion workshop attended by representatives from 21 Asia Pacific national societies, and water and sanitation delegates from Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners (ICRC, IFRC and partner national societies) supporting programmes bilaterally in Asia Pacific. Following the workshop, there was a meeting on water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion for the partners, where opportunities were discussed for improving coordination in support of national societies across the zone. Feedback from partners recommended annual meetings, with a zone-level water and sanitation workshop every two years.

Finally, the first water and sanitation disaster response kit training-of-trainers also took place with ten delegates from both partner national society and Federation offices in the zone participating in the training, which used a trainer from Austrian Red Cross and was supported by Finnish Red Cross. The training aimed to ensure a pool of water and sanitation emergency response trainings in the future at a national, regional and zonal levels.

The zone water and sanitation delegate assisted Samoa Red Cross with its tsunami recovery operation in October 2009, which strengthened the National Society's skills and experience in water and sanitation, given this was one of the major needs identified.

The second RDRT water and sanitation specialized training took place in Bandung, Indonesia, hosted by PMI and supported by the German and Spanish Red Cross societies. Following on from the first training that took place in December 2008, this training included representatives from ten national societies across the Asia Pacific zone. The success of the training and feedback from the participants supports this being an annual event.

With a large quantity of equipment now owned by national societies as well as an interest in increasing their capacity to respond to water and sanitation needs, support was given from the zone water and

sanitation coordinator to the second Pakistan Red Crescent Society national water and sanitation disaster response team training, held in Sindh Province in November 2009. In addition to this, the Red Cross Society of China also held a water and sanitation emergency response team workshop in Hunan, China to plan the development of its water and sanitation emergency response capacity.

Constraints or Challenges

Humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P)

When five national societies were about to start project implementation, the H1N1 pandemic virus was already spreading rapidly. While the H2P programme in the zone managed to adjust activities to respond to the evolving H1N1 pandemic, capacities at various levels were stretched. National societies participating in the programme also had to manage expectations of national authorities and partners for accelerated and expanded implementation of projects. National societies utilized existing coordination mechanisms and communication lines to level off expectations.

The devastation caused by earthquakes in Indonesia, and typhoons and floods in Cambodia, Fiji, Philippines and Viet Nam required national societies to mobilize their resources resulting in delays in the implementation of projects in these countries. Emergency response and recovery setup have been established and H2P project teams have resumed focus on project implementation. Additionally, the difficulty in recruiting qualified staff in Indonesia hindered PMI's implementation; a project team is now in place and has updated the project workplan.

While all national societies are anticipated to deliver project results, not all may be able to complete the integration of H2P tools and materials into community-based programmes in health and risk reduction as well as mainstream influenza pandemic preparedness and response in the overall organizational disaster management mechanisms. These national societies need additional support and resources to expand and deepen the coverage of their efforts, particularly as community pandemic preparedness continues to be under-invested and weak. IFRC has been in discussion with USAID, DFID and other funding partners for potential cooperation after existing grants come to an end in mid-2010.

Organizational Development

a) The purpose and components of the programme

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

Outcomes/Expected results

i) Organizational development (OD)

Programme component 1: Tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives
Outcome: Organizational performance issues addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.

Achievements

With the strategic and highly appreciated support from the Australian, Finnish, Japanese, and Swedish Red Cross societies, the combined 21 missions of the OD coordinator and volunteering development manager working synergetically with all Movement components on each mission, has led to strengthened harmonized approaches to OD and capacity building support, integrated programming strategies, and knowledge sharing. The "New OD Strategy and Framework for National Society Development" has been presented in many forums aimed at improving harmonized Movement approaches to OD and capacity building at country levels. Mongolia Red Cross, Papua New Guinea Red Cross and Timor-Leste Red Cross are environments in which this will be piloted.

Country-focused tailor-made support included missions to Mongolia Red Cross and Red Cross Society of China on Intensified Capacity Building Fund support; joint missions with ICRC to Maldivian Red Crescent and Myanmar Red Cross; Fiji Red Cross on strategic planning; Nepal Red Cross on an internal workshop on accountability and the operational alliance process on OD; New Zealand Red Cross constitutional

revision process; Sri Lanka Red Cross on strategic planning in transition; Maldivian Red Crescent on preparations for the inaugural General Assembly; and Indian Red Cross on strategic review processes. Distance OD support was also given to Kiribati Red Cross on Intensified Capacity Building Fund and OD issues; DPRK Red Cross OD processes supported by the Federation office; and to Philippine Red Cross on preparations for a legal base revision support mission by IFRC and ICRC Statutes Commission members and the Federation deputy secretary general.

The Spanish Red Cross contribution of EUR 100,000 was allocated to eight national societies by a new national society-driven process initiated by the Pacific national society secretary general's OD working group against the collective mapping of customized OD priorities of each society.

Programme component 2: Integration with health, disaster management, and principles and values
Outcome 1: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health, principles and values, and disaster management programmes.
Outcome 2: Increased integration with zone resource mobilization (RM) and planning monitoring evaluation and reporting (PMER).
Outcome 3: Increased integration with zone human resources.
Outcome 4: Increased integration with global secretariat principles and values department.
Outcome 5: Increased integration with zone communications and knowledge sharing.
Outcome 6: Increased integration with zone security.

Achievements

OD in emergencies support was given to strengthen the emergency operations in Viet Nam, Samoa, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea Red Cross societies. The work to develop a guideline on "OD in emergencies" with associated training modules for all FACT, ERU, RDRT and national disaster response team (NDRT) courses has progressed in South East Asia. The volunteering manager's work on volunteering in emergencies has also fed into the development of global guidelines launched in the second half of 2009 which were piloted in a South Asia regional OD delegates meeting with Federation regional DM and health counterparts for use in preparedness for response work.

The gender and DM forum, co-hosted between Nepal Red Cross, the Federation zone DM and OD units, and the secretariat's principles and values department in Geneva, has resulted in a pioneering "Gender in Disaster Management Guideline" including best practices, five national society case studies, and an updated CD of the latest materials for those wishing to strengthen gendered approaches in all aspects of the DM cycle.

A wide range of integrated capacity building approaches were jointly produced and disseminated in a new CD on "Building resilience and capacities" by the zone DM, OD and volunteering units. Evidence of changed practices as a result of these lessons learned can be perceived in new community development programming in DPRK, the new integrated programming in branch expansion plans in Sri Lanka Red Cross's newly launched five-year development plan, and also in the programmatic discussions in the newly formed Maldivian Red Crescent, for example.



In 2009, the Mongolian Red Cross Society celebrated the World Blood Donors Day nationwide with extensive participation of youth and other related governmental and non-governmental organizations. **Photo: Enkhtor/MRCS**

Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management
Outcome: Sharing of best practices through peer national society support and engagement with all Movement components and relevant external humanitarian organizations in Asia Pacific.

Achievements

Several national society-led initiatives have been launched such as the Asia Pacific resource mobilization network, the re-emergence of the Asia Pacific youth network, and an increased number of peer practitioner exchange initiatives.

The set of five DVDs on best practices in organizational development and capacity building work and the second folder of fact sheets on sustainable capacity building practices in programmes and services were disseminated and continue to enhance better practice. The DVD on “Volunteers and Youth” was shown at the Asia Pacific youth gathering during the Solferino Global Youth Meeting and raised unanimous interest and motivation in youth delegates to take messages back to their national societies about strengthened roles of youth in service, leadership and governance roles. 300 copies of the DVD on “Gender and Diversity” was circulated to all Movement components participating in the council of delegates to inspire new global approaches to gender and diversity work based on best practices in societies of the AP zone. The DVDs are also enjoying a large number of hits on the Federation YouTube site that reach global audiences.

At a global level, several Asia Pacific OD and volunteering initiatives have been showcased to share knowledge across all zones. The Australian and Papua New Guinea national societies presented the “New OD approach” at the Federation General Assembly, while at the same time the Fiji Red Cross and Afghanistan Red Crescent presented their respective strategic planning processes as examples of global best practices, particularly leading to harmonized Movement plans as an innovative approach piloted in Afghanistan.

Two members of the Asia Pacific youth network steering group were invited to attend the Middle East Youth Meeting in December 2009 to ensure collaborative processes and harmonized agendas in advance of the youth sessions at the Asia Pacific and Middle East Regional Conference in 2010. The joint youth summit planned by the two AP and MENA youth networks in 2010 will also contribute thinking on youth-led initiatives to the next Pan African Conference through the MENA network.

ii) Volunteering Development

Volunteering development is a major component of this programme. In line with Global Agenda goal 3, the volunteering component will strive to achieve the following outcome:

“National societies demonstrate improvement in volunteering aspects in programmes and emergency operations that lead to better services provided to vulnerable people as well as higher rates of retention and satisfaction of volunteers.”

Programme component 1: Tailor-made initiatives.
Outcome: National societies have access to consistent strategic and technical support (including peer-to-peer support) and resources on volunteering development work.
Programme component 2: Integration with health, disaster management and humanitarian values
Outcome: Integration of volunteering within health, principles and values and disaster management programmes.
Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management
Outcome: Volunteering development knowledge management.
Programme component 4: Global volunteering
Outcome: Global volunteering development.

Achievements

Specific country-based assistance to national societies seeking assistance continued in the areas of volunteering policy and manual revision or development, volunteer database development guidance, capturing best practices, and facilitation of peer support practices across various national societies within Asia Pacific. A total of 13 national societies were supported, involving nine specific country visits across all four sub-regions of the zone.

Four national societies signed up to the Global Volunteer Insurance Policy which provided insurance coverage for approximately 11,720 volunteers in 2009. One insurance claim was submitted due to the death of a volunteer while on duty and the deceased's family members received the appropriate compensation.

Apart from support to Asia Pacific national societies, the unit also offered technical support to partner national societies, IFRC and ICRC delegations to further strengthen their work and approaches to managing volunteers. One good example is the harmonized approach to working relations between Movement partners based in Afghanistan to find a common means to strengthen the national society's volunteering policy, management practices and pool of volunteers. This support led to innovative and collaborative work between two zones where all Movement counterparts engaged in volunteering development within Afghanistan were invited to join a regional volunteering development workshop organized by the Middle East and North Africa zone OD unit together with the global volunteering unit in Geneva.

In support of joint work with the global Federation team members, collaborative work with the global health team led to the participation of the zone volunteering manager in facilitating a session on volunteering challenges and identified solutions at the Global Lessons Learned Workshop on Community-Based Health and First Aid in Action (CBHFA) held in Jakarta, Indonesia. This forum was attended by over 40 participants from various national societies worldwide.

Constraints or Challenges:

The heightened OD and volunteering in emergencies support to the various disaster response and early recovery operations in the second half of 2009 proved time consuming. This resulted in small delays to complete the launch of the senior executive coaching support initiative for selected secretary generals, and for completing OD and volunteering in emergencies training modules into future FACT, ERU, RDRT and NDRT trainings through DM zone team.

With the transition of the Federation regional OD delegate roles in the Pacific and South Asia parts of the zone into regional programme coordinators, more time has been spent by the zone OD coordinator and zone volunteering development manager to scale up technical assistance to respective national societies. The kind donation of the additional resource from the Red Cross Society of China staff on loan as Asia Pacific OD delegate for 12 months will strengthen the team's ability to meet the many country-based support requests now being received. This trend has also increased the need to strengthen coordinated deployments of existing national society peer practitioners, and Federation and partner national society OD delegates across the zone to strengthen multi-country support roles in a measured set of time bound negotiated initiatives.

Principles and Values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Global Agenda goal 4: Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Outcomes/Expected results

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

Achievements

One of the specific achievements is the completion and distribution of a best practices DVD on "Gender and Diversity", which was part of a set of five thematic DVDs. It contains excellent examples of mainstreaming these perspectives in work which is seldom recognized across the Movement. The DVDs are being widely used in planning and partnership meetings and will reinforce strongly the cross-cutting themes of gender, social inclusion and anti-discrimination, and branch and volunteer development as holistic concepts. This DVD is also being uploaded on YouTube where it can be easily reached by a global audience.

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

Achievements

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

Programme component 3: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention/reduction programmes

Outcome 1: Mapping of national society programmes which target discrimination, marginalization or exclusion of communities who fall outside the traditional health and disaster management programme areas.

Achievements

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

Communications, Advocacy and Knowledge Sharing

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose

To enhance Red Cross and Red Crescent programme impact and effectiveness through expanded national society domestic visibility and increased global IFRC brand identity.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1 : Enhanced emergency communications capability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Achievements

The profile of Asia Pacific national societies and IFRC was significantly enhanced in 2009 through strategic actions and by adopting a "leaning forward" posture before, during and after emergencies. The global commemorations for six major disasters, Cyclone Nargis, the Sichuan Earthquake and the four major emergencies of September and October, were supported with comprehensive tool kits that were

widely utilized by national societies around the globe. During the emergencies in Philippines, Viet Nam, Samoa and Indonesia, quality one-to-one media relationships, rapid dissemination of communicators and information, a clear set of key messages and the development of audio-visual tools all helped to generate nearly 700,000 unique website impressions in the ten days following the first emergency. Standard communications language and planning components have been developed and are included in all recent emergency appeals.

New communications tools for both external and internal audiences were developed and successfully distributed, including top quality photographs, DRR promotional materials, and marketing materials that improved the professional image of the zone and its programmes. In the latter half of 2009, the disaster management unit and communications conducted significant joint planning, funding and implementation of priorities including the production of three documentary products on disaster risk reduction, gathering of photographs showing disaster management impacts across six national societies and improving the disaster management unit's communications tools to donor audiences. All four regions dramatically improved their communications planning for 2010-2011, based on engagement with their respective communications resources and are aligned with the zone communications strategy.

Capacity was built through constant interaction between national societies and IFRC communicators and through well-received trainings. The Pacific national society leadership was media trained, supported in the development of communications tools for the Nairobi General Assembly and in engaging with key domestic media. Communicators in South Asia have been media trained and provided with the knowledge and tools to train their respective national societies. Southeast Asia national societies have been trained in audio visual production, uploading and downloading resources from and to global sources. Asia Pacific-wide, guidance and training have been provided on the adoption and use of online social media. The launch of the "Our world. Your move." campaign garnered domestic, regional and global visibility, while simultaneously building teamwork and communications capacity of national societies and IFRC. Among many positive elements, the distribution of zone-based funding to support national society-developed campaign plans was highly successful.

Constraints or Challenges

Balancing emergency response and the desire to invest time and resources in capacity building in national societies and regional and country offices remains a challenge, but good progress has been made. The limited "line of sight" awareness of information and public relations budgets at the programme and operations level led to significant unmet expectations for communications.

Resource Mobilization and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit

The purpose and components of the programme

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

Outcomes/Expected results

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

Achievements

The zone RM/PMER unit provided coordination of resource mobilization for all IFRC annual plans/appeals and emergency appeals in Asia Pacific. The total income for all the annual plans/appeals was CHF 48.6 million, representing coverage of 124 per cent. The total income for all current/ active emergency appeals was CHF 477.2 million (90 per cent coverage) and CHF 1,190 million including the tsunami, with an overall

coverage of 96 per cent. Targets of 80 per cent coverage have been well met, and a total of 346 pledges of funding were received and processed by the unit during the year.

An important initiative in 2009 has been the provision of support (together with the zone OD and communications units) for the establishment of a membership-led Asia Pacific Fundraisers Network. The first meeting of the network will be hosted by New Zealand Red Cross in April 2010.

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

Achievements

During 2009, the unit finalized and validated a total of 531 reports/plans/appeals, and together the zone RM/PMER unit and zone finance unit issued a total of 678 narrative and financial reports. Working with the regional and country offices, the unit has succeeded in achieving 100 per cent compliance in meeting all reporting deadlines every month, with no reports overdue. The unit was responsible for the finalization of all 2010-11 plans for Asia Pacific, and also provided support in reporting in the disasters which struck Asia Pacific in September/October.

In capacity building in planning monitoring evaluation and reporting (PMER), three PMER training workshops were organized by the unit, in Kuala Lumpur, Maldives (for South Asia) and Suva (for Pacific). An important initiative has been the establishment of a database on FedNet for all Federation evaluations/reviews which have taken place in Asia Pacific in the past three years, and also a calendar for planned reviews/evaluations. The aim is to have a more strategic and systematic approach to reviews/evaluations in Asia Pacific, and to ensure improved dissemination of lessons learnt, including working with the tsunami unit on lessons learnt from the response to the 2004 tsunami disaster. In 2010 it is planned to establish a pool of PMER resource persons to assist Asia Pacific national societies in PMER work, to further develop PMER tools to share with national societies, and to do more to disseminate best practice in PMER.

External Relations

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Persuading decision makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interest of vulnerable people, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1: Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) capacity building
Outcome: Identify and map out existing HD setup and relationships in Asia Pacific, those between national societies and external actors and those between the Secretariat and external actors.
Programme component 2: Humanitarian diplomacy response
Outcome: Support national societies in planning and organising their own HD advocacy campaigns, or through means of quiet diplomacy address urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities identified by the national societies or the secretariat in the zone or by headquarters in Geneva.
Programme component 3: Governments, international and regional organizations
Outcome: Support national societies and through the secretariat develop and enhance existing cooperation with regional institutions and regionally established international organizations.
Programme component 4: Academia, foundations, private sector, civil society
Outcome: Support national societies and through the secretariat establish or expand cooperation and partnership with other opinion leaders in the region, to identify common denominators and make joint efforts persuading decision makers to act, at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, in full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles.

The external relations coordinator undertook an advocacy mission on humanitarian diplomacy in India, meeting representatives from the Federation South Asia regional office and India country office, ICRC, the Indian Red Cross, partner national societies, government and NGOs. It was a good opportunity to discuss

the positioning of the Red Cross Red Crescent in India and South Asia as a whole, and drew positive interest and reactions from all participants.

A concept paper on humanitarian diplomacy training was developed and circulated for comments throughout the zone. The aim is a targeted humanitarian diplomacy training programme for the Red Cross and Red Crescent including Federation secretariat staff.

A joint collaboration between the external relations unit and the communications unit was setup through a project called 'HD-stories'. This small project is about collecting experiences from various parts of the zone to give 'real examples' of HD in action. The purpose is to further help implement the HD policy by giving 'real examples' of HD work taking place in the zone. So far the external relations unit has identified three cases which the communications unit are working on; China, DPRK and Nepal, where the communications managers in both regions are currently developing the identified stories for publication and sharing among national societies. More national societies are being identified and more stories are expected to evolve within this project over time.

The unit finalised in November a concept paper on IFRC-ASEAN relations in coordination with the zone office's disaster management, H2P and IDRL units, to facilitate a discussion with the Southeast Asia leadership at the General Assembly in Nairobi on how to best approach ASEAN. Discussions are also ongoing with the Federation Southeast Asia regional office on how HD could be better addressed in the Southeast Asian context. The regional office in Bangkok prepared a draft proposal which incorporates HD into its setup as a main function on top of existing mechanisms and roles.

The Asian Development Bank – IFRC country consultation process is moving forward and a number of preliminary consultations have taken place in Timor-Leste, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan while meetings are scheduled for Nepal, Pakistan and Kirgizstan later in 2009 or early next year. Preparations for a broader consultation meeting are under way and a meeting is planned for the end of January 2010 to take stock on the country consultations process and see how the partnership can best be brought forward.

Regional Logistics Unit

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
To increase Red Cross Red Crescent logistics capacity in terms of disaster preparedness, response and recovery through higher quality logistics services, including human resources, systems, tools and procedures, in order to be able to provide adequate response and support to all IFRC activities in the Asia Pacific zone.

The budget of the regional logistics unit (RLU) is 100 per cent covered by the cost recovery mechanism. For further information, please also see the Global Logistics Programme plan.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1: Logistics network
Outcome: Development of sustainable logistics networks across the region.

Achievements

2009 was another challenging and rewarding year for the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit. The early part of the year saw a number of staff departures and the recruitment and training of new people. This was an opportunity to conduct further cross functional training within the unit and now more than ever it is able to respond in case of need and is self supporting. This also allowed the unit, in the later half of 2009, to deploy a number of staff members to support operations in other zones.

It has seen the continuation of work started in 2008 on the development of logistics capacity within specific Asia Pacific national societies, for example, the addition of two short-term trainee logistics delegates to the team early in the year and a third trainee added in December. Several logistics workshops were conducted – a basic logistics workshop in Afghanistan in October, the annual Kuala Lumpur logistics workshop conducted in early November and a general logistics workshop for the Viet Nam Red Cross in December.

A number of initiatives have continued with selected national societies in terms of longer-term logistics strategies and capacity building which saw the facilitation of two meetings with the Indonesian Red Cross and Thai Red Cross to discuss, brainstorm and agree on longer-term logistics strategies for these societies. This work will continue into the foreseeable future and early work has started with additional national societies on similar initiatives such as with Timor-Leste Red Cross where a logistics assessment was conducted in late November.

Programme component 2: Sub-regional warehouse network

Outcome: Development of an adequate and well-functioning sub-regional warehouse network.

Achievements

Work is still ongoing in terms of developing sub-regional warehouse capacity. The sub-regional study to be arranged by the logistics and resource mobilization department in Geneva has begun with results and proposals due in early to mid-2010.

The Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit's existing warehouse continues to expand its capacity and during the second half of 2009 added stock for the German Red Cross (3,000 family kits). Discussions have been finalized with the ICRC who also started to preposition stock in the warehouse from December (10,000 family kits). In addition, discussions continue with several other national societies interested to pre-position stock around the region.

Utilizing the experiences gained from previous operations in 2008, during October 2009 the unit provided support to four simultaneous emergency operations in the Philippines, Indonesia, Samoa and Viet Nam. 2,500 cubic metres of relief items were dispatched through the RLU warehouse to these operations including procurement, loading and handling of 10 chartered aircraft, 5 commercial air shipments and sea freight containers. This was a major undertaking but was made possible with the support of the global Federation logistics setup.

Programme component 3: Suppliers data base and regional framework agreements

Outcome: Development of a comprehensive suppliers data base and regional framework agreements.

Work has started on developing regional framework agreements for hygiene parcels and international transport. Contents of the hygiene parcel have been agreed with stakeholders and suppliers are being identified who could take part in this tender. Further analysis on the needs and possible structure for a regional transport agreement has started and discussions underway with internal and external parties on the best way to structure such an agreement.

Constraints or Challenges

With no core funding for the unit in 2009 the long term work of sustainable logistics capacity building of the Asia Pacific national societies has become more difficult / limited.

Finance Unit

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose

Professional and technical support is given to the IFRC offices in improving the standard of financial management in the region.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1: Monthly returns

Outcome: Technical support to field finance staff in ensuring timeliness and accuracy of monthly returns compliant with financial procedures.

Programme component 2 : Financial management information and support

Outcome: Provide financial management information and support to technical managers periodically and on an ad-hoc basis when deemed necessary.

Programme component 3 : Awareness raising and direct support

Outcome: Continue to raise the level of financial awareness in the Asia Pacific region and support the financial management of Asia Pacific operations that have no IFRC presence.

Achievements

The activities carried out during the reporting period include:

- A five-day finance workshop for 38 finance staff in September, which helped the finance team to share knowledge and receive latest update on finance process and procedures. Training was provided to the team on Coda-XML template and accounts payable function. There was also best practices and shared learning on cash disbursement. Coda-XML has proven to be effective and has reduced the hours spent by field finance doing online posting of transaction.
- Three (four-day) programme managers training for staff of regional/country offices, and national societies. The participants included 20 delegates, 10 national staff and 13 National Society staff. Three trainings were in Suva regional, Myanmar delegation and Chengdu earthquake operation.
- Two (four-day) training events in Bangkok and Nepal for programme officers of South East Asia and South Asia, who are required to implement and report on USAID Human Pandameic Preparedness fund.
- Timely monthly financial analysis report circulated to ensure managers are kept informed of the financial issues and risks so that immediate action can be taken to improve the financial situation and eliminate the risks of financial exposure.
- The unit has maintained and improved the finance infrastructure by training, providing skilled staff and filling gaps when needs arise.

The work of the unit has helped to improve overall financial management within the Federation secretariat and national societies in the region. More specifically, the impacts include:

- The trainings carried out improved the overall financial accounting, management and reporting of IFRC and National Society funds.
- The overall understanding on financial management and progress monitoring of activities has improved, providing evidence that IFRC has been effective in developing the financial knowledge and skills of all relevant personnel.
- An improvement of financial control, despite the annual turnover of CHF 30 million for annual programming and a total of over CHF 120 million for active emergency appeals (excluding tsunami).
- Expenditures have been in line with planned budgets and activities with approved expenditure ceilings. There are no exposures on the funding plan.
- Timely financial reporting to donors and continuous monitoring on pledge-based financial statements.
- Smooth monthly cash transfer of funds to regional/country offices which enabled them and the national societies to implement programme activities on time.
- Clean audit report for 2009 financial year and no major risk or findings reported.

Informations Systems Unit

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose

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

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

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1: Customized IT and telecoms service support systems

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

Achievements

Zone-wide migration to Microsoft Office Enterprise 2007 and Outlook Exchange mail system was completed. The effective interconnectivity within Microsoft Office Enterprise 2007 increased productivity and efficiency in working with daily documents, spreadsheets, presentations and emails which accounts for 75 per cent of daily work. New servers, infrastructure and backup mechanisms were installed in China, DPRK, and Fiji to further improve institutional information management. Video conferencing capability has been installed at the zone office and regional office in India, Thailand, China and Fiji, and all offices in Asia Pacific have been given access to video conferencing solutions provided by WebEx. Web-based Servicedesk <http://servicedesk.ifrc.org> is fully operational, vastly improving response time for troubleshooting and support. Almost all offices in Asia Pacific has been standardized in terms of equipment and IT infrastructure.

Programme component 2: Information sharing and knowledge management

Outcome: Sharing of lessons learned and best practices in providing peer support across Asia Pacific and more efficient teamwork across the seven zones and Geneva to provide better services.

Knowledge is shared through email communications between IT telecommunications personnel in the zone as well as storing it in a repository under Servicedesk for access by all Federation staff. The DMU led and organized the Asia Pacific RDRT IT and telecommunications training together with help from the zone information systems unit, the information systems department in Geneva, the Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Singapore Red Cross. This training improved the skills and capability of IT and telecommunications personnel to respond to situations. WebEx which is made available to all offices reduced traveling and meeting costs through the use of technology. An IT and telecommunications meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur to update and gather information from all personnel in Asia Pacific. This has further enhanced cooperation, identified projects and issues for focus in 2010, streamlined understanding, knowledge, strategy and objectives to work as a global team.

Programme component 3: National society information systems capacity building

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

Several national societies from the zone have approached the unit for advice on hardware and software upgrades for the future and their availability through the IFRC channel. A standard infrastructure standard is being drafted for national societies. The Microsoft Charity Open Licensing is now available for Asia Pacific national societies and at least ten national societies have directly or indirectly benefitted from this arrangement. The unit provided basic IT and telecommunication training to para-IT staff members in the regional and country offices of Mongolia, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Sri Lanka, and China, enabling them to provide immediate support in day-to-day operational IT and telecommunication issues. It is expected that this will help reduce the costs of outsourcing support and build capacity to provide self-sustained support.

Additional Units

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

Working in partnership

Promoting better and more effective cooperation within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external organizations remains a key objective of the International Federation within the Asia Pacific zone. A key initiative in this direction was the Asia Pacific strategy meeting attended by representatives of 16 partner national societies organized in Kuala Lumpur in June, focussing on the strategy and activities that had been taken by the zone office since the start of IFRC's decentralization process. The overall direction was that the zone office was generally appreciated, and much of the discussion was centred on how the integration of the DMU into the zone management structure would be arranged. Here it was explained that henceforth the zone office would take over from Geneva full responsibility for the international coordination of emergency operations while at the country level, the host National Society together with the Federation office would take the operational lead. The regional offices would play an important support role in times of

disasters, not least by maintaining a significant “surge capacity” in terms of disaster management personnel. The meeting also provided the opportunity to present and discuss with partners the plans of the recently decentralized tsunami operations management unit and, on the final day provided a forum in which the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society could outline its new strategy and five-year development plan.

When it comes to external partnerships, the main initiative has been the creation of the post of an external relations coordinator within the zone office. This was filled in May through the support of the Swedish Red Cross, and significant progress has taken place on a more strategic approach to working with potential partners such as the Asian Development Bank and the ASEAN as well as a comprehensive work plan that will prioritize building relations with other international and regional organizations for the benefit of Red Cross Red Crescent work in Asia Pacific.

The second half of 2009 has seen the strengthening of the role played by the regional offices in facilitating information exchange and coordination between partner national societies in longer-term development programming. Informal information updates on a variety of programmes and operations have been circulated to partner national societies from the regional offices, and the Southeast Asia office has organized well-received quarterly forums with the partner national societies active in its region.

Looking ahead

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

October 2010 will see the holding of the Asia Pacific regional conference in Jordan – the first time an Asia Pacific conference will be held in the Middle East. A number of events are already scheduled that will serve as important steps in the build up to the conference. These include an Asia Pacific disaster management meeting in Australia in May 2010 which follows on from a similar meeting four years earlier in Tokyo and which will review the achievements and lessons learned from the Asia Pacific disaster management strategy adopted at the last regional conference in Singapore. Other events planned include a resource mobilization forum to be held in New Zealand in April 2010 and a youth-led summit which will feed recommendations into the youth session of the Asia Pacific regional meeting.

Next year should also see the completion of long-running recovery operations in tsunami-affected countries, Pakistan, China and Myanmar and the Red Cross Red Crescent will take steps to ensure that lessons from these diverse operating environments are well learned and incorporated into future practice.

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

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".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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Annex 1

Country	Disaster Event	Human Resource Support*				Response Equipment			Financial Support		Emergency Shelter Cluster
		IFRC	PNS	RDRT	FACT	National	ERUs	Other	DREF	Emergency Appeal	
Bangladesh	Cyclone Aila								✓	✓	✓
Cambodia	Typhoon Ketsana	SEARO									
Cook Islands	Dengue outbreak								✓		
India	Floods	SARO				Water and sanitation			✓		
Indonesia	West Java Earthquake									✓	✓
	West Sumatra Earthquake	Zone	HES - British Red Cross		✓	Water and sanitation	Logistics	Volunteer Base Camp	✓	✓	✓
Mongolia	Floods	Zone & EARO							✓		
Nepal	Floods and Landslides								✓		
Pakistan	IDPs	Zone	HES - British Red Cross							✓	
Papua New Guinea	Cholera, dysentery & influenza	Zone						WatSan	✓✓		
Phillipines	Typhoons	Zone	German & Spanish RC	✓✓	✓	Water and sanitation; Health			✓	✓	✓
Samoa	Earthquake and Tsunami	PRO	HES - British Red Cross	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Sri Lanka	Dengue outbreak			✓	✓				✓	✓	
Viet Nam	Floods and Typhoons	Zone	Australian & German RC	✓	✓	Water and sanitation			✓	✓	

* external HR facilitated by AP

DMU

HES: Household Economic Security Roster; EARO: East Asia Regional Office; PRO: Pacific Regional Office; SARO: South Asia Regional Office;

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA50001 - Asia Pacific zone

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAA50001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	660,655	0	367,872	10,695	412,575	1,451,796
B. Opening Balance	15,162	0	272,059	2	54,908	342,131
Income						
Cash contributions						
Australian Red Cross			44,515		4,447	48,962
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	367,887				26,274	394,162
British Red Cross					23,043	23,043
China Red Cross					5,908	5,908
DFID Partnership grant	28,204					28,204
Finnish Red Cross			0			0
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)			0			0
Germany Red Cross (from ECHO)	41,562					41,562
Japanese Red Cross			60,145	10,974	60,463	131,582
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	7,454					7,454
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	238,484					238,484
Spanish Red Cross			-157,928			-157,928
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)			84,278		33,262	117,540
Unidentified donor					8,065	8,065
C1. Cash contributions	683,591		31,010	10,974	161,461	887,037
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	7,439					7,439
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)			86,332			86,332
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	7,439		86,332			93,772
Inkind Personnel						
Australian Red Cross	76,500				37,200	113,700
New Zealand Red Cross					47,080	47,080
Norwegian Red Cross					8,500	8,500
Sweden Red Cross					49,600	49,600
C5. Inkind Personnel	76,500				142,380	218,880
Other Income						
Services					57,647	57,647
C6. Other Income					57,647	57,647
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	767,531	0	117,342	10,974	361,488	1,257,335
D. Total Funding = B + C	782,692	0	389,401	10,976	416,396	1,599,466
Appeal Coverage	118%	#DIV/0	106%	103%	101%	110%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	15,162	0	272,059	2	54,908	342,131
C. Income	767,531	0	117,342	10,974	361,488	1,257,335
E. Expenditure	-434,186		-255,627		-287,142	-976,955
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	348,506	0	133,775	10,976	129,254	622,511

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA50001 - Asia Pacific zone

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAA50001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	660,655	0	367,872	10,695	412,575	1,451,796		
Supplies								
Other Supplies & Services		41				41	-41	
Total Supplies		41				41	-41	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom				1,361		1,361	-1,361	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment				1,361		1,361	-1,361	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	500			316		72	388	112
Distribution & Monitoring		2,110					2,110	-2,110
Transport & Vehicle Costs	500	196		302		4	502	-2
Total Transport & Storage	1,000	2,305		618		76	2,999	-1,999
Personnel								
International Staff	432,376	147,603		1,396		204,097	353,095	79,281
Regionally Deployed Staff	10,000			7,734		302	8,036	1,964
National Staff	48,000			43,856			43,856	4,144
National Society Staff	5,000	551		389			940	4,060
Consultants	36,500	106,256					106,256	-69,756
Total Personnel	531,876	254,410		53,374		204,399	512,184	19,693
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	487,173	58,479		42,888		26,484	127,852	359,321
Total Workshops & Training	487,173	58,479		42,888		26,484	127,852	359,321
General Expenditure								
Travel	74,000	41,815		19,098		16,477	77,390	-3,390
Information & Public Relation	173,250	42,615		111,446		3,137	157,198	16,052
Office Costs	63,900	162		733		8,298	9,193	54,707
Communications	4,640	1,879		1,336		2,106	5,321	-681
Professional Fees	100	2,716				15	2,731	-2,631
Financial Charges	200	387		96		124	607	-407
Other General Expenses	9,820			16		840	856	8,964
Total General Expenditure	325,910	89,574		132,725		30,997	253,295	72,615
Programme Support								
Program Support	91,021	26,508		17,024		10,023	53,555	37,466
Total Programme Support	91,021	26,508		17,024		10,023	53,555	37,466
Services								
Shared Services	14,816			7,638		15,162	22,800	-7,984
Total Services	14,816			7,638		15,162	22,800	-7,984
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		2,869					2,869	-2,869
Total Operational Provisions		2,869					2,869	-2,869
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,451,796	434,186		255,627		287,142	976,955	474,841
VARIANCE (C - D)		226,468	0	112,245	10,695	125,433	474,841	