

Programme Update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southeast Asia

Appeal No. MAA51001

16 December 2009

This report covers the period of
1 July to 30 December 2009



Padang, Indonesia: Health support is provided by Palang Merah Indonesia/Indonesian Red Cross following the earthquakes that first struck in late September. Ongoing capacity building for national societies has proven a vital element in ensuring adequate and suitable response takes place when disaster strikes. (Photo: PMI/International Federation)

In brief

Programme purpose: To coordinate and support International Federation (i.e. secretariat and partner national societies) efforts to assist host national societies in Southeast Asia to scale up their work in line with Strategy 2020 (S2020).

Summary: The Southeast Asia team based in Bangkok:

- Strategically and technically supports and guides country office teams (**Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam**);
- Provides targeted on-demand technical support to national societies with no secretariat country presence (**Lao PDR, Singapore, Malaysia** and **Brunei**);
- Strengthens institutional memory and the sharing of good practice and lessons learnt;
- Coordinates Red Cross Red Crescent Movement work in the region within the Federation mandate, including strengthening relations with partner national societies, ICRC and external organizations.

Financial situation: The 2009 plan has been revised downwards slightly to reflect a more realistic implementation capacity. The recent spate of disasters in the region has restricted the ability of many national societies to implement Federation-supported initiatives. The regional team in turn has provided surge capacity to the zone-wide response to the disasters, being coordinated from the Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur.

The total 2009 budget has been revised from CHF 3,162,262 (USD 2.9 million or EUR 2.48 million) to CHF 2,886,600 (USD 2.82 million or EUR 1.91 million). The disaster management component of the plan remains

unchanged; the other parts have been revised lower. Coverage is 121 per cent while expenditure from January to October 2009 is 61.4 per cent of the total 2009 budget (see [attached financial report](#)). The financial report from January to December 2009 will be issued with the 2009 annual report by April 2010.

No. of people we help: The programme supports the 11 national societies of Southeast Asia, who, in turn, work with millions of people. The plan also supports Red Cross Red Crescent partners active in the region.

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

Valuable support has also been received from the Federation's capacity building fund (CBF), and disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) and partners such as Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Norwegian Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross. Contributions have also been received from European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), AusAID and Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (APDC).

Partnership with ICRC at a regional level is outstanding with joint initiatives increasing. Outside of the Movement, UN OCHA (through the Inter Agency Standing Committee), UNESCAP, WHO and several UN agencies are important partners in addition to non-government organizations, such as CARE and Oxfam.

The International Federation would like to thank all partners and donors for their invaluable support to this appeal.

Context

The Southeast Asian regional team continued to focus on country-level support to national societies through country offices. This approach saw progress, including the strengthening of:

- Volunteer programming in the **Philippines**,
- Disaster management strategic planning and organizational development support in **Cambodia**,
- Disaster management, and water and sanitation work and coordination in **Lao PDR**,
- Planning processes and coordination in **Thailand**,
- National preparedness planning and the beginnings of overall strategic planning in **Timor-Leste**,
- National society avian influenza preparedness planning in several countries including **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam**,
- Options for finance development in **Malaysia**
- Future links between the Federation and **Brunei Red Crescent**
- **Singapore Red Cross** peer support to national societies around non-remunerated blood donor recruitment
- Recovery following Cyclone Nargis in **Myanmar**.
- Response to the recent disasters in **Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines** and **Viet Nam**

The regional team expanded its humanitarian diplomacy remit with:

- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA), Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) and UNESCAP;
- Governments (including ASEAN countries on risk reduction and legal preparedness, and the post-Nargis recovery plan for Myanmar);
- Key donor organizations (i.e. AusAID and ECHO); and,
- Forums of national society leaders (i.e. the Hanoi Southeast Asia leadership meeting).

Challenges remain, particularly in terms of clarifying working relations around disaster management in the secretariat structure and clarification on how technical support is delivered from the secretariat in Asia Pacific.

Disaster management

Global agenda goal 1: Reduced deaths, injuries and impacts from disaster

Programme objective:

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

Achievements:

Priorities, as outlined jointly by the national societies' regional disaster management committee (RDMC), and the International Federation regional disaster management unit (RDMU) in April, were followed up. National societies were helped to focus resources to address the risk profile of communities they support. Development of national and regional capacities has identified risks, as well as measures to mitigate these and prepare for future disasters.

Disaster response

There were several major disasters in the region during the reporting period, including typhoon Ketsana (affecting Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Viet Nam); typhoon Parma, also affecting the Philippines and Viet Nam in particular, and an earthquake in West Sumatra, Indonesia. In the wake of the multiple disasters, the RDMU supported the zone office to mobilize and deploy nine regional disaster response teams (RDRTs) to support the Philippine National Red Cross and the Viet Nam Red Cross to respond to needs. The missions were supported through funding from Japanese Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

In the wake of typhoon Ketsana, the regional disaster management unit deployed all staff to support the needs assessments and respective country plans of action in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Also, one officer was later deployed to support the zone disaster management unit in Kuala Lumpur in information management. The head of RDMU also paid a two-day visit to Lao PDR in order to find a more coordinated way of working with Lao Red Cross. These undertakings were funded through the emergency appeals, and also partly through support from Japanese Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and ECHO. In Cambodia, a CHF 50,000 DREF allocation was released for Cambodian Red Cross to complement its own fundraising in response to Ketsana.



Relief items are carried through flood during the Ketsana operation (Cambodian Red Cross)

A disaster management officer was deployed to Cambodia to support the rapid needs assessment and facilitate the development of a plan of action including the organization of the DREF operation itself, as well as assisting Cambodian Red Cross in coordinating with partner national societies.

In line with building resilient communities, the concept of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in recovery was introduced and included in programming in Lao Red Cross through two rehabilitation initiatives: the water and sanitation rehabilitation programme, and the food security programme supported by French Red Cross.

Disaster preparedness and capacity building

A regional disaster response team (RDRT) combined induction course and specialized training on emergency water and sanitation was conducted in Indonesia from 12-23 November. There were 22 participants during the induction and 28 in the emergency water and sanitation segment. The objective was to increase the roster of qualified RDRT members as well as develop a roster of RDRT capacity with special focus on water and sanitation in emergencies. While most participants were from the Southeast Asia region,

six seats were offered to other regions in the Asia Pacific, i.e. Afghanistan Red Crescent and Nepal Red Cross Society from South Asia; Red Cross Society of China and Japanese Red Cross from East Asia. Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) successfully hosted the event with financial support from American Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The training was facilitated by the zone water and sanitation delegate.

A response plan for scenarios involving international assistance is being produced for Thailand through a contingency planning exercise involving all clusters. The RDMU took the lead in the shelter cluster together with Thai Red Cross.

The RDMU facilitated the **PMI logistics framework workshop** on 1-2 September 2009 in Jakarta, Indonesia. This was a follow-up activity on the recommendations provided in the joint PMI logistics assessment conducted in June 2009 by the regional logistics unit and the RDMU. Feedback and comments were given from RDMU on the draft PMI logistics framework. This PMI logistics framework, when completed, will be the first logistics framework to be developed within the Movement. The mission was conducted with support from Japanese Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

The **logistics framework planning meeting** was organized for Thai Red Cross on 16-17 September 2009. The meeting was a successful collaboration between Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI), Indonesia country office, the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur and the regional disaster management unit in terms of sharing experiences and providing input. Thai Red Cross plans to develop its first logistics framework for 2010-2012.

The **Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste (CVTL) logistics assessment** was scheduled for 22 to 29 November 2009, with technical support from the regional disaster management unit and the regional logistics unit. CVTL is putting priority on strengthening its capacity in securing effective logistics services to its programming. The expected outcome is to deliver practical recommendations and feed into the long-term action plan of CVTL. The assessment is supported with funding from Japanese Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

As an ongoing promotion of preparedness for response mechanism in national societies, the entry point of the third phase of **well-prepared national societies (WPNS) project** with national societies was started through the Southeast Asian national society leadership meeting in Hanoi on 13-14 August.

Disaster risk reduction

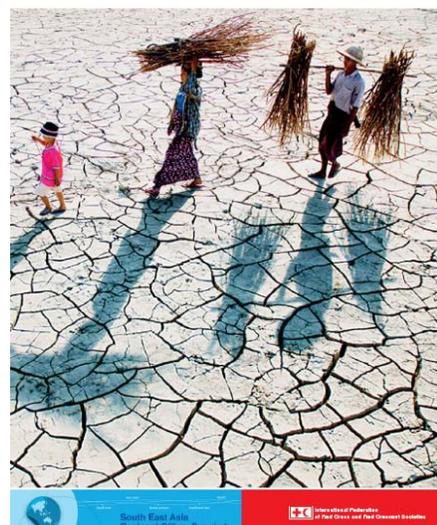
A series of disaster risk reduction workshops have been conducted in Cambodia (25-27 June), Indonesia (30-31 July), Philippines (3-4 September), Timor-Leste (27-28 August) and Viet Nam (13-14 November). The workshop for Lao PDR was postponed to early 2010 as a result of the typhoon Ketsana, as the national society shifted its focus to immediate disaster response. The curriculum aims at enhancing the national society's understanding of community resilience-building through mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into programming. This is encouraged through community-driven priority analysis and identification of vulnerabilities in the community and a step-by-step approach to finding solutions.

During the workshops, emphasis was put on the central objectives of i) how to scale up disaster risk reduction and ii) what needs to be in place to achieve the ultimate goal of "Building Safer and More Resilient Communities in Southeast Asia". In addition, the workshop is a good opportunity for key national society staff to elaborate on how to operationalize disaster risk reduction into the national society's capacity and mandate. The workshop has received positive feedback from national societies, and it has become evident that more forums will need to be carried out for national society staff in the field in order to generate understanding on the concept and approaches to disaster risk reduction among all stakeholders (national society staff, trainers and volunteers).

The Asia and Pacific disaster risk reduction practitioners' workshop in Phuket, Thailand (15-17 September): This attracted more than 180 participants from 23 national societies as well as various non-governmental organizations and international non-governmental

Reducing the risks:

A framework for DRR in South-East Asia



organizations in Asia Pacific. The objective was to exchange lessons learned in promoting disaster risk reduction in communities. This was encouraged through presentations and discussions on case studies, skills learning sessions and group discussions. Further, much more attention was put on discussing innovative ways to scale up on disaster risk reduction and ensure adequate attention given to gender, disabilities and various age groups with the aim of providing Red Cross Red Crescent programming with enhanced knowledge on resilience building of communities. The outcomes were encouraging. The donors, notably ECHO, showed a keen interest in the value of these exchanges, as the forum was geared towards concrete approaches to disaster risk reduction in Asia Pacific.

Furthermore, a series of publications have been produced, aiming at supporting national societies in the region to scale up their disaster risk reduction activities. The publications include:

- Reducing the risks: A framework for disaster risk reduction in Southeast Asia (completed)
- A practical step by step VCA guide for Red Cross and Red Crescent field practitioners and volunteers (completed)
- Safe learning, safe practice: a guide for national societies to support their education approaches to disaster risk reduction (ongoing)
- Community based early warning system guide (ongoing)

These publications will be available on the International Federation website shortly.

A practical step by step VCA guide
for Red Cross and Red Crescent
field practitioners and volunteers



With support from Japanese Red Cross, the **community-based disaster preparedness programme in Lao PDR** saw a number of activities: 1) the review and update of vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) based on the results from the previous project cycle; 2) the development of a village disaster risk reduction plan; 3) the selection/prioritization of disaster risk reduction measures in the communities where the VCA was carried out contributing to the village disaster risk reduction plan; 4) as a long-term investment for scaling up on disaster risk reduction in Lao PDR, the training of trainers on pedagogical facilitation approaches was carried out on 23-27 November for 23 Lao Red Cross participants from the headquarters and branch offices. The training aimed to produce a group of disaster risk reduction trainers in Lao Red Cross that will be able to provide such training to other organizations, as there is an increase in demand for disaster risk reduction training services. This last training was co-funded by Japanese Red Cross and DiPECHO through French Red Cross.

Many programme staff as well as the leadership in the national society have expressed the wish for having only one community-based assessment tool. A regional VCA guideline has recently been produced under the disaster risk reduction programming. At the same time, a community-based health first aid tool is being promoted by the health unit. So, now there are

two tools with similar approaches to achieve the same objectives, although community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) is slightly more geared to focusing on health in a community.

Cambodian Red Cross has taken this idea forward and is promoting a harmonization of the VCA guideline and the “community assessment tool” contained in the community-based health first aid manual. The Federation regional office in Bangkok with staff from both disaster management and health unit played an important role in supporting Cambodian Red Cross in this process. Swedish Red Cross funding supported this process.

The **ongoing development of Cambodian Red Cross’s Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction programme:** Cambodian Red Cross will have a plan of action finalized by the end of 2009. There is an increase in interest among other national societies in the region. Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI), a member of the Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction, has been accepted to join the Alliance; Philippines National Red Cross may be the next in line. This alliance is a strategic approach on how to scale up on disaster risk reduction with the national society being in the driver’s seat, and partners

contributing to supporting the plan of action making use of the baseline analysis. Cambodian Red Cross is going to operate the programme as of 2010.

The phase 1 of the DiPECHO-funded regional programme on disaster risk reduction ends in the first quarter of 2010. In the meantime, a conceptualization for the Phase 2 is in progress. Various consultations have been held at national and regional levels. These include with DiPECHO, host national societies, partner national societies, Climate Change Centre, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre as well as the DiPECHO funded disaster risk reduction programme of the South Asia regional office. This is to ensure that the project focuses at filling gaps and maximizing its effect to scale up disaster risk reduction. Swedish Red Cross is supporting the Southeast Asia regional office with a delegate for four months to assist in the consolidation of the new proposal to DiPECHO for Phase 2.

With the aim of contributing to a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, the RDMU has embarked on a regional analysis on livelihood mechanisms to achieve food security. The analysis will take into account the national food security situation and indicate entry points to programming relevant to the respective national society's approach, interest and capacity to engage in food security. The food security study team visited Cambodia and Lao PDR on 18-21 November, and will then proceed to visit other countries in the Asia and the Pacific zone. The coordination of the study is supported by Swedish Red Cross, and the team is funded through Geneva funding.

Coordination and cooperation

As mentioned earlier, the regional disaster management unit worked closely with the regional health unit to promote VCA, disaster risk reduction mainstreaming into the health rehabilitation scheme. The contribution of disaster management team towards the application of community-based health first aid programme in Cambodia and Lao PDR is seen as another key area of internal cooperation. Further, the RDMU chaired an event on pandemic preparedness forum covering response functions in a pandemic outbreak. In line with promoting integration of programmes, active exchange and presence at venues from both health and disaster management were encouraged, resulting in joint trips and sharing of tasks between the units – including a workshop on road safety attended by a health member representing reporting back to both units.

The RDMU was much involved in the **climate change talks** that took place in Bangkok from 28 September to 9 October, as a representative from the International Federation. The participation was supported through Swedish Red Cross.

Relationships at a regional level are maintained and strengthened with donors such as AusAID, ECHO and UN agencies – UNICEF, UNOCHA, WFP, UNDP as well as international organizations such as World Vision International (WVI) and CARE. This includes active participation in the inter-agency standing committee (IASC) where the Federation has co-chaired and chaired sessions. Other engagements include providing presentations at various venues on behalf of the International Federation on climate change adaptation in disaster risk reduction programming as well as contributing to the consultative process of revising the SPHERE manual.

Key issues for the next quarter:

- As a result of the major disasters in the region, there have been some postponements of planned activities, mainly involving workshops (RDRT induction and water and sanitation emergency response, warehouse management workshop and disaster management induction training). The RDRT and water and sanitation training took place in November; the other activities will be carried out in the first quarter of 2010.
- Lao Red Cross will continue to receive support through regular visits and coaching of staff.
- Support to Cambodian Red Cross will finalize the Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction baseline and proposal development as well as structuring of CRC's disaster risk reduction programme. It will aim to link these to funding in 2010. At the same time, support will be provided to Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) in DRR.
- The Phase 2 Regional DiPECHO project proposal will be finalized.
- PMI and CVTL will be supported in the warehousing initiative.
- A monitoring visit of the DREF response to Ketsana will be combined with a lessons learnt workshop in Cambodia.
- A tailored warehouse management workshop for selected national societies will be conducted.

Health

Global agenda goal 2: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.

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

Programme component 1: Strengthened and improved cooperation, coordination and support mechanisms within national societies and the International Federation

The Southeast Asia national society leadership meeting was held in Hanoi in August 2009. The regional health team, represented by the head of services from Singapore Red Cross Society, with support from the regional health delegate, presented an overview of progress made during the last year in relation to the resolutions and outcomes of the 2008 Southeast Asia Red Cross Red Crescent leadership meeting in Kuala Lumpur, 2006 Asia Pacific Red Cross Red Crescent conference in Singapore, and 2007 general assembly and international conference in Geneva. To be able to advocate on behalf of vulnerable communities and fundraise for member national societies, the regional health unit has collected and compiled data on joint progress and key achievements performed by the national societies' health programmes (see [annex](#)). Data from the 2005 Southeast Asia health mapping is used as baseline information in the overview table in the annex.

The regional health unit cooperated closely with the International Federation health and care department, Geneva, in organizing and facilitating the **global community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) in action monitoring and evaluation meeting** followed by a **lessons learnt and moving forward workshop**, both held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in October 2009. The monitoring and evaluation meeting resulted in a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation tool kit including a list of core indicators for the CBHFA approach. The tool kit is to be finalized by March 2010. The objective of the CBHFA lessons learned and moving forward workshop was to get the first feedback from national societies implementing the approach and agree on technical and financial support needed. It focused on identification of gaps in the implementation of the CBHFA approach such as integration, sustainability, training and resource materials, and ways to fill up these. CBHFA managers from more than 20 national societies from four continents participated in this workshop. The final outcomes are being consolidated into one global CBHFA plan of action. The official launch of the CBHFA in action materials took place during the closing ceremony of the workshop.

"Pandemic preparedness – Focus on community and legal preparedness" was the theme for the October **pandemic preparedness forum**, previously known as the Southeast Asia regional inter-agency information sharing/coordination meeting on avian and human influenza. The meeting was coordinated by the regional health unit, which continued to be a member of the pandemic preparedness forum core group, and facilitated by the International Federation avian and human influenza coordinator and the international disaster response laws, rules and principles coordinator, based at the Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The head of the regional disaster management unit chaired the meeting.

Programme component 2: Reduced vulnerability to HIV and its impact

The **HIV programmes in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam** were supported through country visits by the regional HIV delegate. A number of reviews to improve and further refine Lao Red Cross (LRC) HIV programme have been undertaken with the support of partner national societies as well as external consultants. These have included an extensive review to identify priorities in an attempt to plan an effective HIV prevention programme. In addition an action plan was developed in response to the LRC care and support evaluation. The recently launched HIV peer education standards have been embraced by the Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste (CVTL) Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) and Myanmar Red Cross as an operating model in regards to HIV peer education programmes. The HIV youth peer education programme in Timor-Leste was reviewed using the peer standards. Funding has been secured for the initial roll-out of the programme in 2010 and an expansion is planned for later in 2010. The PMI with partners have adapted and applied the HIV peer standards to the Indonesian context and the PMI programmes, while Myanmar Red Cross used the standards to assist in harmonizing its multiple donor-funded

HIV projects and as a tool to further move from a project to programme approach. The Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) embarked on the development of a five-year HIV programme plan with the support of partners and an external consultant. The International Federation global alliance on HIV strategy is being used as the framework for the plan that will include an action-based implementation and resource mobilization plan.

An advocacy visit from the vice-president of the Red Cross Red Crescent standing commission to Thailand and Cambodia in July 2009 contributed to the national societies' further exploring partnerships and the implementation of harm reduction programmes. Representatives from both societies will participate in a study/training visit to the Villa Maraini Centre in Rome in December. In addition, representatives from the Cambodian government will attend the study/training visit as partner of Cambodian Red Cross.

As part of the international congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) held in August in Indonesia, a **Red Cross Red Crescent pre-ICAAP zone HIV meeting** was held. Up to 56 participants, including staff and volunteers from national societies and the Federation, who were attending the ICAAP came together to showcase their HIV prevention programmes, learn about the Federation global HIV prevention guidelines and HIV peer education standards, as well as network and share with others. Nine posters and oral presentations from five Southeast Asian national societies were accepted for the congress.

The 21st Annual ART meeting (Asian Red Cross Red Crescent HIV/AIDS network) and the ART Management Meeting were held in conjunction with ICAAP. The major outcomes of the meetings were the adoption of the ART evaluation recommendations and the development of the ART operational plan 2010. The elections for the ART chair and management team for the period 2010- 2011 were held with the following results: chair – Thai Red Cross; management team – Cambodian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China and Japanese Red Cross. The activities held along with the ICAAP were coordinated and facilitated from the regional health unit.

A regional master facilitators' workshop on community-based HIV prevention, treatment, care and support was held in Bangkok in September 2009. Nineteen HIV programme staff members from eight national societies were trained with the goal to strengthen national society HIV programmes and contribute to national HIV responses in Southeast Asia through the introduction of this training package. The workshop was funded by Finnish Red Cross.

The Red Cross societies of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Philippines continue to implement HIV programmes in line with the International Federation global alliance on HIV strategy. Overall the global alliance has been useful and has enabled the national societies to conduct forward planning, to be more strategic around HIV programming, to look at the HIV programmes more holistically and consolidate from a project-to-programme based model. The global alliance created an environment where supporting partners and national societies have worked more effectively under one programme document. However, this has worked only where partners are committed to the global alliance and buy into the model. The vision of the global alliance being a tool for mobilizing resources has not largely been realized.

Collaboration has been established with the World AIDS Campaign to link the ART network into the global campaign for World AIDS Day on 1 December. This has resulted in the development of key resources and a joint press release for World AIDS Day that will also see the official launch of the International Federation HIV prevention guidelines and HIV peer education standards.

Programme component 3: Improved access to safe water and sanitation

Country support visits have focused on Lao PDR, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. Support to CVTL and VNRC has focused on familiarization of the current water and sanitation programme direction, review of the national society role in water and sanitation in emergency response and support in the development of water and sanitation priorities and future directions. Technical review of selected water and sanitation projects in Timor-Leste has also been completed and support for the development of water and sanitation programme guidance notes is ongoing through 2010. Support provided to Lao Red Cross focused on programme management, coordination and reporting assistance to the health team. In addition, support has been provided with the technical input into concept notes and programme proposals for future integrated programming which will be used to engage with potential donors in 2010.

The first **Asia-Pacific water, sanitation and hygiene promotion workshop** was held in Kuala Lumpur in August 2009. The forum was hosted by the zone disaster management unit with support from the regional health unit. Participants from eight national societies within Southeast Asia including Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam took part. In addition water and

sanitation delegates from the French, Austrian and Australian national societies and ICRC contributed as co-facilitators. The key objectives were to share knowledge and experiences, provide relevant updates and to establish a stronger water sanitation and hygiene promotion network across national societies in Asia Pacific. The participant feedback was positive, with highlights being presentations from Myanmar and Indonesian Red Cross societies, technical review sessions (particularly sanitation) and discussions on linkages between CBHFA and water and sanitation. Due to the positive outcomes it is likely that the workshop will be repeated bi-annually with a targeted technical training on alternate years.

As a follow-up to the workshop, an **Asia-Pacific water sanitation and hygiene promotion partners meeting** was held in August 2009. Representatives from 11 partner national societies were present along with the International Federation and ICRC. As it was the first meeting of its kind, it was used to share updates of current activities, future plans and strategic direction within water sanitation and hygiene promotion in Asia-Pacific. There was a commitment from all to attend this form of meeting on an annual basis.

Priority countries for ongoing technical support were discussed during the workshop and partners meeting and countries identified for ongoing support in 2010 in Southeast Asia include: Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. The partner meeting provided an opportunity to discuss and review plans with national societies to ensure more coordinated and effective support. Water and sanitation programme mapping (development and emergency response capacity) across Southeast Asia has been collated and results entered into the draft Asia Pacific water and sanitation strategy and plan for prepositioning of water and sanitation kits.

As a result of the above, a number of priority technical case studies were identified. The objective of these case studies is to document examples drawn from national society experiences in programme approach, best practice or specific technology choice, and to develop summary learning documents. Case studies which commenced in 2009 include community-led total sanitation (Cambodia); those scheduled for 2010 which will draw from experiences with national societies in Southeast Asia include: Ceramic water filters (Cambodia/Myanmar), BioSand filters (Viet Nam), ecological sanitation (Philippines), integration with CBHFA and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) (Indonesia).

The **Southeast Asia water and sanitation network** (Google group) continues to be used as a platform for information sharing and the group has been expanded to include water and sanitation focal people for national societies across Asia Pacific. The International Federation was one of only two external agencies to attend the **2009 WASH in schools** regional consultation meeting which included country representatives from Indonesia, Myanmar, Timor-Leste and Thailand,

Programme component 4: Improved community health/CBHFA services including first aid and health in emergencies delivered to vulnerable communities

The *CBHFA in action* master facilitators' post-workshop assignment to develop a national society plan of action for the implementation of the approach was followed up. Continued support was provided to the national societies in initiating the *CBHFA in action* approach. This included holding sensitization workshops for national society staff, partners and other stakeholders, advocacy, adaptation and translation of the CBHFA materials and organizing facilitators' workshops through country support visits (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Timor-Leste) as well as remotely. Progress made and challenges encountered were monitored through a questionnaire that was developed and submitted to the national societies in July and December 2009. The information collected in August 2009 (see table below) together with the national societies' plans of action served as the basis for the development of a regional roll-out plan for the *CBHFA in action* approach.

National Society	Sensitization workshop	Translation adaptation	Facilitator workshop	Volunteer training	Challenges reported
Cambodia	Done	In process	End of 2009	In 2009	Adaptation, translation
Timor-Leste	Done	Use Bahasa (PMI)	Yes	End of 2009	CBHFA materials
Indonesia	Done	Translated to Bahasa	Yes	Done	Human capacity, motivation, participation, materials

					utilization
Lao PDR	No	Not yet	End of 2009	No	Financial support, capacity, translation
Malaysia	No	Use Bahasa (PMI)	No plan	No plan	Support (budget, session to make change)
Myanmar	Done	In process	End of 2009	Next year	Adaptation, translation
Philippine	Done	Use English version	End of 2009	Done	
Thailand	No	Not yet	No plan	No plan	Financial support, collaboration
Viet Nam	Done	In process	End of 2009	Next year	Funding

The regional office was represented in the global road safety programme (GRSP) road safety seminar held in Singapore in October 2009. Key outcomes were increased knowledge and understanding of road safety, and ideas on how activities can be integrated with health and care and other relevant programmes. The seminar was an excellent opportunity to network with people specialized in road safety for future collaboration. Road safety projects are being implemented by the national societies in Cambodia and Viet Nam.

Support was provided to Cambodian Red Cross in developing the proposal for the humanitarian pandemic preparedness accelerated project (H2P-AP) project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The project, implemented in 12 provinces, focuses on development of the pandemic preparedness plan and dissemination of prevention messages. H1N1 communication and dissemination activities were conducted with the support of the regional public health officer in southern Lao PDR, reaching approximately 10,000 persons.

Personal protection equipment for all International Federation delegates and local staff on International Federation contracts was procured according to the International Federation guidelines and distributed. Information about the availability of *Tamiflu* was collected and partner national societies assisted with the procurement of the drug. Information such as the “flu fighter” and “your best defence is you” were widely disseminated.

Programme component 5: Increased voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment

The 7th regional workshop on voluntary blood donor recruitment in Southeast Asia was organized by the regional health unit in Jakarta, Indonesia, in December in 2009. PMI hosted the workshop that was facilitated by the director for the blood donor recruitment programme, Singapore Red Cross, with support from the regional health unit. More than 30 participants representing 14 national societies including partner national societies and the International Federation attended. Besides sharing information about activities in respective countries, experiences and lessons learnt, progress towards the joint Federation/WHO goal “100 per cent voluntary non-remunerated blood donation” by 2010, attention was given to the costing of blood and blood donor recruitment, developing coaching and mentoring and effective training aimed at youth. The workshop was funded by Austrian Red Cross.

Programme component 6: The Lao Red Cross community-based first aid and water and sanitation programme. Selected communities in Sekong, Saravanh and Attapeu districts have increased access to safe water and sanitary facilities, and have adopted healthier behaviours related to prevention and common diseases. LRC has capacity to manage and implement community-based health programme.

The focus of the water and sanitation assistance has been on programme management support to headquarters staff for the community-based first aid and water and sanitation programme in the southern districts and gradual scaling down of programme activities. All major construction works were completed in March 2009 and the focus has been on continued monitoring and support (including refresher training for volunteers and district staff in relevant health and hygiene promotion topics, and replenishing of first aid kits). While the programme is due to finish in December 2010, a final evaluation visit is planned for early 2010. A summary programme document will be finalized by the International Federation.

The International Federation together with LRC representatives has been actively involved in the Lao PDR WASH technical working group. A southern districts programme coordination meeting, involving Sekong and

Saravanh staff, was conducted in September. The final programme meeting involving all three southern districts to mark the official end of programme work, is scheduled for December 2009.

The LRC was supported in initiating and developing the *CBHFA in action* programme approach. An introduction meeting for key staff at the national headquarters (health, organizational development and disaster management), translation of the implementation guide into the Lao language, and a sensitization workshop for national society staff, partner national societies and other stakeholders have been completed. The aim of the workshop was to introduce all stakeholders to the *CBHFA in action* concept and to facilitate the understanding of how it can build healthier communities. Thirty-eight persons from 17 branches and representatives from the ministry of health and partner national societies attended the workshop that was successful with active involvement from all participants. The process of adaptation and translation of the facilitator guide and planning for a facilitator workshop is ongoing. Support from partner national societies, namely Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross, is being secured.

LRC celebrated the **World First Aid Day** on 12 September with support from Danish Red Cross, Handicap International and the International Federation. The event took place at the provincial secondary school in Vientiane and was attended by roughly 250 persons, mostly youth from Vientiane schools. The theme was "First aid for humanity" and LRC first aiders demonstrated how to give first aid for common injuries including cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Challenges

Capacity limitations at national society level remain a challenge. National societies are facing multiple donor programmes and various reporting demands. The capacity to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on programmes remains limited. The competition for both financial and human resources is making it more urgent to aim for quality programming. The ability for national societies to undertake representation with external partners is limited in a number of societies which has a direct impact on resource mobilization in-country.

Many national societies have moved from project to programme approaches but are still being caught up in project support from partners for various reasons. The integrated programme approach needs to be strengthened at all levels, and mechanisms for enhanced collaboration between disaster management, health and organizational development departments established. To collect timely information on key health issues and monitoring data from the national societies is a challenge.

Southeast Asia Health monitoring 2005-2007-2008											
NS	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Timor Leste	Vietnam	Total
1 Number of health beneficiaries											
2005	863,317	4,836,142	233,080	31,105	93,585	154,771	6,245	633,516	26,844	3,251,009	10,129,614
2007	500,000	6,577,300	310,489		1,760,720	552,349	277,818	766,903	29,155	49,513	10,824,247
2008		6,593,978	38,357	35589	161,357	909,078	285,383	1,159,032	104,933	903,214	10,190,921
2 Number of health volunteers											
2005	5,584	1,779,579	16,000	755	34,776	141,300	398	300	14,000	5,300,000	7,292,692
2007	5,000	627,761	16,476		24,039	136,848	3,622	279	1,026	2,490	817,541
2008	2,572	632,162	281	16,600	34,916	15,789	1,432	2,342	814	5,092	712,000
3 Number of health staff											
2005	60	2,336	45	121	124	246	21	666	31	42	3692
2007	119	399	43		126	252	59	207	54	777	2036
2008	190	418	42	9	179	329	42	450	56	393	2108
4 Expenditure in health usd											
2005	1,707,000	1,106,000	1,536,000	62,000	496,000	1,555,000	973,000		563,000	3,312,000	11,310,000
2007	2,000,000	3,404,294	1,479,489		1,239,734	826,148	2,463,000		350,724	333,456	12,096,845
2008	1,800,000	4,720,570	1,640,259	431,229	1,257,805	1,721,753	2,673,000	1,638,941	670,854	1,336,919	17,891,330
5 Health funding source usd											
2005	1,707,000	1,106,000	1,536,000	76,000	496,000	1,555,000	973,000	2,673,000	563,000	3,312,000	13,997,000
2007	2,214,959		1,690,393		1,793,734	966,450	2,463,000	3,000,000	461,800		12,590,336
2008	1,800,000		1,640,259		1,257,805	1,743,566	2,673,000	2,294,376	731,219	1,336,919	13,477,144
5a Inside RC/RC movement											
2005	1,084,000	820,000	1,358,000		240,000	863,000			447,000	2,849,000	
2007	1,093,240	847,649	1,154,683		945,406	366,043		270,000	392,908		
2008	144,000	2,109,500	1,432,003		734,072	1,244,305			436,879	1,122,684	
5b Outside RC/RC movement											
2005	613,000	286,000	178,000	34,000	254,000	15,000	670,000	385,000	116,000	340,000	
2007	1,121,719	771,086	516,710		848,328	190,000		300,000	68,891		
2008	36,000	821,070	150,000	306,554	523,733	58,807			132,469	176,000	
5c Government portion											
2005				14,000		15,000		385,000			
2007			19,000			187,500	1,692,000				
2008			29,529	208,333			2,080,000			38,235	
5d Own funding											
2005	10,000			28,000	2,000	662,000	303,000	1,903,000		23,000	
2007		1,784,559				222,907	771,000				
2008		1,790,000	28,727			3,639,179	593,000				

Organizational development

Global agenda goal 3: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

Achievements

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

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

The second half of 2009 has seen the regional organizational development unit experiment with some new approaches to promoting dialogue across the region as well as accompanying seven national societies with tailored organizational development interventions.

The work of the finance development delegate continues to be a highlight. Two missions to **Viet Nam** saw negotiations with the software company completed so that now all the finance software is up-to-date and receiving appropriate maintenance. In addition, training of finance staff at the headquarters and at Ho Chi Minh branch has been carried out.

In **Timor-Leste**, the new finance manual has been finalized, and training of both CVTL programme coordinators and branch coordinators has taken place. The finance development work in CVTL is also being supported by a consultant from Australian Red Cross, and arrangements for ensuring good teamwork have been made. This is enabling finance software to be customized to the needs of the national society.

Two finance development missions to **Myanmar** have seen substantial progress. Accounting software for 'the hubs' in the Cyclone Nargis-affected area has been identified. It is hoped that computerization will finish by December. A two-day training event for the hub finance officers was conducted in Yangon. Plans in Lao PDR continue although progress is slow.

Statute revision processes are occurring in **Indonesia Malaysia, and Philippines**. The organizational development unit has provided examples of recent constitutions and copies of the guidance for new statutes. The organizational development delegate has agreed to accompany the process with Malaysian Red Crescent.

Thai Red Cross has been working on establishing a common policy and approach to volunteer management throughout the national society. This is a major initiative involving all the Red Cross bureaus.

Thai Red Cross has also been expanding an internal dissemination programme to improve understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. This has been successful. A short video (created by the organizational development unit) highlighting these activities is available.

The regional organizational development officer has been supporting similar efforts in **Lao PDR**. In addition to providing training on the Movement and principles, advice on branch governance was also given.

The regional organizational development officer had a two-week mission to Aceh, **Indonesia**, to support chapter and branch development activities there. He also participated in a **regional youth gathering**. This mission has strengthened links with the organizational development team working in this region.

Philippine Red Cross was planning to carry out a strategic planning process in September. The organizational development unit carried out significant preparations for this process including consultations with health and disaster management colleagues, but due to disasters in Philippines, this was postponed.

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

Outcome: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health, humanitarian principles and values and disaster management programmes

The organizational development forum in June featured one working group on '**organizational development in emergencies**'. This followed up a session that was held in the regional disaster management committee

(RDMC) and in fact included a representative from the RDMC. Material generated here was presented to the 2009 Southeast Asia leaders at their annual meeting in Hanoi.

This material, as well as the tools created during the Cyclone Nargis operation in 2008, was also used when the Asia Pacific zone was struck by simultaneous disasters in Philippines, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Samoa.

The organizational development delegate was invited to provide input to a meeting of water and sanitation delegates (mostly from working around Asia Pacific in August). In the discussions that ensued, when challenged that the work being carried was not developing national society capacity (despite this being an often cited objective), the general response was one of agreement, but also that this was not a major priority. This experience has led the organizational development delegate to develop a '**systems analysis**' of how international Red Cross Red Crescent support operates, which was used to stimulate further insight at the **regional partnership meeting** held in October.

Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management

Outcome: Sharing of lessons learned, best practices and skilled national society practitioners providing peer national society support in organizational development and capacity building across all Movement components

The flagship event for the regional organizational development unit - the **10th organizational development forum** - was held in Bangkok in June. Rather than beginning with a series of Powerpoint presentations providing updates from the region as has been the tradition for such meetings, the forum began with a group dialogue activity following the 'world café' methodology. This established a very friendly and focused atmosphere that continued throughout the three days. The rest of the time was spent in three parallel working groups, each with a different focus:

- Corporate fundraising
- Organizational development in emergencies
- Branch development

The meeting was lively and enjoyable. Many participants said they appreciated the methodologies and format used for the meeting. In fact, a national society meeting in Indonesia two months later adopted the same meeting methodology.

The Southeast Asia regional finance directors met in July but this time, their meeting was coordinated with all the finance directors from South Asia as well. It was agreed that much was gained by recognizing the different experiences in each region. Since the meeting, there has been a number of new interactions and sharing of ideas and documents across the two regions.

The **regional youth directors' meeting** was the third major event organized by the organizational development unit in the second half of 2009. It was hosted by Lao Red Cross. It also featured a new group dialogue methodology based on 'speed dating' which proved very popular and effective. This meeting paid careful attention to the global youth gathering at Solferino and the resulting declaration. The Southeast Asian leaders had asked the youth directors network to propose a youth initiative to operationalize the Singapore declaration comments on youth. The youth directors decided that as a region, the development of 'youth forums' in each national society should be promoted in order to create space for Red Cross Red Crescent youth to express their views on national society policies and issues.

The **branch development games** produced by the organizational development unit have proven popular both inside and outside the Southeast Asian region. Two sets were recently shared with the Middle East zone office. The organizational development officer had a mission in October to the Maldives, training people to use the branch development game. Most recently, the South African zone have requested 200 copies.

There has been one significant study visit carried out in the region in October. Up to 16 staff members from Thai Red Cross, including the director of the personnel bureau and the head of international relations, were accompanied by the ICRC cooperation officer and the regional organizational development officer to visit the Malaysian Red Crescent. All the Thai staff members were 'master dissemination trainers'. The purpose of the trip was to provide an opportunity for these master trainers to observe another national society's operation activities. The participants compared approaches to dissemination.

Constraints

In this reporting period, visas to Myanmar became difficult to obtain. This caused delays in some of the planned missions. In addition, disasters in Philippines and Viet Nam postponed planned work there.

The regional organizational development unit has re-allocated responsibilities following the departure of a long-serving team member and is functioning as a strong team.

Looking ahead

In December, a meeting is planned for all the Federation organizational development staff in Southeast Asia. It will be a week of training and reflection on how work is done there and how it could be more effective. An outside facilitator will bring ways of thinking about organizational development from the non-governmental organization world. It is expected to be a rich time of sharing successes, failures, questions and ideas.

It is anticipated that the organizational development unit's role in the emergency operations in Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam may increase in the coming months to ensure stronger national societies emerge.

Plans are also underway to host the Indonesia forum in the first quarter of 2010.

Principles and values

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

Disasters

The four disasters hitting the Asia Pacific zone in late September to early October dominated the work of the regional communication unit in the second half of 2009.

Being first in the field with information on typhoon Ketsana on the International Federation website and with advisory to the world media, as well as being on the ground in Hanoi as the typhoon hit Viet Nam, meant that the Federation had a head-start servicing media and the national societies.

In Viet Nam during the first days after Ketsana, it was extremely positive to see how representatives from partner national societies sought advice from the regional communication delegate on key messages before interviews with media.

The other disasters in September/October: the earthquake and tsunami in Samoa and the earthquake in Padang, Indonesia, drew attention from local and global media. All communication delegates responded to numerous media requests and organized for stories, photos and videos to be sent to national societies and published on websites as well as to be used in situation reports and operations updates.

The regional communication delegate spent weeks at the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur assisting and replacing the zone communication manager in working closely with the zone disaster management unit, communication delegates in Samoa, Papua New Guinea (cholera outbreak) and Padang, Indonesia, and the Geneva communications department. In Bangkok, the regional communication delegate closely cooperated with the zone communication manager in trying to ensure good photos and video documentation on early recovery activities.

Despite effective collaboration during the disasters and positive feedback from the national societies, some gaps prevailed, especially in terms of the International Federation's needs and expectations in communication output from the affected national societies and country offices. A lack of basic knowledge and instinct on communication strategy, probably due to staff turnover, was experienced. This issue will need to be addressed as part of an evaluation/lessons learnt.

Zone cooperation

The cooperation between the communication delegates in Asia and the Pacific zone has been excellent. Discussion on increased cooperation, coordination and priorities/focus areas will continue in 2010 to increase mutual understanding and effectiveness.

The regional communication unit in Bangkok has produced a number of zone-wide communication materials, i.e. the "Moving Forward" video on HIV/AIDS (with examples from Afghanistan, Cambodia, China and Samoa), seasonal greetings cards, calendars and planners for 2010.

The communication unit has also contributed to the plans around the five-year tsunami commemoration by providing stories, media contacts, input for the plans and organizing a press conference in December, together with the tsunami communications manager in Kuala Lumpur.

Regional support

Close cooperation with the Myanmar Red Cross communication department has continued, although on a smaller scale than during the first half of the year. Due to the difficulties in obtaining visas to Myanmar, cooperation meetings were held in Bangkok. One with the head of communication and one staff from Myanmar Red Cross discussing the budget and continued support and deliveries; another meeting was with two communication staff partly responsible for the mass media project on health promotion, with support from Danish Red Cross.

The “**25 Heroes of Humanity**” photo exhibition from the Cyclone Nargis operation was completed and distributed to national societies in the region and partner national societies. The exhibition was on display during the national society leaders’ meeting in Viet Nam, and the Asia-Pacific disaster risk reduction practitioners’ workshop in Phuket, Thailand.

The communication delegate participated in and facilitated part of a communications workshop for 35 chapter chairpersons from PMI in Jakarta in November. The session was on emergency communication plans, media relations and how to reach specific target groups.

Challenges remain, however. It has not been possible for the regional communication delegate to provide more strategic and coherent support to national societies, due to the constant dilemma of providing long-term development support and being caught up in disasters and busy day-to-day activities. Some planned activities such as a visit to Timor-Leste were postponed to early next year due to the recent disasters. This issue will need to be addressed.

It has been noted that one way of working closer with the national societies is through global campaigns and events. The opportunities are there, but often the campaigns are introduced with very short notice and without clear message and focus. (There were 14 focus areas for one global campaign, five for World AIDS Day and five for climate change). Despite the impressive range of issues covered and activities implemented, these campaigns lack the focus which could bring about global changes and help promote the Movement.

Communication consultant

The communication unit has benefited tremendously from the presence of a communication consultant for ten weeks, partly funded by Swedish Red Cross. The consultant’s work in setting up the Adobe Lightroom, archiving photos and videos, providing basic communication training to staff in the regional office and writing guidelines has been extremely valuable.

The consultant also assisted numerous requests for photos. Missions were undertaken to Cambodia to record footage for the zone video on HIV/AIDS, and to Philippines as part of the evaluation team on integrated community-based disasters preparedness programme (ICDPP) to provide photos and video footage.

Most communications outputs have benefited from great cooperation and support from other colleagues in the regional office, the Asia Pacific zone office, ICRC, partner national societies and host national societies in the region. However, more can be achieved in supporting the national societies. There are plans to address this in 2010 through the communication capacity building programme and other initiatives. Part of this would be to map all national societies’ needs and wishes for skills training and to put more effort into the communication capacity building programme.

Working in partnership

Three partner national societies (**American Red Cross**, **Danish Red Cross**, and **French Red Cross**) are integrated with the Federation Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok. One more national society, **Finnish Red Cross**, is based in Phuket and focuses on the tsunami recovery programme. The **Global Road Safety Partnership** is a hosted programme at the Bangkok office.

The most critical partnerships are those of the region’s national societies with partner national societies and their regional secretariat. The Federation country offices and Bangkok team base their relationships with

national societies on targeted support to the national society as well as ‘stepping back’ so that host national societies rightfully assume their leading role within their borders.

Cooperation with **ICRC** is excellent. Support to national societies in terms of first steps in adoption of the restoring family links (RFL) strategy is one consistent meeting point for Red Cross Red Crescent efforts. More explicit cooperation is emerging particularly in terms of **Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam**. In each country, the International Movement communicates more often than not with one voice. This did not always happen before and contributes to more effective support to national societies as well as less confusion (and burden) for them.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Experience shows the best way to support the national societies of Southeast Asia is by regularly revisiting the country support strategies in consultation with country office colleagues. Relations with national society leadership are excellent; this is a prerequisite for effective long-term support as the 11 national societies lead their own development processes. The regional team is engaged well with all 11 societies; a recent mission to Brunei by the organizational development delegate has opened up possibilities for reinvigorated support to the Red Crescent there. Relations with the regional office of ICRC are excellent. Consolidated approaches to work with the national societies of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam (i.e. the countries where both International Federation and ICRC geographic mandates coincide) have strengthened in 2009 and will continue to do so in 2010.

Looking ahead

The regional office will maintain its technical support to country offices and national societies based on this plan. In addition, the office in Bangkok will continue to provide increased support and representation on behalf of Lao Red Cross. The regional programme coordinator will continue to play the role of part-time Federation representative to Lao PDR, based in Bangkok, as agreed with the national society. Until the current vacancy in Phnom Penh is filled, the regional programme coordinator will also play the role of interim representative for Cambodia. The head of office position in Viet Nam, while presently vacant, is anticipated to be filled by February 2010.

The November general assembly of the International Federation adopted Strategy 2020 and support to the national societies of Southeast Asia in the implementation of this will be a priority. Another evolving area of work is a higher role in humanitarian diplomacy on behalf of the national societies of the region, as well as the zone and globally on certain issues.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Contact information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok: Alan Bradbury, head of regional office, phone: +66 2 661 8201, fax: +662 661 9322, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org • Federation Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur: Jagan Chapagain, deputy head of zone office; phone: +603 9207 5700, fax: +603 2161 0670, email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org 	

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

Southeast Asia: Progress and key achievements by the national societies' health programmes, August 2009¹

		Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Timor-Leste	Viet Nam
1	Number of health beneficiaries		6.593m	38,357	35,589	161,35	909,078	285,383	1,159,032	104,933	903,214
2	Number of volunteers in health	2,572	632,162	281	16,600	34,916	15,789	1,432	2,342	814	5,092
3	Number of health staff	190	418	43	9	179	329	42	450	56	393
4	Expenditure in health in USD	1.8m	4.720m	1,640m	431,229	1.257m	826,148	2,673,000	1,638,941	670,854	1,336,919
5	Health funding source in USD	1.8m		1,640m		1.257m	4.964m	2,673,000	2,294,376	731,218	1,336,919
	Inside Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (Federation, PNS and national societies)	144,000	847,649	1,432m		734,072	1.247m			436,878	1,122,684
	Outside Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (Govt, UN, NGOs, bilateral govt, private)	36,000	821,070	150,000	306,554	523,733	59,738			132,649	176,000
	Government portion			29,529	208,333			2,080,000			38,235
	Own funding (fund raising and cost recovery)		1.79m	28,727			3.639m	593,000			

¹ Data from the 2005 Southeast Asia health mapping is used as baseline information in the overview table

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - South East Asia region

Interim Financial Report Jan-Oct 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,053,374	795,948	445,267	52,973	539,037	2,886,600
B. Opening Balance	527,902	278,018	171,236	57,867	293,294	1,328,316
Income						
Cash contributions						
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (from Asian Development Bank)		15,560				15,560
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	0	24,778				24,778
Austrian Red Cross		30,294				30,294
British Red Cross					-23,043	-23,043
China Red Cross					-5,908	-5,908
Danish Red Cross	0	0	2,294			2,294
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	0	0	0			0
ECHO	479,658					479,658
Finnish Red Cross	37,781	17,069				54,851
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)		96,727				96,727
Germany Red Cross		0				0
Japanese Red Cross	65,842	85,595	30,726	10,974	20,743	213,879
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	0					0
New Zealand Red Cross	9,980	69,280	151,080			230,340
Norwegian Red Cross	0	10,201				10,201
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	0	91,806				91,806
Other	-1,899	1	0			-1,898
Spanish Red Cross	30,020					30,020
Sweden Red Cross	81,031					81,031
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	101,793		24,431	13,572	27,145	166,941
Unidentified donor					-8,065	-8,065
C1. Cash contributions	804,206	441,310	208,531	24,546	10,872	1,489,464
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (from Asian Development Bank)		-15,087				-15,087
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	-43,374					-43,374
Danish Red Cross			-2,294			-2,294
ECHO	41,271					41,271
Finnish Red Cross		2,543				2,543
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)		14,408				14,408
New Zealand Red Cross		-69,300				-69,300
Spanish Red Cross	-14,966					-14,966
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	109,657		178,376	14,621	29,242	331,896
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	92,589	-67,437	176,082	14,621	29,242	245,096
Inkind Personnel						
Australian Red Cross		62,000				62,000
New Zealand Red Cross		62,000				62,000
Sweden Red Cross	62,000					62,000
C4. Inkind Personnel	62,000	124,000				186,000
Other Income						
Services					231,252	231,252
C5. Other Income					231,252	231,252
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	958,795	497,873	384,612	39,167	271,365	2,151,812

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - South East Asia region

Interim Financial Report Jan-Oct 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

D. Total Funding = B + C	1,486,696	775,890	555,849	97,034	564,659	3,480,128
Appeal Coverage	141%	97%	125%	183%	105%	121%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	527,902	278,018	171,236	57,867	293,294	1,328,316
C. Income	958,795	497,873	384,612	39,167	271,365	2,151,812
E. Expenditure	-748,526	-479,149	-290,205	3,800	-258,041	-1,772,121
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	738,170	296,741	265,644	100,835	306,618	1,708,007

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - South East Asia region

Interim Financial Report Jan-Oct 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,053,374	795,948	445,267	52,973	539,037	2,886,600	
Supplies								
Construction Materials			612				612	-612
Clothing & textiles		64					64	-64
Water & Sanitation	2,000		35,945				35,945	-33,945
Medical & First Aid		306	323				629	-629
Total Supplies	2,000	369	36,881				37,250	-35,250
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles		1,560					1,560	-1,560
Computers & Telecom	23,500	9,063	1,594	9,525	470	1,988	22,640	860
Others Machinery & Equipment	51,000							51,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	74,500	10,622	1,594	9,525	470	1,988	24,200	50,300
Transport & Storage								
Storage		1,654	2,048	86		86	3,874	-3,874
Distribution & Monitoring			363				363	-363
Transport & Vehicle Costs		1,626	2,769	11	2	9	4,417	-4,417
Total Transport & Storage		3,280	5,180	97	2	95	8,654	-8,654
Personnel								
International Staff	847,880	229,949	221,775	167,763	-15,173	54,124	658,439	189,441
Regionally Deployed Staff	112,000	86,008	5				86,012	25,988
National Staff	90,000	32,723	25,277	25,479		1,290	84,769	5,231
National Society Staff		11,814	9,488			1,929	23,232	-23,232
Consultants		21,568	1,442	1,500	6,177		30,686	-30,686
Total Personnel	1,049,880	382,062	257,987	194,742	-8,996	57,344	883,138	166,742
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	619,295	135,171	111,481	25,935	387	31,301	304,275	315,020
Total Workshops & Training	619,295	135,171	111,481	25,935	387	31,301	304,275	315,020
General Expenditure								
Travel	295,660	88,428	44,031	31,373	1,941	18,341	184,114	111,546
Information & Public Relation	2,000	12,748	3,430	970	678	557	18,383	-16,383
Office Costs	295,800	13,397	1,731	1,435	601	70,751	87,915	207,885
Communications	84,400	13,092	6,045	6,139	1,155	2,742	29,173	55,227
Professional Fees	6,000	158	55	217			431	5,569
Financial Charges		1,642	1,451	587	59	242	3,982	-3,982
Other General Expenses	269,436	364	79			57,687	58,131	211,305
Total General Expenditure	953,296	129,829	56,822	40,722	4,434	150,321	382,128	571,168
Programme Support								
Program Support	187,629	45,900	25,519	19,183	-97	16,993	107,498	80,131
Total Programme Support	187,629	45,900	25,519	19,183	-97	16,993	107,498	80,131
Services								
Shared Services		649					649	-649
Total Services		649					649	-649
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		40,644	-16,315				24,330	-24,330
Total Operational Provisions		40,644	-16,315				24,330	-24,330
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,886,600	748,526	479,149	290,205	-3,800	258,041	1,772,121	1,114,479
VARIANCE (C - D)		304,848	316,799	155,063	56,774	280,996	1,114,479	