

Plan 2010-2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Asia Pacific Zone

Executive summary

The Asia Pacific region is home to more than half of the world's population, the majority of whom are poor and among the most disadvantaged in the world. Some 600 million women, men and children in the region live below the USD 1 a day poverty line, while 1.8 billion survive on less than USD 2 a day. Compounding the situation, the region is also highly disaster-prone. The diversity, scale and frequency of natural disasters across the region are daunting. Set along numerous fault lines, many countries in the region are often hit by major earthquakes and by seasonal typhoons and floods, which kill thousands of people and cause severe hardship to millions of people each year. Public health is also a major issue with the continued prevalence of tuberculosis, malaria, dengue fever, cholera, HIV and by newer emerging infectious diseases, such as avian and human influenza. The effects of climate change are having a marked impact on the scale and unpredictability of many of these disasters, and the whole situation is expected to worsen in the coming years.



Philippines National Red Cross Society (PNRCS) volunteers share knowledge and laughter at a health and care nutrition event in Laguna, Philippines. Photo credit: International Federation/Rob Few

It is within this context that the 37 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Asia Pacific work to help the most vulnerable groups in their respective countries who are most affected by disasters and socio-economic and health crises. With their widespread network of grassroots members and volunteers, they seek to address the needs of the most vulnerable people in disaster and non-disaster situations.

The main tasks of the International Federation are to assist the national societies in the region to deliver timely and effective services to the populations in most need and to coordinate international assistance to achieve this. The Asia Pacific zone comprises the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, four regional offices and 15 country offices, adopting a "best-positioned" strategy to support these tasks.

The International Federation's work in Asia Pacific is guided by the International Federation's newly adopted Strategy 2020, and the priorities in the coming two years are to:

- **Build safer and more resilient communities** through services to member national societies that increase the reach and impact of their programmes;

- **Strengthen Red Cross Red Crescent networks** to enhance collective performance and build capacity and knowledge sharing;
- **Influence changes in humanitarian policies and practices** through improved cooperation with governments and key institutions;
- **Diversify financial and human resources** for the benefit of programmes at the national level; and
- **Lead and coordinate planning, performance and accountability mechanisms** to increase Red Cross Red Crescent effectiveness and efficiency.

As part of the International Federation's decentralised headquarters management structure, the Asia Pacific zone office directs the work of the regional and country offices. This zone plan 2010-2011 includes programme and membership services for the national societies of Asia Pacific, and seeks support for the programming part of these activities, specifically in the areas of disaster management, health and care, organizational development, principles and values and humanitarian diplomacy.

The total budget to cover this work is CHF 3,624,597 (USD 3.51 million or EUR 2.38 million) for 2010, and CHF 3,114,102 (USD 3.01 million or EUR 2.04 million) for 2011. The zone is supported by CHF 4.325 million from core secretariat funds, which is sufficient to cover all core staff positions and the running costs of the zone office, as well as part of the costs of the four regional offices.

[Click to go directly to the attached budget summary of the plan](#)

Zone Context

Socio-economic

The Asia Pacific region, home to more than half of the world's population, is a region of great socio-economic contrasts as well as cultural and political diversity. While parts of the region have witnessed significant improvements in achieving some of the Millennium Development Goals, others have performed poorly. Some 600 million women, men and children in the region live below the USD 1 per day poverty line, while 1.8 billion survive on less than USD 2 per day. This poverty is found not only in poorer under-developed countries, but also in significant segments of the emerging middle-income countries.

All the South Asian countries are generally poor performers in the rankings of the UN Human Development Index. The region suffers from some of the highest levels of poverty in the world, and of the 1.5 billion people in the region, approximately 400 million live below the average poverty line¹. About 15 per cent of the region's population does not survive beyond the age of 40.

In East and Southeast Asia, a wide disparity in economic wealth exists between and within countries. While Japan and South Korea are listed among the OECD countries, the World Bank estimates that 552 million of the world's 1.1 billion poor are living in East Asia. For China, a fast emerging economy with an economic growth rate of over 10 percent per year in the last decade, at least 16 percent of the population still live on less than USD 1 per day. In Cambodia 34 percent of people are living on less than USD 1 per day, while in Mongolia the figure is 27 percent.

With the exception of Australia and New Zealand, the Pacific region is mostly made up of countries with poor socio-economic development. Most efforts to raise standards of living and achieve balanced growth are complicated by their isolation created by huge distances as a result of their location. These pose major challenges for the island states of the Pacific to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

A number of countries in the Asia Pacific region, particularly in South Asia, are also faced with wide socio-political tensions and armed insurgencies. In parts of the wider region, some groups still experience systematic discrimination based on their gender, ethnicity, or religious beliefs, perpetuating their chronic poverty and exclusion. In such situations, there is a need to implement programmes to promote tolerance, respect for diversity and the reduction of discrimination.

Disasters

The Asia Pacific region is also the most disaster-prone region on earth, accounting for over 40 per cent of the world's disasters and 65 per cent of the people affected. The diversity, scale and frequency of natural disasters

¹ World Bank: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOUTHASIAEXT/Resources/South_Asia_growth_June_2006.pdf

are daunting, including earthquakes and seasonal typhoons and floods, which kill thousands of people and cause billions of dollars of damage and severe hardship to millions of people each year.

The Indian Ocean tsunami at the end of 2004 killed over 225,000 people across the region. In Southeast Asia, Cyclone Nargis, which struck Myanmar in May 2008, killed more than 100,000 people, while more than 80,000 people perished in May 2008 in the Sichuan earthquake in China. The East Asia region accounted for more than 63 percent of Asia's reported disaster casualties (mostly due to the massive floods in China) and 64 percent of Asia's disaster-related economic losses in 2007.

South Asia is highly prone to both seismic and hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods and cyclones. During the last century, more than 100 million people in the region were killed by natural disasters alone². Over the past decade, the disasters in the region have included: the Orissa super-cyclone (India, 2005); earthquakes in Gujarat (India, 2001), Nahrine (Afghanistan, 2002) and Pakistan in 2005; the floods across the region in 2004 and 2007; and Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh in 2007.

The Pacific island countries are highly vulnerable to a range of hydrological and meteorological hazards including tropical cyclones, flooding, drought, storm surges, earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis. In addition, the Pacific has limited land resources and the region's relatively small population of 8.5 million and its developing industries are concentrated mainly in low-lying coastal regions threatened by rising ocean temperatures and sea levels. The latest findings from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirm that climate change is one of the most important challenges to the social, economic and environmental well-being of Pacific Island Countries (PICs)³. For many PICs, the impact of climate change upon the Pacific, recognized by the IPCC's fourth Assessment Report are already being felt and are expected to worsen in the coming decades.

Public health

Public health and social welfare in many parts of the Asia Pacific region remain major concerns despite rapid progress towards many of the MDGs. A critical look at development and health indicators reveal that gains have largely been around poverty reduction and are influenced by developed and evolving big economies. Many developing countries are lagging behind, or even regressing in some cases⁴.

While there is reduction in incidence and prevalence of major diseases in the region, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis remain major concerns. Though Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand show declines in HIV prevalence, UNAIDS⁵ noted that the epidemics in Indonesia, Pakistan and Vietnam are growing rapidly, and new HIV infections are increasing steadily in Bangladesh, China and India. UNESCAP⁶ also reported that 15% of the people in many Pacific countries have malaria, while 1.9 million are infected in Indonesia, and 30,000 die each year in India. A big proportion of the 10.3 million people with TB are in China, India and Indonesia.

Water and sanitation facilities are urgent concerns in many communities. Only 49% of the population in Pacific countries have access to safe water, while 40% in Laos, 38% in Timor Leste and 35% in Cambodia. Access to water among rural populations continue to be a major challenge in Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea, while rapid urbanisation has overstretched services and have negatively affected access to water in urban areas of Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal⁷.

Maternal and child mortality remains a serious problem in many developing countries in the region. Of the 250,000 women who die each year due to pregnancy or childbirth, a big proportion of these deaths occur in South Asia where, in addition to poverty and lack of access to primary health services, the education level of women and girls is very low, and women empowerment and gender disparity need to be urgently addressed. On the other hand, while most countries have successfully halved child deaths, one in four children in Afghanistan die before reaching the age of 5.

The rapid spread of the new pandemic influenza (H1N1) in 2009 in Asia Pacific and other parts of the globe, and the continued existence of H5N1 and other influenza viruses, highlighted the need to intensify the 'whole of society' preparedness and increase focus on communities which had been considered the weakest element in

² Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters:

<http://www.emdat.be/Documents/Publications/Annual%20Disaster%20Statistical%20Review%202007.pdf>

³ IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 2007. Small Islands Chapter.

⁴ MDG Partnership 2008. MDG in the Asia Pacific. Accessed via <http://www.mdgasiapacific.org/node/12>.

⁵ UNAIDS 2008. Report on the Global AIDS Pandemic. Accessed via <http://www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/Regions/Asia.asp>.

⁶ UNESCAP 2008. Statistical yearbook for Asia and the Pacific. Accessed via: <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/syb2008/index.asp>.

⁷ *Ibid*.

global preparedness⁸. This is particularly important in many developing countries in Asia Pacific which are believed to contribute to 95% of deaths to pandemic influenza. While most of the human H5N1 cases in 2009 have been reported in Egypt, the region is still considered the epicentre of the avian influenza threat: it accounts for 75% of human cases and 85%⁹ of human deaths caused by the virus; which mixing with the new H1N1 virus has concerned the public health community.

In addition, many countries have been impacted by the re-emergence and evolution of new infectious diseases: dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, leptospirosis, Nipah virus and drug-resistant malaria are some of the diseases that have become entrenched in the region¹⁰. Vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles and polio, still unnecessarily kill or maim children in a few countries in the region.

Some countries in Asia Pacific are experiencing demographic or epidemiological transitions which give rise to other public health and social challenges. 21.3% of the population in Japan is above 65 years of age, while the proportion is increasing in Hong Kong (China) and other high-income countries resulting in enormous implications to society¹¹. Many countries have also seen shifts of the cause of death from communicable to non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases. Injuries related to workplace accidents, road accidents and violence are becoming one of the main causes of deaths. The public health impact of climate change, natural disasters and urbanization will also require greater attention from already over-stretched health systems.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Within this context, the national societies in the region seek to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in their respective countries through their extensive networks of branches and volunteers. Through partnerships within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with various international organizations, societies implement a growing number of community-based disaster management and health programmes that address underlying causes and risk factors. At the same time, local communities are being increasingly empowered to play an active role and take eventual ownership of these programmes in order to ensure a longer term and more sustainable impact.

However, the majority of national societies in the region are not fully self-reliant, and still need support to help them build on existing success and strengthen the overall impact of their work on the lives of vulnerable people. The needs of these national societies are broadly similar, but they face different challenges based on local and regional conditions. Measures to strengthen societies' capacity to scale-up programme delivery include modernizing organizational structures, revision of statutes and professionalising human resource development and in-country fundraising. Similarly, continuous skill development is needed in the areas of programme management, reporting, finance and communications to ensure that programmes achieve sustainable results and the high level of performance and accountability sought by the international community. It is also important that national societies have the capacity to incorporate fully the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values in their programming.

The International Federation zone office guides and works with its regional and country offices, as well as partners within and outside the Movement, to determine who is best positioned to assist Asia Pacific national societies' capacity to carry out effective programming. Support will also be provided to help societies form partnerships with government agencies and other organizations to raise resources for their work.

Priorities and current work with partners

The work of the International Federation in Asia Pacific is guided by the strategic aims set out in Strategy 2020. Support has been provided to national societies to address regional concerns highlighted in the 2006 Singapore Declaration in relation to disaster management, health and care, as well as resource mobilisation and capacity building. The next Asia Pacific regional conference will be held in October 2010 in Jordan, and this will be an important opportunity to address progress made against the commitments contained in the Singapore Declaration and to agree on regional priorities for implementing Strategy 2020 in the next four years.

⁸ OCHA/PIC 2009. Review of the state of global pandemic preparedness. Geneva.

⁹ WHO 2009. Cumulative number of confirmed human cases of avian influenza A/(H5N1) reported to WHO. Accessed via: http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/country/cases_table_2009_09_24/en/index.html.

¹⁰ WHO/SEARO 2005. Information document: Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases. Accessed via: http://www.searo.who.int/en/Section1430/Section1439/Section1638/Section1889/Section1940_10353.htm

¹¹ HelpAge International. Growing old in Asia. Accessed <http://www.helpage.org/Worldwide/AsiaPacific/GrowingoldinAsia>.

Promoting strategic cooperation with all partners in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is a high priority in the Asia Pacific zone. The following partners currently work with and support the zone office and programmes: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). External partners include the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, (ADPC) and UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

Secretariat programmes in 2010-2011

The 2010-11 Asia Pacific zone office programme plans build on the outcomes of the 2009-10 plan and will work to offer well coordinated and practical support to national societies to achieve their individual as well as collectively agreed targets.

Disaster Management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

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

The disaster management programme budget is CHF 1,258,235 for 2010 and CHF 1,002,086 for 2011.

The programme is guided by the International Federation's Global Agenda Goal 1 (reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters), disaster management (DM) policies, and the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). With a resolve to adopt a continuous improvement model, the programme will focus on building community safety and resilience across the Asia Pacific zone. It will also strive towards achieving the Asia Pacific Disaster Management Strategy and its goal to *'deliver quality disaster management programming to significantly reduce the impact of disasters in the Asia Pacific region.'*

The DM team is comprised of technical delegates located at country, regional and zone levels. At the zone office, the disaster management unit (DMU) provides oversight, coherence, linkage to global processes and quality control of the services provided to national societies through the regional DM teams as its extensions. Furthermore, the DMU directly engages at national level during disaster response providing coherent, decisive and responsive support to national societies and the coordination of international assistance.

At the national level DM delegates work closely with their national society counterparts assisting in the planning and implementation of activities and importantly supporting their development towards a Well Prepared National Society (WPNS). The four regional DM teams and the zone DMU work as a single team spread out across Asia Pacific responding to the needs of national societies. As a zone wide DM team the regions act as extensions of the DMU in Kuala Lumpur providing support to national societies and country offices where necessary as well as facilitating exchange, knowledge sharing and harmonisation of systems, methodologies and practices.

The zone DM programme focuses on three strategic objectives which are aligned to the global focus of the International Federation for the advancement of disaster management planning, organizational preparedness and community preparedness. This is further supported by a key component of networking and exchange across the 37 Asia Pacific national societies and external partners, enhanced by key humanitarian advocacy actions targeted at the greater substantiation of the auxiliary role of Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies within their national environments.

The programme will actively engage in Asia Pacific regional humanitarian and governmental networks. It will advocate for a greater recognition of the inputs and space for national societies to scale up their disaster response and risk reduction work meeting the changing nature of communities and their needs. Furthermore the programme will guide national societies in the implementation of Strategy 2020 as well as drawing upon the commitment to the priorities outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Millennium Development Goals.

Programme component 1: Disaster Management Planning

Outcome: National society mechanisms for the analysis of disaster risk and delivery of disaster management assistance are strengthened.

Key activities:

- Provide oversight and coordination for the completion of the WPNS phase III survey facilitated by the regional DM teams in all Asia Pacific national societies.
- Analyse the humanitarian needs and capacities of national societies, drawing from international and external information sources to support effective planning and prioritisation of services.
- Support the regional and country offices in their assistance to the contingency/disaster response (national societies, government, IASC) planning processes in five national societies through the implementation of the standardised contingency planning training module.
- Work collectively with regional offices for the completion of regional contingency/disaster response plans across Asia Pacific.
- Support the regional and country offices in their assistance to the development of operational alliances in two national societies, and DM-related policies or strategic plans in three national societies.
- Contribute and facilitate Asia Pacific national society inputs into the review process of the global DM Policy and Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief.
- Raise awareness of revised Red Cross Red Crescent global and zone DM policies, strategies (including S2020) as well as disaster response tools and international DM standards.
- Monitor progress of national society achievements against the Asia Pacific DM Strategy and International Federation global DM strategies.
- Build on and expand awareness and understanding within International Federation senior management, national society technical, management and governance representatives of the global cluster system and inter-agency standing committee (IASC).
- Advocate for and adoption of the IDRL guidelines with national societies and their governments.
- Promote the incorporation of key learnings identified in the 2009 Gender and DM forum into relevant programme and operational contexts.

The DMU will support the regional and country teams in their disaster management planning activities with national societies through the exchange of best practice, preparation of standard support materials and technical inputs. In addition, the DMU will undertake an analysis of the humanitarian needs and capacities across the zone to support national societies in their national and regional level planning. While the focus is on supporting national level action, the DMU will raise awareness of global policies and strategies within national societies and International Federation offices ensuring Asia Pacific national society DM actions are aligned with Movement practices.

Programme component 2: Organizational Preparedness

Outcome: National society capacity to develop and maintain skilled human resources, financial and material capacity, and effective systems and procedures for disaster management are supported.

Key activities:

- Support the regional and country offices in their assistance to national societies for reviewing/developing capacity and defining roles in national early warning systems in four national societies and wider National Disaster Response Preparedness Mechanisms (NDRPM) in four national societies.
- Lead the development of guidance for national societies and International Federation offices in the engagement with civil-military bodies across the zone.
- Support the development of shelter capacity within national societies through the facilitation of one general shelter training; one participatory assessment of safe shelter awareness pilot training; and the development of a training video on the use of the Federation shelter kit to accompany the booklet developed in 2009.
- Support the regional and country offices in their assistance to national societies in the development of water and sanitation in emergency capacity through technical input into regional events; assisting national societies that have existing water and sanitation emergency response unit (ERU) equipment to convert this into disaster response kits; and the pre-positioning of additional water and sanitation disaster response kits in accordance with the Asia Pacific water and sanitation strategy.
- Lead the zone task force for regional disaster response teams (RDRT) and provide support and guidance for standard tools, training, induction courses with technical focus (i.e. water and sanitation, shelter, health, IT/telecommunications etc.), cross regional activities and overall integration into the global response system
- In conjunction with the regional offices, develop a pool of trainers from partner national societies and Federation offices who will support national society water and sanitation disaster response training at the

- national level.
- Facilitate development of collaborative response effectiveness, preparedness to receive international assistance and promote cooperation through key agreements such as memoranda of agreement (MOU) and standard operating procedures (SOPs).
 - Develop a zone wide disaster management capacity database, in collaboration with the zone organizational development and other pertinent units, with national societies and secretariat offices.
 - Support the International Federation secretariat development of competency based disaster management staff development and placement systems, which increase effectiveness of response, preparedness and early recovery.
 - Organizational development in emergencies guidelines developed, and disseminated to be used in future emergency response operations.
 - Facilitate the implementation of the Global Alliance on DRR in Asia Pacific with 10 additional national societies joining the alliance; and provide support to the five existing national societies who are members of the alliance implementing identified programmes for scaling up their DRR actions.

Support to national societies in building on their existing organizational preparedness rests primarily with country and regional offices. In support, the DMU will provide assistance through specific technical inputs and leading preparedness actions in emerging areas such as shelter and emergency water and sanitation response, pre-disaster agreements, as well as cross regional tools. While the regional offices will be the first line of support to national societies who are engaged in the Global Alliance on DRR, the DMU will continue to facilitate implementation across the zone ensuring uniformity and consistency in support to national societies.

Programme component 3: Community Preparedness

Outcome: Capacity of national societies to support community preparedness and mitigation and adaptation actions is strengthened and harmonized across Asia Pacific.

Key activities:

- Support the regional and country offices in their assistance to national societies for the development of community-based DRR proposals for scaling up national society actions.
- Drawing on national society experiences, to support regional offices in enhancing understanding and inclusion of historical and future hazard data (i.e. influence of climate change) into their VCA, education and awareness, mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Look to adapt our experiences and tools to meet the needs of newly forming ‘communities’ such as urban populations and those which have arisen due to issues of migration and economic hardship.
- Guide the incorporation of cross-cutting issues, such as gender, into DRR programming.
- Contribute towards the development of a sustainable programming approach for community level programming together with the OD and health units.
- Support regional and country offices through the provision of technical inputs, harmonisation and linkages in the development and dissemination of guidelines, tools and manuals for application across Asia Pacific.

Building on the experiences of national societies across the zone in the field of community preparedness, the DMU will focus on enhancing the quality of programming through the dissemination of best practice, harmonisation of methodology and preparation of guidance in the area of incorporating gender and more sustainable approaches. In addition to supporting national societies in the scaling up of programming, the DMU will lead a process of adapting Red Cross Red Crescent experience from rural to urban communities, with the aim of increasing our engagement in these newly forming communities.

Programme component 4: Disaster response

Outcome: National societies’ response operations effectively mitigate the loss of life and impact on livelihoods from disasters and health emergencies through the leadership and rapid provision of disaster management services.

Key activities:

- Maintain a 24/7 disaster monitoring system linked to national societies and Federation offices.
- Ensure effective information management for all disaster response operations undertaken by national societies including the use of the disaster management information system (DMIS), information bulletins, disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) bulletins, emergency appeals, and operations updates.
- Provide disaster management support and human resource surge capacity to initiate emergency assessments, support emerging operations, bridge gaps in operation staffing and support ongoing

operations technical sector needs.

- Provide technical guidance for operations in relief, assessment, health in emergencies, water and sanitation, shelter (including Emergency Shelter Clusters) and early recovery.
- Coordination of disaster response across the zone through approved disaster response working modalities.
- Review, and update as needed, the Asia Pacific disaster response working modalities and operation protocols; and raise awareness and alignment through their dissemination.
- Monitor the quality of the disaster response across the zone in line with the Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief, Code of Conduct for the Red Cross Red Crescent and NGOs in disaster relief, Sphere and other international standards.
- Coordinate and ensure evaluations and reviews are conducted for all internationally supported disaster response operations undertaken by Asia Pacific national societies.

The DMU will coordinate all international assistance provided to national societies in times of disaster response through directly engaging with the country team to efficiently and effectively meet the humanitarian needs of affected populations. In meeting this challenge the DMU will continue to strengthening its technical capacities, promote quality and accountability in response planning and transition into recovery operations. Updated and disseminated working modalities and operating procedures will reflect the ongoing development of capacity, needs and consolidation of the zone DM team.

Programme component 5: Recovery

Outcome: National Society and International Federation representatives will have increased capacity to effectively plan for and participate in recovery processes which support disaster affected communities.

Key activities:

- Provide recovery expertise to support national societies during disasters in developing emergency appeals, needs assessments, planning, identifying key roles, implementing, reviewing and evaluating recovery processes.
- Develop tools that support national societies to achieve a stronger understanding of their possible roles in recovery processes.
- Raise awareness of recovery processes through knowledge sharing to reinforce the institutional commitment for recovery programming.
- Expand knowledge and practice of recovery through providing relevant training within the zone.
- Further develop the workforce capabilities of Asia Pacific zone to be able to provide effective early recovery services.
- Maximize integration of recovery programmes and ability to coordinate recovery activities within the Movement through cross sector planning with OD, DRR, health, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, and shelter.
- Further develop linkages, relationships and potential partnerships for mutual support in recovery processes. Support the prior establishment of key relationships and partnerships between national societies and relevant partner national societies, key government departments, private sector, and non-government organizations etc.
- Maintain close technical coordination and collaboration with the Secretariat disaster response and early recovery unit.

The ability of national societies to confidently commit to undertaking recovery processes is highly variable. They require sound prior knowledge of communities through processes such as VCA etc, to be able to undertake timely community assessment and needs analysis following a disaster. Knowledge, skills and competence to undertake these tasks in a timely manner is pivotal for national societies to be able to commit to recovery activities. As such the recovery component will focus on enhancing the awareness of the 'relief to recovery' concept through incremental stages that support capacity development. This will include assisting national societies identify their strengths, positioning themselves for potential recovery processes, and planning for recovery interventions.

Programme component 6: Coordination and Advocacy

Outcome: active engagement with Movement and external partners for the exchange and adoption of best practices, peer learning, awareness and advocacy actions to benefit from our shared values, experiences and capacities.

Key activities:

- Development and dissemination, together with the regional offices, of 5 new technical guides and best practice outlines per year through narrative and visual media on DM work.

- Translate global shelter practical booklets and guidelines into 6 national languages.
- Promote greater integration of health, volunteering and OD into regional disaster management programming and emergency operations.
- Facilitate an Asia Pacific wide national society DM workshop in preparation for the Asia Pacific regional conference.
- Strategic support for Asia Pacific regional networks and promotion of cross regional network lessons learnt and best practices.
- Provide guidance and support to national societies in their engagement with national platforms and promote their role through the ISDR Asia Partnership.
- Identify and develop joint programme activities with ICRC including mechanisms for greater cooperation in disaster response and preparedness.
- Continue the development of relationships with regional governmental bodies, UN agencies, International NGOs and development banks in the area of DM.
- Engage in joint ISDR missions for supporting the scaling up of DRR and UNDAC disaster preparedness missions for enhancing national response preparedness.
- Engage in the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR.

Recent years have seen an increase in the Red Cross Red Crescent advocacy efforts and engagement with external partners, as many internal and external partners look to the Red Cross Red Crescent for leadership and partnership. To facilitate greater understanding of our capacity and the reach of national societies there is a need to develop greater awareness of DM actions internally and externally. This will be achieved through active engagement with regional DM networks, the cross-regional "matching", identifying development needs with capacities available, as well as facilitating discussions between partner national societies working in the region on similar activities and formalise this through alliances.

In addition, the DMU will continue to engage actively with organizations such the UNDP, ESCAP, OCHA, and ISDR; the European Union, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and government aid agencies; interagency and governmental platforms such as IASC; ISDR Asia Partnership, Asian Ministerial Conference; and organizations such as ADRC and ADPC. This will ensure that the region and national societies have strong links with other actors in disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management.

Profile of Target Beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries of the programme are principally DM staff, members and volunteers in the national societies and regional and country offices across the Asia Pacific Zone. In consultation with regional offices, national society DM departments will receive support and technical input towards the development of their capacity, preparedness, and overall risk reduction programming. Regional and country office DM representatives will also be supported in enhancing programming, interpreting global policy, strategy and programmes. Overall the entire zonal DM team will work towards the scaling up of the quality and the reach of national society DM programming.

Potential Risks and Challenges

The Asia Pacific region is the most disaster-prone region on earth, accounting for on average over 40 per cent of the world's disasters annually. The type, scale and frequency of natural disasters across the region is increasing and have varied impacts in each of the different sub-regions, due to geographical, demographical and socio-economic status. In addition to the mega disasters, the region experiences high numbers of reoccurring and smaller scale disaster events, all of which pose potentially negative impact on the ability to achieve the scope the programme. In an effort to be better prepared for this inevitable situation the zonal DM team will draw on the 'best position recourse' to tap assistance from the regional offices enabling the ongoing implementation of the programme.

International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles

Programme purpose

The International Federation's International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles Programme seeks to reduce human vulnerability by promoting legal preparedness for disasters.

In 2010-11, the International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) programme will continue to fulfil its mandate from the 30th International Conference to disseminate and promote the use of the guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance (“IDRL Guidelines”), in order to reduce unnecessary restrictions, delays and expenses in international disaster relief operations and to increase their quality, coordination and complementarity with domestic efforts. It will also assist national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to build their capacity and knowledge of legal issues in disaster management (both international and national) to enable them to provide more effective advice to their governments, consistent with their humanitarian mandates and auxiliary roles. Funding for the Asia Pacific IDRL programme is being sought through the global DM plan and budget 2010-2011.

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.

In Asia Pacific, this will be achieved through continuing to undertake a number of IDRL technical assistance projects which will advise interested governments on ways to enhance legal preparedness for international disaster assistance and make optimal use of the IDRL Guidelines in their national contexts. The IDRL Asia Pacific Unit will also contribute towards the development of an IDRL handbook and a disaster law course for policy-makers.

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.

The IDRL Asia Pacific Unit will contribute towards the development of a capacity-building manual for national societies, and will organize sub-regional legislative advocacy workshops for national societies. Additionally the Unit will provide training on legal issues in disaster/health emergency management to national societies, Federation personnel and humanitarian partners.

Programme component 3: Dissemination, advocacy and research

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.

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 social care programmes that respond to national public health priorities and social needs.

The zone health and care programme budget for 2010 is CHF 1,567,865 and for 2011 is CHF 1,353,962.

The health and care programme in Asia Pacific zone is based on the strategic directions set by the International Federation’s Global Agenda Goal 2 (reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies), global health and care policies and strategies, and the Singapore declaration. At the same time, it will continue to be sensitive to pressing needs and priorities of each member national society, as well as organisational priorities for the next decade as outlined by Strategy 2020.

The Asia Pacific health and care team is made of up health coordinators and technical delegates attached at country, regional and zone offices but working as a one team to deliver strategic health programming support to member national societies. To further advance this service, a new health and care unit is being established in Kuala Lumpur at the zone office which will coordinate regional and country health teams supporting national societies in Asia and the Pacific. The zone health team will:

- Ensure International Federation health and care policies and strategies are well-disseminated and understood by Asia Pacific national societies.

- Provide technical support and targeted capacity building efforts to ensure quality of national society health programmes in the region.
- Support national societies in building partnerships and in advocacy with other organizations working in the health sector in Asia Pacific.

The programme will focus on the following areas (details below).

- Public health in emergencies;
- Human pandemic preparedness;
- Water and sanitation/hygiene promotion;
- Coordination, partnerships and advocacy.

Programme component 1: Public health in emergencies

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

Outcome 2: Increased capacity of national societies in responding to public health emergencies.

A strategic region for the International Federation considering its vulnerability to disasters and disease outbreaks, including emerging and re-emerging infections, the public health in emergencies component will lead and coordinate the further strengthening of preparedness and response capacity in tackling the public health needs and gaps resulting from these events. This component will be led by the health and care coordinator who will work closely with the zone disaster management unit and with regional and country health teams.

The programme, in further improving the Federation's emergency health surge capacity, will work on the identification, training and deployment of health experts as part of the RDRT/FACT, as well as in ensuring pre-disaster arrangements are in place. It will also endeavour that Federation health ERU are better understood in an effort to ensure improved and rational utilisation of these tools. It will actively work with DMU and emergency response task forces to ensure that immediate and life-saving public health interventions are identified and sufficiently reflected in appeals and updates.

The programme will also provide strategic frameworks that will guide national societies in the development of their public health in emergencies programmes. It will also work with regional health teams and the disaster management unit in the development and application of tools and guidelines that ensure national society emergency health programmes are integrated with national society risk reduction and disaster preparedness programmes. It will also promote the adaptation and use of the Federation's 'public health guide for emergencies', 'epidemic control for volunteers' and other guidelines.

Programme component 2: Human pandemic preparedness (H2P)

Outcome 1: Technical and programme management capacity of national society staff, as well as key partners, to lead and coordinate pandemic preparedness projects is strengthened.

Key activities:

1. Coach/mentor national society H2P coordinators and project staff on the key technical aspects of pandemic influenza and the H2P project.
2. Conduct periodic visits to national societies with H2P projects to offer technical assistance in the design/implementation of key components and to accompany them in the conduct of reviews.
3. Undertake a tailor-made training-workshop that addresses specific capacity gaps among H2P projects.
4. Maintain a pool of H2P resource persons who are willing to assist national societies in undertaking or resolving particular issues in H2P programming.
5. Regularly compile, adapt and distribute to national society H2P coordinators and project staff key technical resources, tools and guidelines for effective design and implementation of project components and deliverables.

Outcome 2: Experience gained, and tools and guidelines developed through H2P projects are documented and shared.

Key activities:

1. Contribute to the establishment and maintenance of H2P programme pages in existing Federation communication platforms: the public website and FedNet.
2. Support national societies in the documentation of best practices and experience in the implementation of

3. the key components of the project.
4. Participate in regional/zonal networks in health, disaster management and organizational development to disseminate H2P project experience and to promote integration/mainstreaming with existing/long-term programmes.
5. Actively contribute in global programme evaluation in the first of half of 2010, and disseminate findings to relevant stakeholders
6. Work with H2P partners and relevant networks/forums in Asia Pacific to promote community pandemic preparedness, and to disseminate H2P experience, practices and products.

Outcome 3: H2P recognised as an important component of pandemic preparedness and response.

Key activities:

1. Further develop relationships with relevant governmental bodies, UN agencies, H2P partners and other international organizations with strong interest in pandemic preparedness.
2. Participate in regional coordination mechanisms and partners' forums organized by USAID, UNSIC, UNOCHA and ASEAN, among others.
3. Actively participate in, and identify synergies with relevant regional initiatives that support national governments in pandemic preparedness and response – such as the ASEAN assessment of multi-sectoral pandemic preparedness and response.

As part of the Federation's global influenza programme, the Asia Pacific pandemic preparedness programme aims to build a chain of health and disaster management tools and practices as indispensable requirements to generating a fully-prepared and deployable capacity of community first-responders during a pandemic influenza outbreak. In Asia Pacific, the Red Cross societies of India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines and Vietnam have accepted the challenge of carrying out pioneering one-year projects with specific objectives:

1. Develop response plans and mechanisms for the national society and civil society organizations.
2. Strengthen the capacity and competency of relevant staff and volunteers of the national society and civil society organizations to carry out community-level pandemic preparedness activities.
3. Establish functioning coordination mechanisms at relevant levels with national, regional and international stakeholders.

With the start of the influenza pandemic (H1N1) 2009, the national societies in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, Mongolia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have started to implement mitigation and response-oriented activities in vulnerable communities, following the recently-released 'Responding to influenza pandemic (H1N1) 2009 – National societies' resource kit', 'Your best defence is you' global communication campaign, and other tools developed through the H2P initiative (www.pandemicpreparedness.org).

Led by a zone influenza coordinator working with regional and country health teams, this programme aims to provide targeted and focused support (but not exclusive) to the above-mentioned national societies to achieve project objectives and deliverables through the following components: capacity strengthening, knowledge sharing and coordination and representation. In its third year of implementation, this component will actively contribute in the review of the global programme during the first half of 2010.

Programme component 3 : Water and sanitation/hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Water and sanitation/hygiene promotion in disaster management: Asia Pacific national society mechanisms improve for deploying water and sanitation equipment in emergency response

Key Activities:

1. Finalise the Asia Pacific water and sanitation/hygiene promotion strategy, including a review of the current status of water and sanitation in emergency response for all national societies in Asia Pacific, to provide recommendations on converting existing equipment to water and sanitation disaster response kits as well as new pre-positioning of water and sanitation disaster response kits and training.
2. Review the water and sanitation in emergency response capacity for seven national societies in Asia Pacific, with the view to providing recommendations on developing their capacity over a 5 year plan.
3. Assist with two regional RDRT water and sanitation specialised trainings for the Asia Pacific zone in Southeast Asia and South Asia.

4. Assist with national level water and sanitation specialised disaster response training in seven national societies in Asia Pacific.
5. Assist national societies to attend ERU and FACT trainings.
6. Conduct one water and sanitation disaster response kit training of trainers in Kuala Lumpur.
7. Raise awareness and understanding of the Federation tools for water and sanitation in emergency response.
8. Assist Geneva to standardise training for water and sanitation in emergency response.

Outcome 2: Water and sanitation/hygiene promotion in developmental context: Asia Pacific national societies improve their capacity to implement community-based water and sanitation / hygiene promotion programmes

Key Activities:

1. Assist 7 national societies in Asia Pacific to develop or adopt a water and sanitation / hygiene promotion policy and strategy.
2. Mapping of water and sanitation long-term community-based and global water and sanitation initiative projects completed.
3. Assess and write global water and sanitation initiative project proposal in Myanmar, Pacific and South Asia Region.
4. Investigate funding opportunities for global water and sanitation initiative projects in Asia Pacific.
5. 1 PHAST training of trainers held at the zone level.
6. 1 software and sanitation technical workshop held at the zone level to discuss and review software tools, community based health and first aid and water and sanitation integration and hygiene promotion in emergencies.
7. Conduct visits to 12 Asia Pacific zone national societies.

Outcome 3: Coordination & Advocacy: Sharing adoption of best practice methodologies is achieved through peer national society support, regional and zonal exchange and engagement with all Movement components in Asia Pacific and external humanitarian organizations.

Key Activities:

1. Develop and disseminate 5 technical case studies and best practice outlines in narrative or visual form.
2. Conduct one zone water and sanitation / hygiene promotion workshop and water and sanitation / hygiene promotion zonal partner meeting annually.
3. Conduct support visits to all Asia Pacific regional offices twice a year and Geneva Secretariat once a year for annual global water and sanitation coordinators meeting.

Outcome 4: Quality and Accountability: Water and sanitation / hygiene promotion programmes conducted by the Federation utilised approved project management tools

Key Activities:

1. Develop standard water and sanitation logframe and indicators, in accordance with global guidelines.
2. Review water and sanitation proposals.
3. Ensure water and sanitation technical evaluations are conducted for all water and sanitation programmes and develop plan.
4. Conduct regular reviews of water and sanitation recovery programmes.
5. Conduct water and sanitation lessons learned for tsunami programme.
6. Conduct water and sanitation evaluations in Bangladesh and others as required.

A water, sanitation and hygiene promotion coordinator at the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, together with a regional water, sanitation and hygiene promotion delegate in the Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok, comprise the zone team. Following a zonal workshop and partners' meeting in August 2009, an Asia Pacific water and sanitation / hygiene promotion strategy is being drawn up, linked to the global water and sanitation initiative.

The team will also coordinate support to national societies to utilize the water and sanitation emergency response equipment available, as well as scale-up community-based long-term water and sanitation/hygiene promotion programmes that contribute to the UN Millennium Development Goals and the Federation's Global Agenda.

Programme component 4: Coordination, partnerships and advocacy

Outcome: Asia Pacific national societies' health programmes are further improved through coordination, partnerships and advocacy actions with relevant regional partners.

Key activities:

1. Promote/advocate for a national society programme approach in tackling health issues, and the greater integration of disaster management, organisational development and volunteering into national society health and social care programmes.
2. Provide strategic support for Asia Pacific regional health networks and promote cross-regional sharing of lessons learnt and best practices.
3. Provide guidance and support to national societies in their engagement with national health authorities and relevant in-country external partners, and promote their role through regional networks and partners.
4. Reinvigorate or develop new relationships with regional governmental bodies, UN agencies, international NGOs and development banks in the area of health and social care.

All four regions of Asia Pacific have launched HIV programmes under the framework of the global alliance on HIV in 2008. Support to national societies is provided by the four regional health coordinators, as well as a regional HIV delegate in Southeast Asia.

Support to national societies in their community based first aid/community health work is provided by respective health teams of the four regions, and through networks of Red Cross Red Crescent community based first aid practitioners in the Asia Pacific region.

National societies and Federation health teams in different countries and regions have been working with different sectors within national societies, as well as with Movement components and with non-Movement partners. The programme will endeavour to consolidate these efforts at different levels and outline a strategic approach to maximise their benefit to national society health programmes, as well as to communities which these programmes intend to serve.

With Movement partners, the health and care team will capitalise on existing Red Cross Red Crescent health networks and other sectoral networks, as well as partner forums, in profiling national society health programmes, practices and experiences, as well as pressing needs of national societies in the different core health areas.

The programme will also enhance coordination and cooperation with regional coordination mechanisms in health, such as the ASEAN in the area of pandemic preparedness and emerging infectious diseases, to clarify roles of national societies addressing these public health issues. It will continue to engage with WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, OCHA, inter-regional forums such as ASEF, government aid agencies, and relevant NGO networks in the zone. This is to ensure that Red Cross Red Crescent values, voice and experiences in key public health and social issues are shared, and the necessary cooperation and synergies in health policy advocacy and formulation, as well as in programming, are explored and maximised.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The Asia Pacific zone health and care programming will target national society staff and volunteers in the region for skills training and capacity building. It will also work with the national societies, national governments and other humanitarian organizations to ensure a good understanding of the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent in health. The final beneficiaries are the individuals and communities in the Asia Pacific region who benefit from national society health and care programmes.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Countries in Asia Pacific are diverse and continuously experiencing changes. These continue to pose enormous challenges to the capacity of national societies in order to be abreast of these changes and be able to respond to their impact to public health. National societies are also challenged by the need to match their capacity with the growing demand for services in an environment where resources are becoming scarce and actors are increasing.

Sustaining national society capacity in health is a challenge due to high staff turnover and lack of organizational mechanisms to retain qualified human resources. Investments in strengthening human resources are to be carefully thought through and integrated in the broader organizational development effort.

Organizational Development

The 2010-11 plan builds on the outcomes of the 2009-2010 plan, and has been developed in full synergy with the global secretariat's organisational development (OD) department plan and its focus on new OD strategy implementation and on youth, volunteer and leadership development.

The Asia Pacific OD and Volunteering Unit will focus its efforts to achieve Strategy 2020's "enabling action of building strong national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies" with strategies that build national society led centres of excellence and mutual support mechanisms; strengthened approaches to youth and volunteering development work; measurable increases in sustainable resource mobilization; implementation of the new harmonised OD approach for national society development in the Movement agreed in the Brisbane Forum of December 2008; focussed tailor-made senior executive management coaching and mentoring leadership development programmes offered to selected national society senior managers; and shared experiences and best practices to strengthen integrated OD and volunteering development approaches in all core programmes to achieve Strategy 2020's objectives.

The unit will continue to strengthen the integrated work with other zone programmes and services, as well as with all Movement components in the zone, to offer practical support to national societies to achieve their individual as well as collective OD and capacity building targets expressed in the Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Singapore in 2006 and anticipated from the next Regional Conference in 2010.

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

The zonal OD and volunteering development programme budget for 2010 is CHF 395,189 and CHF 354,748 for 2011.

The zone OD coordinator and volunteering development manager based in Kuala Lumpur will continue to work with regional teams as one unified zonal team. The zonal team meets regularly to connect country and regional level OD and volunteering work into one support plan to avoid duplication of technical, human and financial resources, and to maximize best-positioned support and funding resources available to support local level work in the 37 country environments of the zone.

The following programme components are included in all zone and regional OD team plans to ensure a consistent and harmonized set of programme components against one common programme purpose which still allow for customised support at national society level.

a) Organizational development

Programme component 1: Tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives
<p>Outcome: Organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.</p> <p>Key activity areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage a harmonized Movement approach to customised OD and volunteering support to national societies by participating in OD delegate recruitment and selection processes, supplementing induction and debriefing sessions, offering customised training to improve OD and volunteering practice, and organizing meetings of the whole group of International Federation and other national societies, partner national society and ICRC OD practitioners at key strategic moments. • Implement the agreed "New OD approach for national society development" in four national societies per year with a harmonized Movement plan. • Update membership-driven OD and capacity building targets and ensure appropriate aligned support to achieve the same in consultation with national society leadership forums across the zone. • Ensure quality of applications to, and accountable implementation of work, supported by the Federation Intensified Capacity Building (ICB), Strategic OD Support (SOS), and Empress Shoken funds with measurable results in services to vulnerable people and contributions to global learning on strengthened approaches to OD and capacity building. • Support for three national society strategic and operational plans per year in line with Strategy 2020 with harmonized Movement support plans. • Support the Federation Integrity Policy implementation process in three national societies with Movement support plans. • Support legal base development processes with ICRC in two national societies (Myanmar and Bangladesh) plus two national societies in formation (Tuvalu and Bhutan).

- Manage an outsourced senior executive coaching programme for five selected secretaries-general per year using external executive coaching consultancies.
- Coordinate implementation and support with the zone communications unit and zone resource mobilisation/planning monitoring evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit for an Asia Pacific Resource Mobilization and Communications Forum in 2010, with follow up capacity building plans in 4 national societies per year.

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.

Key activity areas:

- Implement the 2009 “OD in emergencies learning” into major relief and recovery operations through guidelines and operational support in four major disasters per year.
- Integrate two modules on “Gender and DM” and “OD in emergencies” (to complement the “volunteering in emergencies” module) into field assessment coordination team (FACT), emergency response unit (ERU), regional disaster response team (RDRT) and national disaster response team (NDRT) training.
- Develop and share guidelines for strengthened integrated capacity building with zone health teams in emergency and development contexts in three national societies per year.
- Identify and support with the zone IDRL unit, joint legal base strengthening and integrated IDRL advocacy work to formulate most effective legal bases in two national societies per year.
- Ensure organizational development support for new national society strategic plans is followed up by PMER support to develop operational plans with monitoring and evaluation, and quality and accountability targets in three national societies per year.

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 in Asia Pacific.

Key activity areas

- Implement with zone human resources unit a zone-wide database of skilled national society peer practitioners that provide mutual capacity building support between national societies and monitor this human resource pool to identify more diverse candidates for international deployments within the Federation.
- Facilitate 8 national society peer support missions per year.
- Produce third update of the national society-generated capacity building fact sheets and Asia Pacific organizational development CD-ROM of best practice organizational development and capacity building tools by the end of 2011.
- Continue to develop with zone communications and knowledge sharing unit user-friendly and web-enabled knowledge sharing mechanisms to facilitate national society exchange of best practices.
- Develop with zone communications unit communications development training modules to improve national society visibility and positioning within and outside the Movement linked to improved humanitarian advocacy and increased resource mobilization in four national societies per year.
- Facilitate the finalization of a youth led Asia Pacific Youth Strategy to promote youth governance and leadership networks and proposals for stronger youth involvement in services and Red Cross Red Crescent governance to the Asia Pacific and Middle East Regional Conference in 2010 with follow up action plans.

b) Volunteering Development

Programme component 1: Tailor-made initiatives to support national societies in their volunteering development and management efforts.

Outcome: National societies have access to technical support (including peer-to-peer support) and resources on volunteering development, and, are receiving consistent strategic support in volunteering development work.

Key activities:

- Annually update a zone baseline of national societies volunteering development progress.
- Tailor-made support to six national societies in developing and implementing plans for volunteering development, taking into consideration: volunteer management systems, volunteering policies and legal base issues.
- Support national societies to recruit more diverse community-based volunteers.
- Support three national societies to develop efficient volunteer profile recording systems.
- Support three national societies to establish accident insurance coverage for volunteers.
- Support national societies and the International Federation to increase efforts towards the celebration and recognition of the achievements of volunteers.
- Establish a peer-to-peer support function in line with the OD programme that delivers consistent strategic support in volunteering development to two national societies to improve volunteer management capacity.

Programme component 2: Integration with health, disaster management and humanitarian values on better management of volunteering in conflicts, emergencies and disasters.

Outcome: Integration of strengthened and sustainable volunteering practices within health, principles and values and DM programmes in conflicts, emergencies and disasters, and development scenarios.

Key activities:

- In collaboration with the OD programme, combine into one guideline “OD in emergencies” together with “volunteering in emergencies”.
- Identify and capture key learning from recent emergency situations like China, Indonesia, Pakistan and Myanmar; and conflict situations like in Afghanistan to improve local practices and disseminate to other disaster response and recovery environments.
- Incorporate agreed volunteering in emergencies standards in core disaster management training at zone, regional and country levels.
- Incorporate the standard module on general volunteering into various standard Red Cross Red Crescent training such as IMPACT and RDRT.
- National disaster management emergency contingency and “health in emergencies” contingency plans include a section on volunteering in emergencies. Guidelines on volunteer financial compensation have been incorporated into all response and recovery operations.

Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management to enhance coordinated support to National Society volunteering development and promoting volunteerism

Outcome: Volunteering development knowledge management and enhanced volunteerism environment.

Key activities:

- Common Movement understanding and approach on development of volunteering by all Movement partners through incorporating standard volunteering sensitization into orientation courses.
- Contribute to the development of a global information system that makes available relevant information on volunteering development.
- Support national societies in preparing for and engaging in the International Year of Volunteers 2001 + 10
- Develop resources and examples of national societies engaging with promotion of volunteerism.

Programme component 4: Global volunteering

Outcome: Global volunteering development.

Key activities:

- Actively support, contribute to and take part in the International Federation’s collective (global) volunteering development efforts.
- Actively support the revision process and implementation of the International Federation volunteering policy.
- Actively support development of tools for measuring impact of volunteers and volunteering development.
- Actively support development of a comprehensive training resource on supporting national society volunteering development.
- Actively support a project/study in understanding volunteerism in urban areas.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The zone OD and volunteering unit focuses its work on support of a range of stakeholders on request. These include national societies of the Asia Pacific zone, International Federation regional and country offices, as well as partner national societies and ICRC regional and country delegations. As part of the integrated approach to

ensure linkages between OD and health, disaster management, and principles and values programmes, support is also given to other core programme delegates to achieve integrated outcomes at programming level.

Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers are at the heart of an effective humanitarian assistance for millions of vulnerable people. The unit will continue to promote a harmonized approach to this with all Movement components across the zone.

Other target groups are partner organizations and governments. In particular, this relates to establishing volunteer-friendly environments in countries. The International Federation is currently working with partners such as United Nations Volunteers to encourage and support national societies to work for the establishment and adoption of legal frameworks that promote volunteerism.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Efforts have therefore been strengthened to work as a collective zone OD team with other regional OD teams to deliver best-positioned support at country level wherever requests are made. The outcomes of the zone OD mapping of national society targets has once again highlighted the need for new enhanced mechanisms of non-delegate support such as national society peer practitioner and coaching models, as well as effective databases of external consultants and resource persons with recognized track records in assisting national societies to achieve excellence in specific technical fields.

2009 saw the diversification of the highly valued long-term partners to the Asia Pacific OD and volunteering development programme who had up to now included the Swedish Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. The Finnish Red Cross kindly extended some new financial support and the unit will also continue to explore other innovative modalities of support such co-funding of zonal and global initiatives. One example is the support it received from the secretariat's Principles and Values Department in 2009 to host the "Gender and DM" meeting which enabled 9 Asia Pacific national societies and four long-term strategic partners to agree new strengthened approaches in operations into the future, as well as contributed to global learning and new guidelines and policies on this issue.

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.

The zonal principles and values programme budget for CHF 16,043 for 2010 and CHF 16,043 for 2011.

The Asia Pacific region is a region of great cultural, ethnic and religious diversity. It is also a disaster-prone region, with wide socio-economic disparities between and within countries, while many countries are politically unstable. A number of countries are experiencing armed conflicts due to ethnic, ideological and/or religious differences. Discrimination, intolerance, exclusion, and violence form part of the lives of the majority of vulnerable communities across the region.

But the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement stands for more. It remains a potential agent of change, influencing behaviour in society, being a bridge maker, advocating for respect for human beings, and promoting non-discrimination, mutual understanding, and lasting peace among all people. The task, however, is a daunting one. Special efforts are needed to reduce discrimination, intolerance and social exclusion. National societies in the region, which are well-respected and very much a part of their local communities, have a clear role to play to reiterate the Fundamental Principles as a basis for change at the community level.

Increased attention will be allocated at zone level to enable more systematic collection of existing best practices as an entry point to strengthening this dimension of programming work. This work will follow the three programme guidance areas of the global principles and values priorities: (1) to document and promote best practices in dissemination and advocacy work on humanitarian values, (2) integrated approaches to International Federation principles and values in existing health and disaster management programmes, and (3) the identification of specific programmes targeted at improving respect, dignity, and services provided to vulnerable groups who do not always fall under the health and disaster management programmes.

Currently most of the work to promote principles and values is integrated within the International Federation and national societies' existing programming. For the health and care core programme, a key aspect will be the implementation of awareness activities to reduce discrimination against people living with HIV in the region. In disaster management, the focus will be on advocacy of the SPHERE Standards, the Humanitarian Charter and Code of Conduct, and an initial exercise piloted by the zone OD and DM units to enhance the gender perspectives of all future DM work that started in 2009. To widen the impact of these initiatives, the Asia Pacific zone will support national societies in advocacy work with beneficiaries, Movement partners, the media and civil society.

<p>Programme component 1: Promotion of tolerance and respect for diversity</p> <p>Outcome 1: Enhancing understanding and sharing of best practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and share best practices in innovative approaches to principles and values work, starting by disseminating in 2010 the learning from the Asia Pacific version of the global principles and values baseline survey conducted in 10 Asia Pacific national societies in 2009. • Promote new policy and guideline developments in the national society networks at leadership meetings. • Disseminate the global principles and values and gender e-newsletter highlighting recent Red Cross Red Crescent national societies', secretariat (Geneva and zonal) activities and materials, as well as external developments. <p>Outcome 2: Capacity building in principles and values / gender of national societies staff and volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute global modules to improve existing dissemination and training of staff, volunteers, youth, governance, building on, for example, the outputs on principles and values approaches within youth focussed work derived from the Solferino global youth meeting in 2009. • Ensure the International Federation and national societies first assimilate the Principles into their own structure and practice these Principles by integrating humanitarian values into all their programmes and services using orientation modules and best practice examples. <p>Outcome 3: Raising public awareness with a view to changing behaviour in society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate materials, best practice guidelines and case studies generated globally and within the zone to strengthen existing humanitarian values sensitization and campaign materials for use by national societies building on the baseline survey outputs with 10 Asia Pacific national societies in late 2009. <p>Outcome 4: Advocacy and international representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct humanitarian advocacy and communications work to influence decision makers to take into consideration the interests of the vulnerable in conjunction with the humanitarian diplomacy new goals and strategies in alignment with Strategy 2020 in 2010 onwards.
<p>Programme component 2: Integration of humanitarian values and gender into operational disaster management and health programming</p> <p>Outcome 1: Further development of gender into programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish under the zone OD programme a zonal gender network of practitioners from national societies to collect good practices and develop a strategic approach to mainstreaming gender perspectives in all national societies' programmes and institutional structures from 2009 onwards into 2010 and 2011. • Disseminate global gender into programming guidelines and a checklist beginning with DM programmes. • Form a pool of trainers in a position to coach other partner national societies seeking to enhance capacity.
<p>Programme component 3: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention/reduction programmes</p> <p>Outcome 1: Mapping of national society programmes which target discrimination, marginalization or exclusion of communities falling outside traditional health and disaster management programme areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more effective programmes aimed at prevention / response to discrimination / violence, empowerment of vulnerable groups, and changing external environments that promote social cohesion and sustainable lives for discriminated groups. • Facilitate exchange of information and identification of good practices between national societies.

b) Profile of target audience and final beneficiaries

The secretariat's principles and values department has produced and will be producing more global tools for use by the secretariat's zones, regional and country offices, and all national societies. The key target audiences will be leaders and programme managers of national societies and Federation core programme delegates and managers. Due to the nature of the integrated approach taken, the products and work of the principles and values department are relevant for governance and management, OD, health, disaster management, humanitarian diplomacy, and communications. The key recipients of the dissemination materials and shared best practices will also include volunteers, members, and staff of the national societies of the zone.

The final beneficiaries of all principles and values programmes are the most vulnerable suffering from discrimination, exclusion or violence, as well as the community at large when engaging in behavioural change.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The biggest challenge is the difficulty to secure appropriate and continuous funding for the principles and values activities which are not covered by the core funds available. It is hoped to expand a donor base to support this highly important aspect of programme work across such an identity and diversity sensitive zone, and to tap into other programmes (disaster management/health/organizational development) for funding and integrated approaches, especially initially with the pilot approach with emphasis on principles and values and gender integration within disaster management contexts.

A second challenge is the lack of a principles and values zone focal point or coordinator. However, the Asia Pacific zone has expressed clear commitments to undertake the work within existing resources as far as possible, and to seek donor funding as a creative way of taking this work forwards in order to have adequate principles and values representation in the field. Through working with networks of national societies, identified in close collaboration with the zone, the global principles and values department will also be a key supporter to the Asia Pacific zone work to ensure that its work continues to be relevant for the field and its vulnerable populations.

For many activities of this plan, it is difficult to measure the actual impact in the community simply in quantitative terms and qualitative assessments are required. In order to be able to better measure impact, a performance framework specifically designed for projects to reduce discrimination and violence in the community, as well as to tackle gender inequalities will be set-up, including a range of indicators which should facilitate the monitoring.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

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.

The zone humanitarian diplomacy programme budget is CHF 258,610 for 2010 and CHF 258,610 for 2011.

Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) is a means to enhance and further develop the work of national societies and the International Federation secretariat when it comes to *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. The Federation *Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy*, which was adopted in May 2009 by the International Federation's governing board, is the overarching guiding policy document which recognizes that diplomacy involves all aspects of its work and is exercised in different ways as required by the defined objectives; advocacy (public or silent), negotiation, communication, formal agreements, fundraising and other measures.

A large number of national societies in Asia Pacific already conduct a wide range of recognizable and important humanitarian diplomacy initiatives. There is a need to identify and map existing practices and achievements, but also identify gaps and challenges, building on the initial information gathering exercise initiated in 2009. As a Movement concern, collective analysis will also be done with colleagues from ICRC and national societies to identify experienced and successful HD practices and practitioners within the network of the Asia Pacific zone. The identified practitioners will form the basis of the future national society peer-to-peer support and could form the shape of a HD forum, to develop next steps to initiate more conscious efforts and time to scale up activities across the zone.

In the Asia Pacific zone the ambition is to further expand existing and to develop new relations with a number of major international and regional organizations and key governments active in the humanitarian field. The International Federation in Asia Pacific has established relations with global and regional organizations, and governments working in the humanitarian field. Up to now these relations have too often been organized on an *ad hoc* and *reactive* basis, and more sustainable and long-term partnerships have not been fully realized.

The goal is to ensure that agreements and partnerships with organizations and governments realise their fullest operational potential, adding real value for national societies and the Federation secretariat, and their programmes. It also supports the strengthening of national society capacities to use their auxiliary role for the benefit of vulnerable people. HD improves overall *humanitarian access*, helps maintain *humanitarian space* for national societies and the International Federation, and strengthens the ability of national societies to pursue their own national objectives.

The decision to engage in humanitarian diplomacy is not a choice, but a responsibility. It is a responsibility that stems from the privileged access enjoyed by national societies as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field as well as the international organization status that the International Federation has been granted in 14 countries in Asia Pacific. It includes the ability to reach out to decision-makers and opinion leaders relevant to all Federation programmes and those of national societies, and its base in fundamental humanitarian principles ensures that *independence*, *neutrality* and *impartiality* are maintained at all times.

The zone office will be supporting national societies in the region with HD through Federation regional and country offices and conduct the overall coordination within the secretariat on those related issues. For the coming years, the immediate focus will be on several key areas outlined below as programme components.

Programme component 1: Humanitarian diplomacy capacity building

Outcome 1: Identify and map out existing HD setup and relationships in Asia Pacific, those between national society and external actors (i.e. governments, international organizations etc.) and those between the International Federation secretariat and external actors. Based on the identified gaps, develop an Asia Pacific HD plan of action to address the identified needs to support national societies in achieving their main advocacy goals, in full accordance with the objectives set up in the HD policy.

- Develop tools and disseminate whenever required, conduct training on HD for national societies and secretariat staff when required. Directly support national societies working on HD related areas, in a given country, through regional and country offices in close support of the secretariat in the zone office.
- Utilize the existing work on, for example, IDRL, as an important aspect of HD, and how the International Federation could better address governments and conduct legislative advocacy.

Programme component 2: Humanitarian diplomacy response

Outcome: Support national societies in planning and organizing their own HD advocacy campaigns, or through means of quiet diplomacy, address urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities, particularly during emergencies when opportunities for influence are heightened. As a core function of the secretariat, the zone office will have a lead role in coordinating HD-related issues in Asia Pacific, supporting national society and country teams through the regional offices, in close consultation with the HD division in Geneva, New York and Brussels.

Programme component 3: Governments, international and regional organizations

Outcome: Support national societies and through the secretariat develop and further enhance already existing cooperation with a number of regional institutions and regionally established international organizations such as; Asia Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN, SAARC, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), UNDP, OCHA, UNESCAP, UNHCR, WHO and several others. These organizations are, together with governments in the region, key policy and decision makers, and opinion leaders, and therefore it is of strategic importance for the national societies with the support of the secretariat to influence these institutions for greater roles in safeguarding the interests of vulnerable communities, and doing so in full respect of fundamental humanitarian principles.

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, such as; *academic institutions*, *foundations*, the *private sector* and *civil society* institutions.

- To identify common denominators and make joint efforts persuading decision makers to act in the interests of vulnerable people, in full respect of fundamental humanitarian principles.

Role of the Secretariat

a) Technical programme support

The set up of the Asia Pacific zone teams in each core programme and support service area is intended to enable the International Federation secretariat to deliver on its strategic objectives in an efficient and cost-effective manner across the entire Asia Pacific region.

The zone coordination budget for 2010 is CHF 387,265 and for 2011 the budget is CHF 387,265.

The primary focus is on ensuring that national societies at the country level benefit from well-planned and coordinated International Federation support to scale up their activities in line with Strategy 2020. Zone units have

developed modalities of working which ensure that harmonized and collective planning at country, regional and zone levels offer a range of national society “best-positioned support”. Where needed, this will involve International Federation technical programme delegates working directly with individual national society counterparts from either the country, regional or zonal level.

Promoting effective coordination with a range of partner society and ICRC colleagues is another critical function and, depending on the situation, this may be best achieved at the country, regional or zone level. A similar situation applies when it comes to networking with other international or regional humanitarian organizations and other bodies. The above plans in this document outline how the respective zone units will lead and guide these activities and ensure that clear lead responsibilities are assigned to the most appropriate group of resource persons.

The section below outlines the key objectives and planned outcomes for each of the zone office units’ provision of membership and support services:

Resource Mobilisation: A top priority for the Asia Pacific zone is to ensure that the International Federation-supported programmes in Asia Pacific (annual plans and emergency appeals) are well-resourced. Efforts will be made to increase and enhance partnerships within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external organizations, providing increased resource mobilization opportunities. Support will be provided to national societies to enhance their capacities in resource mobilisation, including the setting up of an Asia Pacific fundraising network.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER): Special attention is given to ensure that the International Federation appeals, plans and reports meet required quality standards and are 100 percent compliant in meeting all deadlines. In addition, coordination is provided across the zone through the regional and country offices, to ensure a standardised approach to PMER, through dissemination of global tools and best practice, so that the quality of Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes is enhanced through robust planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

Communications, Advocacy and Knowledge Sharing: Priority will be given to enhance Red Cross and Red Crescent programme impact and effectiveness through expanded national society domestic visibility and increased global International Federation brand identity. One of the main objectives will be to work towards developing national societies and the International Federation as the leaders in providing accurate and timely information to domestic and international press during major disasters. Efforts will be made to increase programme awareness at the donor and beneficiary/end user level. Knowledge and experience will be expanded at delegation and national society level in successful communications and media programme planning and implementation in support of global and localized priorities. Efforts will be made to increase input to knowledge sharing systems by Red Cross Red Crescent partners and increased usage of those systems by key customers/audiences.

Security Management: Coordination of effective security processes and procedures that aim to further improve the International Federation’s overall security management in the zone, regional and country offices, as well as the national societies working or operating under the International Federation’s security umbrella will be a priority. Timely and effective response and support to critical situations, including disasters will be ensured. Regional and country offices in the zone will be supported to achieve the International Federation’s minimum security requirements. Events and situations in the Asia Pacific zone are effectively monitored and analyzed.

Logistics Management: Efforts will continue 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 International Federation activities in the Asia Pacific zone. This will be achieved through development of sustainable logistics networks across the zone, development of an adequate and well-functioning sub-regional warehouse network and development of a comprehensive suppliers data base and regional framework agreements (*please refer to Global Logistics plan for details*).

Finance Management: Professional and technical support will be provided to the International Federation offices in improving the standard of financial management in the zone. Technical support to field finance staff in ensuring timeliness and accuracy of monthly returns will be made available. Strong and regular monitoring will be carried out to ensure compliance with financial procedures. Financial management information and support to technical managers periodically and on an ad-hoc basis will be provided. Efforts will continue to raise the level of financial awareness in the Asia Pacific zone and support the financial management of Asia Pacific operations that have no International Federation presence.

Human Resources Management: Establishment and implementation of effective human resources systems and procedures to ensure effective planning, development and deployment of good quality human resources will be a zone priority. Special attention will be paid to promote diversity of staff and adequate staff welfare mechanisms. Human resource zone processes and structures will be further streamlined to allow adequate access to human resources at short notice for emergency relief operations. Efforts will be made to support national societies in the zone to strengthen their human resource processes and structures.

Information Systems: The Information systems unit in the zone will work towards increasing information technology and telecommunications capacity to provide adequate support to all Red Cross Red Crescent activities, including disaster situations. Customized IT and telecoms service support will be provided for increased productivity and efficiency of International Federation field secretariat offices and operations, and improved response time for solving all information systems problems. Information sharing and knowledge management will be a priority for 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.

Administration: The zone administration unit ensures that the International Federation zone, regional and country offices in Asia Pacific are well-administered in accordance with Federation policies and procedures. Comprehensive administrative support and assistance is provided to the Asia Pacific zone, regional and country offices, as well as partner national societies in the zone. Regular communication and coordination with Geneva administration department is maintained on administrative matters/issues to improve overall administrative performance within the International Federation.

b) Partnership development and coordination

The zone office will continue to promote more effective partnership approaches and advocate for longer term strategic cooperation between national societies, partner national societies, and non-Movement partners in Asia Pacific. These include new commitments to ensure host national society ownership over previously “parallel programming”, partnership exit strategies developed at the beginning of programmes, and longer term partnership commitments with clear capacity building components. Best practices will be documented and shared across the zone to encourage similar processes elsewhere.

The strategic Partner National Society meeting hosted by the Asia Pacific zone in 2009 to engage long-term partners in the Asia Pacific zone in programmatic visioning for the future will lead to continued commitments to have such discussions at strategic intervals. This collective approach to harmonising Movement support to national society development across the zone is an essential aspect of the Asia Pacific zone’s management’s commitment to capture fresh innovative approaches that contribute to coordinated approaches to sustainable capacity building.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

The Asia Pacific zone works to ensure that at all levels, and in all Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes in Asia Pacific, that gender equity and diversity are promoted.

In an effort to increase ways of making programmes and personnel within the national societies and Federation structures more diversity and gender sensitive, the zone organizational development and volunteering unit will build on two specific initiatives undertaken in 2009. The first initiative will be to ensure systematic follow up with the zone DM unit of the outputs and gender sensitisation strategies agreed at the national society forum on gender in disaster management held in June 2009. One of the key outputs was the emergence of an Asia Pacific zone gender network of experienced persons from national societies to support each other and mainstream gender perspectives in all programmes and services, beginning with disaster management. Another key output was the commitment to develop and disseminate a report of the forum, accompanied by a best practice guideline on minimum standards to integrate gender and other diversity concerns into all disaster management programmes (later to be extended and mainstreamed in health programmes as well). It is proposed for these guidelines to be absorbed into all DM related training courses throughout 2010 and 2011.

The second initiative described in the Principles and Values section of this plan is to build on the findings of the global Principles and Values baseline survey in 10 Asia Pacific national societies. The baseline survey conducted between August and October 2009 will have: (1) documented best practices in dissemination and advocacy work on humanitarian values, (2) identified integrated approaches to principles and values work within existing health and DM programmes, and (3) identified specific programmes targeted for some societies which aim to improve the respect, dignity, and services provided to vulnerable groups who do not always fall under the health and disaster management programmes.

Through the managed follow up to these two specific initiatives at zone level there will be an increase in the understanding and practical application of gender, diversity and wider principles and values work, and there will be measurably strengthened mechanisms to document, disseminate, and mainstream existing best practices in all programmes across the zone in a more systematic and managed manner.

Quality, accountability and learning

The zone PMER and organizational development units, working together with regional and country offices, have agreed to continue ongoing joint strategies to ensure that all support to national societies will have enhanced approaches to monitoring, evaluation and quality components during 2010 and 2011. The zone organizational development unit continues to offer support where requested by regional offices for national society strategic planning development. The zone PMER unit will continue to complement this by promoting follow up operational planning support using relevant programme planning approaches and tools.

A more strategic and systematic approach will be taken in reviews and evaluations across Asia Pacific zone. The zone PMER unit has established a calendar of all reviews and evaluations being undertaken, a library of evaluations / reviews, and is developing a database for sharing of lessons learnt.

There will be increased dissemination of the new learning gathered during 2009 on community involvement and beneficiary participation in programme design, implementation and monitoring generated by both tsunami recovery programming as well as other long-term development programmes (e.g. the social care programme of Mongolia Red Cross). The zone organizational development, PMER, and other programme units such as the DM Unit, will play active and coordinated roles to also document and disseminate best practices to guide national societies in learning from new approaches to community development and feedback mechanisms which have been pioneered in a number of country environments. A good example of this was the joint OD, Capacity Building and DM CD Rom tool which collated all case studies on successful capacity building within DM programmes at community and institutional levels. 2010 and 2011 will see the systematic roll out of these case studies to influence better programme design approaches at community and local levels.

The zone organizational development, health, disaster management and PMER coordinators will work to promote, with regional and country International Federation counterparts, the mainstreaming of improved local level quality and accountability frameworks and indicators in supporting national society strategic and operational planning processes. Advantage will continue to be taken to support national societies who are in the process of mid-term reviews of existing strategic plans, or in the development of new strategic plans, to integrate these quality and accountability perspectives in their programme development objectives.

The zone organizational development unit plans to disseminate the interesting learning and results from an external AUSAID supported consultancy conducted in Indonesia in 2009 which aimed at identifying appropriate indicators to measure the impact of work to achieve Global Agenda Goal 3. This learning will be linked to improved ways of delivering similar objectives included in the new Strategy 2020 document as well, so that national societies and Movement counterparts can benefit from this learning.

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.

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

MAA50001 - Asia Pacific Zone

Budget 2010 - 2011

Budget 2010

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies		200,000				200,000
Land, vehicles & equipment		11,000				11,000
Transport & Storage						
Personnel	794,250	810,807	160,000		293,332	2,058,389
Workshops & Training	342,200	126,000	109,502	10,000	27,000	614,702
General Expenditure	40,000	318,147	91,000	5,000	41,760	495,907
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	81,785	101,911	25,687	1,043	25,172	235,599
Services			9,000			9,000
Contingency						
Total Budget 2010	1,258,235	1,567,865	395,189	16,043	387,265	3,624,597

Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies						
Land, vehicles & equipment		11,000				11,000
Transport & Storage						
Personnel	809,250	810,807	143,000		293,332	2,056,389
Workshops & Training	102,700	126,000	90,000	10,000	27,000	355,700
General Expenditure	25,000	318,147	89,089	5,000	41,760	478,996
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	65,136	88,008	23,059	1,043	25,172	202,417
Services			9,600			9,600
Contingency						
Total Budget 2011	1,002,086	1,353,962	354,748	16,043	387,265	3,114,102



- Country representation *
- Regional representation
- Zone office
- Asia Pacific Zone

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map sources: ESRI, International Federation
* Country representations are short-term or mid-term locations based on needs/demands and funding availability. They are the delivery point for time-limited, tailor-made support to one national society.