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Asia Pacific Zone Office Annual Report 2013

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**This report covers the
period 1 January to
31 December 2013.**

DPRK Red Cross volunteers distribute family relief kits to the flood affected in Unsan county, North Pyongan province. Photo: DPRK RCS



Overview

The Asia Pacific zone of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) comprises the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, four regional offices in Suva (Pacific), Bangkok (Southeast Asia), Delhi (South Asia) and Beijing (East Asia) and 15 country offices, adopting a “best-positioned” strategy to support the national societies in the zone according to their needs. Through this decentralized management structure, the Asia Pacific zone office directs the work of the regional and country offices.

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 these 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 both disaster, and non-disaster, situations.

The mission of the Asia Pacific zone team is to promote and facilitate the development of strong Asia Pacific national societies with quality disaster response/recovery and development programs addressing priority humanitarian needs in their countries in line with Strategy 2020 as articulated by the Amman Commitment from the 8th Asia Pacific Regional Red Cross Red Crescent Conference held in October 2010.

The key function of the Asia Pacific zone office in 2013 is to continue to support its regional and country offices as well as national societies to fulfil these commitments through the programmes described below. A new dimension in the Asia Pacific zone is its integrated approach to community based programming, which is led by the regional resilience units. These units join disaster risk reduction and health under the same management. The zone disaster management and health and care units work closely with them to assist national societies towards building resilient communities. Integrated assessments using modern technology

(e.g. mobile phones and online data management) are being piloted in Asia Pacific national societies with support throughout technical areas and management levels.

Typhoon Haiyan dominated the APZ work and RC/RC Movement environment during the last quarter of 2013. Making use of virtually all regional and global tools, the operation has been a major test for the Federation and the biggest operation since the floods in Pakistan in 2010. Notwithstanding various challenges, the operation can generally be seen as successful.

Business Line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

- 97% of National Societies (NS) have provided organisational data through the Federation-Wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS).
- The Learning Network was well participated with 11,100 users in total, and 12 NSs (33%) have over 100 users. Overall, there were 428 webinar participants in 2013. Promotion of the Learning Platform continued to exceed targets

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

- Viet Nam’s Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control was officially adopted by the National Assembly in June 2013 and incorporates recommendations provided by the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) and IFRC on international assistance (specifically, International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles programme (IDRL)) and disaster risk reduction (DRR).
- With support from the Disaster Law Programme (DLP), Southeast Asian National Societies significantly improved their capacity and engagement in disaster law. In terms of technical assistance, a new IDRL project was launched in the Philippines and a consultation workshop was held in Jakarta for the Indonesia IDRL impact study. In terms of capacity building, the DLP facilitated two ‘sensitization sessions’ on disaster law for Lao PDR and Myanmar Red Cross Societies and supported these National Societies in their engagements with government and other stakeholders in the development of disaster management laws and rules
- DLP undertook three deployments to the Philippines to provide operational support on IDRL and emergency shelter issues in the response to both Typhoon Bopha and Typhoon Haiyan, highlighting the practical and operational relevance of the DLP’s work.
- The disasters in Asia Pacific spread from droughts in the Marshall Islands to Cyclones in Bangladesh and India over Flash floods in India to Typhoons in India, Philippines and Vietnam to Earthquakes in Pakistan, India, China and the Philippines.
- More than 400 staff and volunteers of 24 NSs received direct technical workshops and support through training, workshop, direct technical visits on the DM systems and tools.
- Resources Management System (RMS) started the implementation phase of the project at national level, 7 NSs were part of this phase during 2013
- Beneficiary Communications continues to gain a foothold in Asia Pacific. East Asian countries, DPRK and Mongolia have shown an interest in building BC within their programmes.

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

- HR Development programme commenced in December 2013. The programme has a target of supporting 3 national societies in focused HR development over the course of 12 months.
- Many national societies underwent a self-assessment process – using a framework based on OCAC - to map their capacities and to identify gaps in key financial management areas. This led to structured planning of finance development activities, which can be effectively measured and linked to the cash transfer status criteria.
- There is a continued engagement in the integration and resilience framework at zone level.
- A Climate Change core group was created, 28 participants from 18 National Societies from AP, including 5 PNS, attended the Climate Change Capacity Building Training; the workshop provide new information and regional levels tools to NSs to enhance and integrate Climate Change within the NS plans.
- Knowledge sharing in health is supported through programme evaluations and experience sharing via technical workshops and meetings at zonal and regional levels
- The Urban Resilience concept has been integrated in the programme of 10 NSs, 40 from 14 NSs including PNS participants attended the workshop “Building Urban Resilience” together with ASEAN, Rockefeller Foundation, GDPC, ADPC and Zurich.
- The IFRC “Global Framework for Safety and Resilience Communities” has been updated through a global review process with contributions from 18 NSs to update. The process allowed the NS to have better understanding of the scope of Community Resilience, and to identify new elements to improve the integrated approach.

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

- Achieved prominent public positioning for the Red Cross Red Crescent responses to major disasters impacting the region, in particular Typhoon Haiyan.
- The main events related to the DREF and EA support were: EQs in China, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Philippines, Typhoons and Cyclones in Bangladesh, Philippines, Vietnam, and India; floods in DPRK, India, Laos, and Philippines; and Drought in Republic of Marshall Islands.

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

- A special APZ DDI strategy to mobilize resources was initiated to develop regional lead NS and was pursued at the Federation GA as well. Impact to be monitored and integrated into country based fundraising strategies in early 2014. A marketing document is being developed to further fund raise with traditional donors as well as new corporate donors
- There is an improvement in quality, which will be further worked on through the newly appointed PMER delegates in, Bangladesh, Pakistan and through cooperation with the newly arrived PMER expert from Swedish RC in Myanmar.

Operational Context

In Myanmar, the humanitarian situation in Rakhine, with some 140,000 people displaced, has continued without any durable solutions presented by the government. During 2013 violence occurred in Page 5 of 31 the southern parts of Rakhine state. However, there was positive political progress in the conflict in Kachin state, which has prompted the Myanmar Red Cross to start planning for a scale-up and prepare the organization for a possible recovery operation. A preliminary ceasefire was signed in May and the parties (the Myanmar Government, the Kachin Independence Organization, the political wing of the Kachin Independence Army, Myanmar RC and IFRC) met in October for high-level negotiations. The APZ/DMU finalized the Roadmap for Kachin together with MRCS and the document was presented at the Partnership Meeting in Yangon in mid-October. The Roadmap takes a phased and steady approach focusing on core service delivery, capacity building and humanitarian diplomacy. The IFRC DM Advisor in Myanmar is giving technical support to the MRCS in the implementation of the Roadmap.

In reference to regional cooperation, the 23rd ASEAN Summit in Brunei approved a number of important documents including the ASEAN Community’s Post-2015 Vision, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children, the Declaration on Enhancing Cooperation in Disaster Management, the Declaration on Non-communicable Diseases and others. Brunei handed over chair ship to Myanmar

During this reporting period, the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported a number of emergency operations led by National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Direct support was given to 14 affected-countries by disasters. A total of 16 DREF operations and six emergency appeals were launched totalling CHF 4,882,378 and 138,918,094 respectively. A total of 384,500 and 704,379 beneficiaries were targeted in the operations.

DREFs were launched for the following:

No	Country	Disaster	DREF Amount (CHF)	No of beneficiaries
1	Bangladesh	Extreme Cold weather	296,678	75,000
2	India	Extreme Cold Weather	57,100	10,000
3	Indonesia	Floods	339,096	25,000
4	China	Earthquake Sichuan Province	400,000	20,000
5	India	Earthquake Jammu and Kashmir	258,670	10,000
6	Bangladesh	Tropical Cyclone Mahasen	305,688	20,000
7	India	Flash floods Uttarakhand	299,744	20,000
8	Indonesia	Earthquake Aceh	479,715	25,000
9	DPRK	Floods	192,990	5,000
10	Philippines	Typhoon Utor	319,766	7,500
11	Pakistan	Balochistan Earthquake	154,425	7,000
12	Vietnam	Typhoon Wutip	10,932	Needs assessment
13	Lao PDR	Floods	292,168	10,000
14	India	Cyclone Phailin	500,000	75,000
15	Philippines	Central Visayas Earthquake	499,911	50,000
16	Philippines	Typhoon Haiyan	475,495	25,000
			4,882,378	384,500

Emergency appeals were launched for the following:

No	Country	Disaster	Appeal Amount (CHF)	No of beneficiaries
1	Bangladesh	Tropical Cyclone Mahasen	1,730,251	40,000
2	Marshall Islands	Drought	409,154	1,529
3	Vietnam	Typhoon Wutip	1,036,744	37,850
4	Philippines	Typhoons and Floods	1,856,354	75,000
5	Philippines	Central Visayas Earthquake	7,728,975	50,000
6	Philippines	Typhoon Haiyan,	126,156,616	500,000
			138,918,094	704,379

In addition, APZ/DMU provided indirect support and follow up of previous operations in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Timor Leste, Palau, China, India, Myanmar (Rakhine)

The Red Cross Red Crescent achieved prominent public positioning for responses to the Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda). The typhoon caused unprecedented destruction in the Philippines in early November, causing the ISAC principles to declare the situation a level 3 disaster. Historically there are few disasters with such impact on shelter – more than half a million homes are destroyed and as many damaged. Considering this level of damage, the funding available is low in comparison to other major disaster.

The Federation appeal for typhoon Haiyan was not integrated into the seasonal floods and typhoon appeal due to the share size of the operation. The Haiyan appeal has increased from it originally CHF 72 million to approximately CHF 126 million in early January and supports the overall Philippines RC plan to serve 350,000 families with a budget of around CHF 240 million. It provides funds for relief and recovery operations, which will include shelter construction and re-establishment of livelihoods. It is estimated that overall, between CHF 200 - 300 million have been raised by the RCRC Movement to support the affected people. The inclusion of unconditional cash on a large scale in the initial response phase of the Haiyan/Yolanda operation was a first for the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement, supporting 50,000 households within three months. It is likely that the RCRC will be the largest agency providing unconditional cash as emergency cash to families in need.

Disasters impacting the region, in particular Typhoon Haiyan, had clear international political implications as countries in the region and outside the region rushed to get involved. The scale of the military relief in response of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines has been large and imposing. UNOCHA is reporting 20 foreign armed forces who participated to the operation. The United States sent massive resources but also many Asia-Pacific players contributed in the effort. China (after international criticism of being passive) , Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand, South Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand offered vessels, helicopters, hospitals and items.

The Haiyan operation triggered large-scale RC/RC international response from numerous so called “non-traditional PNS”. Some have been involved in international response before (PMI, Turkey) others were new, at least on this scale (Malaysia, China). Deployments caused strains between PRC and the new partners as well as coordination challenges. AP NSs supported Philippine RC in its response - Singapore RC, Thai RC, Malaysia RC, China RC, Korea RC, Japan RC, PMI etc.

The presence of foreign military is not new in response to natural disasters in the region and will grow as Asia-Pacific is a prone disasters area. And although the contributions of armed forces have some humanitarian intentions, the aim could become increasingly strategic in the near future with countries showing their soft power as a global force in the region.

The Haiyan operation has been difficult for the UN given the mid-income country context, the initial reluctance by the government to declare a state of emergency and also the national cluster system which in many sectors was not ready for the size of the operation at hand and thereby created difficulties in coordination, especially at lower administrative levels.

Increasing recognition of the important role of cash based programming in humanitarian response and the need for better coordination. This was highlighted in the Asia Pacific Humanitarian Partnership Forum in November organized by ECHO and led to ECHO supporting a cash coordinator for the cash working group in the Philippines Haiyan response.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
Assessment Capabilities Project (ACAPS)	Cooperation for capacity building events on an event by event basis
Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	Cooperation for 5 th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (5 th AMCDRR)
Government of Indonesia	Conference Partner for 5 th AMCDRR
Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN)	Pandemic preparedness; communicable diseases and emerging infectious diseases
DFAT	New Civil Society, WASH Call
Public Health Network, Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF)	Emerging infectious diseases, pandemic preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and risk communications
International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF), SPRINT Initiative	Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies
WHO (Southeast Asia and Western Pacific regional offices)	Guided by regional MOU – Emerging infections, pandemic preparedness; non-communicable diseases; road safety; emergency health and risk management.
UNOCHA	On-going collaboration with OCHA on various initiatives. e.g. Model Act for International Disaster Assistance, in line with the “MOU between the IFRC and OCHA regarding cooperation in the area of International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL)” (November 2011). The IFRC’s communications team continues to participate in the SEA regional communications group established by UNOCHA
UNDP	No formal agreement but cooperation on global “Law and Disaster Risk Reduction” project.
World Customs Organisation	Collaboration with WCO on regional initiatives addressing role of customs in disaster response, in line with “Resolution of the Customs Cooperation Council on the Role of Customs in Natural Disaster Relief” (June 2011)
UNISDR	No formal agreement but collaboration on “Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development (MaDRiD)” initiative. Preparation of 6 th AMCDRR. IAP – Interagency Asia Pacific Partnership
AMCDRR UN-ISDR	Preparation activities and planning meetings towards the 6 th AMCDRR to be held in Bangkok in June 2014
World Bank	Ongoing discussions on how we can work together with the Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA)
Telecommunication providers: Axiata, Digicel, Telenor, Vodafone, Be Mobile, NCell.	Numerous discussions with Telecommunication companies regarding the rollout of the TERA system. This is happening at a country and group levels (HQ)
Global Society Mobile Associations (GSMA)	In discussion on how we can get industry support for rollout of TERA

Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities	A nonpaid up member but affiliate with the organization
Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Emergencies	Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies
Nestle India	Initial discussions on possible collaboration in health programming in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka
OPEC	Concept notes on Sanitation, Emerging infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases for South Asia were submitted (NCD one accepted in Q1 2014)
Asian Development Bank	ADB has expressed interest in supporting the restorations of health facilities in Philippines typhoon Haiyan affected areas. A component suggested to be implemented by IFRC (with department of health and PRCS) consists of increasing access to essential maternal and child health services.
Zurich Foundation	Global MoU between IFRC and Zurich, and long term resilience programs in Indonesia and Nepal.
iTunes and Facebook	Innovative and potentially very rewarding partnerships were piloted with iTunes and Facebook in response to Operation Haiyan.
IOM	Review of shelter solutions for extreme cold climate environment – in coordination with Shelter Research Unit (funded by British RC) and in collaboration with IOM

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: National Societies in Asia Pacific are more relevant to meet humanitarian needs by increasing the magnitude, quality and impact of their work.			
Output 1.1: National Societies have strengthened capacities as a result of using the OCAC process to identify strengths and gaps			
<i>1.1a: # NS with agreed budget plan for country working group and facilitation provided by global NSKD PDD budget</i>	3	8	4
Variance is due to four NS continuing to postponing their OCAC processes to 2014 due to political strife (Bangladesh) and governance decision (East Timor, Vietnam, and Mongolia).			
Output 1.2: National Societies have increased visibility and support for their services by participating in the global databank			
<i>1.2a: # NS with completed annually updated profile</i>	18	33	21
97% of NS have provided organizational data through the FDRS. Of the 37 NS, only 21 provided data on all seven FDRS key performance indicators. A further eight uploaded more than 86% of required data, while the remaining eight NS uploaded up to 57% of the required data. Overall, 33 NS provided strategic plans while 25 provided financial statements.			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.2b: # NS with new/expanded services	0	2	2
The NS are RCS of DPRK and Myanmar.			
Output 1.3: National Societies have strengthened programmes and services through volunteers and staff that benefited from the Academic Network and Learning and Knowledge Sharing Network to strengthen education, training, knowledge sharing, leadership development, and research based on accumulated RCRC experience across all the disciplines.			
1.3a: # staff and volunteers participating in internal and external professional development learning platform and courses have increased against 2011 baseline	7,908	10,000	11,100
Variance is due to the webinar about the Learning Network which was well participated with 145 participants from 24 NS, and an increased number of NS participated. Overall, there were 428 webinar participants in 2013. Promotion of the Learning Platform continued to exceed targets with 11,100 users in total, and 12 NS (33%) have over 100 users.			
1.3b: # NS who have actively promoted the Learning and Academic Network to volunteers and staff	4	34	36
Variance is due to the webinar about the Learning Network which was well participated with 145 participants from 24 NS, and an increased number of NS participated.			
1.3c: # NS with own budgets to facilitate participation in internal and external courses	2	2	2
The NS are Sri Lanka and PNG			
1.3d: # NS with new programme developments as a result of applied learning	0	2	2
The NS are Bangladesh and Australia			

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: Improved aid effectiveness through increased National Societies' capacity to work in communities and respond to disasters and crises events.			
Output 1.1: Systematic procedures, mechanisms, tools and guidelines and laws are in place for disaster response and recovery operations at local, national and international levels			
1.1a: # NS with updated disaster response mechanisms reflecting local to global connections	7	14	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general in 2013 the number of NSs enhancing the understanding and links of the IFRC DM system from "Local to Global" increased Pre-disaster meetings were held in Myanmar, Vietnam, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Korea, which provided the NSs and other RCRC partners in these countries a better understanding of the global and regional IFRC standards, policies, response tools, and procedures; and also to have better understanding about the Government DM plans. IFRC Contingency Planning (CP) package of materials has been adapted and applied by the following RCRC National Societies: Afghanistan, Nepal, Maldives, Timor Leste, Pakistan, Indonesia, China and Fiji. Several Simulation Exercises were organized in Asia Pacific by Governments, External Partners, Armed Forces and RCRC National Societies. 3 NSs (Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nepal) conducted simulation exercises which allowed 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>them to update the Contingency Plans and the response mechanisms; in addition 4 NSs attended simulation exercises with external partners (UN, Thai Government and Armed Forces) which allowed to promote the shelter coordination role of IFRC and the NSs response plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional table top exercise conducted for 13 NSs in Pacific region, the exercise enhanced the understanding of AP SOPs, the implementation in Pacific Region, and to test the PRCS flood contingency plan 2013 and to test the floods contingency plan of Afghanistan RCS in order to generate the baseline. 			
<i>1.1b: Based on needs and capacities, and requests for international assistance, IFRC will aim to reach at least 10% of the disaster affected populations in coordination with the national authorities and other organizations. (measured in IFRC response operations)</i>	-	15	12
<i>1.1c: # NS engaged in the development of national disaster management laws.</i>	-	4	5
The NS' that have engaged in these legislative processes, either by providing comments or participating in consultation workshops, include Vietnam, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Mongolia, and the Cook Islands.			
<i>1.1d: # NS with health and WatSan emergency preparedness programmes, plans and procedures.</i>	8	10	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CV Timor Leste is planning and implementing an emergency health capacity building project; RCS China, Vietnam RC, Vanuatu RC, Bangladesh RC and Nepal RC held in emergency WatSan trainings and/or planning for a simulation exercise; Myanmar RC in the coordination of WatSan programming; PMI defined its strategic priorities in emergency health, including psychosocial support, as part of the updating of its overall health strategy; in contingency planning for health emergencies; start-up of its epidemic preparedness project; as well as in strategic planning for health; Japanese RC is further developing and launching of their doctoral programme on disaster nursing; Malaysian RC developed a concept on community-based ambulance services; Nepal RC is defining the health components of the national disaster response team (NDRT), and the development of health response/contingency plan; and Pakistan RC in development of SOPs and simulation exercise related to monsoon floods; the review of its basic health care services in emergencies as well as review of the 2010 floods response. 			
<i>1.1e: # National societies have well defined roles in national and international response tools, equipment, recovery and risk reduction mechanisms.</i>	6	10	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and delivery of emergency water treatment units to RCS China in three provinces were finalised. Bangladesh RC received the first regionally-adapted Kit5 as part of scale up in emergency response development. Work to adapt and pilot the hygiene promotion box is ongoing in Nepal, India and Pakistan RC. DM tools such as NDPRM (National Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism) NDRTs, RDRTs trainings in Shelter and WatSan were promoted and applied in 10 NSs (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Timor Leste, Solomon Islands, Myanmar, Philippines, Mongolia, DPRK, and Vietnam). Enhancing and improving the National Societies DM plans. Red Cross Society of China received support on IFRC response tools and how to harmonize the ERT in line with IFRC standard. Various events, trainings, regional and international meetings allowed the AP system to be updated, and to share the experiences, progresses and opportunities of the region in line with the international system. 			
Output 1.2: National Societies have adequate access to material resources and skilled human resources to implement multi-sectoral disaster relief and recovery actions.			
<i>1.2a: # NS with trained NDRT and disaster response stocks in the country, are cognizant of the global RCRC disaster response system, and are actively accessing and offering resources to support RCRC humanitarian action.</i>	10	10	8

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRC AP DMU and East Asia regional delegation supported the facilitation of Mongolia Red Cross Society's (MRCS) NDRT refresher training, NDRTs training in Shelter were also conducted in Nepal, Vietnam, and 7 NS were training in PASSA methodology in Shelter, Health in Emergencies A Panel meeting for Certification of Emergency Response Teams (ERT) was organized by RCS of China in Beijing to standardized the seven types of emergency response teams (relief, water, sanitation, medical, psychosocial support, water rescue, search and rescue) at the national level. APDMU facilitated the training and pilot implementation of RMS for the Malaysian RC Sarawak Branch Sibu Chapter. Once MRCS has reviewed the outcome of the pilot implementation, they will work on nationwide implementation. The RMS (Resource Management System) was adopted by the NSs in Mongolia, Maldives, Indonesia, Nepal, Vietnam, Philippines and Malaysia. Following a webinar on implementing RMS, the Maldivian Red Crescent has initiated steps to collect data and register it in RMS. The numbers of NSs request on technical support increased in 2013, RMS team promoted the platform in RDRT/WASH training in Indonesia, and the IT and Technology workshop the level of expectations are becoming higher; in addition APZ provided support to Africa Zone on RMS for the RDRT program there. The ADAT module was tested for the first time during the AP WASH specialized training in Bandung Indonesia. Outcome of the training sessions indicates that more work in the usability of the ADAT module and templates is required, as well as assessment templates. Nepal RC has signed the MoU for implementing RMS. The development of the RDRT module was finalized end 2013. 			
<i>1.2b: Health/WatSan pools in RDRT HR databank updated and used.</i>	1	1	0
RMS WASH mapping concept has been developed, which both Australian and Swedish RCS will resource in 2014. Tool for survey of regionally-trained health/WatSan staff and volunteers to update HR database has been completed, though actual survey could only be done during the first quarter of 2014.			
<i>1.2c: # of Health/WatSan specialists who attended RDRT, ERU, FACT and other IFRC emergency trainings.</i>	11	4	3
Two public health and one WatSan specialists from Australian RC completed the FACT induction course conducted in April. APZO Health and WatSan coordinators also continued their support in the finalisation of the RDRT induction training programme.			
<i>1.2d: # zone health/WatSan specialized trainings conducted.</i>	1	2	2
A week-long Asia Pacific emergency health training was co-organised with the Hong Kong RC in late June, which was attended by 23 health professionals from 12 NSs and three IFRC field offices. Specialised WatSan training was conducted with 23 people from 13 APZ NS trained in a specialised emergency WASH training in Bandung, Indonesia.			
<i>1.2e: # NS designing or conducting emergency Health/WatSan trainings.</i>	8	10	10
<p>Through the APZ health unit supported the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided training references and guidance to India RC in development of training manual for its first medical responder programme and the conduct of pilot training during the first quarter; Pakistan RC in the development and delivery of health topics in the NDRT training; Thai RC in the design and conduct of national public health in emergencies training in July; RC Society of China in the conduct of emergency response team training in July; Nepal RC and Vietnam RC were also supported in the conduct of national water and sanitation response team (NWRRT) trainings, while the Vanuatu RC on hygiene promotion in emergencies training; DPRK RC conducted a health in emergencies training for branch staff and trainers in South Pyongan; Vanuatu RC was supported with household water treatment and storage (HHWTS) training through support of Australian RC; Bangladesh RC was supported with national WatSan disaster response team (NWRDT) training through support of Japanese RC. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.3: IFRC and National Societies have the knowledge, relationships and resources to integrate Beneficiary Communications into programmes and services			
<i>1.3a: # NS fully integrating BC into their disaster preparedness and response activities and developing capacity in beneficiary communication through peer assisted knowledge and skill exchange.</i>	5	5	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary Communications (BC) continues to gain a foothold in the Asia Pacific. East Asian countries, DPRK and Mongolia have shown an interest in building BC within their programs. The British RC has employed a delegate in South Asia, Nepal to work alongside the national society in Beneficiary Communication. The first Beneficiary Communication Boot Camp was held in Sri Lanka and attended by 40 National Societies. Discussions were held with Pacific Island representatives looking at opportunities to develop BC within Pacific countries. The rollout of the TERA continues to be slow although funds have been identified for Indonesia and Nepal to carry out the deployments. There are still issues around how BC participates and ramps up in the response cycle. This became more prevalent with the Haiyan response in the Philippines. BC was represented at the General assembly in 2013. Two sessions were held with a good attendance of National Societies. A resolution was passed at the 2013 GA that recommended that National Societies integrate BC at all levels of disaster management and risk reduction, health prevention and social inclusion, including early warning, needs and impact assessments. BC Unit is finalizing the BC manual for distribution to NS that will cover off on how to respond and engage more effectively with communities. A draft for comment will be released in early January 2014 prior to finalizing the document and printing. 			
Output 1.4: National Societies have increased their ability to provide humanitarian aid internationally and have contributed to international operations with better quality, higher scale, and better coordination and effectiveness			
<i>1.4a: # NS who demonstrated enhanced capacity to deliver an increased volume of humanitarian aid internationally in coordinated way</i>		10	9
The NS which met this criterion include RCS of China, Singapore RC, Thai RC, Japan RC, Republic of Korea RC, Hong Kong RC and New Zealand RC. NZRC continues its support to the operation in Marshall Islands through its WatSan delegate.			
<i>1.4b: # RDRT Health/WatSan who took part in ERU, FACT missions/international response</i>	0	2	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through Regional deployments NSs in Asia Pacific offered and supported humanitarian operation in Myanmar, Laos, and Philippines. The Haiyan operation triggered large-scale RC/RC international response from numerous so called "non-traditional PNS". Some have been involved in international response before (Indonesia- PMI, Turkey, Japan, Hong Kong) others were new at least on this scale (Malaysia, China, Singapore, Japan, Thailand). A professional volunteer from Hong Kong RC who completed the AP emergency health training (APEHT) was deployed as part of the Canadian/Norwegian RC BHC ERU response to the Philippines, while another APEHT-trained staff from the Thai RC was seconded to IFRC to oversee the DREF-supported floods response in Laos PDR. APEHT and WatSan RDRT trained staff from PM Indonesia were mobilised bilaterally to the Philippines to support the typhoon response. APEHT and WatSan RDRT trained staff of Philippine RC were also mobilised to manage health and WatSan components of emergency operations in response to earthquake, internal conflict, floods and typhoons that occurred during the period. Australian RC and New Zealand RC provided technical and operational support to the operation in Marshall Islands through FACT team leader, WatSan delegate. 			
<i>1.4c: # Health/WatSan response teams formed in AP zone</i>	0	1	0
Work on this has been moved to the first quarter of 2014 due to the pre-occupation of focal persons in the emergencies during the last quarter of 2013. The questionnaire has already been finalised.			
Outcome 2: RCRC Movement plays an integral role in increasing preparedness for disasters in Asia Pacific and reducing human vulnerability.			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 2.1: IFRC, National Societies and humanitarian partners in Asia Pacific are empowered to advocate for strengthened policy, institutional and legal frameworks for disaster response, risk reduction, health services, migration and volunteering.			
2.1a: # NS aware of key IFRC messages on disaster laws		12	25
A higher number of NS were involved in disaster law training than anticipated, with a regional training session held in Hong Kong in March, another session at the Pacific pre-meeting for the statutory meetings and other country level training sessions.			
2.1b: # NS with improved skills in legislative advocacy in disaster law		6	7
This indicator refers to those NS who have demonstrated an increase in skills through projects and meetings with government (Afghanistan, Cooks Islands, Vietnam, Tonga, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Indonesia). The target set was still too conservative, however, and has been consequently been modified in the revised LTPF.			
2.1c: # NS who participated in legislative advocacy in disaster law		2	2
This indicator does not include legislative advocacy conducted within the scope of technical assistance projects. Vietnam RC continued their involvement in the development of the new disaster management law and implementing decrees, and Japan Red Cross held a roundtable meeting with government on IDRL related issues.			
2.1d: # interested NS supported in developing a focal point staff member/volunteer with substantial expertise in disaster laws		1	3
Variance is due to an increase in interest and requests for support from NS in the region. The NS include Lao PDR, Myanmar and Brunei.			
Output 2.2: National Societies have well defined roles in national and international response, recovery and risk reduction mechanisms.			
2.2a: # NS who are clearly acknowledged and participate regularly in national and regional coordination mechanisms for disaster response, recovery and risk reduction	0	20	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final draft document on Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance was widely distributed in Asia Pacific, The APZ/DMU and Geneva did a case study of the implications of the revised principles and rules document in the case of the Central Visaya's Earthquake operation. The case study recommended; 1) the development of planning mechanisms that capture the domestic, bilateral and multilateral parts of the operation to achieve a Movement Wide Plan; 2) the formalization of coordination models for non-disaster times that are scalable for operations; 3) exploring models for achieving pre-disaster agreements incorporating the two first points. IFRC was involved in the 4th Asia Pacific Housing Forum held in Manila in early October a bi annual event organized by Habitat for Humanity and the IFRC are one of the core sponsors of the event. This year the forum was entitled <i>Building Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change</i>. The particular session IFRC had a focus on was <i>Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Building Resilience in Asia-Pacific, (To what extent is Asia-Pacific prepared to face nature's extremes?)</i>. 20 representatives from nine Pacific NS and the Secretariat office of IFRC participated in a joint table-top exercise in Nadi, Fiji in October 2013. The exercise was held to test/operationalize the international disaster response coordination mechanisms in the Pacific in accordance with AP zone Disaster Response and Early Recovery SOPs and relevant RCRC disaster response policies and guidelines. It was also designed to raise awareness about preparedness measures to be taken prior to the onset of the 2013/14 tropical cyclone season. Outcomes included: 1) Tailoring relevant sections of the SOPs; 2) Improving communications and coordination; and 3) Encouraging good planning and monitoring. During the Federation wide resilience consultation in Kuala Lumpur in October, the importance of livelihoods as a corner stone of household and community resilience was highlighted as an area which requires further strengthening in the current Federation approach. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November, the AP zone hosted the first consultation on the new Federation-wide SOPs for cash-based programming. The meeting assessed the SOPs against field operating contexts and existing organizational procedures and operational challenges. 			
Output 2.3: Policy-makers in Asia Pacific understand and make use of the IDRL and other relevant guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks.			
2.3a: # country-level technical assistance projects completed		2	2
2.3b: # countries who have received ad hoc advice on disaster related legislation from the DLP/NS		2	5
Variance is due to an increase in countries undertaking revisions or developing new legislation.			
2.3a: # countries which have adopted a new law, procedure, policy and/or regulation which addresses aspects of the IDRL Guidelines or incorporates IFRC messages on community-level DRR		2	5
This target was set conservatively because the adoption of a new legal instrument is dependent on a countries' political situation and legislative processes and is outside the control of the DLP, or the NS. The two countries adopting a new law in 2013 which include recommendations of the IDRL Guidelines are Bhutan and Vietnam.			
2.3b: # new or amended regional instruments address IDRL issues	0	1	2
The new regional tool, <i>Disaster Response in Asia and Pacific: A Guide to International Tools and Services</i> and the ASEAN Regional Forum DiREX Outcome Report included comprehensive references to the IDRL Guidelines and improving legal frameworks for international disaster assistance.			
Output 2.4: Enhanced recovery and shelter capacity of National Societies through the promotion of appropriate practices, laws, policies and knowledge development.			
2.4a: # NS supported to strengthen their shelter and recovery human resources capacity to improve and build on existing initiatives in preparedness, risk reduction, response and recovery	0	10	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DMU has embarked on a mapping of recovery activities in 8 countries in South and Southeast Asia in September with support from the British RC. The mapping looks at experience, capacity and interest of NS to undertake recovery actions. The mapping will inform the development of zone-wide strategy to build a National Society capacity, systems and procedures for post disaster recovery programming. First PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) regional Training of Trainers (TOT) was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, with participants from RCRC, NSs and Habitat for Humanity. Six countries were represented - Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, East Timor, Philippines, Indonesia. There are plans to collaborate with Habitat for Humanity on using PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) as part of an urban resilience programme in Indonesia and Philippines. Discussions were held with British RC to develop a recovery strategy for South East Asia, including the roll out of IFRC recovery capacity building materials now available. Under this initiative, DMU will provide ongoing technical oversight to support livelihoods programming in the Philippines funded by the British RC. AP zone supported two shelter toolkit trainings in Nepal with financial support of a global level fund to Geneva shelter and settlements unit from Swedish RC. These were the first regional level shelter trainings in Nepal, and in Vietnam with Swiss RC support. Systems to deliver cash based programming at scale were further strengthened in Viet Nam and the Philippines with assistance from ECHO. Systems in the Philippines formed the foundation for a large scale provision of unconditional cash to 50,000 families as part of the Typhoon Haiyan emergency response in November. Supporting the country delegation in the Philippines in establishing the shelter cluster structure for the preparedness phase activities. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A shelter contingency plan has been drafted and will be further developed over the coming months with the engagement of humanitarian and Government partners. As part of the contingency planning process there are two other initiatives being developed: As surge capacity to the IFRC's role as convenor of the shelter cluster, the APDMU shelter coordinator was deployed to Bangladesh Mahasen and to the Philippines in response to Bohol Earthquake, Haiyan. The coordinator worked with cluster partners and national Government counterparts to develop the emergency shelter response strategy, technical standards and reporting system. Subsequent to Typhoon Haiyan making landfall, the APDMU shelter coordinator was the cluster coordinator for the first two weeks of the response. Additional support for the shelter cluster was provided by the DLP, through a deployment in the response to both Typhoon Bopha and Typhoon Haiyan. The DLP also commissioned country case studies on DRR and law (Vietnam, New Zealand), and on regulatory barriers to post-disaster shelter (Nepal). 			

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent is a valuable and integral actor in building community safety and resilience.			
Output 1.1: National Societies have well-established rural and urban community based risk reduction programmes in high risk communities.			
1.1a: # NS with well-established long term programmes guided by the Community Safety and Resilience Framework reaching 5 million people every year.		10	11
1.1b: # NS with formalized policies, long-term programme plans, strategies on resilience	3	3	4
<p>Support was provided to the following NS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan RC (on-going support) in the review of the health strategy as part of the organisation-wide review of priorities, as well as the updating of the FA policy in collaboration with ICRC; Myanmar RC in the review of NS water and sanitation strategy; PM Indonesia and Cambodian RC (on-going support) in further defining/updating their long-term health strategies and plans; Mongolian RC in developing a WatSan strategy. "Building Urban Resilience" workshop for Asia Pacific in Bangkok, had 35 participants from 11 NSs in the region, 6 PNS and 6 external partners (ASEAN, ECHO, ADPC, ISDR, Zurich and SEEDS) attending the workshop. NSs had the opportunity to share their experiences on the on-going Urban DRR projects and to identify the gaps, challenges and opportunities. The workshop reinforced the findings and recommendations of the urban study conducted in Asia Pacific in 2012 with Earthquake and Megacities and Initiatives. <p>The three main conclusions were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated approaches are needed across sectors to reduce duplication, maximize efficiencies, and benefit from community synergies that strengthen resilience. It is too ambitious to assume the RC/RC can or do it alone to support community resilience in isolation from other partners that can help to bring a focus on such areas as economic and investment, infrastructure, and 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
business continuity. 3. Effective strategies are needed to ensure that the RC/RC does not spread itself too thin and can focus on its core strengths in community programming. The use of coalitions at local, national, and global levels can help ensure effective partnering for community service delivery, advocacy, and resource mobilization			
1.1c: # NS supported in community-based integrated projects, including those mapped under GWSI	10	6	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support was provided to DPRK RC and Myanmar RC with ongoing recovery and/or GWSI programmes. Indonesia RC integrated CB programme was supported directly by facilitating a coordination meeting in Wonogiri. The CV Timor-Leste integrated community based CBHFA programme was featured in an audio-visual project. 			
1.1b: # NS with formalized policies, long-term programme plans, strategies on resilience	3	3	6
1.1d: # NS assisted in updating and adapting community tools to local environment.	5	20	17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 AP NS attended the Asia Pacific consultative workshop on the revision of the "Global Safety and Community Resilience Framework" towards the session in the General Assembly in Sidney Australia in October. The workshop was organised in coordination with Geneva and Norwegian RC. A "healthy lifestyle" module was designed with NS contribution, which has started to adapt it to local environment. The following NS are in the process to develop and/or update the Resilience Framework with the support of Regional delegations and ATZ/DMU: Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, China, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji and Cooks Islands. China, Mongolia, and the 11 NSs members of South East Asia Regional Disaster Management Committee. 			
1.1e: # of community-based trainings (national level) supported	5	5	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based water and sanitation trainings, using the PHAST syllabus, were carried out in PNG RC and Vanuatu RC with support from the WatSan team. CV Timor Leste and Vietnam RC carried out national level trainings on epidemic control to update staff and master/trainers on the epidemic preparedness/response as well as to familiarise them on the use of the ECV toolkit. Significantly, the trainings were the result of collaboration and peer support provided by sister NS: the Cambodian RC made available its CBHFA manager to lead the training facilitation in Vietnam, while the Japanese RC sent its staff with community health experience to reinforce facilitation in Timor Leste. 			
1.1f: # of NS community-based projects with measured impact	4	5	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health unit supported evaluations and impact reviews: Vietnam RC response to the 2012 HFMD outbreak; Pakistan RC WatSan (hardware and software) response to the 2010 floods; and Philippine RC reviews of WatSan software response to the TS Washi (along with a review of the cash for work component) funded by ECHO and of the WatSan components of recent emergency appeals and response actions of NS. The impact of those evaluations will positively affect the operations and projects in AP. CBHFA evaluations were carried out in Myanmar, Cambodia, Mongolia and DPRK. All were evaluated to have an impact, in varying degrees. 			
Output 1.2: National Societies have improved capacity to analyze climate information, integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into existing activities and implement climate smart DRR and community development programmes			
1.2a: # NS who have incorporated CCA into their CBDRR programming	10	15	15
1.2b: # NS actively utilizing climate information within their early warning systems	2	15	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the global cooperation between IFRC and Zurich Foundation, projects were approved for Indonesia and Nepal for an implementation period of 5 years. 24 National Societies from Asia Pacific and 4 PNSs participated in workshop on climate change. The workshop allowed the system to achieve the following objectives: 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop a core group of climate change experts amongst Asia Pacific National Societies who can provide technical support to plan and implement climate smart project activities at national, sub national and community level. - To promote a better understanding of climate change and the challenges it poses amongst NSs. - To better understand scientific climate information and the role of different agencies that can support National Societies to plan and implement climate smart project activities. - To understand how to effectively mainstream climate change concerns into programming and identify the opportunities it brings. - To introduce existing tools available for mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction. - To create the confidence amongst NSs to engage in climate change related discussions/dialogue with their Governments and engage in national level policy processes - To enable NSs to raise awareness at national, sub national and community level. - To have a better understanding of climate change policy and financing mechanisms at both the global and national levels, and to stimulate RC NS engagement in these policy dialogues with national government (in particular in the context of the development of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). 			
Output 1.3: National Societies reduce health inequalities through implementing efficient programmes on diseases and conditions of public health importance in vulnerable groups.			
<i>1.3a: # NS assisted in Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) programming</i>	4	5	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A global healthy life style workshop conducted in KL during the year to pilot the new NCD-module as part of the CBHFA toolkit, has contributed to better IFRC and NS capacity in NCD prevention. The NS in <i>Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia and Maldives</i> completed the preparation of concept papers and plans for the roll out of NCD prevention toolkit, with support and guidance from the APZ health unit. 			
<i>1.3b: # NS supported in ECV toolkit roll out</i>	6	10	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The APZ health unit provided support to the following: Bangladesh RC, Indonesia RC, Maldives RC and Myanmar RC to secure funds from Hong Kong RC to roll out the ECV toolkit and produce contingency plans for health emergencies; South and Southeast Asia regional offices to provide technical assistance and facilitate knowledge sharing; Cambodian RC and Southeast Asia regional office, in the reproduction of the ECV toolkit and conduct of a trainers' training; and CVTL to adapt and field test the ECV toolkit. • RCS of China and Mongolia RC have completed the printing of the translated toolkit. As part of Typhoon Haiyan response, the Philippine RC made an initial roll out of the ECV toolkit, which will form part of the community-health component of the recovery programme. Vietnam RC has revisited the initial translation of the ECV toolkit as it updated staff and trainers on epidemic control and commenced work in developing contingency plan for health emergencies. The start-up of roll-out projects in the Pacific region was not possible due to staff changes. The translation of the ECV training manual for Nepal RC was moved to 2014 due to lack of human resources. 			
<i>1.3c: # NS supported in HIV programming</i>	8	5	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Southeast Asian NS were provided support/guidance in harm reduction programming through a workshop in Lao facilitated by Villa Maraini/Italian Red Cross in January. • The APZ health unit worked with the ART Network for the international presentation of RCRC HIV programmes of NS in the zone, via case studies and satellite meetings, during the International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) in November in Bangkok. • SEARO received funding from Norwegian Red Cross for HIV programming with technical assistance from the zone. Funds were mainly targeted to continue Lao RC PLHIV programme and the ART network. One of the key achievements was the profiling RCRC HIV programming in ICAAP 2014 in Bangkok with a joint symposium with Thai RC. Seven NS participated with IFRC support. 			
<i>1.3d: # of NS assisted in addressing MARP and submitting proposals to Global Fund.</i>	4	5	4

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV-related work continued in the Pacific, where the 5-year HIV programme through Global Fund in 4 Pacific national societies (Cook, Samoa, FSM and Kiribas) was granted no-cost extension until the end of the year. The Pacific regional office actively participated in the New Funding Model arrangements and was able to continue HIV/VNRBD programming in four Pacific NS. As the funding model is new, The APZ health unit took part in the preparations. 			
1.3e: # NS supported in VNRBD programming, contact with GAP	9	5	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Afghan RC, Bangladesh RC, Sri Lanka RC and Vietnam RC were selected to receive funding from the Swiss Humanitarian Fund for the establishment/strengthening of Club 25 in these countries. Vietnam RC and Myanmar RC (new) received funds from Japanese RC. Negotiations were done through APZ health unit. The unit also contributed to preparations for a Safe Blood symposium (Thailand/January 2014), co-organised by Thai and Japanese RCS. 			
1.3f: # NS supported in immunization programming	4	3	4
<p>Afghan RC and Pakistan RC continued their engagement in eradication initiatives via mobile and branches. APZ supported the measles catch-up campaigns of Afghan RC and Pakistan RC. Continued polio end-game discussions were facilitated between Geneva, Afghanistan and Pakistan delegations to facilitate access to funding.</p>			
1.3g: # NS supported in First Aid programming, including standardization and development of business plans	5	8	12
<p>Working with country and regional counterparts, the APZ health unit provided technical guidance and facilitation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CV Timor Leste in creation of an advisory committee to assist the NS in FA training education and quality standards; PM Indonesia in the strategic review and planning in FA and ambulance services through a consultation workshop which outcomes would form part of the updating of the overall health strategic plan; Mongolian RC in the updating of FA trainers and training materials as well as the development of its strategic/business plan for FA; (through dialogue, these have been identified as priority, though actual work still need to commence);; South Asia office to facilitate a knowledge sharing and visioning meeting on FA among Bangladesh RC, Maldivian RC and Nepal RC, where the latter's work, challenges and ideas on future needs in FA were discussed. Coordinated and facilitated the RCS of China (including Hong Kong Branch), PM Indonesia, Mongolia RC, Myanmar RC, Singapore RC, Thai RC and CV Timor Leste in their registration as members of the evidence-based FA network facilitated by the newly-created Global FA Reference Centre. Worked with Australian RC and New Zealand RC in featuring their on-line FA courses as part of a publication to be produced by the FA Reference Centre. Coordinated with the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre in the implementation of the Universal FA Applications project which involve the Australian RC, RCS China, PM Indonesia, Philippine RC and Thai RC; Pakistan RC in policy and strategy revision, and update training for selected master trainers; Maldives RC, Myanmar RC and Sri Lanka RC for update trainings and learning visits for their FA managers; RCS of China in the conduct of annual FA meeting; Vietnam RC in defining with MOH its role in FA at national level; Philippine RC in the development of an accreditation process for FA training providers in the country. Worked with NS in the implementation of global initiatives, including: global survey on FA education and services to gather information to update the FA for a safer future advocacy report; and the world FA day in September – the unit together with the GFARC collated activity reports. 			
1.3h: # NS assisted in scaling up GWSI programming	2	5	8
<p>NS in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar and DPRK were assisted in development of proposals for scale up in GWSI activities. Indian RC organized a high level meeting to state the strategic direction for the sanitation intervention scale up in October 2013 with support from IFRC, attended by WHO, Ministries, ICRC, SGs of various NS and IFRC SG.</p>			
1.3i: # NS supported in MDR-TB programming.	4	2	2
<p>Implementation of projects by RCS China (Lilly funding) and India RC (in eight states, with DFID funding) are on-going.</p>			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.3j: # NS supported in Road Safety 10 and GRSP programming.	3	3	0
Road Safety programming is mainly supported through GRSP regional offices, and no direct support was given from the APZ health unit. Road safety profiles into DM in many NS.			
Outcome 2: National Societies scale up leadership and institutional capacities that extend their reach and quality of services.			
Output 2.1: National Societies with increased organizational strengths achieved through regular analysis, enhanced organizational preparedness, skilled staff and volunteers, and access to resources			
2.1a: # NS who have implemented organizational change processes	2	2	2
2.1b: # NS with improved human resource management system	3	3	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HR Development programme commenced in December 2013. The programme has a target of supporting 3 national societies in focused HR development over the course of 12 months. By the end of 2013, intensive work began with two specific national societies, with the third to commence in early 2014. In addition to these 3, there are at least two additional societies who have also requested support in 2014, and discussions are underway regarding the feasibility. 			
2.1c: # NS with improved finance systems and achieved cash transfer status	3	3	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many national societies underwent a self-assessment process – using a framework based on OCAC - to map their capacities and to identify gaps in key financial management areas. This led to structured planning of finance development activities, which can be effectively measured and linked to the cash transfer status criteria. Amongst eight national societies that receive support for finance development activities - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and Vietnam - two societies are prioritised for transition to cash transfer system each year. Performance measured in early 2014, using OCAC-inspired indicators, demonstrated incremental progress in the key financial management areas, and that the societies are on track to achieve the cash transfer status. 			
2.1d: # NS with improved legal base	21	3	3
2.1e: # NS with improved security systems	0	-	-
The AP webinar with ICRC on volunteer and staff safety and security attracted 178 participants from 25 NS and was a significant success. Planned discussions with ICRC in the first quarter of 2014 will lead to Safer Access implementation in selected prioritised countries.			
2.1f: # NS who have adopted a change plan based on organizational learning and adaptation resulting from strategic reviews	1	1	1
Output 2.2: National Societies increase their capacity in programming by networking, operational research and focusing on behaviour change communication (BCC).			
2.2a: # NS supported in operational research in health and WatSan programming.	9	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APZ health unit supported Nepal RC study on impact of social mobilisation (funded by American RC) with local research organisation. The impact to overall improvement in vaccination coverage in project areas was increased by 8%, which was not significant according to the criteria of 10% increase. Indian RC was supported in finding best emergency water supply solutions with local suppliers and more context specific with an emphasis on the Indian context for emergencies. 			
2.2b: # case studies on NS health and WatSan programmes	14	6	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following case studies were produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety activities (helmet use) by <i>Cambodian RC</i> in collaboration with GRSP; 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World TB Day from Indian RC, and on Eosin latrines in emergency by the Philippine RC - 11 case studies on HIV and health programming were also edited for ICAAP and a humanitarian conference. - Nepal RC, with support of IFRC Geneva and APZ completed a 'look back' study to establish impact and sustainability of completed water and sanitation programmes in Ropal District. • Three case study development processes have progressed: the Afghan RC field-based mission training has produced a second draft, while the first draft of Hong Kong RC updating of first aid techniques is prepared. The terms of reference of the Sri Lanka RC business development in first aid has also undergone review. Work on the Vietnam RC hand, foot and mouth disease case study could only be initiated in 2014 due to emergencies during the second half of 2013. 			
<i>2.2c: # zonal health and WatSan coordination meetings held.</i>	2	2	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual coordination meeting for Health and WatSan advisors of the IFRC and PNS in Asia Pacific was conducted in May in Kuala Lumpur. • A zonal CBHFA workshop was conducted in Sri Lanka in October with participation of 21 NS from AP zone and outside. • This was a major event to push the CBHFA agenda, including new PMER toolkit and NCD module. 			
<i>2.2d: # WatSan knowledge events conducted</i>	1	1	1
AP zone arranged a webinar on WatSan with 127 participants from 29 NS globally.			
<i>2.2e: # regional health and WatSan coordination meetings supported.</i>	3	3	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health unit was represented during the Southeast Asia health and disaster management managers' meeting in Myanmar. • A Southeast Asia Regional Health Technical working group (RTHWG) meeting in Bangkok and an East Asia NCD Workshop were supported during the period. • An integrated technical team from zone visited Pacific RO profound discussions on the vision in Pacific NS. 			
<i>2.2f: # health networks in AP zone established/expanded</i>	1	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking on VNRBD, which previously centred on East and Southeast Asia NS have recently expanded to include NS in other AP regions. This has resulted in the shifting of coordination and management responsibility of the network to the zone – also taking into consideration the reduction of the technical health capacity at the SEA regional office. It is anticipated that the network will be further expanded equally throughout the zone. • Networking in First Aid in Asia Pacific has re-invigorated with the creation of the global evidence-based network on First Aid which is steered by the newly-established global FA reference centre which the APZ health unit is actively working with. 			
<i>2.2g: Collaboration with regional external partners explored/ forged.</i>	4	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health unit established links with the Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Emergencies (IAWG) when it organised its annual meeting in Kuala Lumpur in June. One of the priorities of the group is the mainstreaming of sexual and reproductive health in emergencies issues in disaster management. • Considering the interest of a number of NS with colleges of nursing in disaster nursing, coordination and cooperation with the Asia Pacific Emergency and Disaster Nursing Network (APEDNN) has again been explored. Thai RC and Japanese RC attended the annual network meeting. Both NS have colleges of nursing which will be organising international symposia on disaster nursing. The latter has also a fellowship programme on disaster nursing education and will start in 2014 a disaster nursing global leaders' programme. In the region, the Bangladesh RC and Korean RC also run nursing colleges. 			
Output 2.3: National Societies are recognized for having increased their contribution to longer term sustainable development programmes by implementing S2020 through an aligned strategic plan with a model for well-functioning systems and a strategy for diverse and gender-sensitive volunteering development and youth action.			
<i>2.3a: # NS strategic plans which contain expanded services focused on building resilience for new and increasingly vulnerable groups</i>	21	3	3

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
2.3b: # NS who have updated and revised their volunteering policy	26	6	6
2.3c: # NS with updated volunteer management systems including their volunteering in emergencies systems	19	6	6
2.3d: # volunteering research projects jointly coordinated in conjunction with global and zone coordination	5	10	10
2.3e: # participants to online youth community exchange	33	500	111
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement was below target as the use of variety of platforms is more and more common. The East Asia Youth Community of Practitioners has 12, and the global youth CoP 179 and GYC 2013 CoP 82 including those from Asia Pacific, GYC blog with at least 11,500 unique page views, while APYN Facebook page has increased from 1,918 to 2,187 "likes" 			
2.3f: # NS who have revised youth policy with greater youth involvement	3	3	3
2.3g: APYN has Youth Coordinator and implemented action plan	0	1	0
There was little success despite the intensive lobbying of all AP NS; PNS supporting youth work across zone and globally.			
2.3h: # NS undertaking strategic review	1	1	1
2.3i: # NS with strategic plans aligned to S 2020	21	2	2
2.3j: # NS operational plans which support processes	2	2	2
2.3k: # mentoring pairs	2	2	2
2.3l: # NS mentors trained	10	2	1
Achievement was below target as two governance mentors have been identified to join the mentor pool but one has been trained and deployed, with another planned for early 2014.			
2.3m: # case studies to share knowledge	11	10	10

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: IFRC and National Societies are respected and recognized as neutral, impartial humanitarian actors; are effectively positioned to promote principles, values, policies and legislation in support of humanitarian action; and voice support for the needs and aspirations of vulnerable communities; and consequently receive the necessary resources to enable them to fulfil their humanitarian mandate.			
Output 1.1: IFRC and National Societies strengthen their auxiliary partnership role to secure greater support from governments and other partners for improved humanitarian work including commitments resulting from the Red Cross and Red Crescent International Conference.			
1.1a: # NS who have strengthened engagement with their governments to increase awareness of the Fundamental Principles		4	0
1.1b: # NS who have strengthened and promoted their auxiliary status where States have legitimate and increased expectations of NS to influence and implement in the humanitarian field.		1	0
Progress in 1.1a and 1.1b was delayed due to the restructuring of the HD unit. However, the APZ OD Unit is planning two "auxiliary status reviews" in 2014 in selected countries to initiate further work on this strategically important area.			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.2: Effective donor communications, relationship management and resource mobilization capacities are in place resulting in increased funding from both internal (RCRC) and external donors, for support of emergencies and longer term programming within both IFRC and NSs			
1.2a: All AP development plans and emergency appeals are at least 80% covered (while aiming for 100% coverage).	NA	80%	98%
1.2b: 50% of proposals to access internal/external funding are successful	NA	tbd	22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APZO was able to secure an overall coverage of 98% for emergency and development appeals for 2013 Five proposals were prepared and four were subsequently funded, with the Coca-Cola proposal pending. The proposals were submitted to ECHO (Pacific and Philippines), Zurich Insurance (Nepal), Coca-Cola (Cambodia) and Japanese Government (India Floods). 			
1.2c: # NS with increased fundraising income by 20%.	0	2	0
An APFN mapping initiative was initiated in 2012 to track the total income from different streams for each NS. However, the APFN has yet to complete the baseline information to be able to demonstrate clear progress in each NS.			
1.2d: # NS who become fee paying members of APFN	8	10	25
The Asia Pacific Fundraising Network (APFN) continued to grow and increase its activities and support to RCRC members in the Zone. The number of fee paying members increased to 24 far exceeding the target of 10.			
1.2e: # NS with local partnership with Coca-Cola.	1	10	6
Output 1.3: Red Cross Red Crescent is the primary reference for key media in times of natural disasters resulting in prominent and positive visibility that supports operational and humanitarian diplomacy objectives			
1.3a: # timely, quality press releases, twitters, audio-visual materials	37	20	37
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results reflect the number of press releases and communications packs generated in response to emergencies The volume of public communication materials generated by the zone communications unit exceeded the target. Most of these materials included media advisories, key messages, talking points and audio visual materials shared with National Society communicators via Newswire. Achieved prominent public positioning for the Red Cross Red Crescent responses to major disasters impacting the region, in particular Typhoon Haiyan 			
1.3b: # pre-agreements with NS on communications "protocol" during disasters, aligned with the pre-disaster meetings	37	1	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the exception of the Japanese Red Cross, there are no specific pre-agreements on communications protocol with individual NS. A similar arrangement is being discussed with the Taiwan Red Cross Organisation and a new provision on greater flexibility in conducting external communications activities in DPRK will hopefully be negotiated through the IFRC's revised MoU with the DPRK Red Cross. A generic emergency communications checklist has been shared with all 37 NSs and emergency communication SOPs for the Zone are being developed. An emergency communications protocol remains in development at a global level. Communications staff participated in country /regional level pre-disaster meetings but this was not consistent across the zone due to key staff positions being vacant and conflicting engagements for other staff. In future, a more systematic approach needs to be taken in coordination with APDMU colleagues to ensure that communications is included in all pre-disaster meetings. An emergency communications protocol remains in development at a global level. Adherence to this will, in the case of most NS, not require formal agreements. 			
1.3c: # field visits of main news organisations facilitated at time of disasters; trained spokespersons, communications specialists are in place in NS and the IFRC offices across AP	37	15	22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IFRC's communication capacity was at full strength in the final quarter of the year. In addition to having communications delegates in regional hubs, the zone was able to secure an emergency communications delegate on 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>secondment for a period of six months during the monsoon season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A communications delegate was placed in Myanmar to work on capacity building initiatives with the Myanmar Red Cross. It has been encouraging to note that the leadership of some National Societies have played a more prominent role in their engagement with international media during disaster events although more tailored communications training is needed on an ongoing basis. 			
1.3d: # pre-established arrangements e.g. Reuters, at NS level	37	0	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thomson Reuters ended its formal partnership with the IFRC in 2013. This curtailed the potential for joint partnerships at NS level, particularly in areas such as communications training where in the past there have been examples of fruitful collaboration. Currently, potential for partnerships with Al Jazeera are being explored at the zone level. 			
Output 1.4: IFRC and National Societies, through the use of effective diplomatic tools and actions, are better able to engage with policy-makers and opinion leaders to heighten their influence and address key humanitarian issues that affect the most vulnerable and marginalised and ensure critical access to humanitarian space.			
1.4a: # NS engaging in a more strategic way with external organizations, including governments and international organizations		4	0
1.4b: # MoUs/agreements in place with a regional body		1	0
1.4c: # policy outcomes in the areas of DM, disaster law, migration, health and other relevant areas.		1	0
There was little progress with respect to Output 1.4 due to the restructuring of the HD unit.			
Output 1.5: IFRC and NSs are able to promote a culture of social inclusion, non-violence and peace, and ensure better integration of minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people through mainstreaming of gender, diversity, tolerance and anti-discrimination.			
1.5a: # NS engaged in social inclusion and culture of non-violence programming		4	4
1.5b: # NS fostering civil society partnership		4	4
1.5c: # NS undertake gender mainstreaming in their programming.		2	2
There was little progress with respect to Output 1.5 due to the restructuring of the HD unit. A new HD Coordinator was appointed and took up the role in Kuala Lumpur in October 2013			

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilises effective cooperation mechanisms and tools that build greater collective responsibility and trust.			
Output 1.1: National Societies are recognized as trustworthy market leaders through strategic plans that demonstrate accountability, good governance and a platform on which to build effective partnerships			
1.1a: # NS with updated strategic plans aligned to S2020	24	2	2
1.1b: # Movement MoU, CAS or OA implemented	6	2	2

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.1c: # NS who demonstrate new and/or expanded services agreed or negotiated with existing and/or new partners	0	1	1
Output 1.2: National Societies have improved their reach by shared capacities and resources through alliances and partnerships that achieve collective higher value from working together as a Movement			
1.2a: # NS using strengthened platforms for shared HR, knowledge and skills.	36	36	36
1.2b: # NS demonstrating new institutional and programme capacities as a result of expanded alliances and partnerships	2	2	2
Output 1.3: National Societies have improved their reach by shared capacities and resources through alliances and partnerships that achieve collective higher value from working together as a Movement			
1.3a: # NS who crossed the digital divide in Asia Pacific	5	5	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement in the DDI was below target due to funding gaps. Consultants and trained human resources are available but there are not enough funds to perform all assessments and implementations. Due to global funds being inadequate, APZ approach to incorporating DDI into country LTPFs and DOPs is being piloted. A special APZ DDI strategy to mobilize resources was initiated to develop regional lead NS and was pursued at the Federation GA as well. Impact to be monitored and integrated into country based fundraising strategies in early 2014. A marketing document is being developed to further fund raise with traditional donors as well as new corporate donors. 	25	36	36
Output 1.4: IFRC and National Societies have effective PMER systems, personnel and tools in place to ensure improved PMER capacities/ skills resulting in production of consistently high quality, timely, plans and reports.			
1.4a: All reports received by the zone office against IFRC supported plans and appeals are received within deadlines and are processed faster due to reduced editing and discussion.	NA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although not enumerated here, some plans and reports continue to be received later than required to ensure a comfortable turn around in the Zone office; some of these are received after the deadline for completion/posting. This is often specific to certain countries with which efforts and management support are mobilized to speed up the process and/or quality particularly with the country offices concerned. The PMER Unit is undergoing reorganization after the two senior team leaders left the unit, thereby reducing the PMER staff responsible for the planning and reporting by half in the year 2013. The timely submission of the reports has not suffered from the staff reduction, thanks to the hard work of the remaining unit members. 			
1.4b: All reports processed by the zone RM/PMER unit are completed by not later than agreed deadlines.	NA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting of reports by the Zone PMER unit within deadlines is contingent upon receiving them in due time from country offices. When this occurs, in the majority of cases they are processed by the due date. Reporting deadlines are constantly monitored especially at the beginning of each month which ensures that only few reports are more than a few days overdue. There is an improvement in quality, which will be further worked on through the newly appointed PMER delegates in, Bangladesh, Pakistan and through cooperation with the newly arrived PMER expert from Swedish RC in Myanmar. By the end of December 2013, 396 narrative reports and plans been processed, together with 89 other documents including, plans, summaries and proposals. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.4c: # NS with personnel trained to IFRC standards, resulting in improved logframes, M&E plans, and results-based reports.	1	5	5
NS which received training/mentoring to varying degrees were DPRK, Maldives, Vietnam, Nepal and Mongolia RC.			
Outcome 2: Movement components have strengthened relationships, common aims and access to knowledge and lessons learned.			
Output 2.1: National Societies have enhanced programme impact and performance through strengthened peer national society support, regional exchange, and engagement with all Movement components through effective utilization of IFRC systems, tools and communities of practice.			
2.1a: # NS who used COP, Mentor, or case study materials to improve programme impact	25	30	27
2.1b: # NS who have participated in inter-NS exchanges leading to strengthened capacities	4	30	27

Stakeholder participation and feedback

As part of the networking responsibilities of APZ, IFRC promoted and supported the participation of NS and IFRC technical staff in relevant regional and global events such as the Interagency Partnership for Asia (IAP), Global DRR platform in Geneva, and the regional DM committee meeting for SEA national societies. These events allowed the NSs and IFRC to build dialogue and reinforce cooperation with several regional and global partners such as ISDR, DFID, KOICA, JICA, national governments and other regional and global organizations, in different thematic areas such as resilience, DRR, climate change, the auxiliary role of NSs, and private sector and urban risks. APZ is building a new partnership in disaster preparedness with Zurich Insurance Group. The concept of resilience and how to move forward with the integrated approach in Asia Pacific were key topics in the agenda of DMU and the technical teams in the regions and countries. A key priority for the DMU in the coming months is to reinforce the cooperation and coordination between AP zone NSs, Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners and external actors.

High level meeting and technical workshop on Floods and Resilience project in Indonesia has carried out in Jakarta, the high level representatives of Zurich, PMI and IFRC/CD agreed on the strategic steps to move forward the cooperation. Technical team from Zurich, PMI and IFRC (Geneva, DMU, CSRU and CD) worked together on the findings and recommendations from the field visit and the key components for the 3 years plan were identified together. A comprehensive plan, budget will be prepared taking in consideration the outputs of the technical workshop.

APZ/DMU continued the preparation activities and planning meetings towards the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR - AMCDRR, UN-ISDR - to be held in Bangkok in June 2014. IFRC is the lead organization for the research of the Key Area 1 on "Building Community Resilience" this research will contribute to the HFA2, in addition IFRC/APZ is the co-organizer of the technical session in the AMCDRR on DRR at local level together with Asia DRR Network – ADRRN. UN-ISDR is helping IFRC. Two meetings were held in August and November led by UN-ISDR, IFRC together with UN agencies, coordinators of key areas for HFA2 and technical sessions for AMCDRR, agreed on the work plan to achieve all the commitments and process needed for HFA@ and AMCDRR.

The IFRC participated in ICRC's consultation workshop on Safer Access Framework (SAF), held in KL to discuss harmonized approaches. It is important that the IFRC continues to engage with ICRC on SAF to ensure that they are consistent with wider capacity building approaches.

AusAID ceased to exist (31 October 2013). The Australian aid programme has been integrated into the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The Australian Red Cross (ARC) reports that the 2014/2015 contribution from DFAT to ARC (AUD 13m) is not at risk. ARC expects DFAT to make an announcement on where the AUD650m in cuts will be made in March 2014.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority	Recommended Action
	High Medium Low	
Positive: The DoP 2014 is a key opportunity to revitalize APZ/DMU agenda and to identify the new elements for a new AP DM/Resilience strategy 2015 - 2028	M	Proactive dialogue with partners in advance. Ensure the active participation and engagement of AP NSs in the process through the AP NSs DM reference group.
Risk: The DLP experienced a significant cut in its funding from ARC for the Australian financial year of 2013-2014, due to a drop in the exchange rate and lack of opportunity to access extra funding which had been available last year.	H	Explore opportunities for disaster law to be integrated into existing or planned proposals and appeals. Explore and identify other funding sources in order for planned project activities to continue in 2014
Positive: Developing health initiatives together with global health team, especially in non-communicable diseases/healthy lifestyle agenda, sanitation and first aid	H	Continue enforcing global health team
Risk: Difficulty in recruiting a Zone WatSan Delegate (position vacant for more than six months) has reduced our ability to provide and coordinate support to NS emergency and development programming in water and sanitation.	H	Secure management support in resourcing WatSan HR. Continue to engage with WatSan strategic partners.
Risk: Australian Red Cross will discontinue providing funding for the BC SEA delegate at the end of 2013.	H	Fundraising for the position is urgently needed. Currently the Bangkok office is working on identifying funding for the position.
Risk: The parliament election processes in Maldives and Nepal, in 2013 and Afghanistan, Bangladesh and India, in 2014 posing uncertainties over political and security environment, particularly risky in-country travel which is affecting the project implementation. The political and security situation in Afghanistan and Bangladesh remain a serious concern for the Movement partners.	H	Security situation need to be monitored at all times, and evacuation plans need to be developed, allowing staff and delegates to ensure their safety at all time. The situation need to be communicated with the donor.

Risk: The DLP experienced a significant cut in its funding from ARC for the financial year 2013/14	H	Opportunities DLP to be integrated into existing/planned proposals and appeals
Digital Divide Initiative (DDI) remains underfunded. An APZ DDI Programme plan 2014-15 was consulted and approved.	H	Australian and New Zealand RC expressed interest to lead technology innovation group for AP

Lessons learned and looking ahead

Joint visits among relevant APZO units to a regional office, or among health advisers to a national society have provided opportunities to holistically and collectively tackle critical priority needs and issues of national societies/regions as well as priority actions to address them.

With the strengthening capacity of the Indian Red Cross Society, it has been decided to fully integrate the India country office into the South Asia Regional Office. With the completion of the tsunami programming, the IFRC office in Maldives was closed. Two IFRC national staff (Fin/Admin, and IT) have been embedded into the Maldivian RC and longer term development and capacity building support to MRCS will be provided from the Regional Office in Delhi.

Resource mobilisation as a priority for the health team, technical expertise is needed for successful relations with donors. If and when the number of health staff in APZO remains small the focus in the team needs to be shifted from NS capacity building (trainings, workshops) to profiling health for new and existing donors.

The LTPF revision exercise has been long and tiring. A better coordination and liaising between the country, regional and zone offices should be better worked out for the next round of long term planning.

The “CAS 2” processes was discussed with Vietnam, Mongolia, and PNG RC who wish to deepen local domestic partnering for greater sustainability and to “rebalance” with international partnering in 2014. Myanmar, Indonesia and Timor Leste RC organized their annual meetings to review the success/challenges and set up realistic objectives for 2014 Plans and Budgets.

Financial situation

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

How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

In Asia Pacific Zone

- o Jagan Chapagain, Director of Zone; phone +603 9207 5700; email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org
- o Peter Ophoff, Head of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting; +603 9207 5775; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org;
- o Nathan Rabe, Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator, nathan.rabe@ifrc.org