

# Programme Update 2007



## Southeast Asia

Appeal no. MAA51001

Programme Update no. 03

This report covers the period 01/01/07 to 30/06/07 of the 2006-2007 Appeal.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



Working on the frontline: first aid volunteers often travel a lonely road in Southeast Asia to get their (unpaid) work done to help people.

## In brief

**Programme Summary:** The regional delegation has made appropriate efforts to understand the real needs of the region's national societies and provided tailor-made support at country level, building, strengthening and consolidating regional network capacities and partnership relations both within and outside the Movement. Examples of this include: an independent regional review of national society work; regional health mapping; four 'retreats' (Philippines, Timor-Leste, Laos and Cambodia) to hear direct from national societies on their priorities for change and how the regional secretariat can help (two more are planned in 2007 in Myanmar and Viet Nam); regular sector consultation meetings (disaster management, health, organizational development and information), annual leadership cum secretary-general's meetings and regional delegation management meetings (HoDs, partner national society regional heads and unit heads meetings three times a year).

Regional delegation programme units concentrate more on country level support to national society through delegations - volunteer programme in the Philippines, disaster response plan in Cambodia, strengthening disaster management in Laos, revamping health and water and sanitation programmes in Laos, strengthening planning unit processes in Thailand, and supporting drawing up national preparedness plan through the national society in Timor Leste. The strengthening of national society avian influenza plans and activities, building psychosocial support (PSP) into national society programmes in Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Thailand and others will follow suit soon and of

course actively supporting response as disasters take place. This is going beyond building networks (regional meetings and workshops) and deploying them as necessary (regional disaster response teams, regional disaster response team (RDRT) for example).

Partner national societies (those that have signed service agreements) attend regional delegation bi-weekly meetings and share experiences and information and management (HoDs) meetings that take place three times a year. The Federation is jointly moving from just service agreements towards programme coordination and eventually to operational alliances with time.

The present number of the staff of the regional delegation proper has remained more or less constant despite the fact that service demands on the delegation have enormously multiplied. The regional delegation hosts five partner national society (PNS) partners whose total number of staff has exceeded that of the regional delegation. Also housed in the office are the tsunami water and sanitation coordinator for Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka, international disaster response law (IDRL) programme and the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP).

The regional delegation is facing lots of demands on its time: UN meetings (OCHA mainly on UN Reform, UNDP, ESCAP), government and regional organization meetings, Geneva sponsored meetings (Global Alliance on HIV/AIDS just as an example), regional delegation-organized regional national society meetings etc. and several visitors. The work becomes more taxing but is believed to be contributing to business growth of the Federation (membership and secretariat) eventually.

The challenges include clarifying working relations and authority levels with the new zonal structure, keeping PNS contributing to the coordination and core budget in light of the new structures, adjusting Federation systems, rules and working precedence to the new reality of this region's rapid growth of some national society in capacity.

Budgets for disaster management and organizational development programmes have revised to reflect some changes in these programmes.

**Needs:** Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 8.769 million (USD 7.26 million or EUR 5.32 million) out of which 60% is covered.

**Click here for attached financial report.**

**National societies we help:** 11 national societies.

**Partners:** The Federation's regional team's primary partners are the 11 Southeast Asian national societies. It also works with many other partners within and outside the Movement. The programme team would like to acknowledge the strong and loyal support of its multilateral supporters, which include: Swedish Red Cross/government, Norwegian Red Cross/government, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Japanese Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, British Red Cross, United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFiD), [German Red Cross](#), Netherlands Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of China Red Cross, and Italian Red Cross, Capacity Building Fund (CBF).

## Progress towards Objectives

### Disaster management

**Global Agenda Goal 1:** Reduced deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

**Programme objective:** The disaster preparedness and response capacity at national and regional level is substantially improved and the linkages to the Federation's global response system assured, through a comprehensive, integrated regional disaster management approach.

**Overview:** The overall purpose of the Federation's regional disaster management (DM) programme in Southeast Asia in 2007 was to continue strengthening the capacity of the region's 11 national societies in disaster management incorporating: preparedness; response; and risk reduction activities, at the community, national, and regional levels with linkages to the global Movement network. This will enable Southeast Asian national societies to deliver more on the Federation of the Future's Global Agenda Goal 1.

**Progress/Achievements:** The regional disaster management programme has continued to build on the success of 2006 by turning theory into practical outputs and linking local, regional and global initiatives. Specifically in 2007, activities have been focused on extending the considerable capacity within the 11 national societies in Southeast Asia across disaster response, preparedness and risk reduction with the aim of achieving a holistic approach to disaster management.

During the first half of 2007 the regional disaster management committee (RDMC) held its 11<sup>th</sup> meeting attended by the region's national society disaster managers, Federation representatives, Finnish and Swedish Red Cross. The meetings focused on a number of key issues, including the review of the network's objectives and working methodology. The RDMC has developed regional and national society capacity over the past six years but it acknowledged a number of emerging challenges in disaster management which need to be overcome. To address these issues, the RDMC has formed flexible working groups of selected national society representatives to encourage focused discussion and clear recommendations on how national societies can overcome emerging challenges. The outcome was renewed enthusiasm to work collectively, address challenges and in doing so ensure the ongoing strengthening of the region's disaster management capacity.

The formation of small focal groups under the RDMC has provided a platform for the regional disaster management programme to take forward some key issues discussed at the annual meeting. The focal group discussions to date have enabled constructive dialogue on topics such as contingency planning, climate change and international disaster response law (IDRL). One outcome is development of a standard format for contingency planning that draws on Federation guidelines for national societies to use in their disaster response preparedness planning. The discussion on climate change identified the need for incorporating initiatives and adaptation to this issue within the Red Cross Red Crescent's overall approach to disaster risk reduction. The national societies also identified the need to scale-up activities in support of vulnerable communities to adapt to their changing climates.

The secretariat's regional disaster management unit (RDMU) based in Bangkok will facilitate further focal group discussions throughout the remainder of 2007. These will focus on developing standards for the management of volunteers, enhancing capacity in assessment techniques for crisis situations, recovery, hazard and vulnerability (VCA) analysis, and a greater understanding of the technical aspects of emergency shelter.



The Red Cross speaks with communities in a language they understand.

In parallel to the work of the RDMC a number of activities are underway with national societies to support their institutional preparedness and the strengthening of their policy foundations. In line with the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) review of its 2003-2010 strategy, the disaster management division is developing its next disaster management strategy, building on the previous one which finishes in 2007. The process will be highly consultative involving key partners from within the Movement and those working externally within Cambodia and the region. The final strategy will be

linked to a programme approach providing the framework for strengthening CRC's disaster management capacity.

Similarly the Myanmar Red Cross (MRCS) has taken steps to determine more specifically the role of the Red Cross in the national disaster response plan. This has included ongoing discussions with concerned authorities on the development of a multi-hazard contingency plan and the nature of the auxiliary role of the national society. The RDMU will continue to assist in this process. Similar activities will also contribute to the long-term development of MRCS's capacity within a defined disaster management framework.

With an emphasis on longer-term planning for capacity building and resilience within vulnerable communities, the RDMU has supported both Laos and Cambodia national societies to develop longer-term programmes. The RDMU worked with Lao Red Cross (LRC) in developing a four-year community-based disaster preparedness programme. The focus is to raise public awareness around risk reduction and develop the organizational capacity of Lao Red Cross to effectively implement future disaster management programmes. Likewise in Cambodia, the RDMU is supporting the implementation of a disaster response preparedness project focused at strengthening existing community-based disaster preparedness activities while also developing institutional systems, procedures, human and equipment resources. It is hoped that the longer term perspective and planning of both these activities will develop sustainable results within vulnerable communities and their own institutions.

The RDMU, jointly with the regional health and organizational development units, supported the Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC) in providing technical inputs into the national society's '143' programme, which will establish 43 volunteers (nine health/social welfare; nine disaster management; and 25 voluntary blood donors and/or recruiters) in every local district (known as *barangays*). The volunteers will form the grassroots network of the PNRC, assisting in the analysis, preparedness, mitigation and possible response to disasters. The programme is considered a comprehensive approach to building effective disaster response preparedness capacity through education and developing readiness at the community level. The lessons learnt will be learnt from this and disseminated within the region to support similar activities in other national societies.

The development of the region's capacity to support communities affected by disaster continued to be strengthened through the running of the 6<sup>th</sup> regional disaster response training (RDRT) induction course in the Philippines. The total number of RDRT members within the region stands at 170, providing a valuable resource which has proven highly successful in supporting national societies in their disaster response operations. With the number of RDRT members now significant the next phase is to refine the existing resource pool through specialized technical courses (logistics, water and sanitation, public health in emergencies etc) scenario exercises and refresher training. This will ensure that new techniques and emerging issues are being adopted into national society response operations. Discussions with the ASEAN committee on disaster management have resulted in RDRT being invited to participate in the ASEAN committee's annual emergency response scenario exercise. This provides a valuable opportunity to test the RDRT tool in the field and observe its role vis-à-vis the increasing government to government support in times of disaster response. Furthermore the RDMU will continue to work with the Asia Pacific disaster management unit based in Kuala Lumpur to harmonize RDRT across the South, East, Southeast Asia and Pacific regions to support its wider utilization and applicability.

During the first-half of the year, the RDMU supported flood response operations in Malaysia and Indonesia and the ongoing recovery operations in Viet Nam and the Philippines following the intensive typhoon season in 2006.

The RDMU has continued to strengthen the relationship between the regional disaster management programme and regional organizations such as the ASEAN, Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), ECHO's disaster preparedness programme (DiPECHO), Asia

Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) to ensure national societies maintain strong cooperative links with other actors in disaster risk reduction and response. A key activity of the regional disaster management programme has been to support the wider humanitarian reform process facilitated by OCHA. This has involved building awareness among national society and Federation representatives on the four components: clusters; coordination; finance and partnership. Focus has been placed on the Federation's role in convening the emergency shelter cluster and ensuring understanding, preparation, and awareness within the region of this responsibility. To this end, the RDMU will support national societies to participate in inter-agency disaster preparedness activities such as contingency planning, hosting an emergency shelter cluster coordination workshop, and facilitating regional and national preparedness activities around emergency shelter. In addition, an RDMC focal group meeting and specific trainings will strengthen national society capacity to provide emergency shelter.

A major challenge over the coming period will be to develop and adopt a framework and approach on disaster risk reduction. National societies have undertaken a good deal of work to develop sustainable approaches to community-based preparedness and mitigation programmes to build resilience and incorporate the impact of climate change. This has also involved the alignment of programming to broader national, regional and global initiatives such as the Hyogo Framework for Action. However, the next challenge is to determine how the progress in these areas can be consolidated and strengthened through a comprehensive framework focused on disaster risk reduction. The regional disaster management programme will look to focus on this issue over the remainder of the year.

## Health and Care

**Global Agenda Goal 2:** Reduced deaths, illness and impact from disease and public health.

**Programme Objective:** The region's national societies deliver quality health and care programmes and services that address the needs of the most vulnerable communities.

**Overview:** In 2007, the Federation's regional health and care programme continued to support national societies to deliver quality programmes and services that meet the needs of vulnerable communities. The mix of technical assistance, networking, resource mobilization, coordination and advocacy consolidated in 2006 remained the basis of the regional health team's capacity building support. This has supported Southeast Asian national societies in mapping their delivery on Federation of the Future's Global Agenda Goal 2.

### **Progress/Achievements:**

#### **Asia Regional Taskforce (ART) on HIV/AIDS**

One role of the ART network is to support national society HIV programmes and staff to improve their capacity. The network has been somewhat dormant since July 2006 therefore this role has not been followed through systematically. The adoption by national society of regional guidelines on HIV/AIDS in emergencies has also been delayed due to this issue. However, it will be included in the 19<sup>th</sup> ART meeting scheduled for October 2007.

As the HIV regional coordinator position only commenced in April 2007, to date no specific technical support has been provided to Lao Red Cross or Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) to revise and improve their fundraising plans.

Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) continued to implement its pilot programme on HIV workplace policies in the first- half of 2007 and has secured funding to continue with the project until December 2007. Cambodia Red Cross has yet to implement its HIV workplace policy. However, plans are underway

for this in the second-half of 2007 and to integrate workplace and discrimination policies into new and existing programmes.

Lao Red Cross continues to provide support to LNP+ (Lao Network of People living with HIV) including the provision of office space. Other national societies such as CRC, PMI, Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS), MRCS, and VNRC, continue to work with people living with HIV (PLWHA) and their networks.

At a regional level, the Federation continues to work closely with the APN+ (Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV) to explore ways to better support national societies to involve people living with HIV and develop programmes that respond to their needs.

National societies with HIV programmes work in collaboration with their national AIDS authorities, international NGOs, UN agencies and local organizations in their respective countries. The Federation continues to contribute to the UN regional task force on mobility and HIV vulnerability reduction.



Pump it up: Red Cross volunteers bring the water to those who need it most.

### **Water and sanitation**

*There is an increased capacity in the national societies to implement water sanitation projects, utilising a participatory approach.*

After the Yogyakarta earthquake in May 2006, the Federation in its emergency response provided clean and safe water to parts of the population in affected areas and helped them rehabilitate their wells. The project now has reached a stage where recovery is the main component for those affected. The regional water and sanitation programme has supported the Indonesia delegation to see how recovery can be continued.

*There is an increased capacity of the Laos Red Cross to improve the health of vulnerable people*

In April 2007, the LRC secretary-general and the Federation's head of regional delegation signed a new agreement to continue the community-based first aid (CBFA) and water and sanitation programme in the southern provinces of Laos, funded by New Zealand Red Cross. The initiative is a continuation of the 2004-2006 programme. It aims to improve access to safe water and sanitary facilities for vulnerable communities and raise awareness on common health problems and how to deal with them. The Federation supports LRC and works with the Netherlands Red Cross which is supporting the national society in the same geographical areas to optimize resources and have a similar approach.

### **Partnership, Quality and Added Value**

To facilitate the capacity building in emergency response for water and sanitation of the national societies in the region, the Federation works with PNS which have a developed response capacity. Last year, the German and American Red Cross rendered their expertise to help Thai Red Cross to set up an emergency water treatment/storage and distribution unit. Since the initial training in April 2006, the unit, with TRC personnel, has been sent six times to areas of severe flooding.

As this concept was successful, it was decided in 2007 to develop these partnerships. In May and June 2007 two new programmes have been set up:

- In Malaysia, the Federation in partnership with Austrian Red Cross has conducted a first training in Kuching (Sarawak) for 30 participants. A two-year agreement between Malaysian and Austrian Red Cross will develop a national and (later) regional response tool.

- In partnership with the ICRC, Spanish and German Red Cross, the Federation has organized a similar training in the Philippines with 25 participants. In preparation for the upcoming typhoon season in the Philippines, different mobile treatment units have been placed in the most typhoon-prone provincial Red Cross chapters.

With these partnerships the regional health team is promoting the development of emergency response capacity in different national societies drawing on the Federation's global expertise and assuring the quality standards developed over the past decade.

### **Health in Emergencies**

Two national societies (Philippines and Indonesia) were supported to identify their health in emergency priorities and develop/adapt their existing systems to address these. This was in addition to ongoing health-related activities in the recovery operations in Indonesia (Yogyakarta earthquake) and the Philippines (typhoons).

In terms of avian influenza (AI), country programmes in Indonesia, Viet Nam, Timor Leste and the Philippines were supported, particularly in terms of coordination. The national societies are in the process of adopting one monitoring framework for all avian influenza activities to improve programme quality and accountability towards beneficiaries and donors.

The regional health team, in conjunction with UNSIC (UN system influenza coordination) and OCHA, continued to host the inter-agency avian influenza monthly meetings for regional offices based in Bangkok. In the first-half of 2007, the meetings focused on influenza surveillance and detection, poultry vaccination, monitoring and evaluation frameworks and legal aspects of pandemic preparedness planning. As a result of improved coordination among the agencies, the Federation and UNSIC have been requested to organize inter-agency pandemic preparedness planning exercise and the role play exercise is being planned for July.

The regional health team, along with the International Rescue Committee, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and CARE, prepared and submitted a regional proposal on avian influenza to the Asian Development Bank. If approved, the joint project will contribute to collective learning and capacity building of non-governmental organizations and Red Cross/Red Crescent in community-based avian influenza risk management in Asia.

The regional health programme also led the development of a service continuity plan for the Federation's regional delegation in Bangkok in the event of an influenza pandemic.

### **Psychosocial support (PSP)**

There is an increased availability of resources in terms of manpower (trained PSP staff and volunteers) and tools (production of PSP manual in four local versions) to support implementation of community-based activities which address the needs of vulnerable communities in nine national societies in the region (including latterly Singapore and Cambodia).

PSP first aid was part of the emergency response during major disasters in the Philippines and Indonesia, an indication that PSP is accepted widely as an integral part of such operations. Policies and operational frameworks at the country level are being strengthened, integrating PSP into existing programmes and services.

The Federation has supported key national society staff and volunteers – including from TRCS, PNRG, PMI and VNRC – to attend workshops and international conferences to strengthen their capacity to work with affected populations during emergencies.

PSP interventions have linked in with local resources and partners such as Indonesian State University, Yangon University, Psychosocial Network in Philippines, UN partners and NGOs. This approach is more effective.

### **Other areas in brief**

In terms of voluntary blood donor remuneration (VBDR), the regional health team participated in a strategic planning workshop and annual meeting (known as GAP) in Madrid 23-24 June. Discussions with Singapore Red Cross are ongoing to formalise collaboration in terms of VBDR.

Ongoing support has been provided to Laos Red Cross on its CBFA programme in coordination with Netherlands Red Cross. The aim is to get one LRC information education communications package to be used by all.

'CBFA in Action' (revitalisation effort) will be piloted in Aceh, Indonesia, supported, by American Red Cross and organized by PMI and the Federation). Two national society staff from Myanmar Red Cross and Thai Red Cross were to join.

**Coordination:** The regional health team met 13-15 March with participants from nine national societies, five PNS and the Federation. The focus was on: updates on health including 'CBFA in Action'; introduction of the global health and care strategy 2006-2010; monitoring and evaluation in health; and volunteer management in health. An email list comprising national society health focal points, PNS and Federation country and regional level health delegates is functioning for information sharing.

In addition, the Global HIV Alliance meeting was hosted in Bangkok in March. In December 2006, Australian Red Cross closed its regional office in Bangkok that has supported national societies in terms of HIV over the last decade or so. The regional health unit since mid-April now has an HIV delegate as part of its team.

In May, the Cambodia Red Cross and Myanmar Red Cross heads of health and the regional health unit head participated in the global health and care forum in Geneva.

## Organizational Development

**Global Agenda Goal 3:** Increased local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

**Programme objective:** Southeast Asian national societies attain the criteria in the “characteristics of a well-functioning national society” and are able to deliver relevant and effective humanitarian services to the most vulnerable people effectively and efficiently.

**Overview:** The regional organizational development (OD) programme in 2007 continued to support Southeast Asian national societies to be better placed to deliver on Global Agenda Goal 3, focusing on capacity building around specific country level initiatives as well as support of regional networking and knowledge sharing.

**Progress/Achievements:** During this reporting period, both a new regional OD delegate and a new finance development delegate started their missions. This has meant that assessing priorities and forming relationships in the region has been a prime concern in the first five months of the year.

The plans for 2007 were considered overambitious particularly considering that the programme is currently under-funded. A new set of programme priorities is submitted with this programme update. It sets out the broad directions the programme is heading in as result of research into the current regional priorities. [<click here for the OD logframe>](#)

The report is divided according to the two key aspects of the regional OD programme

1) Country specific OD interventions

## 2) Communication, coordination and networking

### 1) Country specific OD interventions

Five key priority areas for country specific OD interventions have been established through interviews with national societies and other Movement partners and consultation with regional strategic documents. These are:

- Governance
- Human resources (HR) and management
- Finance development
- Volunteering and youth
- Fundraising

Some progress has been made in each of these areas although in most cases initial assessments have been made, the terms of reference for interventions are still being developed for ongoing initiatives.

#### *Governance*

Myanmar Red Cross is interested in revising its statutes. The regional OD team has briefed the country delegation on key issues to consider and provided the latest tools for statute revision as well as examples of statutes from around Asia Pacific.

Viet Nam Red Cross is in an advanced stage of revising its statutes. It intends to pass the new statutes at its national society congress (due end of June). The regional team has worked with ICRC to advise on the statutes and have sought specialist views from Geneva.

#### *HR and management*

Myanmar Red Cross wants to reassess its HR system, especially in the health programme where a wide range of donors have resulted in an unusual management structure with a huge variety of salary systems and working conditions that do not necessarily reflect responsibilities. The regional OD unit has shared experiences of HR development in other parts of the region and has advised on the proposed process. There are likely to be ongoing inputs from the regional OD unit.

Cambodia Red Cross (CRC) has identified the need for further development of its HR system, which has improved greatly over the last few years. The regional OD unit has shared examples of HR development from the Asia Pacific region and given feedback on draft terms of reference for the required work drawn up by the CRC.

Laos Red Cross (LRC) receives many of its staff as government appointees. They are not necessarily well matched with roles according to their skills. There are also great salary differences between government appointees and 'project staff', which have an impact on motivation levels. The Laos OD delegate and the HR manager from the regional delegation presented options for possible ways forward to LRC leaders. They are determining which option most suits the LRC situation.

Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS), through the tsunami recovery programme, has realized that it would benefit from a strengthening of its middle management and ability to implement strategic plans. The regional OD unit has been working with TRCS to design a programme of management training and improved strategic planning skills. This signals a new stage in the relationship between TRCS and the Federation team in Thailand.

#### *Finance development*

Myanmar Red Cross (MRCS): The finance development delegate proposed several key reforms for MRCS to improve budgeting and finance reporting. An immediate issue is the ability of the finance software to create necessary reports and include budgeting activities. Subsequently, the software supplier has met with the national society and it seems that upgrades are possible.

Laos Red Cross has assessed its financial management. A comprehensive set of proposals have been made for how the LRC can reach international standards in financial management. The national society leadership is considering the proposals.

The finance development delegate is creating training materials which will be used later in the year.

#### *Volunteering and youth*

The Philippines National Red Cross held its youth congress. The OD unit invited the Asia Pacific youth representative from the youth commission to participate along with the regional OD officer. The OD unit did a combined mission to the Philippines with health and DM to advise on the 143 programme that aims to scale-up volunteering resources and activities in villages throughout the country. Recommendations were made on how to ensure workable volunteer management systems could be created and discussions have continued on what further support may be required.

The Myanmar Red Cross is reorganising its youth structure. The OD unit responded to the request to provide examples of other youth structures in the region and beyond.

A global initiative providing affordable volunteer insurance has been promoted and national societies in Singapore, Timor-Leste and Philippines have been investigating it.

#### *Fundraising*

The regional OD officer recruited the support of Thai Red Cross first aid trainers to build the capacity of the Laos Red Cross commercial first aid initiative. This is a new initiative in Laos and the Thai trainers were able to make valuable recommendations.

## **2) Communication, coordination and networking**

#### *Regional information and research centre*

All questionnaires and surveys carried out concerning Southeast Asian national societies have been collected and organized in the regional delegation. This will serve as a reference centre of information and make the most of research that has taken place into national society capacity in recent years. Before carrying out further surveys into national society capacity, partners will be asked to consult the reference centre to check whether the information already exists. It will be continually updated.



Good coordination makes a difference to her life.

The regional OD unit helped the Cambodia Red Cross investigate possible OD consultants to help draft a new DM strategy.

In the process, the regional OD unit has created a small database of qualified consultants for future reference.

#### *Capacity building coordination*

A 'volunteering in emergencies' workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur, examining what the Movement has learnt in volunteer management practices in times of disaster. It was well supported by the Southeast Asian region and the results are being followed up with the regional DM unit. This has been highlighted as a priority by the Southeast Asia regional DM committee.

Retreats in Laos and Cambodia have highlighted key capacity building priorities in those national societies and ensured that all Red Cross partners are aware and support these efforts.

ICRC is supporting the development of capacity in Southeast Asian national societies to carry out programmes that restore family links in times of conflict or disaster. The Federation was been working with them to ensure a collaborative approach occurs.

*Regional training and networking*

The Southeast Asian region participated strongly in a finance development forum in KL creating tools and approaches in this field.

The OD practitioners in the region met in KL as part of a Federation's Asia Pacific OD meeting. It was fruitful to share challenges and ideas and form supportive relationships.

Regular meetings with ICRC counterparts occur to discuss capacity building priorities and approaches around the region.

**Challenges:** Working effectively as a regional OD team is a challenge. Recently, a regular monthly meeting has started including the OD unit, volunteering staff from the Asia Pacific office in KL and the OD delegate for Laos and Cambodia. This has promoted better teamwork. Working on synergies with the Asia Pacific office in Kuala Lumpur remains a high priority.

Developing trusting relationships with national society is a key to OD and capacity building work. This will continue to be addressed through 2007.

Recognising a priority issue within a national society in which change is desired is one step. However, seeing that issue translate into a clear and agreed work plan has been slow. It is important though to move at a pace the national society is comfortable with.

The appeal for 2007 included a specific section for Laos Red Cross. The lack of response to this concern has limited the activities of the Federation OD delegate working there. The programme has continued to function through 'in country' sources of funding. Also, the regional OD team has contributed time and funding to ensure progress is made in the most strategic areas.

**Working in partnership:** The regional OD unit works with ICRC on statutes and governance issues particularly. In the case of the Viet Nam statute revision process, cooperation occurred both at regional and Geneva level to provide quality advice.



The Red Cross is good at getting the right message on the streets. A volunteer in Viet Nam helping people understand the dangers of avian flu.

Retreats in Cambodia and Laos included partner national societies active in those countries. At the regional office, there is constant sharing of information and resources with partner Red Cross societies.

There have been strong efforts to work with DM and health programmes focused on volunteering. This cooperation continues and is aimed at ensuring an integrated service for national societies.

**Contributing to longer term impact:** The regional OD programme is focused on Global Agenda Goal three and increasing Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. It is also a manifestation of several components of secretariat 'membership services' to national society including:

- Empowering leadership
- Promoting a performance management culture
- Regional networks and structures

It is too early to determine longer-term impact of activities in the first five months of 2007. The key achievement has been recognising the priority areas Southeast Asian national societies want to address.

It is hoped that more effective delivery of DM and health services will be enabled through better volunteer management, HR practices and financial management. Improved statutes and governance structures should promote better accountability of leadership.

Better links and sharing of knowledge and expertise through the region should enable exchange of ideas and promote better functioning organisations.

## Information and humanitarian values

**Global Agenda Goal 4:** Reduced intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

**Programme objective:** Southeast Asia national societies are motivated and able to generate a high degree of visibility, credibility, cooperation and support for Red Cross and Red Crescent activities.

**Overview:** During 2007, the regional programme strengthened support of national society in the promotion of humanitarian values beyond expert media management to support national societies to progress more in terms of Global Agenda Goal 4 of the Federation of the Future.

**Progress:** The position of information/humanitarian values delegate was vacant between December 2006 and late March 2007, although activities continued, notably with good publicity around: the tsunami operations <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07012201/index.asp>, typhoon Durian in the Philippines, <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07020601/>, people trafficking in Cambodia <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07020101/> and the global HIV/ AIDS meeting in Bangkok.

Indonesian Red Cross/Federation relief activities in Indonesia were highlighted when floods hit Aceh/Sumatra in January and Jakarta in February, and an earthquake that struck west Sumatra in March:

<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07021204/>;

<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/06/06122901/index.asp>;

<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/pr07/0607.asp>;

<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07020802/>

Health advocacy and activities were also highlighted:

Avian flu: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07021204/>

Water and sanitation: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07040401/index.asp>

Livelihoods: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07022101/index.asp>.

Meanwhile the first anniversary of the Yogyakarta earthquake in May 2007 was extensively covered by an information delegate from New Zealand Red Cross/Federation.

In the second quarter, other national societies receiving visibility on the Federations's website included VNRC's livelihood programmes: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07051601/>, livelihood/mine action in Cambodia: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/07/07042602/>.

A photo gallery was prepared and launched on displaced persons in the Philippines <http://www.ifrc.org/photo/philippines0607/index.asp>.

Stories 'in the pipeline' include road safety and water and sanitation in Cambodia, HIV awareness/advocacy and first aid in Indonesia.

In summary, 14 news stories, two press releases, and one photo gallery were released. The majority were from Indonesia, (ten), reflecting its multiplicity of challenges but also the excellent communications resources available in country. A more 'balanced' approach to coverage of the region is desirable and the Bangkok team is working to overcome challenges in this regard.

Three copies of the SEALink newsletter, a bimonthly publication were produced in the first-half of the year. See <https://fednet.ifrc.org/sw28450.asp>. The publication was revamped in April, with a new layout and a focus on more relevant, harder news as well as giving some institutional updates on the zonalization process etc. This has already paid dividends with national societies and delegates seeing the value of a higher quality publication and competing to provide information and photographs. The circulation base has widened to include all staff in the Southeast Asia delegation, host national society, partner national societies in the region (via each of the seven country delegations), the Asia Pacific Service Centre in Kuala Lumpur, the Asia-Pacific department in Geneva, PNS in their home countries, embassies, missions and media (directly from Bangkok or via delegations/Geneva). SEALink's future may be online as a SEA website, which should ideally be part of an independent Asia-Pacific website, managed in the region, for the region. A paper or pdf version might also be published, ideally on a monthly basis. There is plenty of news in the region, but few vehicles to effectively distribute it.

## Working in Partnership

The international agreement between the Federation and Reuters (see <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/pr03/9403.asp>) has not been fully implemented, in this region or elsewhere. The rationale behind the agreement has been explained to several national societies in the region (Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam and Singapore), and to all the head of delegations and programme coordinators. There is 100 percent support for scaling-up, and to this end meetings have taken place with the Reuters bureau chiefs in Jakarta and Bangkok, and discussions by phone and email with the AlertNet editor in London. Plans are being drawn up for a regional workshop in the last quarter of the year to present and roll out our cooperation. The opportunity will also be utilized to examine how the Federation can continue working on the humanitarian values agenda.

In the first three months of the new delegate's mission, apart from working on the above-mentioned agreement, one focus has been on improving the existing outputs of the information department and the regional information team. Missions have been made to Philippines, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Cambodia (the latter on request to assist with the development of a communications plan for the national society). The department also provided support to the head of regional delegation with speeches for World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and World Blood Donor Day, and facilitated two sessions on communications at OD workshops in Bangkok. Good discussions have taken place with the regional health team on HIV anti-stigma work.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

One area which is in sharp focus at the moment is climate change. Although the Federation has few

climate change mitigation or response programmes, it has had extensive discussions with the DM department at the regional delegation, in Indonesia Red Cross and the Indonesia delegation, with concerned PNS and with the climate centre hosted in Netherlands Red Cross. One ex-information delegate's opinion is that this is *the* business opportunity for the Federation, and a chance to redefine its place in the world. However, there are certainly challenges before this happens.

Much work still needs to be done on mapping the capacities of the national societies (technical and human resources) and tailoring their communications, visibility, advocacy and humanitarian values work around what is relevant and realistic for them in the context of the Global Agenda. Related to this, two issues need to be resolved: a) will humanitarian values be part of information or a separate brief in the Asia-Pacific zone, and b) will Bangkok be a regional media hub from which the Federation will market Red Cross Red Crescent work?

However, the elements needed to respond to any scenario are in place – good and committed national society information staff, interesting, marketable programmes and general goodwill towards the Red Cross Red Crescent from the general public and the media. The next six months should see many successes for the regional information team.

**For further information please contact**

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**To support or find out more about the Federation's programmes or operations,  
click on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - SOUTH EAST ASIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>3,339,564</b>	<b>1,963,875</b>	<b>469,403</b>	<b>1,625,277</b>	<b>1,370,909</b>	<b>8,769,028</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>460,746</b>	<b>593,571</b>	<b>20,874</b>	<b>82,198</b>	<b>307,002</b>	<b>1,464,391</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
Australian Red Cross	49,642	71,146			12,855	133,643
British Red Cross	0	34,200		0	0	34,200
Canadian Red Cross		96,028				96,028
Danish Red Cross	104,480	5,802		156,700		266,982
DFID Partnership	163,942	160,708		125,120	17,462	467,232
Finnish Red Cross	33,180					33,180
German Red Cross	122,593				0	122,593
Japanese Red Cross	66,209	65,190	19,353	28,521	24,446	203,719
Netherlands Red Cross	7,254					7,254
New Zealand Red Cross	131,890			22,000	127,354	281,244
Norwegian Red Cross	69,825	135,682		20,922		226,429
Other		707		1,088		1,795
Spanish Red Cross	-1,209					-1,209
Swedish Red Cross		153,366	156,461	300,344	145,123	755,295
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>747,807</b>	<b>722,829</b>	<b>175,815</b>	<b>654,695</b>	<b>327,240</b>	<b>2,628,386</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Australian Red Cross	21,000				-13,120	7,880
Japanese Red Cross	90,120	63,872	18,962	53,194	23,952	250,100
New Zealand Red Cross	55,525			22,000	-69,363	8,162
Swedish Red Cross		55,556	25,926	120,372	27,778	229,632
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>166,645</b>	<b>119,428</b>	<b>44,888</b>	<b>195,566</b>	<b>-30,753</b>	<b>495,774</b>
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
DFID Partnership	-40,000			20,500		-19,500
<b>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</b>	<b>-40,000</b>			<b>20,500</b>		<b>-19,500</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross		141,100				141,100
Danish Red Cross	102,507					102,507
Netherlands Red Cross	111,600					111,600
Other	16,120			35,340		51,460
Swedish Red Cross			73,780	31,000		104,780
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>230,227</b>	<b>141,100</b>	<b>73,780</b>	<b>66,340</b>		<b>511,447</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
Services & Recoveries					173,112	173,112
<b>C6. Other Income</b>					<b>173,112</b>	<b>173,112</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>1,104,679</b>	<b>983,357</b>	<b>294,483</b>	<b>937,101</b>	<b>469,599</b>	<b>3,789,219</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,565,425</b>	<b>1,576,928</b>	<b>315,357</b>	<b>1,019,299</b>	<b>776,601</b>	<b>5,253,610</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>460,746</b>	<b>593,571</b>	<b>20,874</b>	<b>82,198</b>	<b>307,002</b>	<b>1,464,391</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>1,104,679</b>	<b>983,357</b>	<b>294,483</b>	<b>937,101</b>	<b>469,599</b>	<b>3,789,219</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-941,450</b>	<b>-1,209,616</b>	<b>-216,790</b>	<b>-663,873</b>	<b>-624,639</b>	<b>-3,656,368</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>623,975</b>	<b>367,312</b>	<b>98,567</b>	<b>355,426</b>	<b>151,962</b>	<b>1,597,243</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAA51001 - SOUTH EAST ASIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

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### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>3,339,564</b>	<b>1,963,875</b>	<b>469,403</b>	<b>1,625,277</b>	<b>1,370,909</b>	<b>8,769,028</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials		13,665					13,665	-13,665
Water & Sanitation	180,000	74,782					74,782	105,218
Medical & First Aid	76,000	7,807	5,144		389		13,340	62,660
Teaching Materials	165,000							165,000
Utensils & Tools	20,000							20,000
Other Supplies & Services	2,000							2,000
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>443,000</b>	<b>96,254</b>	<b>5,144</b>		<b>389</b>		<b>101,787</b>	<b>341,213</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	11,500		4,785		2,131	16,458	23,375	-11,875
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	13,836		1,375			14,532	15,907	-2,071
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>25,336</b>		<b>6,160</b>		<b>2,131</b>	<b>30,990</b>	<b>39,282</b>	<b>-13,946</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		4,500		465	1,708	170	6,842	-6,842
Distribution & Monitoring		412				388	800	-800
Transport & Vehicle Costs	30,588	8,189	4,777	100	4,170		17,236	13,352
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>30,588</b>	<b>13,101</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>24,878</b>	<b>5,710</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	1,790,670	431,447	194,001	122,935	308,536	156,960	1,213,879	576,791
Delegate Benefits	1,150,990							1,150,990
Regionally Deployed Staff	211,795	23,766	193,805			4	217,575	-5,780
National Staff	646,959	20,924	62,067	28,824	41,475	71,565	224,856	422,103
National Society Staff	51,097	23,986	20,422		28,501		72,909	-21,812
Consultants	200,414	30,993	30,312	1,406	30,132	67,631	160,473	39,941
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>4,051,925</b>	<b>531,117</b>	<b>500,607</b>	<b>153,165</b>	<b>408,644</b>	<b>296,160</b>	<b>1,889,692</b>	<b>2,162,233</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	2,305,753	195,960	113,897	17,213	120,056	48,056	495,181	1,810,572
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,305,753</b>	<b>195,960</b>	<b>113,897</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>120,056</b>	<b>48,056</b>	<b>495,181</b>	<b>1,810,572</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	564,680	65,068	120,576	17,704	80,645	36,124	320,117	244,563
Information & Public Relation	184,991	12,906	31,383	1,587	7,013	1,664	54,553	130,438
Office Costs	493,077	8,558	26,946	2,414	24,766	118,393	181,077	312,000
Communications	26,691	8,516	27,254	9,997	16,374	15,175	77,317	-50,626
Professional Fees		524	42	30	36	372	1,004	-1,004
Financial Charges		2,522	2,305	317	1,415	2,201	8,761	-8,761
Other General Expenses	73,000	837	91,279	18	20,866	37,303	150,303	-77,303
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,342,439</b>	<b>98,932</b>	<b>299,786</b>	<b>32,067</b>	<b>151,114</b>	<b>211,231</b>	<b>793,131</b>	<b>549,308</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	569,987	60,222	78,029	13,780	42,871	40,602	235,503	334,484
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>569,987</b>	<b>60,222</b>	<b>78,029</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>42,871</b>	<b>40,602</b>	<b>235,503</b>	<b>334,484</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-54,135	201,215		-67,210	-2,957	76,914	-76,914
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-54,135</b>	<b>201,215</b>		<b>-67,210</b>	<b>-2,957</b>	<b>76,914</b>	<b>-76,914</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>8,769,028</b>	<b>941,450</b>	<b>1,209,616</b>	<b>216,790</b>	<b>663,873</b>	<b>624,639</b>	<b>3,656,368</b>	<b>5,112,660</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2,398,114</b>	<b>754,259</b>	<b>252,613</b>	<b>961,404</b>	<b>746,270</b>	<b>5,112,660</b>	