

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southeast Asia

Appeal No. MAA51001

27 December 2010

This report covers the period 1 July to
31 December 2010



Representatives from national societies and partner national societies actively participated in the brainstorming session on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) PMER tools at the Asia Pacific CBHFA lesson learnt and monitoring and evaluation workshop in Bangkok, Thailand (October 2010). Credit: IFRC

In brief

Programme purpose: To coordinate support to host national societies as they scale up their humanitarian work in line with Strategy 2020.

Programme summary: The Southeast Asia secretariat team based in Bangkok:

- Supports and guides country office teams in **Cambodia/Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand, and Viet Nam;**
- Provides requested technical support to the above countries as well as national societies with no secretariat country presence (i.e. **Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore**);
- Strengthens institutional memory of the membership by capturing and sharing knowledge, good practice and lessons learnt;
- Via good partner relations, coordinates International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement work in the region within the IFRC mandate.
- Supports national societies as part of the zone team at times of disaster, i.e. in the recent floods in Southeast Asia

Financial situation: The budget has been revised down to CHF 2,859,261 mainly because of delayed implementation of several initiatives as a result of the series of disasters across the region in October. (Myanmar, Philippines, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Thailand were all affected by various calamities). Appeal coverage is up to 130 per cent, with an expenditure of 80.6 per cent to date.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report¹.](#)

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

Our partners: The IFRC regional office works primarily with the 11 Southeast Asian national societies. In addition the regional office liaises with relevant government ministries, such as health and disaster management bodies. There has been strong and loyal support for the regional office from multilateral supporters; in particular, Japanese Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government.

Other partners in the region include: Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, DiPECHO/DG ECHO, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of China Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Netherlands Red Cross, and disaster relief emergency fund (DREF). Outside of the Movement, UN OCHA (through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee), UNESCAP, WHO and several UN agencies are important partners in addition to non-government organizations, such as CARE and Oxfam.

On behalf of the Southeast Asian national societies, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their support.

Context

The Southeast Asia region remains one of contrasts. Having said that, the momentum of development and transition can be seen across most of the region. This dynamic context challenges both national societies in their development of domestic programmes; it also challenges the regional office to adapt to this development and remain responsive and relevant in its support to these 11 host national societies. During the second half of 2010, some of the highlights of regional office work are as follows:

- Support to national society strategic planning in line with Strategy 2020 to **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam**,
- Disaster management and health technical support throughout the region including an innovative approach to learning by doing at the community risk reduction field school in **Lao PDR**,
- Support to all national societies, including **Thai Red Cross Society**, in terms of utilizing and balancing their auxiliary role with their respective authorities,
- Governance support to the national society leadership collective at their annual conference hosted by **Indonesian Red Cross** and in their preparations and presence at the Asia Pacific conference in Jordan
- National society avian influenza preparedness planning in several countries including **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam**,
- Recovery under the Cyclone Nargis operation in **Myanmar**
- Response to disasters in **Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines** and **Viet Nam**
- Statutes revision in **Cambodia, Philippines** and **Malaysia**
- Finance development in **Myanmar** and **Timor-Leste**; volunteer development in **Brunei** and **Thailand**; youth development in **Cambodia** and **Lao PDR**

The regional team focused its representational role more and learning from experience, is working more closely with a few key partners, including European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (DG ECHO), UNOCHA, WHO and the ASEAN secretariat (in Jakarta). Risk reduction and legal preparedness are among the advocacy issues that were focused upon.

Improvements have been made in terms of clarifying working relations around disaster management in the secretariat structure; and improving communication within the Movement around programming. Momentum in partners relations achieved in 2009 has slowed and need to be reinvigorated.

¹ Attached financial report is up to end-November 2010.

Disaster management

Strategy 2020 aim 1: Save lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disasters

Programme goal: Reduce death, injuries and impact from disaster in the Southeast Asia region.

Programme objective: Vulnerable communities are effectively supported by national societies through timely and high calibre disaster response operations, and guidance in reducing disaster risk to natural and man-made hazards.

To address increasing vulnerability in the region, the regional office operates in close partnership with the regional disaster management committee (RDMC, a collective of disaster management managers from each Southeast Asian national society) under the direction of the global IFRC strategy. This report covers:

- a. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- b. Disaster preparedness and capacity building
- c. Disaster response
- d. Coordination and cooperation

Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Disaster risk reduction field session (supported by DIPECHO and Swedish Red Cross)

The disaster risk reduction field session identified gaps and ensured national societies have common approaches and awareness on how to approach disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Up to 23 participants from five national societies (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) gathered in Savannakhet province of Lao PDR to design the field session plan and work together for ten days in September.

The event aimed at equipping disaster management and health practitioners at both national and local levels with common approaches and processes in working with communities to address disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) tool was used as the entry point. The format enabled practitioners to review how community assessments have been pursued in their respective national societies. Further, through the broader collective analysis, perspectives of livelihoods, climate change, early warning, and environmental issues were mainstreamed into the process with practical outcomes.



**Data validation on health concerns in the community
(Photo: IFRC)**

This is the first event in which the agenda was not shared in advance, thus enabling participants and facilitators to together establish a common participatory community assessment approach. In so doing, participants felt that they had a greater ownership of the process – and thus felt more responsible and accountable to the objectives. By following the segments of the VCA process in a learning-by-doing exercise, a greater understanding between programme practitioners was generated.

All participants stated that the biggest challenge was information and data analysis and integration of risk reduction processes into the local development plan. While some participants were more successful than others, the goal of strengthening capacity to undertake and understand the VCA as a tool for community development was enhanced – furthering DRR in communities.

Contribution to the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (supported by DIPECHO)

Around 800 delegates from 62 countries, delegations and organizations in Asia and the Pacific gathered in Incheon, South Korea, to debate how to best scale-up disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation actions. At the same time they reviewed what has been achieved towards the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015. In addition, the AMCDRR acts as a platform to establish how governments deliver on their

risk reduction responsibilities as signatories to the HFA. Working towards HFA builds resilience and promotes a culture of safety.

The conference also warned of an urgent need to address urban risks as more than 50 per cent of the world population now lives in cities. This will increase to 70 per cent by 2050, according to UNISDR. The Red Cross Red Crescent has greatly contributed to this platform since its first conference in China 2006. In South Korea, the Red Cross Red Crescent was represented by 43 delegates of whom 12 were from Southeast Asia including both IFRC and national societies. In future, the regional office will work to increase the profile of the Red Cross Red Crescent and its national societies, i.e. as chairpersons at technical events in front of government delegations.

Preparedness for Climate Change phase 2 (PfCC 2):

There is a growing concern on how the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement should approach and address climate change in a practical way that can benefit and serve the most vulnerable. In October, 25 participants from five national societies in the Lower Mekong river basin of Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar attended the regional Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) workshop in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The event attempted to consolidate and develop a common understanding on how national societies should approach climate change in programming in particular in connection with disaster risk reduction (including health) processes.

The event was a unique chance for the Red Cross Red Crescent to discuss the question of what a national society could do to address climate change issues at community level. It was concluded that CCA should continue to be integrated through existing DRR and health programmes. In addition, practical CCA interventions were also discussed based on the different scenarios from both scientific and community groups. Finally, it was expressed that there is a need to further raise awareness with national society leadership to strengthen a common understanding. This event was supported by DG ECHO and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.



Lao Red Cross tries to reach to most vulnerable communities under the community-based disaster risk reduction programme.
Photo: Lao Red Cross



Children actively took part in Lao Red Cross's VCA activities to identify local disaster risks and concerns. Photo: IFRC

In conjunction with regional efforts to support national societies in addressing the consequences of climate change, the Red Cross Red Crescent climate centre is providing technical and funding support to Myanmar Red Cross Society and Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste as part of a second phase of support. Both Myanmar and Timor-Leste have achieved significant results including orientation workshops for Red Cross staff and volunteers as well as government officers; information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation activities; climatic risks and vulnerabilities analysis and documentation. It is recommended that further technical coaching should be given to the two national societies to develop their action plans. These will need to consider identified risks and vulnerabilities as well as the national society context. This initiative is supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre in The Hague, Netherlands.

Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programmes in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand:

Cambodia: In early 2010, Finnish Red Cross committed to supporting Cambodian Red Cross to carry out DRR programming in Kampong Thom province. A monitoring visit was conducted jointly by the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) headquarters and branch teams together with the regional office and Finnish Red Cross in early November. Encouragingly, it was found that the programme in a short period was able to set up a structure and foundation to deliver. In addition, some training had focused on volunteer management. It was recommended to keep the intervention and activities consistent to ensure identified objectives are achieved. It is also recommended to follow the common DRR

approach of CRC that is already in place. It has in principle been agreed that Finnish Red Cross continues to fund this programme for 2011 on a multilateral basis.

Lao PDR: In line with continuing to promote a 'building safer and resilient community', the phase 2 of the CBDRR programme from 2010 to 2014 has been shaped drawing in lessons learnt from phase 1 (2007- 2010). The programme design process has involved all levels and technical units in Lao Red Cross, as well as other partners. The programme document serves as a guiding principle for Lao Red Cross in moving ahead to improve service delivery to the most vulnerable. The overall focus is aimed at building resilient communities to face the increased risk of disasters including the effects of climate change. This programme is supported by Japanese Red Cross Society.

Thailand: Canadian Red Cross is supporting Thai Red Cross with CBDRR programming. The overall purpose is to build safer and resilient communities in 20 localities. It is part of the larger aim of the Thai Red Cross to strengthen capacity in 57 communities. The programme will draw on the learning from the tsunami operation and spread it to other communities. The operational structure and foundation for the programme has been established. As part of the programme, exchange opportunities have been built into the structure involving Lao Red Cross, Indonesia Red Cross and Timor-Leste Red Cross. This is a 39-month programme to be completed in March 2014.

I. Disaster preparedness and capacity building

Cambodia: Cambodian Red Cross is adopting its preparedness for response as part of its CBDRR approach that is funded by DIPECHO through Danish Red Cross (DRC). It is improving disaster alerts and operation reporting/information sharing; the development of disaster response teams at national, branch and sub-branch levels; emergency needs assessment; and its disaster relief and assistance options. These are all in line with the decentralization approach of CRC. At the request of DRC and the IFRC Cambodia office, the regional office provided technical input by supporting a consultation and conceptualization workshop in October. This workshop promoted standardization of response through improved preparedness. There is a high level of ownership by CRC: operational teams and leadership from both branch and headquarters were involved. This activity is supported by DG ECHO and Finnish Red Cross as well as Swedish Red Cross.

Viet Nam: The regional office together with the IFRC Viet Nam office provided technical support to VNRC in the development of a disaster response preparedness system. Current work includes the development of: a) standard operating procedures for VRC's national disaster response team, b) standard operating procedures for emergency response operations, and c) a disaster management strategy plan. The processes are similar in Cambodia and Viet Nam, allowing for an exchange of learning to take place. These efforts are supported by Swedish Red Cross and AusAID through Australian Red Cross.

Two regional disaster response team (RDRT) training sessions were scheduled to take place in Indonesia: a refresher course in October in connection with the ASEAN simulation exercise ARDEX; and a specialized water and sanitation course in November. However, due to the ongoing emergencies in Indonesia (i.e. eruption of Mt. Merapi, and the tsunami), both events are postponed to the first and second quarter in 2011. These training sessions will be supported by AusAID through Australian Red Cross.

As part of ongoing capacity building on preparedness for response of **Lao Red Cross**, two warehouse officers (one from headquarters, and one from the strategic regional warehouse in the South) joined the logistics workshop conducted by Thai Red Cross in Ubonratchathani province. The workshop included warehouse management, transportation and the process of receiving goods including storage methods. A warehouse in Siammakro Bonratchathani was visited to expose participants to a real-life management process. The two participants were funded through Japanese Red Cross Society support to the disaster management programme in Lao PDR.

II. Disaster response

Southeast Asia RDRT deployment to **Pakistan floods:** Four RDRT members including one water and sanitation specialist and three relief personnel were deployed for more than a month to assist Pakistan Red Crescent respond to severe floods in October 2010.

In response to the massive floods in Thailand since September, the regional office assisted Thai Red Cross to access to CHF 356,617 from the IFRC disaster relief emergency fund (DREF). The fund was used to procure 10,000 relief kits to support affected populations. Initial lessons learned include the need to reflect on reporting systems and information management in general. The DREF was replenished with funding from DG ECHO.

III. Coordination and cooperation

A high level of coordination and cooperation has been maintained on key issues; the process of establishing a memorandum of understanding between ASEAN and the Red Cross Red Crescent has stalled and Southeast Asian national society leadership are now indicating that they may pursue their relationship with ASEAN by different means other than a Memorandum of Understanding. Indonesian Red Cross, with support from Thai Red Cross Society, had been taking the lead in terms of relations with ASEAN. In the meantime, contacts were maintained between the regional office and ASEAN on how issues of mutual concern. ASEAN is interested to establish links in various areas. In particular, they see the international disaster response laws, principles and regulations (IDRL) as a support in the enablement of the ASEAN agreement on disaster management and emergency response (AADMER), a legally binding directive for all member states to follow. The process of engagement with ASEAN is supported by Swedish Red Cross and AusAID through Australian Red Cross.

Regular and consistent representation to the regional inter-agency standing committee (IASC) has been maintained. The IASC reviewed its terms of reference, which were adjusted slightly, in an attempt to maintain its usefulness. The IASC has largely functioned as an information-sharing platform and relationship building forum, and will broadly maintain these functions.

Canadian Red Cross is to fund a 39-month programme to build resilience in communities with a focus on multi-hazard early warning systems (EWS). To this aim, a strategic partnership has been established between the regional office, Macquarie University, Australia and the Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden. The project is analysing processes of generating EWS in communities. It further seeks to identify central pillars of trust around social capital (behaviour changes) among community members. The process is further supported by Macquarie University and Swedish Red Cross.

The multiple disasters in Southeast Asia, and Asia Pacific have drawn heavily on the resources of the national societies. As is customary, the national societies move into a different gear and put other programming on hold during the response and recovery phases. While these cycles are perfectly appropriate, longer term programming tends to slow or halt. For the regional office, this has meant that various capacity building initiatives and disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation events have had to be postponed to 2011. It should further be noted that some activities carried out throughout 2010 have been against the Asia Pacific zone appeal budget to a value of approximately CHF 70,000 and not the regional office budget.

Conclusion

From July to December 2010, several achievements have been recorded. However, a series of disasters across the region caused the postponement of some initiatives. The plan for 2011 has also been revised to further adapt to the new procedures in terms of disaster response, as well as the harmonization of the zone and regional structures and functions. The regional office continued its commitment to work with other actors, including the UN, Plan International, universities and scientific groups, partner national societies and well as targeted national societies. Harmonization of regional and zone functions remains a work in progress in order to maximize support to national societies.

Health and care

Strategy 2020 aim 2: Enable healthy and safe living.

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

Programme component 1: Coordination and cooperation

Expected results: Strengthened and improved cooperation, coordination and support mechanisms within national societies and IFRC

The regional office cooperated with the IFRC zone health team in Kuala Lumpur to organize and facilitate the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) Asia Pacific workshop - Lessons Learnt and Monitoring and Evaluation - in Bangkok, in October 2010. CBHFA developers and practitioners (totalling 45 persons) from 13 national societies, six partner national societies, IFRC Geneva secretariat, zone, region and country offices, met for four-and-a-half days. They shared experiences on programme implementation, volunteer management, integration and evaluation, development of monitoring and evaluation tools and to decide the way forward. Prior to the meeting, the national societies completed a questionnaire to map their involvement in CBHFA, prepare case studies, and to ensure material used in their national programmes was brought for sharing. The evaluation revealed that the group was too big for focused discussions but the group work was appreciated. The groups had hands-on tasks or questions to tackle and made brief analyses on the main points discussed.

Communication in the groups was dynamic. The major outcome includes a set of final recommendations and deliverables and the Asia Pacific Actions.

The Asia regional risk communication initiative forum organized by UNSIC (United Nations System Influenza Coordination) took place in Bangkok in September 2010. The initiative comprises eight independent agencies, WHO/SEARO, WHO/WPRO, UNICEF, FAO, UNSIC AED, IFRC and ASEAN, all of whom provide a range of assistance under the umbrella of risk communication to countries in the South and Southeast Asian regions. The forum brought together UN and UN-partner agency communication practitioners from across the regions. It showcased outbreak and emerging infectious disease-related communication and behaviour change material and activities. It also discussed ways in which agencies can work in partnership to support regional and country team cross-agency collaboration for better communication response and outcomes. The outcome will specifically guide future activities of the Initiative. The focus will be broadened to encompass not only avian influenza and influenza-A but any emerging infectious disease of pandemic potential.

The regional office continued to participate in the monthly Pandemic Preparedness Forum meetings organized by UNSIC and to be a member of the Forum core group. The October forum on 'Civil societies and communities in pandemic preparedness' was organized and facilitated by the regional office. The key findings of the humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) programme were presented followed by a presentation on the practices, lessons learnt and next steps from the provincial multi-sectoral pandemic preparedness programme in two provinces in Viet Nam. The H2P led to an increased focus on pandemic preparedness among several international organizations and governments, an increased focus on community-level interventions, and increased involvement of national societies and NGOs in pandemic preparedness work. Prior to H2P, several organizations and governments concentrated more on avian than pandemic flu, and/or pandemic preparedness focused only on national-level interventions and interventions for health facilities. Many national societies and NGOs had not been involved in pandemic preparedness work prior to H2P.

The regional health delegate was a member of the training management team for the Asia Pacific emergency health workshop that was held at the Singapore Red Cross training camp in November. There were 14 participants from Southeast Asia including three IFRC staff. The training enhanced IFRC's emergency health preparedness and response capacity in the zone by preparing a pool of medical/public health professionals who can be quickly deployed to participate in assessment, planning, implementation and coordination of appropriate emergency health interventions that meet internationally accepted standards in humanitarian assistance.

Programme component 2: Reduced vulnerability to HIV and its impact

Expected result: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination

Five national societies, **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Indonesia** and the **Philippines**, remain members of the Global Alliance on HIV. The **Viet Nam Red Cross'** five-year HIV programme plan was developed using the Global Alliance framework. Although the members ascribe to the Global Alliance as a framework, it is primarily being used as a tool around national HIV programme plan development. The major topic for the IFRC global meeting held in conjunction to the International AIDS Conference in Vienna in August was the Global Alliance on HIV that will continue as the framework for national society HIV programmes with support from IFRC. However, the national societies can adapt the framework to meet their specific needs. The global meeting produced an 'Expression of Commitment' to address HIV as a priority issue for IFRC and national societies. The IFRC Secretariat was encouraged to continue strengthening efforts for addressing the challenges of HIV and TB. The regional office and national society representatives from **Cambodia, Thailand** and **Timor-Leste** participated in the Global HIV meeting and International AIDS Conference. A number of abstracts from national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies including Timor-Leste were accepted for poster presentations.

The Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART) continued to provide a linkage between national society HIV programmes in East and Southeast Asia. The annual ART meeting funded by the Norwegian and Australian Red Cross, was held in Hanoi in August 2010 with a theme of harm reduction. The coordinator for harm reduction courses in the Villa Maraini Foundation (Italian Red Cross) in addition to President of the European Red Cross Red Crescent Network on HIV, AIDS and TB (ERNA), facilitated the harm reduction sessions. The network is entering a period of change due to a reduction in committed funding for 2011. ART members are concerned about the reduced support and are exploring different strategies of operating and maintaining the network, including seeking greater contributions from member national societies. Australian Red Cross agreed to support the placement of a volunteer communication and IT support officer with the ART network to commence in March 2011. The focus will be on developing a resource hub for the ART

network to improve communication and sharing between members and building the capacity of the ART secretariat officer.

The collaboration between **Thai Red Cross** and the World AIDS Campaign on World AIDS Day in 2009 has been further built upon and trickled down to other ART member national societies. It is hoped that this collaboration will provide a higher profile for national societies in their own countries as well as with regional networks.

Training on HIV prevention, care and stigma was conducted for all staff in the regional office according to the IFRC Directive on HIV in the Workplace. The training was developed in collaboration with **Thai Red Cross** and Wednesday Friend's Club, a support group for people living with HIV. The knowledge and attitude survey prior to the training and three months post-training survey indicate an increase in HIV knowledge and positive attitudes towards people living with HIV. The IFRC country offices in **Timor-Leste, Cambodia, Philippines** and **Indonesia** are being supported by the regional office to implement the directives.

Timor-Leste Red Cross was supported in the development of a comprehensive HIV youth peer education programme being piloted in two districts and to be reviewed in early 2011 to assess and reflect on its effectiveness. The **Indonesian Red Cross** national peer education manual was also reviewed with support from the regional office. Planning meetings were held with the **Cambodian Red Cross** national HIV team to review the existing HIV operational plan and provide input to the 2011–2012 equivalent. The National Strategy and other key documents were used for the review including the Cambodian National Comprehensive and Multi-Sectoral National Strategic Plan to respond to HIV/AIDS in Phase III (2011-2015). The **Philippine Red Cross** HIV programme, coordinated by the health department and implemented by three different units (community health and nursing services, youth, and social services), was re-established after financial support from IFRC in country. Overall the programme appears to be well-received by beneficiaries.

Both **Indonesian Red Cross** and **Lao Red Cross** will lose the major donors to their respective HIV programme in 2011. To ensure that there are strategies in place for the withdrawal of funding and technical support, LRC has elaborated a programme development plan. HIV programme promotion material and a strategic direction document are also being developed. The Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China is currently developing a proposal to support the HIV programme with the Indonesian Red Cross's **Bali chapter**.

Programme component 4: Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and emergency health

Expected result: Increased capacity of communities and volunteers which are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in the communities, and improved access to health services in emergencies in target areas.



Lao Red Cross staff demonstrated life-saving skills on the World First Aid Day on 10 September 2010 in Vientiane. The theme of this year was 'First Aid for All'. Credit: Lao Red Cross

The regional office continued to technically support both remotely and in-country the national societies' *CBHFA-in-action* approach, including programme management, implementation and monitoring of activities, adaptation of the CBHFA-in-action package and assistance with training for facilitators. Focus was on the facilitators' workshops in **Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines** and **Viet Nam**. The regional monitoring of the national society progress in rolling out of the CBHFA-in-action approach in-country including challenges continued. The information collected in July 2010 showed that a majority of the national societies to date have teams of trained facilitators to carry the programme forward. Volunteers were trained primarily on the base modules of the CBHFA-in-action manual; the activities carried out in the community varied and depended on when the programme had been initiated (*see table below*). Facilitation skills need to be improved to move away from the traditional 'teaching' to active 'learning by doing'.

National Society	No. of community assessments	No. of volunteers	No. of communities doing activities	No. of health education sessions conducted	No. of households visited	No. of campaigns conducted
Cambodia	1	115	8			

Timor-Leste	5	154	±2,000 mosquito net hang-up, hand washing	Twice a month, malaria, hygiene promotion	980 households; 4,900 persons reached	2: H1N1, measles
Lao PDR	46	97		Hygiene promotion		H1N1
Malaysia	789	3,892	300 clean-up, hand washing	898; 105,856 persons reached hygiene promotion, TB, malaria, diarrhoea, dengue, ARI	974 households; 4,870 persons reached	836: TB, dengue, ARI, water and sanitation, hygiene, clean-up
Indonesia	99	94	99 clean-up, hand washing	2,376; 102,290 persons reached HIV, stigma, non-communicable diseases,	22,496 households	2,376: malaria, HIV, road safety
Philippines	8	100	25	4 times/month Approx. 200 persons		
Thailand	135	2514	135 clean-up, physical exercises		43,775; 168,700 persons reached	Clean up, non-communicable disease, healthy lifestyle
Viet Nam	1		200			

Major challenges encountered in implementing the CBHFA-in-action approach were related to resources and management. The resource problem include insufficient manpower in implementing and monitoring the activities, retention of staff, quality of staff and volunteers and staff commitment. Other difficulties were lack of appropriate materials, tool kits and packages. Some national societies had problems in coordination, communication and logistics. The CBHFA-in-action approach, which focuses on behaviour change, demands time to comprehend and master.

As a result of the road safety workshop that was conducted in relation to the regional health team meeting in Bangkok in March 2010, four national societies (**Philippines, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste** and **Thailand**) were supported in adaptation and translation of the Road Safety Commitment Card. The regional office also facilitated national societies to participate in the **Cambodian Red Cross** workshop on road safety for youth managers (**Timor-Leste Red Cross**) and in the Global Road Safety seminar in Cambodia (**Philippine Red Cross**) organized by the Global Road Safety Partnership. Both events were excellent opportunities to share experiences, network on road safety and for future collaboration.

Programme component 5: Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

Expected result: Increased number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors recruited

The 8th regional workshop on voluntary blood donor recruitment in Southeast Asia hosted by the regional office took place in December 2010 in Bangkok. More than 30 participants representing 16 national societies from Southeast Asia, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific attended. Besides sharing information on activities (including experiences and lessons learnt) in their respective countries, attention was given to the Club 25² concept and the follow-up of last year's sessions on 'Costing of blood and blood donor recruitment' and 'Development of coaching, mentoring and impactful training for youths'. The regional progress towards the joint IFRC/WHO goal of '100 per cent Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation' by 2010 was discussed. It was noted that there is still work to do to reach this objective. **Thai Red Cross** facilitated a visit to its Blood Bank in Bangkok followed by a session on Club 25. A marketplace afternoon gave the national societies the opportunity to showcase IEC material, collaterals, and reports, and to present their blood donor recruitment programmes. The workshop was funded by Finnish Red Cross.

² Whereby young people pledge to donate blood 25 times. More information available [here](#).

Programme component 6: The Lao Red Cross community-based health and first aid in action (CBHFA-in-action) programme

Expected result: Increased capacity of LRC volunteers and communities which are prepared and able to respond to health and injuries prevention in targeted communities.

Lao Red Cross (LRC) was supported both in-country and remotely to improve its commercial first aid services. The project, funded by New Zealand Red Cross through IFRC, aims to increase income generation through strengthened capacity of staff and volunteers in providing quality first aid services to clients. Activities included procurement of adult and baby manikins to ensure appropriate and sufficient material for training. The three-day refresher first aid course for trainers, conducted by first aid trainers from **Thai Red Cross**, was attended by 13 trainers from branches and the national headquarters. An income generation business plan is being developed and a local consultant will be hired to assist LRC to develop a marketing plan for the commercial first aid courses.

World First Aid Day with the theme 'First Aid For All' was celebrated at the National University in Vientiane on 10 September 2010. The event, funded by IFRC and partners, was attended by approximately 1,000 people, among them, collaborating partners from different sectors such as the government, NGOs and private companies. The activities included role play, a first aid competition and demonstrations and a video show. Five exhibition booths were open for interested persons to practice first aid for fractures, safe transportation of injured, bleeding, fainting and cardiopulmonary resuscitation of babies and adults supervised by trained first aid volunteers.

LRC had several opportunities to increase its capacity in health through participation in regional and zone forums such as emergency health, vulnerability and capacity assessment, hygiene promotion and climate change adaptation. The regional office provided support to a health information and coordination meeting for LRC partners in August when it was concluded that quarterly coordination meetings are needed.

Conclusion

Capacity limitations at national society level remain a challenge. The capacity to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on programmes remains at times difficult. The competition for both financial and human resources is hardening and therefore quality programmes are essential. The ability for national societies to undertake representation with external partners is limited in a number of societies. This has a direct impact on resource mobilization in-country. There are fewer funding options and interest in standalone programmes from donors and partners.

Many national societies have moved from a project to programme approach but are still being caught up in project support from partners for various reasons. Long-term planning and an integrated programme approach need to be strengthened at all levels, and mechanisms for enhanced collaboration between disaster management, health and organizational development departments established. Collecting timely information on key health issues and monitoring data from the national societies remains a challenge.

Organizational development

Strategy 2020 Enabling action 1: Build strong national societies

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

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

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

The work of the regional office has progressed but there has been a slowdown because of the loss of two key personnel in what was only a three-strong team. Bangkok continues to have good relationships with national societies across the region; in particular, six national societies were supported with tailor made interventions.

In terms of national society strategic planning - under the global umbrella of Strategy 2020 - support was provided to **Cambodian Red Cross** (2011-2020) and **Lao Red Cross** (2011-2015) in particular from the regional office. Other processes, notably in Philippines, Myanmar, Viet Nam and Timor-Leste were also provided with comment and support.

For Lao Red Cross (LRC), its process is being supported by a consultant, who also gave assistance to the process in Cambodia. It is expected that LRC will be able to complete the process by early 2011 and will be able to present it to governance for endorsement thereafter.

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) revisited their youth policy and guidelines with support from the regional office. The revised youth structure, policy and guidelines have since been adopted by CRC.

The national societies youth directors' meeting held in September was successfully hosted by **Cambodian Red Cross** wherein all the 11 Southeast Asian national societies participated. It was heartening to note the interest in the meeting from all attendees. The platform for youth leaders has been one of the most effective in the region. During the three-day meeting, the youth leaders deliberated on various issues and shared their work experiences to learn from each other.

Malaysian Red Crescent progressed steadily on its statute revision. The working group has finalized the draft revisions of the existing statutes. The draft revisions to the statutes regulations are expected to be finalized by the end of December 2010. This, apart from technically supporting MRCS in statute revision, is also building a stronger relationship between the regional office and MRCS. The regional office was represented at MRCS's national conference in December to talk about better IFRC support in future.

Thai Red Cross leadership has expressed their desire to develop and build the capacities of its chapters. A concept paper was jointly developed with the support of IFRC and ICRC on how this development can proceed. Meetings were also organized with TRC to incorporate new content around dissemination and emblem protection.

Finance development activities also progressed steadily. It is heartening to note the new scale of interest in more national societies in developing their financial management system.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) was the latest national society to join the finance development stream when it decided to implement new accounting software, Navision. An agreement was signed by the national society with a local service provider to support the Navision implementation. Technical support is being provided from the regional office. Implementation is moving quickly and it is expected the PRC headquarters will have new accounting software in place by the end of 2010. The process of revising the chart of account and the business process review at headquarters has been completed and forwarded to the software service provider for creating the data base. The training on the Navision software for the users of the system was to be held in December 2010.

After implementation of Navision software at the headquarters, the Philippine Red Cross is planning to implement Navision software in its branches so that the system is fully integrated and paves the way for real-time financial information of the branches at headquarters. To set the pace of finance development in branches, two workshops in December will provide an introduction on the financial management system and advantages of adopting new software system. If plans go smoothly, it is expected that active branches will have the Navision accounting software in 2011.

PRC has also initiated review process for their present financial policies, procedures and regulations to make them more transparent and consistent in financial reporting. The process of revision of their financial policies, procedure and regulations will be technically supported by the regional office along with finance team of PRC.

Finance development work is progressing satisfactorily and steadily in CVTL. There is a proposal to engage a locally based finance development consultant for six months with the national society at headquarters for more training. This consultant will be technically supported by the regional office. In order to take the finance development process further in the branches, a guidebook on branch financial and administrative procedures was developed and forwarded to the country office for comments and changes from the national society's perspective. It is expected that the process of finance development flowing down in the branches will speed up in 2011. The regional finance development delegate will continue missions to CVTL to provide adequate support.

A finance manual has been developed for **Viet Nam Red Cross** (VNRC) and forwarded to the country office for their comments. The draft finance manual has been circulated by the VNRC country office to the national society and the partner national societies for comments after which the national society will decide what changes to make.

Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) is also progressing on finance development. MRCS is interested to change their present Peach Tree accounting software at headquarters as this is not catering to their needs. The system was initially adopted by them in 2005 when headquarters operations were relatively small. Due to an increased programme volume and reporting requirements from stakeholders, MRCS is looking for new accounting software. The finalizing of a new accounting software is in progress and the regional office technically supported the national society in arranging a demonstration of two software; of these, MIP sage software, which is a fund-based accounting software designed to cater to the needs of NGOs, was the one that looks appropriate for MRCS. The main limitation being faced is the availability of the local service provider in Myanmar which is important as it is difficult to get visas to enter Myanmar. It is expected that the selection process for the new software will be completed by the end of the year and new software would be in place next year.

During the last mission of the regional finance development delegate to MRCS, a meeting was held with all departments to address some of the financial management issues in active branches of MRCS. It was decided that two branches may be used initially as pilots to strengthen the financial management systems. Thereafter it can be replicated in other branches. It looks promising and hopefully in 2011, the finance development process will be initiated for two pilot branches by developing the financial rules and procedures and accounting system for the branches.

MRCS has also sped up the external audit of its accounts and it is expected that the audit of MRCS accounts will be completed by the end of 2010. MRCS has also agreed to the recommendations for appointing an internal auditor as a part of strengthening the internal control mechanisms at the national society.

The finance development delegate is supporting Palau to analyse the national society's finance situation including a review of its internal control systems. The mission will develop a series of recommendations for the national society to progress, with the support of colleagues in the Pacific regional office.

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

Outcome: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes.

The regional team is trying to progress in terms of integrating organizational development/capacity building efforts with health and disaster management programmes.

Two courses in basic training were conducted in Phang Nga and Trang in **Thailand** for Thai Red Cross. The session focused on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement knowledge, team building, human relationships, volunteer manual and first aid for Thai Red Cross volunteers.

The regional office met youth leaders from more than ten different universities from Cambodia to assess if they were capable of acquiring facilitation techniques and skills for peer education. This is a significant opportunity for integration between youth (organizational development), road safety (disaster management) and living healthy lives (health).

The regional office linked up with Thai Red Cross for a team building exercise that incorporated reflections on disaster risk reduction at a mangrove farm close to Bangkok. It was a good example of how 'fun training' is perhaps more effective than the traditional classroom approach.

Knowledge and information management (KIM) is a crucial function for any organization to make proper use of its human and social capital. With high turnover of staff and challenges around human resource management (such as, at times not allowing for proper handover), much knowledge is lost as staff move on to new challenges. In light of this, a KIM function (supported by the disaster management unit) has been established in the regional office, supported by Swedish Red Cross. Knowledge is captured through collection of reflections – contextualized understanding of actions and decision processes – that is gathered in a web-based bank for further use by programming and support staff. So-called 'maps' are established, each representing the collective understanding/knowledge of a national society and made available through interviews. Attached to these reflections, technical reports and other documents used during a specific mission are linked allowing the viewer to go deeper into a respective programmatic or activity area. This process was embarked upon in April 2010, and is slowly bearing fruit as a critical mass of knowledge is gathered to render the system useful in terms of adequate content for analysis.

Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management

Outcome: Lessons learnt and best practices are shared, and a community of skilled national society practitioners is built across Asia Pacific.

A study trip was organized to Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China for **Thai Red Cross** officials in October to provide a clearer picture on the Movement's cooperation and to understand cooperation and strengthening working relationship between TRC, IFRC, ICRC and the Hong Kong branch in general. This study trip has provided an overall understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and participants gained knowledge about the Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China. In addition, the regional office worked with TRC on its revision of the training-of-trainers curriculum for master trainers.

The finance development review for three Southeast Asia societies was completed. The three national societies, namely Viet Nam Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross and Timor-Leste's CVTL, were visited by a consultant to review progress in strengthening national society capacity as well as to suggest how the programme can be more focused.

The IFRC's Pacific regional office has requested support for the initiation of a finance development process in Palau Red Cross. The Southeast Asia regional finance development delegate plans to visit to provide this support.

Conclusion

Organizational development activities were supported mainly through two committed partners: Swedish Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. Without a third significant donor, the organizational development programme will be challenged.

A key ongoing challenge remains the development of trusting relationships with national society leadership. This forms the bedrock on which the regional office can carry out quality work. It involves a significant time commitment to understand cultural and organizational dynamics. Without this, it is very difficult to get an accurate 'read' on how progress can be made. Relationships with regional colleagues are also vital to the prospect of integrating organizational development dimensions into health and disaster management programmes.

The regional office has begun a dialogue on 'how it will lead' on organizational development in 2011. The outcome of these discussions will be communicated in the formal and informal updates to partners.

The next meeting of the Southeast Asian national society finance directors is planned for early 2011. This will provide an opportunity to share experiences and progress. The finance development review report is expected to be finalized by the end of 2010. The recommendations of the review will be used in the next finance directors meeting to redefine the finance development programme appropriately.

Humanitarian values

A number of disasters hit Southeast Asia and East Asia during the latter part of the year, which had significant impact on regional communications work. During the floods in Pakistan, mainly in August, the Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok was asked to provide field support; finally serving as back up and as temporary zone communication focal point while the zone communication manager was in the field.

Two months later, handling communication during six disasters in Southeast Asia was a challenge: floods in **Viet Nam** and **Thailand**, typhoons in the **Philippines** and **Myanmar**; earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruptions in **Indonesia**. The regional office was involved in writing press releases, handling media requests, writing news updates and collecting photos. The cooperation with and support from the zone communication team as well as information and reporting delegates and national society communication staff meant that national societies, the media and the UN were well served. Information was efficiently posted on websites and distributed to national societies. It was especially encouraging to see the increased amount and quality of communication from national societies, proving that frequent contact and some training efforts are beginning to pay off.

However, both resources, structure, preparedness and priorities during disasters need a more in-depth discussion. This issue has been mentioned and experiences seem to be similar during almost every disaster.

The regional communication delegate manned the IFRC booth for ten days during the **Singapore** Youth Olympics. This was a great opportunity to teach young athletes basic first aid and to run a number of workshops on how they could use their status as humanitarian role models in their communities and countries. The best of many video interviews with young athletes during the workshop were edited into a short video placed on YouTube, which received good feedback.

Communication capacity building has continued with support to individual national societies as well as skills training through workshops.

Upon the request of the secretary general of the **Viet Nam Red Cross** and the IFRC country office, the regional communication delegate went to Hanoi to analyse the present communication set up (which consists of four separate departments, plus fundraising) and to suggest a more inclusive structure. The report has been translated and is being discussed by the national society. The visit also provided the opportunity to organize a few skills training workshops and conduct longer discussions with the actual communication department placed in the headquarters. Some initial and encouraging results are already visible with the VNRC's and IFRC country office's proactive communication response to recent floods, as well as including communication in appeals, plans and activities.

Likewise, **CVTL** and the IFRC country office in Timor-Leste requested a visit by the regional communication delegate, which took place in late September. Designing a communication strategy is one of the strategic directions in CVTL's new plan for 2010-2014. The visit was intended to facilitate a discussion on priorities and ideas. The support from the country office and the CVTL secretary general was outstanding and resulted in a full-day workshop with all departments, as well as IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies in Timor-Leste discussing communication. CVTL has recently hired a second information officer and has begun training for dissemination and communication staff. Follow-up to this visit has also been positive and a number of initiatives are ongoing. This visit also included a number of half-day skills training workshops with participation from different departments as well as a field trip.

Direct support to **Myanmar Red Cross Society** has been less due to a number of factors. However, during the Communication Forum in Nepal, MRCS successfully presented their 'change in approach' to health communication and their coaching visit by and cooperation with **Thai Red Cross**. During a separate meeting, priorities for continued communication under the Nargis operation were discussed. It should be remarked that MRCS is continuously documenting recovery efforts during the whole three-year appeal period.

A second photography workshop took place in December in Phuket, Thailand due to overbooking of a previous one in Bangkok. This is part of the 'skills training' of the communication capacity programme. Whereas it could be argued that some of this skills training could be organized locally or through other agencies, participants always underline how much they appreciate visiting other national societies and working with colleagues from other national societies. The workshops attracted participants from other departments and programmes, as well as ICRC and partner national societies.

The communication forum in Nepal was also part of the new communication capacity building plan, written by the Asia Pacific zone office in KL and the regional office in Bangkok with input from the regional offices in New Delhi, Beijing and Suva. It was presented during the Forum with valuable feedback from many national societies. To ensure ownership and sustainability, the re-formed communication steering group with representatives from national societies will follow up on capacity building programmes and initiatives. The communication capacity building plan was discussed resulting in many ideas for possible skills training and coaching visits.

Regional communications continues to work closely with colleagues in other country offices and the zone in connection with disasters as well as on capacity building and publications. 2011 planners and table calendars were an example of such cooperation, with final design, print and distribution taking place in Bangkok.

Colleagues continue to receive communication support, i.e. within the past six months video recording training was provided to the Bangkok disaster management unit; video interview training was organized for Danish Red Cross and IFRC staff; and support was provided for some publications, videos, animations and visual identity renewals.

The eternal dilemma of the need to provide efficient communication in times of disaster and sustainable development in communication in quieter times is perhaps impossible to resolve unless a different attitude and approach to funding and prioritizing communication in IFRC materializes. It is still possible, though, to have

relevant discussions and agree on priorities, i.e. how the establishment of a zone office and the maintenance of regional country office with communication staff in some IFRC country offices can be used more efficiently, avoiding confusion and duplication of roles and responsibilities.

Working in partnership

The regional office's links with the national society leaders of Southeast Asia deepened. The head of regional office met the leadership collective at a side meeting in the Asia Pacific conference in Jordan. The Bangkok office is committed to working closer – and indeed involving more the leaders – in the current work and future direction of the regional team.

Discussions with several partner representatives took place during the reporting period, including American, Australian, Finnish, Italian and Norwegian national societies, and the global road safety programme (GRSP), among others. Meanwhile, American Red Cross has dramatically reduced its presence at the regional office and will be represented by two staff in 2011, focusing on risk reduction, and water and sanitation. Its tsunami recovery operation is now closed. French Red Cross has also reformed its team, not replacing its tsunami coordinator but maintaining a quality team. The global road safety programme has stabilized and confirmed its continuing presence in Bangkok. Danish Red Cross is the one partner that more or less remains as was. The part of the regional office structure geared to serve this partnership presence has been revised down slightly to adjust to the revised needs of partners in 2011. It is intended that all partners be consolidated on the same floor in the present office building by April 2011. Links with partners not permanently present at the regional level but nevertheless active are broadening. Canadian Red Cross is one partner with which significant relations are being built.

Both the regional offices of IFRC and ICRC have undergone several personnel changes in the second half of 2010 and new relations are being formed building on the past established rhythm.

The regional office is endeavouring to focus more on 'exploiting' its presence in Bangkok under a new head of regional office. Relations with DG ECHO and major government aid divisions remain good.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The regional office, in conjunction with the heads of country office, took the decision at its November meeting in Bangkok to begin a 'four-year planning psychology' immediately. The team aims to cross-reference thinking and action to a greater degree and reach out for partners to be more included in combined efforts around national society priorities.

The IFRC Southeast Asian team will also reflect more on how it should progress around integration with structures with host national societies. The team completely accepts the spirit of being configured in a way to enhance national society development but will proceed in a nuanced way based on the context in each country.

Credible, but piecemeal efforts, were made to support awareness of impact focused programming (first agreeing what indeed it means) and ability to plan, implement and measure it. Revised planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training in Myanmar and Timor-Leste headed by the Asia Pacific zone office presents one of the ways forward in this regard. This builds on other excellent examples of quality reflection, such as the cost-benefit analysis of impact in community disaster management work in the Philippines as well as the excellent community conversations held in the shelter recovery work of the Cyclone Nargis recovery operation in Myanmar or the Listening Project work of Thai Red Cross Society and American Red Cross Society in the tsunami recovery in Thailand.

Looking ahead

The 2010 Southeast Asia leaders meeting hosted by Indonesian Red Cross in July signaled the leaders' strong desire to be more involved with their regional office. This is a welcome development and the regional office will endeavour to make sure the leaders do feel more engaged and have their voice heard in the direction the office takes. The success in this respect will be reviewed in 2011 at the next annual leaders' meeting to be hosted by CVTL in Dili.

The new head of regional office wants to see a more holistic approach to programming in 2011, particularly in terms of youth, as well as a greater focus on community preparedness for disasters and pandemics. The

configuration of technical support from the region remains challenging in terms of securing professionally and financially viable candidates for key positions, such as in organizational development.

How we work	
<p>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.</p>	<p>IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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 non-violence and peace.
Contact information	
<p>For further information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federation Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok: (phone: +662 661 8201; fax: +662 661 9322)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Anne Leclerc, head of regional office, email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org○ Andy McElroy, regional programme coordinator, email: andy.mcelroy@ifrc.org• Federation Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +603 9207 5700; fax: +603 2161 0670)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Al Panico, acting head of operations; email: al.panico@ifrc.org;○ Alan Bradbury, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.orgPlease send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org	

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - Southeast Asia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,452,449	385,104	354,539	111,239	555,930	2,859,261
B. Opening Balance	1,277,666	182,250	164,470	82,315	227,366	1,934,068
Income						
Cash contributions						
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	24,292	7,099				31,391
Belgium - Private Donors	366					366
European Commission - DG ECHO	435,130					435,130
Finnish Red Cross	14	6,523				6,537
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)		36,964				36,964
Japanese Red Cross	72,280	60,234	30,117	12,046	30,117	204,794
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	13,596					13,596
Netherlands Red Cross (from Rockefeller Foundation)		5,175				5,175
New Zealand Red Cross		-3,971	-10		59,969	55,988
Norwegian Red Cross		9,070				9,070
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)		81,632				81,632
Other	295	146	11	0	11	463
Spanish Red Cross	0					0
Swedish Red Cross			-0			-0
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	204,486		220,672	29,212	58,425	512,795
C1. Cash contributions	750,459	202,872	250,790	41,259	148,521	1,393,900
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
European Commission - DG ECHO	-38,977					-38,977
Finnish Red Cross		-2,543				-2,543
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)		-14,408				-14,408
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	-14,879					-14,879
Netherlands Red Cross (from Rockefeller Foundation)		4,517				4,517
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-53,856	-12,433				-66,288
Income reserved for future periods						
European Commission - DG ECHO	49,045					49,045
C3. Income reserved for future periods	49,045					49,045
Inkind Personnel						
Australian Red Cross		93,880				93,880
Norwegian Government		1,224				1,224
Norwegian Red Cross		136				136
Swedish Red Cross	96,800					96,800
C5. Inkind Personnel	96,800	95,240				192,040
Other Income						
Services					222,201	222,201
C6. Other Income					222,201	222,201
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	842,448	285,679	250,790	41,259	370,722	1,790,897
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,120,114	467,929	415,260	123,574	598,088	3,724,965
Appeal Coverage	146%	122%	117%	111%	108%	130%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - Southeast Asia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	1,277,666	182,250	164,470	82,315	227,366	1,934,068
C. Income	842,448	285,679	250,790	41,259	370,722	1,790,897
E. Expenditure	-1,246,783	-343,569	-281,048	-73,667	-358,488	-2,303,556
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	873,331	124,359	134,211	49,907	239,601	1,421,409

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA51001 - Southeast Asia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA51001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,452,449	385,104	354,539	111,239	555,930	2,859,261	
Supplies								
Construction Materials		12,788	1,423				14,212	-14,212
Medical & First Aid			1,501			74	1,574	-1,574
Teaching Materials	3,333							3,333
Utensils & Tools	17,900							17,900
Total Supplies	21,233	12,788	2,924			74	15,786	5,447
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	38,500	11,641					11,641	26,859
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		500					500	-500
Others Machinery & Equipment	30,000							30,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	68,500	12,141					12,141	56,359
Transport & Storage								
Storage	19,000	346	37				382	18,618
Transport & Vehicle Costs		4,687	2,727	4	1	9	7,428	-7,428
Total Transport & Storage	19,000	5,032	2,764	4	1	9	7,810	11,190
Personnel								
International Staff	708,840	385,775	191,508	142,264	30,071	83,904	833,521	-124,681
Regionally Deployed Staff	112,000	49,934		1,140			51,074	60,926
National Staff	237,094	155,293	30,849	20,928		1,204	208,274	28,820
National Society Staff	40,233	33,809	3,747			1,270	38,827	1,406
Consultants	33,332	9,868		9,162	7,087		26,116	7,216
Total Personnel	1,131,499	634,679	226,104	173,493	37,158	86,378	1,157,812	-26,313
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	488,865	173,466	54,950	41,440	12,226	11,608	293,690	195,175
Total Workshops & Training	488,865	173,466	54,950	41,440	12,226	11,608	293,690	195,175
General Expenditure								
Travel	356,150	60,778	29,503	31,419	4,564	16,151	142,415	213,735
Information & Public Relation	56,292	37,503	3,711	551	1,379	728	43,872	12,420
Office Costs	160,600	18,698	1,820	739	787	102,955	125,000	35,600
Communications	61,828	18,684	6,426	6,207	1,877	8,408	41,602	20,226
Professional Fees	63,635	607	63	210			880	62,755
Financial Charges	600	1,767	194	567	1,096	245	3,869	-3,269
Other General Expenses	256,550	20,293	14,032	8,560	10,000	109,263	162,148	94,402
Total General Expenditure	955,655	158,330	55,748	48,254	19,704	237,751	519,786	435,869
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	174,509	69,122	14,994	17,084	4,491	21,828	127,519	46,989
Total Programme & Service Support	174,509	69,122	14,994	17,084	4,491	21,828	127,519	46,989
Services								
Services & Recoveries		3,018	2,498	1,107	88	840	7,550	-7,550
Total Services		3,018	2,498	1,107	88	840	7,550	-7,550
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		178,207	-16,413	-334			161,460	-161,460
Total Operational Provisions		178,207	-16,413	-334			161,460	-161,460
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,859,261	1,246,783	343,569	281,048	73,667	358,488	2,303,556	555,705
VARIANCE (C - D)		205,666	41,535	73,490	37,572	197,442	555,705	