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# Long Term Planning Framework 2012-2015: Southeast Asia regional office

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Version 2**  
**21 October 2013**

*Building as a team: the Southeast Asia regional plan focuses on supporting national societies in their ever-growing ambitions to be the lead humanitarian agencies in their respective countries.*  
(Photo: IFRC)



## 1. Who are we?

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) seeks to save lives and change minds under its Strategy 2020. This ambition guides the IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia (SEARO) in its support to 11 national Red Cross Red Crescent societies in the region: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Timor-Leste, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The regional office is part of the Asia Pacific zone which is one of the nine business groups of the IFRC secretariat.

The regional office works through the six country offices of IFRC - Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam - to support those respective national societies. In 2012-2013, new heads of country offices were appointed in Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

The regional office also acts as a de facto country office for Thailand and Lao PDR, and liaises directly with the national society leadership and management of Brunei, Malaysia, and Singapore in terms of its support.

In addition to serving the host national societies of Southeast Asia, the Bangkok office supports partner national societies active or with an interest in the region. This includes three partner national societies who are currently integrated in the Bangkok office, namely: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross<sup>1</sup> and French Red Cross; as well as the Global Road Safety Partnership (a hosted IFRC programme). For those partners with no permanent presence, the regional office provides regular updates and represents their interests in the region. The regional office also coordinates the follow-up of Movement initiatives with the International Committee of the Red Cross' (ICRC) regional office, also located in Bangkok.

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<sup>1</sup> Through the Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID) programme

In line with the *changing minds* agenda, the regional office represents all member national societies at appropriate regional, zone and global forums hosted in Bangkok, considered the world's third largest humanitarian hub after New York and Geneva.

The Bangkok office has a small programme team with competence in community and organizational development, including various aspects of disaster management, health and communications.

## 2. Who are our stakeholders?

The prime focus is the 11 national societies of Southeast Asia. In addition, the SEARO provides services and support to all active Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the region, including ICRC. The regional office – in line with S2020 – also has an increased focus on the external world, i.e. ASEAN, UN forums and mechanisms (both inter-government and inter-agency), international NGOs, and the private sector.

From the ASEAN Secretariat and its Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), to humanitarian partners such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), UNESCAP, emerging donors and the private sector, the regional office aims to maximize opportunities for the work of National Societies in the region. In 2012, the regional office renewed a memorandum of understanding with the regional office of the World Health Organization, and continued to collaborate with partners such as the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), the Thai Nursing College and Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC). The current focus is to promote sustainable development solutions beyond 2015, including advocacy on improved legal and institutional frameworks for disaster-risk reduction.

The global road safety partnership is well established in the regional office and this relationship is blossoming under the umbrella of the 2011 UN Decade of Action on Road Safety. The issue continues to gain traction with several National Societies. Long-term partnership continues with American Red Cross and French Red Cross.

New ways of working and [partnerships](#) are illustrated in the growing link between National Societies and the IFRC secretariat with the Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID) programme. In Southeast Asia, AVID volunteers are currently working in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines and Timor-Leste.

## 3. Where have we come from and what have we done so far?

The Southeast Asia regional office was set up in 1991 and has been based in Bangkok since 1999.

In recent years, the regional office has supported:

- Strategic planning in line with Strategy 2020 in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam,
- Regional approaches in youth and organizational development, community safety, resilience, psycho-social support and health issues as well as in beneficiary communications and humanitarian diplomacy via regional networks,
- Community safety and resilience initiatives in disaster management and health throughout the region, including extensive water and sanitation work in Lao PDR and Thailand,
- Enhancement of cooperation between Southeast Asia National Societies and the ASEAN/AHA<sup>2</sup> centre, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and Global Disaster Preparedness Centre,
- Partnerships with academic institutions: Institute of Technology (AIT) and Thai Nursing college,
- Sharing knowledge and expertise across the region through the [regional online disaster risk reduction library](#)
- Epidemic preparedness planning in several countries including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam,
- Applying gender mainstreaming to all programmes,
- Integration of disability issues into road safety programmes,

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<sup>2</sup> ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre (AHA)

- A better understanding of the unique role of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, including working with ICRC in times where conflict exists; and working with Thai Red Cross, among others. This includes positioning with key external stakeholders such as the United Nations and international media,
- Building on lessons learned from several emergencies, including Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar as well as floods in Viet Nam, Thailand, and supporting National Societies in building their communications capacity during these emergencies,
- The introduction of beneficiary communication initiatives in the region including the implementation of the SMS application, TERA<sup>3</sup>
- Progress towards a stronger legal base and statutes revision in Cambodia, Malaysia and Philippines,
- Better approaches to finance management in Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam; and HR development in Myanmar and Viet Nam through an enhanced information and communications technology base.
- A situational overview of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) of Lao Red Cross,
- On-going mentoring of Timor-Leste Red Cross since its recognition in 2002 as well as support in change management in more established national societies, such as Cambodia (decentralization) and Viet Nam (partner coordination); and,
- Engagement with National Society leaders, partner national societies and other relevant stakeholders.

Despite the above achievements, the National Societies of the Southeast Asian region – as well as the region itself – continue to change rapidly. Among the trends observed are: a growing ambition and capacity among the majority of host National Societies; changing models of partner engagement; continued vulnerability to disaster, particularly the maritime countries; significant flows of migration (both legal and illegal); (related) rapid urbanization; new emerging humanitarian challenges (gender, disability and diversity); significant community adaptation to climate change; and vulnerability to established and emerging health threats (dengue in terms of the former and the rise of non-communicable disease and H1N1 in terms of the latter).

The regional office needs to keep pace to remain relevant and useful and, as such, will seek to help National Societies to:

- be closer and ensure communities are at the centre of humanitarian response, and to be aware of community vulnerabilities so that their safety and resilience is enhanced;
- adapt to evolving patterns of volunteering;
- better utilize their unique auxiliary role;
- explore new partnerships with corporate and academic institutions and to strengthen existing relations to ensure long-term sustainable support to Southeast Asian National Societies; and,
- deliver on their own strategic plans under the umbrella of the IFRC-wide S2020, with the support of their various partners;
- expand their humanitarian reach through the most effective use of technology and innovation.

SEARO will remain focused on maintaining open dialogue with the National Societies, being more responsive to their needs and working together with strong leadership, in order to draw on the Federation's strengths as a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement for the benefit of the most vulnerable in the region.

#### **4. What is our mission?**

The vision of IFRC's Strategy 2020 (S2020) 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.

The IFRC regional office's mission is to promote and facilitate the development of strong Southeast Asian National Societies with quality organizational and community development programmes addressing priority humanitarian needs in their respective countries in line with S2020.

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<sup>3</sup> Trilogy Emergency Response Application (TERA)

Three strategic aims (what we do) feed into this: first, to save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster/crisis; second, to enable healthy and safe living; and third, to promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Three enabling actions (how we deliver) support delivery on the above: first, to support the building of strong National Societies; second, to pursue humanitarian diplomacy to prevent and reduce vulnerability; and third to function effectively as an International Federation.

## 5. Where are we going and how are we going to get there?

Over the next four years, the Bangkok regional office aims to:

- Manage strategic and programmatic relationships with the region's national societies
- Act as a resource centre and broker for technical assistance to support country level initiatives
- Assist Red Cross Red Crescent partners active and with an interest in Southeast Asia
- Promote joint learning and knowledge exchange within the region and act as the institutional memory of the region
- Lead and coordinate support to the organizational development of National Societies and build upon their capacity in community programming to reduce risk and strengthen resilience
- Represent national societies and IFRC in key regional and international relationships, including with ASEAN

The outcomes and outputs of all IFRC secretariat support to national societies, including that of the regional office, are framed within five business lines as described below:

### **Business Line 1: "To raise humanitarian standards"**

**Outcome 1:** Southeast Asia are encouraged and supported to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their work in addressing humanitarian needs.

**Output 1.1:** Southeast Asian National Societies are contributing to the global IFRC databank and the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process to profile their services, strengths, and gaps.

*Target by 2015:*

- *Six Southeast Asian National Societies (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam) have demonstrated strengthened capacities after undergoing the OCAC process.*
- *All 11 Southeast Asian National Societies have been supported and encouraged to contribute data to the global data bank.*

**Output 1.2:** Southeast Asian National Societies expand their humanitarian reach through the best use of modern information and communications technologies.

*Target by 2015:*

- *Seven Southeast Asian National Societies have been supported to harness the power of modern information and communications technologies in health, disaster preparedness and response, beneficiary communications and through the learning platform (Digital Divide Initiative)*

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

**Outcome 1:** Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of National Societies on preparedness for response, response, and all types of community-based risk reduction to successfully deliver relevant service to community in need.

**Output 1.1:** Increased capacity of Southeast Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies to promote community safety and resilience issues (disaster management, disaster risk reduction and health) at national level through the implementation of the Road Map.

*Target by 2015:*

*All communities are better prepared through community safety and resilience initiatives.*

**Output 1.2:** Red Cross Red Crescent response plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), contingency planning, guidelines and response systems are strengthened at all levels, and are in place and functioning in support of community safety and resilience.

*Target by 2015:*

*Eight National Societies have appropriately updated their disaster response mechanisms in line with the regional disaster management committee (RDMC) Road Map 2012-2015*

**Output 1.3:** Thai Red Cross has been supported by post-emergency/preparedness initiatives to increase overall capacities of the National Society to deliver effective service.

*Target by 2015:*

*Thai Red Cross' readiness for future medium-scale to large-scale disasters is at least at its pre-June 2011 level, i.e. before the floods crisis*

**Output 1.4** Four National Societies (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Thailand) are supported in design, implementation and monitoring of the Tsunami residual fund projects<sup>4</sup> (covering capacity building and community preparedness).

*Target by 2015:*

*Increased capacity of four National Societies on preparedness for response, response proper and delivery of relevant services to communities.*

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

**Outcome 1:** Red Cross Red Crescent contributes to building of community safety and resilience incorporating climate change adaptation (including climate sensitive diseases), urbanization, migration, gender and disability.

**Output 1.1:** Increased capacity of Southeast Asian National Societies to promote community disaster risk reduction (DRR) issues at national level.

*(For Communications and Advocacy, please refer to BL 4 output 1.3; and BL 3 output 3.3 for Gender-related initiatives).*

*Target by 2015:*

- *Implementing National Societies have improved their capacity to represent disaster risk reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans and programmes.*

**Output 1.2:** Increased knowledge and skills of targeted communities, schools, and local authorities to implement community-driven disaster preparedness, response and community-based interventions using community empowerment approach.

*Target by 2015:*

- *Increased capacity of all implementing communities, schools and local authorities to support and promote the community empowerment approach*

**Output 1.3:** Identified risks and vulnerabilities in communities have been reduced through implementation of relevant, effective, community-driven disaster risk reduction measures contained in the community disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan towards building more safer and resilient communities.

*Target by 2015:*

- *Six National Societies have implemented community-based programming that incorporates preparedness, prevention and mitigation components in both remote and urban settlements, aligned with the community safety and resilience framework and with consideration of cross-cutting components including gender*

<sup>4</sup> For detailed information on Tsunami Residual Funds projects in Myanmar and Indonesia, please refer to the respective country plans.

**Output 1.4** Thai Red Cross has been supported with post-emergency/preparedness initiatives to implement pilot community safety and resilience initiatives targeting the communities most affected by the floods in 2011 (post-emergency operation)

*Target by 2015:*

- *20 communities of the 2011 flood-affected areas have strengthened their risk reduction measures (preparedness, prevention and mitigation components), climate change adaptation (CCA) and early warning, early action (EWEA) and taking into consideration, more detailed representation of the population (men, women, children and vulnerable communities)*

**Outcome 2:** Increased national society capacity to enable healthier and safer living contributing to increased resilience at community level

**Output 2.1:** Increasing National Society engagement in road safety, psychosocial support and emergency health initiatives

*Target by 2015:*

- *Implementing National Societies integrate road safety in their existing health programming (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam)*
- *At least three National Societies use humanitarian diplomacy skills to influence authorities for improved road safety policies*
- *Capacity of two National Societies to provide psychosocial support (PSS) is increased*

**Output 2.2:** National Society capacity to deliver first aid services during both emergencies and non-emergencies is increased

*Target by 2015: At least five National Societies have improved capacity to provide first aid services (national and regional) and a standardized psychological first aid (PFA) module is developed*

**Output 2.3:** Vulnerability to HIV and its impact is decreased through the prevention of further infection, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination

*Target by 2015:*

- *All National Societies active in HIV-related activities are implementing comprehensive programmes focusing on one or several of the high risk groups (men who have sex with men, intravenous drug users, and commercial sex workers), people living with HIV and their dependents.*

**Output 2.4:** Community behaviour is influenced for the better in terms of healthy practices including awareness-raising for non-communicable diseases

*Target by 2015:*

- *All National Societies have increased awareness and long-term programmes using participatory approaches focusing on healthy behaviour in the targeted communities*

**Output 2.5:** As auxiliaries to their governments in advocating voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, National Societies contribute to safer blood supplies.

*Target by 2015:*

- *National Societies active in blood donor recruitment programmes have increased the number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, aiming at reaching the 100 per cent goal by 2020.<sup>5</sup>*
- *Five National Societies involved in blood donor recruitment programming are members of youth Club 25 .*

**Outcome 3:** Southeast Asian National Societies are more effective and efficient in service delivery to targeted communities through tailored organizational development/capacity building (OD/CB) interventions

<sup>5</sup> At least seven National Societies – Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam

**Output 3.1: Human Resources (HR)**

National Societies have strengthened HR systems aligned with OCAC attributes supported by IFRC

Target by 2015:

- *Two National Societies have selected OCAC HR attributes suitable for their HR development and improved HR systems aligned with OCAC attributes*

**Output 3.2: Fundraising**

Lao Red Cross has strengthened its fundraising capacities through piloting fundraising programmes in branches

Target by 2015:

- *Selected Lao Red Cross branches launch fundraising activities that are supported by transparent mechanisms of financial monitoring*

**Output 3.3: Gender**

National Societies have become more gender-sensitive in their planning and programming

Target by 2015:

- *Four National Societies have applied the gender lens to their activities for communities in the Mekong River Basin project*
- *Gender equality is integrated into disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies, strategies and tools*
- *Gender is mainstreamed into project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting*

**Output 3.4: Strategic Planning**

All National Societies have completed four-year strategic plans aligned with S2020

Target by 2015:

- *All National Societies have formulated their strategic plans for a minimum of the next five years in alignment with S2020*
- *Support provided to country offices/Asia Pacific zone in review/updating S2020*

**Output 3.5: OCAC**

National Societies have undertaken the OCAC process and started to implement their development plans

Target by 2015:

- *Three National Societies have undergone the OCAC process followed by draft and implementation of development plans (Myanmar, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam)*

**Output 3.6: Finance Development**

National Society service delivery and effectiveness is increased through efficient, accountable and transparent financial management; and a finance development practitioners network is established.

Target by 2015:

- *Four National Societies have reviewed and updated the financial policies, regulations and procedures for effective and efficient management of financial resources (Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam)*
- *Three National Societies have appropriate accounting software that facilitates strengthening their annual budget planning and monitoring process (Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam)*

**Output 3.7 – Monitoring and Evaluation**

Partner national societies and partners demonstrate good application and coordination in the use of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) methods.

Target by 2015:

- *Lao Red Cross has established a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that supports better quality programming and reporting*
- *Continuous support provided to the Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam National Societies in improving their PMER systems*

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

**Outcome 1:** IFRC and National Societies are sufficiently respected and positioned to promote principles, values, policies and legislation in support of humanitarian action, and voice support for the needs and aspirations of vulnerable communities.

**Output 1.1:** Red Cross Red Crescent is the primary reference for key media in times of natural disaster resulting in prominent and positive visibility that supports operational and humanitarian diplomacy.

*Target by 2015:*

- *All Southeast Asian National Societies have clearly developed and readily activated emergency communication plans in place that are linked to such IFRC/Movement plans, policies and procedures.*
- *Standard understanding of communications officers' roles and responsibilities in disaster response (National Societies, country offices, regional office and zone office)*

**Output 1.2:** Using targeted and strategic advocacy, Southeast Asian national societies are better able to engage with policymakers, opinion leaders, and media to heighten their influence and address key humanitarian issues that affect the most vulnerable and marginalized, and ensure critical access to humanitarian space.

*Target by 2015:*

- *Four National Societies have designed and implemented at least one country-specific advocacy/public communication campaign*
- *A regional/ zone/ global communications campaign has received the active support of at least three Southeast Asian National Societies*
- *Confidence and capacities of Southeast Asian National Societies in disaster risk reduction (DRR) advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy and communications have been strengthened and contribute to a strong auxiliary partnership with national and local governments*

**Output 1.3:** IFRC and National Societies are able to promote a culture of social inclusion, non-violence and peace, and ensure better integration of minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people through mainstreaming of gender, diversity, tolerance and anti-discrimination.

*Target by 2015:*

- *At least three National Societies engage in the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace in which all groups of the community, including the marginalized groups, are involved.*

**Output 1.4:** Red Cross Red Crescent is well-communicated, understood and supported by key external stakeholders through the promotion of regional activities and achievements on internal and external communications platforms.

*Target by 2015:*

- *The Southeast Asia regional office and all country offices are actively contributing to FedNet (with each office having a recognized focal point)*

**Output 1.5:** A wider culture of communications through the development and strengthening of national societies' communications capacity, including a stronger culture of campaigning and advocacy.

*Target by 2015:*

- *At least five Southeast Asia National Societies will have updated communication/social media policies/strategies that specifically include emergency communications, advocacy and campaigning, as well as new/social media (if appropriate)*



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

**Outcome 1:** The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilizes effective cooperation mechanisms and tools that build greater collective responsibility and trust.

**Output 1.1:** The regional office has strengthened the various forums for cooperation within Southeast Asia and deepened the links between these currently rather separate initiatives so that they mutually reinforce each other to improve humanitarian thinking and action.

*Target by 2015:*

- *The cooperation framework between ASEAN and the national societies of Southeast Asia reinforced by a signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the National Society and the IFRC secretariat has protected and projected the role and work of the Red Cross Red Crescent in disaster management, disaster risk reduction and emergency health<sup>6</sup>.*
- *A regional steering committee is well-established for the Southeast Asia leadership collective so that the forum improves preparation for, content of, and follow-up to annual meetings where key decisions are made.*
- *The Youth and organizational development (OD) forum, regional community safety and resilience forum, regional health team meetings, youth network and finance practitioners forum are organized less in isolation and are better linked up to reflect a more integrated approach to development and programming.*
- *The biennial partner national society dialogue forum has evolved from a gathering that shares information, builds confidence and forges better relations to one that also has a role in joint Movement planning over the next four-year cycle.*
- *The current good links with ICRC regionally are evolved to a more substantive relationship of joint approaches in contingency planning, capacity building, increased awareness of the emblem and safer access and regional/global advocacy initiatives.*

**Output 1.2:** Capacities and resources are strengthened and shared to improve alignment, harmonization and accountability within the Southeast Asia region.

*Target by 2015:*

- *Southeast Asia’s annual development plans and budgets are developed in a consultative manner and are aligned with the country and zone plans.*
- *All reports processed by the Southeast Asia regional office are completed by not later than the due dates*
- *Increased compliance with financial key performance indicators (KPI) and risk management procedures*

## 6. What are some of the key risks/assumptions?

The type, scale and frequency of natural disasters across the region are increasing, which threatens the development agenda of the regional office due to diversions of priorities and resources.

Key risks/assumptions and challenges include:

- Maintaining trusting relationships with national society leadership committed to improvements.
- Delivering on a more integrated approach to community safety and resilience and national society development in support of this goal.
- Addressing the challenge of attracting long-term donors to support developmental programming.
- Ensuring the stability of the team to preserve institutional knowledge and relationships, and pass skills on to others.
- Addressing the need to embed and integrate communications components and other cross-cutting issues within programme planning.

<sup>6</sup> Including cooperation with ASEAN committee on disaster management (ACDM), the ASEAN coordinating centre for humanitarian assistance (AHA) and other relevant ASEAN bodies.

## 7. How much will it cost?

Business Line	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
BL 1. Humanitarian Standards	--	--	--	--	--
BL 2. Disaster Management Services <sup>7</sup>	3,145,716	2,400,000	2,220,000	1,050,000	5,670,000
BL 3. Sustainable Development	2,184,750	1,598,347	2,050,000	1,700,000	5,348,347
BL 4. Humanitarian Diplomacy	256,723	681,991	160,000	160,000	1,001,991
BL 5. Effective working and accountability	137,130	114,480	118,750	118,750	351,980
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>5,724,319</b>	<b>4,794,818</b>	<b>4,548,750</b>	<b>3,028,750</b>	<b>12,372,318</b>

## 8. Results Matrix

See [Annex 2](#) – results matrix comprising the objectives of the plan, indicators to track their achievement and targets for the four year period covered by the plan.

## Contact information

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

- **Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok:**
  - Anne E. Leclerc, head of regional office; phone: +66 (0) 2661 8201 ext 100; fax: +66 (0) 2661 9322; email: [anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:anne.leclerc@ifrc.org)
- **Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
  - Jagan Chapagain, director of zone, phone: +603 9207 5700, email: [jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org)
  - Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), phone: +603 9207 5775; email: [peter.ophoff@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org)

## How we work

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

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

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

<sup>7</sup> Includes response preparedness: CHF1 mil (2013); CHF 819,530 (2014); CHF 1,639,060 (2015)

**Annex 1: Current support from Red Cross Red Crescent and other partners, 2012-2015; Southeast Asia regional office**

Partners	Disaster Response	DRR	Health	Water and sanitation	OD	Communications	HD	IDRL	RM	PMER	Cooperation
<b>Multilateral partner national societies through IFRC</b>											
Australian Red Cross		✓	✓ HIV			✓				✓ Only 2011-2012	
Austrian Red Cross			✓ VNRBD								
Canadian Red Cross		✓									
Danish Red Cross			✓ PSS <sup>1</sup>								
Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China		✓	✓ ECV <sup>2</sup>								
Japanese Red Cross Society		✓	✓		✓ Until 2012	✓					
Netherlands Red Cross			✓ Climate change related diseases-dengue, only in 2012								
Norwegian Red Cross			✓ HIV, Malaria								
Swedish Red Cross		✓	✓ CBHFA <sup>3</sup>		✓ Finance development	✓					
<b>Other multilateral partners through IFRC</b>											
DFID			✓ HIV, VNRBD, RHM <sup>4</sup>		✓	✓			✓ Lao Red Cross fundraising	✓	✓ Regional forums

<sup>1</sup> Psychosocial support services (PSS), 2012-2013<sup>2</sup> Epidemic control for volunteers (ECV)<sup>3</sup> Community based health and first aid (CBHFA)<sup>4</sup> Voluntarily non remunerated blood donation (VNRBD), Regional health meeting (RHM)

DG ECHO	✓	✓									
ICRC											✓ Southeast Asia Leaders meeting
AusAID		✓									
ADPC			✓ Avian influenza								

**Support from Red Cross Red Crescent and other partners for Thai floods operation**

**Multilateral partner national societies:**

American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/AusAID, Canadian Red Cross/CIDA, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Taiwan Red Cross Organisation.

**Other partner organizations:**

Ammado Foundation, Brazilian Government, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), Oxfam.

**Support provided through IFRC New York Office:**

Avon, Kraft Foods, CITI Foundation, Nordson Corp, Western Union, EMC corporation, Fishman and Tobin, Li Fung USA, Perkin Elmer Foundation, BNY Mellon, tides foundation.

## Annex 2: IFRC LTPF results matrix 2012-2015: Southeast Asia regional office

<b>Business Line 1: Raise humanitarian standards</b>						
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Southeast Asia National Societies (NS) are encouraged and supported to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their work in addressing humanitarian needs.						
Outputs	Measurement				Funding	
	Indicators	Baseline 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Targets <sup>3</sup>		Sources (S, V, F) <sup>1</sup>	Comments
			2014	2015		
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Southeast Asia national societies are contributing to the global IFRC databank and the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process to profile their services, strengths, and gaps.	Six Southeast Asian National Societies (Myanmar, Viet Nam, Timor-Leste, Cambodia, Philippines, Indonesia) have demonstrated strengthened capacities after undergoing the OCAC process.	n/a	3	3	No funding required	This will be based on progress made under BL 3, output 3.5.
	All 11 Southeast Asian National Societies have been supported and encouraged to contribute data to the global data bank	n/a	11	11	No funding required	This is a continuous process. SEARO provides technical support, follow-up and encourages all National Societies to regularly provide data to the global data bank.
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Southeast Asian National Societies expand their humanitarian reach through the best use of modern information	Seven Southeast Asian National Societies have been supported to harness the power of modern information and communications technologies in health, disaster	n/a	4	3	Funding sought	

<sup>1</sup> Funding sources: Select: (S)= Statutory (unrestricted/core funding - C code); (V)= Voluntary (donor funding - P code); (F) = Fees (service fees - supplementary services - SOSC)

<sup>2</sup> These figures represent the most accurate numbers available (where data are available for the year 2010, unless otherwise specified). Figures may be revised in some cases during the development of the monitoring mechanism.

<sup>3</sup> Targets set the degree of improvement on each indicator required to achieve the objective. In order to set the target you need to know the current level of performance ("baseline"). Cumulative targets should be in red.

and communications technologies.	preparedness and response, beneficiary communications and through the learning platform (Digital Divide Initiative)					
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### Business Line 2: Grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

**Outcome 1:** Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of NS on response preparedness, response, and all types of community based risk reduction programming to successfully deliver relevant service to community in need.

Outputs	Measurement				Funding	
	Indicators	Baseline 2010	Targets		Sources (S, V, F)	Comments
			2014	2015		
<b>Output 1.1:</b> : Increased capacity of Southeast Asian Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies to promote community safety and resilience (disaster management - DM, disaster risk reduction – DRR and health) issues at national level through the implementation of the Road Map.	All communities are better prepared through community safety and resilience initiatives.	WPNS checklist findings <sup>4</sup>	6	6	V	Number of target National Societies (Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Lao PDR and Viet Nam). This is a continuous process and activities in 2014-2015 will be based on achievements in 2012-2013
<b>Output 1.2</b> Red Cross Red Crescent response plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), contingency planning, guidelines and response systems are strengthened at all levels and are in place and functioning in support of community safety and resilience.	Eight National Societies have updated their disaster response mechanisms appropriately in line with RDMC Road Map 2012-2015	WPNS checklist	6	2	V	

<sup>4</sup> Well-Prepared National Society (WPNS)

<b>Output 1.3</b> Thai Red Cross has been supported by post emergency/ preparedness initiatives to increase overall capacities of the National Society to deliver effective service.	Thai Red Cross' readiness for future medium- to large-scale disasters is at least at its pre-June 2011 level, i.e. before the floods crisis	Plan of Action of post emergency operation	1	1	V	Thai Red Cross
<b>Output 1.4</b> Four National Societies (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Thailand) are supported in design, implementation and monitoring of the Tsunami residual fund projects. <sup>5</sup> (capacity building and community preparedness)	Increased capacity of four National Societies on preparedness for response, response and deliver relevant services to communities.	n/a	4	4	V	SEARO provides overall oversight and expertise for the project design, implementation and monitoring. Projects in Indonesia and Myanmar will be directly managed by IFRC country offices and included in their respective country plans.

<b>Business line 3: Strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development</b>						
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Red Cross Red Crescent contributes to building of community safety and resilience incorporating climate change adaptation (including climate sensitive diseases), urbanization, migration, gender and disability.						
Outputs	Measurement				Funding	
	Indicators	Baseline 2010	Targets		Sources (S, V, F)	Comments
			2014	2015		
<b>Output 1.1</b> Increased capacity of Southeast Asia National Societies to promote community DRR issues at national level. (For Communications and Advocacy, please refer to BL 4 output 1.3; and BL	Implementing National Societies have improved their capacity to represent DRR issues in national policies, plans and programmes	n/a	4	2	V	

<sup>5</sup> For detailed information on TRF projects in Myanmar and Indonesia please refer to the respective country plans.

<i>3 output 3.3 for Gender-related initiatives).</i>						
<b>Output 1.2</b> Increased knowledge and skills of targeted communities, schools, local authorities to implement community driven disaster preparedness, response and community based interventions using community empowerment approach.	Increased capacity of all implementing communities, schools and local authorities to support and promote the community empowerment approach	n/a	4	2	V	Number of National Societies that will be implementing community-based activities
<b>Output 1.3</b> Identified risks and vulnerabilities in community(both urban and rural setting) has been reduced through implementation of relevant, effective, community-driven risk reduction measures contained in the community risk reduction plan toward building more safer and resilient community.	Six National Societies have implemented community-based programming that incorporates preparedness, prevention and mitigation components in both remote and urban settlement, aligned with the community safety and resilience framework and with consideration of cross-cutting components including gender.	DRR mapping	4	2	V	
<b>Output 1.4</b> Thai Red Cross has been supported by post-emergency/ preparedness initiatives to implement pilot community safety and resilience Initiatives targeting most affected communities by the floods in 2011 (post emergency operation)	20 communities of 2011 flood-affected areas have been strengthened their risk reduction (preparedness, prevention and mitigation components) measures, climate change adaptation (CCA) and early warning early action (EWEA) and taking into consideration more detailed representation of the population (men, women, children and vulnerable communities)	Plan of action 2012	20 <sup>6</sup>	0	V	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased National Society health risk reduction capacities to enable healthier and safer living contributing to increased resilience at community level.						
<b>Output 2.1</b> Increased engagement of Southeast Asia National Societies in	Implementing National Societies integrate road safety in their existing	WPNS	3	1	V	

<sup>6</sup> The project will be completed in 2014



psychosocial support, road safety and emergency health initiatives.	health programming (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Myanmar)					
	At least three National Societies use humanitarian diplomacy skills to influence authorities for improved road safety policies	Global road safety programme (GRSP) IEC materials,	2	1	V	
	Capacity of two National Societies to provide psychosocial support (PSS) is increased	Standardized road safety campaign documents	1	1	V	
<b>Output 2.2</b> National society capacity to deliver first aid services during both emergencies and non-emergencies is increased.	At least five National Societies have improved capacity to provide first aid services (national and regional) and standardized psychological first aid (PFA) module is developed	WPNS 2012	3	2	V	
<b>Output 2.3</b> Vulnerability to HIV and its impact is decreased through the prevention of further infection, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination	All National Societies active in HIV-related activities are implementing comprehensive programmes focusing on one or several of the high risk groups (men who have sex with men, intravenous drug users, and commercial sex workers), people living with HIV and their dependents.	Health resources mapping	5	5	V	Implementing NS are Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam). Activities in 2014-2015 will be built on and further expanded on results and achievements of 2012-2013
<b>Output 2.4.</b> Community behavior is positively in terms of healthy practices including awareness raising through community-based health initiatives	All National Societies have increased awareness and long-term programmes using participatory approaches focusing on healthy behaviour in the targeted communities	Health resource mapping	11	11	V	This target is complementary to other community based initiatives.
<b>Output 2.5</b> As auxiliaries to their governments in advocating voluntary non-remunerated blood donation,	National Societies active in blood donor recruitment programmes have increased the number of voluntary	VNRBD meeting minutes	7	7	V	For 2014-2015 this activity will target the NS of Indonesia, Lao

National Societies contribute to safer blood supplies.	non-remunerated blood donors, aiming at reaching the 100 per cent goal by 2020 <sup>7</sup>					PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam
	Five National Societies involved in blood donor recruitment programming are members of youth Club 25.	n/a	3	2	V	
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Southeast Asia National Societies are more effective and efficient in service delivery to targeted communities through tailor-made organizational development/capacity building (OD/CB) interventions.						
<b>Output 3.1 Human Resources</b> National Societies have strengthened HR systems aligned with OCAC attributes supported by IFRC	Two National Societies selected OCAC HR attributes suitable for their HR development and improved HR systems aligned with OCAC attributes	n/a	2	0	V	This activity is planned for 2014 only.
<b>Output 3.2 Fundraising</b> Lao Red Cross has strengthened its fundraising capacities through piloting FR programme in branches	Selected Lao Red Cross branches launch fundraising activities that are supported by transparent mechanisms of financial monitoring	LRC strategic plan	2	2	V	Scope of the activities and number of branches involved in 2014/2015 will depend on the results and achievements of pilot projects in 2013.
<b>Output 3.3 Gender</b> National Societies have become more gender-sensitive in their planning and programming	Four National Societies apply the gender lens to their activities for communities in Mekong River Basin project	Project proposal and reports	4	0	V	
	Gender equality is integrated into DRR policies, strategies and tools	Gender mapping 2013	1	1	V	The number is given for "an integration of gender" as an indicator
	Gender is mainstreamed in project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting	Gender mapping 2013	1	1	V	Same as above

<b>Output 3.4 Strategic Planning</b> All National Societies have completed 4-year strategic plans aligned with S2020	The remaining Brunei Red Crescent has completed its National Society Strategy in line with S2020	n/a	1	0	V	Brunei Red Crescent is the only remaining NS to complete their Strategy by end of 2014.
	Support provided to country offices/ Asia Pacific zone in review/updating S2020	n/a				SEARO is on standby to provide technical support to the country offices/Asia Pacific zone in updating/revising the National Society S2020
<b>Output 3.5 OCAC</b> National Societies have undertaken the OCAC process and started to implement their development plans	Three National Societies have undergone the OCAC process and drafted development plans (Myanmar, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam)	National Society mapping	2	0	V	Myanmar (MRCS) completed OCAC in 2012 and the development plan will be finalized in 2013.  Timor-Leste (CVTL) and Viet Nam (VNRC) are planning to undertake the OCAC process in 2014.
<b>Output 3.6 – Finance Development</b> National Society service delivery and effectiveness is increased through efficient, accountable and transparent financial management; and finance development practitioners` network is established	Four National Societies have reviewed and updated the financial policies, regulations and procedures (Philippines, Myanmar, Viet Nam and Timor-Leste)	n/a	2	0	V	In 2013, two National Societies (Myanmar, Philippines) will complete the financial development project.
	Three National Societies have improved accounting system in HQ/ branches by implementing Navision or appropriate accounting software (Myanmar, Philippines, Viet Nam)	n/a	1	0	V	PRC will complete this activity by end-2013.

<b>Output 3.7 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E)</b> Partner national societies and partners demonstrate good application and coordination in the use of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) methods.	Lao Red Cross has established a M&E system that supports better quality programming and reporting	n/a	0	0	n/a	PMER situational overview for Lao Red Cross was finalized in 2013.
	Continuous support provided to Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam in improving their PMER systems	n/a	3	3	No funding required	SEARO provides technical support and shares regional expertise in PMER with respective National Societies

#### Business line 4: Heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work

**Outcome 1:** IFRC and National Societies are sufficiently respected and positioned to promote principles, values, policies and legislation in support of humanitarian action and voice support for the needs and aspirations of vulnerable communities.

Outputs	Measurement				Funding	
	Indicators	Baseline 2010	Targets		Sources (S, V, F)	Comments
			2014	2015		
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Red Cross Red Crescent is the primary reference for key media in times of natural disasters resulting in prominent and positive visibility that supports operational and humanitarian diplomacy.	All Southeast Asian national societies have clearly developed and readily activated emergency communication plans in place that are linked to such IFRC/Movement plans, policies and procedures.	Press clipping and media monitoring of Red Cross Red Crescent coverage	11	11	No funding required	Number will depend of frequency of disasters
	Standard understanding of communications officers' roles and responsibilities in disaster response (National Societies, country offices, regional office and zone office)		0	0	No funding required	These has been already established and tested in several emergencies
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Using targeted and strategic advocacy, Southeast Asian national societies are better able to engage with policymakers, opinion	Four National Societies have designed and implemented at least one country-specific advocacy/public communication campaign	HD Mapping 2009	1	2	V	Thai Red Cross launched public campaign around floods 2011

leaders, and media to heighten their influence and address key humanitarian issues that affect the most vulnerable and marginalized and ensure critical access to humanitarian space.	A regional/ zone/ global communications campaign has received the active support of at least three Southeast Asian National Societies		3	3	V	Regional campaign on climate sensitive diseases is planned for Lao PDR, Cambodia and Viet Nam.
	Confidence and capacities of Southeast Asia National Societies in DRR advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy and communications have been strengthened and contribute to a strong auxiliary partnership with national and local governments		1	1	V	This is an ongoing activity. In 2014-2015 a stronger focus will be given to DRR advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy
<b>Output 1.3:</b> IFRC and National Societies are able to promote a culture of social inclusion, non-violence and peace, and ensure better integration of minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people through mainstreaming of gender, diversity, tolerance and anti-discrimination.	At least three National Societies engage in the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace in which all groups of the community, including the marginalized groups, are involved.		2	1	V	
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Red Cross Red Crescent is well-communicated, understood and supported by key external stakeholders through promotion of regional activities and achievements on internal and external communications platforms	Southeast Asia regional office and all country offices are actively contributing to FedNet (with each office having a recognized focal point)	FedNet analytics	4	4	V	The number is given for four stories from selected National Societies per year
<b>Output 1.5:</b> A wider culture of communications through the development and strengthening of national societies' communications capacity, including a stronger culture of campaigning and advocacy.	At least five Southeast Asia National Societies will have updated communication/social media policies/strategies that specifically include emergency communications, advocacy and campaigning, as well as new/social media (if appropriate)	Audit of National Society communications plans	2	1	V	Myanmar Red Cross Society developed its communications strategy in 2013 and Viet Nam Red Cross updated their strategy in 2012

<b>Business Line 5: Deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability</b>						
<b>Outcome 1: The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilizes effective cooperation mechanisms and tools that build greater collective responsibility and trust.</b>						
Outputs	Measurement				Funding	
	Indicators	Baseline 2010	Targets		Sources (S, V, F)	Comments
			2014	2015		
<b>Output 1.1</b> The regional office has strengthened the various forums for cooperation within Southeast Asia and deepened the links between these currently rather separate initiatives so that they mutually reinforce each other to improve humanitarian thinking and action.	The cooperation framework between ASEAN and the national societies of Southeast Asia reinforced by a signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the National Society and the IFRC secretariat has protected and projected the role and work of the Red Cross Red Crescent in disaster management, disaster risk reduction and emergency health					
	A regional steering committee is well established for the Southeast Asia leadership collective so that the forum improves preparation for, content of, and follow up to annual meetings where key decisions are made.					
	The Youth and OD forum, regional community safety and resilience forum, gender network, regional health team meetings, youth network and finance practitioners forum are organized less in isolation and are better linked up to reflect a more integrative approach to development and programming.		5	5	V	The figure corresponds to the number of regional platforms

	The biennial partner national society dialogue forum has evolved from a gathering that shares information, builds confidence and forges better relations to one that also has a role in joint Movement planning over the next four-year cycle.		2	2	V	Number of partner national society dialogue forums per year
	The current good links with ICRC regionally are evolved to a more substantive relationship of joint approaches in contingency planning, capacity building, increased awareness of the emblem and safer access and regional/global advocacy initiatives.		ongoing		V	
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Capacities and resources are strengthened and shared to improve alignment, harmonization and accountability within the Southeast Asia region .	Southeast Asia annual development plans and budgets are developed in a consultative manner and are aligned with the country and zone plans.	Feedback from Asia Pacific zone office/ National Societies	1	1	V	This indicator reflects the consultative and inclusive approach in developing plans and budgets for SEARO
	All reports processed by the Southeast Asia regional office are completed by not later than the due date		20	20	V	Average number of reports per year submitted to Asia Pacific zone office
	Increased compliance with financial key performance indicators (KPI) and risk management procedures	Financial reports	At least 80% KPI	At least 80% KPI	V	