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Southeast Asia Annual Report 2013

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**This report covers the
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to 31 December 2013**

Learning is fun with Mr. Radar – a comic book produced by Thai Red Cross to prepare children for disasters such as flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes and landslides.

Photo: Thai Red Cross Society



Overview

Taken as a whole, the ASEAN region is undoubtedly a very dynamic region in Asia and the Pacific. With Indonesia accounting for two-fifth of the regional output, value added in Southeast Asia is forecast to continue to grow by 5 per cent in 2014. According to the World Bank, Singapore and Brunei are the only ASEAN countries that are considered high income. Malaysia and Thailand are categorized as upper-middle income economies, while Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam are lower-income economies. Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, on the other hand are categorized as low income. In spite of progress in reducing poverty, the region still faces development challenges and gaps closely associated with social inequities. Irregular migration and human trafficking remain significant challenges that will continue to increase in the coming years. Migration public health, concerns the governments, particularly the re-emerging infectious disease such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria. Natural disasters and conflict in certain areas also pose on-going threats to population and have resulted in the displacement of significant numbers of people.

However, growing levels of wealth and the resultant penetration of new technologies, means that innovation is necessary if the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies are to maintain our privileged position within the humanitarian community.

Shifting disaster and developmental trends, driven by factors such as climate change, rapid urbanization and weakening social structures, demands more strategic, evidence based approach to communications and advocacy.

This growing focus on the development agenda (community safety and resilience, national society development, communication and advocacy/humanitarian diplomacy) in Southeast Asia is part of a broader effort in 2013 to re-think and reposition the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Southeast Asia regional office (SEARO) in a rapidly changing Red Cross and Red Crescent context. There is a clear need to innovate, adapting our ways of working, and understanding better our operating context. Focus has been placed on working on profiling the needs of vulnerable communities, using the third largest humanitarian hub in the world to position the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies in the region.

During 2013, the Southeast Asia region has witnessed widespread natural calamities (Philippines, Indonesia, Laos) and political instability (Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia), which had impacted on some of the planned activities towards the end of year.

Intensive discussions on resilience housing and related technical thematic areas, along with cross sectional components, received adequate space and attention by National Societies to move forward the resilience programme. SEARO will continue its efforts to further consolidate the operationalization of the resilience approach. A consultant was hired to reflect on achievements attained during the last decade under both, the regional disaster management unit (RDMU) and the community safety and resilience unit (CSRU), to identify any impact, and provide conclusions and recommendations for any future interventions or support. The report will serve as one of the reference documents for future planning. Similarly, a consultant was contracted to support SEARO in carrying out an external evaluation of the '8th DIPECHO¹ Action Plan' and its relation to the sixth and seventh action plans. The findings pointed out that the project was instrumental in jumpstarting discussions and actions to address priority issues of National Societies, such as integration planning and response preparedness. The project also played a significant role in raising the profile of National Societies' disaster risk reduction (DRR) experience and knowledge through their participation in regional fora, such as the '5th AMCDRR', the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management and APG consultations. All in all, the project is believed to have been efficient and effective in achieving its outputs and objectives. Generally, the quality of the support provided, workshops organized and resources produced was high.

2013 also saw the successful profiling of the Red Cross Red Crescent through various events, such as the launch of the World Disaster Report 2013, numerous publications and the promotion of external platforms (e.g. DEVEX, Channel News Asia and the IFRC website). One particularly relevant area was the promotion of the integrated approach to communication through social media and beneficiary communication (BC) in areas such as disaster management and health. SEARO enhanced its capacity and the support to the region by the recruitment of a BC delegate resulting, inter alia, in the integration of BC into the first-ever cash programme operated by IFRC in the Philippines.

During the Red Cross Red Crescent Global Youth Conference (GYC) in Sydney the Southeast Asia Youth Network was represented by delegates from Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. These delegates provided invaluable insights to the discussions around shared global humanitarian and Movement challenges in the setting of a post-2015 development agenda. The recently adopted Youth Engagement Strategy (YES) was identified as a headliner of one of the online meetings of the Southeast Asia Youth Network. Network members discussed in great detail the rollout of YES in their respective National Societies and best possible ways of engaging staff, volunteers and youth in this exciting venture.

Significant progress has been made in finance development by the Myanmar Red Cross Society adopting the new accounting software and constituting a finance commission for the independent oversight of financial management. In Viet Nam, the National Society upgraded its existing accounting software to strengthen their financial management. A greater move towards transparency in both National Societies was further achieved by Myanmar Red Cross Society completing the independent audit up to 2011-2012 and Viet Nam Red Cross completing its audit up to 2011.

On the other hand, the politically-sensitive environment of national elections in Rakhine state, Myanmar and in Cambodia had initially compromised the trust in the Red Cross by communities and carried a significant reputational risk. However, with the support by SEARO both National Societies addressed these issues rapidly and effectively through open dialogue and direct communication, including reactive media messaging, planning for 2014 training events, and sharing Federation material on reputational risk management.

The construction of a national training centre in the Kelantan branch of Malaysia Red Crescent (MRCS) still awaits the necessary approval for the construction by the relevant authorities. As initially planned, the project will be implemented in two phases, i.e. (I) construction of the national training centre, and (II) delivery of income-generating courses and training activities once completed. The planning procedure and technical approvals, however, are taking considerably longer than initially anticipated as up to 13 different government departments need to be involved in the

¹ European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection - Disaster Preparedness Programme

approval process and the eventual issuing of the necessary Development Order (DO). This lengthy and tedious bureaucratic process has, by now, also adversely affected the tendering process and work schedules.

Working in partnership

The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the World Health Organization (WHO) regional offices in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific Region (WPR) in 2010 to cover the period till 2015. SEARO considers all measures necessary to continue the coordination and collaboration with different organizations and institutes, e.g. the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Thai Nursing College and other higher education institutions through the provision of technical expertise and lectures on request. This cooperation will continue and possibly scale up in future.

In 2013, the partnership between Danish Red Cross and IFRC continued with joint funding of the SEA regional psychosocial support (PSS) delegate position. Through this partnership in 2013, Cambodian Red Cross received support for the integration of PSS in community-based health development programming. The PSS delegate also supported Danish Red Cross by facilitating 'Emergency Response Unit PSS' training in Denmark in collaboration with the IFRC Reference Centre for PSS. Collaboration and coordination with this centre have also been strengthened and SEA National Societies are now much more aware of the Federation's PSS approach as a direct result of the SEA regional training on community-based psychosocial support.

SEARO is in regular contact with the Red Cross Red Crescent climate centre in an attempt to design and conduct training related to climate change adaptation, early warning and DRR. Regional training on DRR, climate change and early warning / early action was conducted in 2013 in close cooperation with Red Cross Red Crescent climate centre. The partnership with the 'Global Disaster Preparedness Centre (GDPC)' presented yet another opportunity for SEARO in 2013. Training on 'Building Urban Resilience' was conducted in 2013 with support from the GDPC and Asia Pacific zone office. SEARO invited the respective government representatives and other partners to both training events along with representative of National Societies.

Informal partnerships exist with the UN-OCHA and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on beneficiary communication (BC), specific events, communication capacity development of National Societies and the use and applicability of social media.

The following partners were in regular contact with SEARO during 2013:

Partner National Societies:
American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization.
Other partner organisations:
ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre, Mekong River Basin Commission, UK Department for International Development (DFID), European Commission Directorate General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG-ECHO), AusAID, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP), Government of Brazil, AVON, DOW Chemical, EMC Corporation, PerkinElmer Foundation, BNY Mellon, Fishman & Tobin Inc., Li Fung, Tides Foundation, World Health Organization (WHO) and several United Nations agencies are important partners in addition to non-governmental organizations, such as Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), CARE, Global Road Safety Programme (GRSP) and Oxfam.

Progress towards outcomes

Business line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Achievement
Outcome 1: Southeast Asian National Societies (SEA NS) are encouraged and supported to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their work in addressing humanitarian needs				
Output 1.1: SEA NS contribute to the global Federation databank and the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process to profile their services, strengths, and gaps.				
Six SEA NS in total (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam) have been strengthened after undergoing the OCAC process	N/A	1	1	100%
All 11 SEA NS have been supported and encouraged to contribute to the global data banl.	N/A	5	5	100%
Output 1.2: SEA NS expand their humanitarian reach through the best use of modern information and communication technologies.				
Seven SEA NS have been supported to harness the power of modern information and communication technologies in health, disaster preparedness and response, beneficiary communications and through the learning platform (Digital Divide Initiative)	N/A	2	2	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The implementation of the **OCAC** process has steadily progressed. Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) completed its OCAC process and shared OCAC findings with Movement partners. The process led to a deep internal analysis of MRCS' strengths and challenges, and promoted the national societies to undertake, with support from the AP zone office, a mid-term review of their Strategic Plan. As a result of the mid-term review, MRCS revisited and revised its Strategic Plan now encompassing efforts to develop around the OCAC attributes. Cambodia Red Cross, based on an OCAC tool, applied the IFRC branch organisational capacity tool (BOCA) followed by the development of its branch and sub-branch mapping tool. The process has been completed in ten of 24 branches, and results were presented during the '4th Branch Assembly'. National Societies of Viet Nam and Timor-Leste have expressed a strong interest to undertake OCAC in 2014 while Thai Red Cross has undergone a self-assessment based on OCAC indicators. Philippine Red Cross had initially indicated their willingness to start the OCAC process, however due to the Haiyan operation this had to be postponed.

In reference to Federation-wide Databank Reporting System (FDRS), SEA NS have significantly improved the upload of their data during 2013. Of the 11 SEA NS, five have completed all 'key proxy indicators' (KPIs), i.e. Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia. Information provided through FDRS has contributed to greater self and partner awareness of the capacities, services and potential of national societies as well as to better monitoring and reporting of their performance.

Due to the **global underfunding of the Digital Divide Initiative (DDI)**, a regional approach had been proposed involving selected national societies by championing selected DDI activities in the SEA region. Timor-Leste Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste – CVTL) has been identified as a focus country for 2014 followed by the development of a plan of action contingent upon funding. Malaysian Red Crescent Society also expressed interest and is developing a plan of action with support from the AP zone office. Earlier in 2013 IFRC conducted a mission to support Singapore Red Cross and Malaysian Red Crescent on some DDI activities. So far National Societies of Cambodia and Viet Nam have already implemented the DDI plan of action.

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

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Achievement
Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of NS on preparedness or response, response, and risk reduction (CBDRR and CBHFA) to successfully deliver relevant service to community in need.				
Output 1.1: Increased engagement of Southeast Asia National Societies in psychosocial support, road safety and emergency health initiatives.				
SEA NS continue to update the disaster risk reduction (DRR) resource mapping online library and extend its content to include health – dissemination of links within and outside of Movement. Integration of the Southeast Asia DRR library into the Global DRR tools and the Global Disaster Preparedness centre	DRR Mapping 2012	1	1	100%
At least two case studies finalized and shared with National Societies in the region, partners, and other key stakeholders, depicting good practices in resilience building and integrated risk reduction activities. Distribution via IFRC social media channels, website and hard copy material	Inventory of IEC materials	2	2	100%
Information, education and communication (IEC) material mapping exercises updated regularly and shared with wider audience within and outside of Movement. IEC materials to focus on school safety and education of children in DRR.	DoP	1	1	100%
Output 1.2: Red Cross Red Crescent response plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), contingency planning, responses systems/tools regional and national disasters responses teams (RDRT/NDRT) are strengthened at all levels, and are in place and functioning in support of community safety and resilience.				
National Societies demonstrate increased level of preparedness for response through efficient and effective response to annual disasters.	DMIS update and reports	ongoing	ongoing	
At least five National Societies have reviewed their existing response mechanism (Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam) and strengthened as per developed plan of action.	DoP	ongoing	ongoing	
National Societies of the region are supported to implement the Regional Disaster Management Committee (RDMC) Road Map (2012-2015).	RDM Road Map ²	ongoing	ongoing	
Output 1.3: Thai Red Cross (TRC) has been supported to implement post emergency and risk reduction activities focusing on build-up of capacities for better preparedness for any future response by communities most affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami and floods in 2011 and increase overall TRC's capacities for more effective service delivery.				
Post emergency/preparedness activities have been implemented targeting school safety, DRR education for children, infrastructure and logistics development, capacity building of staff and volunteers as well as CSR capacity of overall National Societies targeting health and preparedness-related initiatives.	Plan of action	1	1	100%

² The road map includes the health components as well since June, 2013 and in process to include OD. So the name turns as Regional CSR Road map instead of RDMC Road map.

Advocacy tools (films, books, etc) targeting youth have been disseminated in local languages to promote awareness and education on disaster risk reduction initiatives.	Plan of action	1	1	100%
The capacity of selected TRC branches and provinces that were affected by floods of 2011 are strengthened.	Plan of action	1	1	100%
TRC water treatment units upgraded and staff knowledge and skills to operate the water treatment units updated ³	Plan of action	6	6	100%
Phase One of the Tsunami Residual Funding is implemented according to the approved Plan of Action.	Plan of action	1	1	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Outcome-1: SEA National Societies have been working on school-based disaster risk reduction and urban risk reduction for a considerable time. Basic tools and methodologies, however, as well as skills and knowledge require further work and need to be enhanced. Urbanization is one of the growing concerns globally and particularly in the Southeast Asian region. Jakarta, Manila and Bangkok are known to be among the fastest growing cities in the region whereas Hanoi, Yangon and other cities are rapidly expanding, already facing similar urbanisation problems. Migration, unplanned and inferior quality of infrastructure as well as a limited number of basic service providers continuously contribute to cities gradually developing into high risk areas. The IFRC SEARO and AP zone office with collaboration of GDPC organized a three-day workshop on 'Building Urban Resilience' with the aim of developing an understanding among NS on urban risk reduction in line with of AP Zone commissioned study "Programmatic directions for the Red Cross and Red Crescent in building urban community resilience in the Asia Pacific Region", conducted in 2012.

SEA National Societies along with their respective governmental representatives from the Meteorological Departments came together to discuss disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and Early warning and early action (EWEA) in a regional and country-specific context during a regional workshop. Participants mapped the areas of cooperation and developed the plan of actions to work together in the field of information and materials sharing. This workshop has strengthened the cooperation further between the National Societies and Meteorological department representative in the field of information and teaching materials sharing. Government and ASEAN representatives were also invited in Building Urban Resilience.

Regarding School Safety – Red Cross Red Crescent are now full members (founders) of the "Asian Coalition on School Safety" (ACSS) which is an important forum as child-focused agencies, such as Save the Children, Plan International, UNICEF and UNESCO, have recognized the potential of Red Cross Red Crescent and would like to work jointly on the implementation of a comprehensive framework on school safety. A regional proposal has been approved to map the schools-based documents of SEA NS. This will facilitate the development of a model that fits the respective national society's context but also contributes to the 'Comprehensive Framework on School Safety'. This project will directly relate and contribute to the global initiative.

Pre-disaster agreement meetings (PDAM) were organized in Cambodia and Myanmar in coordination with the AP zone office to improve the response capacity of the respective National Societies in 2013. Pre-disaster agreement meeting (PDAM) is progressing in Viet Nam, Philippines, Lao Red Cross and PMI as well. A plan of action in each national society is in place to consider as reference document for future planning. PDAM needs establish follow up mechanism to implement its' recommendation.

A flood-related DREF operation had been requested by the Lao Red Cross Society for the period of six months to support 10,000 beneficiaries affected by recent floods in the two Southern provinces of Champasak and Salavat in Lao PDR. The operation mainly concentrated on the distribution of food (rice), hygiene items (soap, detergent), hygiene promotion and distribution of mosquito nets. IEC materials were re-reprinted and disseminated on the

³ Activities were finalized in the first half of 2013.

prevention of vector- and water-borne diseases, using material initially developed by the Ministry of Health and WHO. A lesson learnt workshop has been planned for the end of February, 2014 with the aim of improving the future operational capacity of Lao Red Cross. Staff-on-loan was deployed to support Lao Red Cross DREF operation. This deployment has provided opportunities of peer to peer learning as well as strengthening regional cooperation. Staff-on-loan deployments could provide good opportunities to build regional cooperation during non-disaster times.

A total of five RDRTs were deployed to support the Typhoon Haiyan response operations in the Philippines. An RDRT alert was sent to all RDRT members of the roster right after the Cyclone Haiyan. SEARO received a few responses on availability from RDRT members. RDRT members submitted their end of mission reports. RDRT have provided feedback that will feed into the review process of global response tools, commissioned by the IFRC Secretariat. The feedback on capacity building and standard operating procedures (SoP) will contribute to an initiative called 'Direction of Travel in Asia Pacific' led by the AP zone office. The learning from this deployment will lead SEARO to develop an elite group of RDRT members of different thematic skills and standardise terms of reference in advance to speed up the deployment process.

An orientation session was organized for SEA NS leaders and technical managers on the regional project (C3R) along with representatives of the country office. The project will support NSs in the field on *Gender and Diversity, Advocacy and Positioning at National platform* besides improving the technical capacity of volunteers and staff through different exchange visit, multi-stakeholders exercises like DIREX, ARDEX etc., workshop and seminars. The project will be implemented for a period of three years.

With regard to post-emergency/preparedness operations, the agreement between Thai Red Cross and IFRC/SEARO was signed in June 2013 after an intensive exercise to finalize the Plan of Action (PoA) with participation of all bureaus of TRCS. However, the exercise took longer than expected so the majority of activities planned had been rescheduled. The Thai Red Cross has also set up a separate committee responsible for the overall implementation and coordination of post-emergency/preparedness operations.

The activities planned under the Tsunami residual fund project in Thai Red Cross have been on track. In the second half of 2013 SEARO recruited a senior assistant to be embedded in TRCS for the Tsunami Residual fund project. This addition has greatly contributed to smooth implementation of planned activities and enhanced reporting, monitoring and coordination between all stakeholders.

'Mr. Radar' is the comic book produced by Thai Red Cross with support of American Red Cross after the 2004 tsunami. The comic book has an overall theme of disaster risk reduction with a focus on key methods to prepare children for multiple types of disasters, such as flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes and landslides. Thai Red Cross and SEARO have decided to develop a Red Cross high-quality short animated film (around ten minutes) in cooperation with the Ministry of Education in order to bring Mr. Radar "to life" and reach even and also illiterate populations in Thailand. Production was completed and the animated movie will be released 6th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangkok as one of the advocacy tools of IFRC.

The online library (<https://sites.google.com/site/drrtoolsinsoutheastasia/health-and-care/health-bulletins>.) is regularly updated to promote the knowledge sharing within and beyond the Movement. There are more than 200 documents stored related of DRR and Health. The process will be continued in 2014. The site has been integrated into the IFRC standard web-link as well.

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

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Achievement
Outcome 1: Malaysian Red Crescent Society contributes to building community safety and resilience				
Output 1.1: Improved overall performances of Kelantan branch / Bachok chapter of MRCS through the establishment of a multipurpose training centre.				
Multi-purpose training facility of MRCS is built, equipped and functional by end of 2014			0%	0%
Design and submission stage completed as scheduled			80%	80%
Building stage completed as scheduled			0%	0%
Training centre is equipped and fitted as scheduled and in line with agreed standards			0%	0%
External works are completed by mid-2015			0%	0%
Outcome 2: Red Cross Red Crescent contributed to building community safety and resilience incorporating gender, climate change and other key cross-cutting issues.				
Output 2.1: NS capacities to support and promote the ownership and implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction programmes in increased.				
Five NS (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Timor-Leste) have updated their CBDRR framework and guidelines.	DRR mapping 2012	5	5	100%
At least six NS (Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Timor-Leste) have implemented an integrated risk reduction initiative.	DRR mapping 2012	5	6	120%
One regional training on DRR, climate change adaptation (CCA) and early warning / early action (EWEA) is conducted that focuses on the integration of beneficiary communication programming and the use of new technologies.	DoP 2012	1	1	100%
One national level training on DRR, CCA and EWEA is conducted in the NS of Indonesia and Thailand	DoP 2012	2	2	100%
Output 2.2: Knowledge and skills of targeted communities and local authorities are increased to implement community driven disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction interventions (CBDRR and CBHFA) using the community empowerment approach.				
Continued promotion of vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) tools and intensified use in at least six NS (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam)	DoP 2012	6	6	100%
The NS of Indonesia and Thailand have started community-based initiatives focusing on EW systems.	DoP 2012	2	2	100%
Four thematic seminars are conducted with NS in Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Timor-Leste focusing on the integration of disaster management, health, organisational development and beneficiary communication for effective CSR activities.	DoP 2012	n/a	0	0%
Support is continued in line with 'Mekong Cooperation Agreement' among the NS of Cambodia, Lao PDR,	Mekong Coordination Reprt	4	4	100%

Vietnam, and extended to Thailand in an attempt to increase resilience characteristics of those communities located along the Mekong river basin as well as surrounding areas (based on recommendations of the workshop conducted in 2012)				
A pilot CSR and school safety initiative to be conducted to enhance awareness, education and preparedness capacity of communities affected by the 2011 floods in Thailand.	DoP 2012	1	1	100%
Outcome 3: Increased national society capacity to enable healthier and safer living contributing to increased resilience at community level.				
Output 3.1: Increased engagement of SEA NS in psychosocial support road safety and emergency health initiatives.				
Implementing NS integrate road safety in their existing health programming	WPNS	1	1	100%
At least three NS use humanitarian diplomacy skills to influence authorities for improved road safety policies.	GRSP report	1	1	100%
Capacity of two NS to provide psychosocial support is increased.		2	2	100%
Output 3.2: National Society capacities to deliver first aid services during both emergencies and non-emergencies are increased.				
At least five NS have improved capacity to provide first aid services (national and regional) and standardised psychological first aid (PFA) modules are developed.	WPNS	2	2	100%
Output 3.3: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact is decreased through the prevention of further infections, expanding care, treatment and support. Stigmatisation and discrimination are reduced.				
All NS active in HIV-related activities implement 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) and on people living with HIV and their dependents.	Health resource mapping	1	1	100
Output 3.4: Community behaviour has positively changed in terms of healthy practices. Awareness has been raised through community-based health initiatives.				
All NS have increased have increased awareness and long-term programmes using participatory approaches focussing on healthy behaviour in target communities.	Health resource mapping	3	3	100%
Output 3.5: As auxiliaries to their governments advocating voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, NS contribute to safer blood supplies.				
NS active in blood donor recruitment have increased their number of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors with the aim of reaching 100% by 2020.	VNRBD meeting minutes 2012	2	2	100%
Five NS involved in blood donor recruitment are members of the Youth Club 25	n/a	1	1	100%
Outcome 4: SEA NS are more effective and efficient in service delivery to targeted communities through tailored organisational development / capacity building (OD/CB) interventions.				
Output 4.1: Human Resources (HR) – NS have stronger HR systems aligned with OCAC attributes supported by the Federation.				
Two NS have selected OCAC HR attributes suitable for their HR development and improved HR systems aligned to OCAC attributes		20%	20%	100%

Output 4.2: Fundraising – Lao Red Cross has strengthened its fundraising capacities through piloting fundraising programmes at branch level				
Selected Lao Red Cross branches launch fundraising activities that are supported by transparent mechanisms of financial monitoring.		0.3	0.3	100%
Output 4.3: Gender – National Societies have become more gender sensitive in their planning and programming.				
Four NS have applied a gender focus to their activities for communities in the Mekong River Basin project		0	0	0%
Gender equality is integrated into DRR policies, tools and strategies		1	1	100%
Gender is mainstreamed into project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation		1	1	100%
Output 4.4: Strategic Planning – All National Societies have completed their multi year strategic plans aligned with S2020				
All NS have formulated their strategic plans for a minimum of 3 to 5 years and in line with S2020.		0.8	0.8	100%
Support provided to country offices / AP zone in reviewing and updating S2020		30%	30%	100%
Output 4.5: OCAC – NS have undertaken the OCAC process and started implementation for their development plans.				
Three NS have undergone the OCAC process followed by drafting and implementing of their development plans (Myanmar, Vietnam, Timor-Leste)		1	1	100%
Output 4.6: Finance development – NS service delivery and effectiveness are increased through efficient, accountable and transparent financial management. A finance development practitioner's network is established..				
Four NS have reviewed and updated their financial policies, regulations and procedures for the effective and efficient management of financial resources (Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Vietnam)		2	1	50%
Three NS have appropriate accounting software that allows the strengthening of their annual budget planning and monitoring process (Myanmar, Vietnam, Philippines)		3	2	66%
Output 4.7: Monitoring and Evaluation – National Societies and their partners demonstrate good application and coordination in the use of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) methods.				
Lao Red Cross has established a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that supports better quality programming and reporting.		1	1	100%
Continuous support provided to the NS in Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Vietnam in improving their PMER systems		1	1	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Thematic seminars on integration were conducted in Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia with the support of DIPECHO during 2013. These thematic seminars were designed and conducted to explore practical, integrated and collective steps to reach vulnerable communities, at the same time ensuring that the concept of “community safety and resilience” means something useful to National Societies. Representative from technical departments and divisions of National Societies at national and provincial levels (key chapters) took part in these

seminars along with in-country partner National Societies. The seminars identified a phased, step by step process to reach the communities in order to implement the community safety and resilience initiative. The model has been tested by implementing the pilot project at two communities of each targeted country. The learning was shared during the DRR Practitioners' workshop which in November 2013. These National Societies are in the process of fine-tuning and testing these models further for effective implementation of community safety and resilience initiative.

Up to 20 Thai communities have, already, enhanced their preparedness capacities through ongoing CBDRR interventions with the support of Canadian Red Cross. The programme was initiated in 2011 and will end in September 2014. The intervention has supported the targeted communities on early warning and early actions, mitigation, development of community disaster risk reduction plan, simulations, advocacy and awareness raising as well as coordination and collaboration with partners and authorities at local.

A separate training on DRR, EWEA and CCA was planned by Thai Red Cross and Palang Merah Indonesia to strengthen these components in their ongoing initiative, supported by Canadian Red Cross under the '*Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation: Building Community Resilience through Early Warning Systems.*' Four members of Lao Red Cross took part in the training in Thailand, whereas four members of Timor-Leste Red Cross attended the training in Indonesia to share the experiences on the contents. All 20 existing CBDRR communities of Thai Red Cross have received the support from the same project whereas only two communities in Indonesia also got support for strengthening their early warning capacities at local level. The support mainly focused on the gaps identified during the 2012 Tsunami early warning system training. A separate lessons-learned workshop is planned for the first quarter of 2014 to consolidate the learning from different initiatives focusing on early warning systems in the region as well as in Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar, Viet Nam and other regional organizations. The project will end in March, 2014.

SEARO has published comics on seven common hazards specifically targeting children in and out of school. This was financially supported by different projects of the region in order to strengthen and integrate EWEA, CCA and DRR as well as health components into NSs development programs. The comic brochures "*Preparing for disasters: Fires / Earthquakes / Drought / Floods / Typhoons / Tsunamis / better Hygiene*" are available in English, Khmer, Lao, Burmese, Tetum, Thai and Vietnamese. For further details of all hazards, please follow the link <https://storify.com/SM4Resilience/south-east-asia-common-hazards-comic-brochures>. Similarly, SEARO reprinted and disseminated different tools produced by the region and the IFRC Secretariat to strengthen VCA, EWEA, CCA and DRR components at national society level.

Along with an increased number of volunteers, Cambodian Red Cross has expanded its road safety programme from six to seven provinces. Together with **the Global Road Safety Programme (GRSP)**, Cambodian Red Cross conducted school-based road safety education, community-based road safety awareness campaigns, road safety education for Red Cross volunteers and training for provincial government officials. Young people with disabilities (often as the result of road accidents) are actively involved in designing and implementing project activities, rather than being the target audience. Viet Nam Red Cross was actively involved in **Road Safety Humanitarian Diplomacy** (advocating to government officials promoting the need for stronger road safety laws).

At the end of 2012, with the support of SEARO and Danish Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) had conducted training on psychosocial support in emergencies for volunteers in Rakhine state and began the translation of the IFRC community based psychosocial support (CBPSS) manuals and the IFRC psychosocial support IEC material. The translation work was completed during 2013 and the next step will be for MRCS to conduct training sessions for staff and volunteers using the newly translated manual. In Cambodia, a training of trainers on basic CBPSS was conducted for the National Society's community based health development programme in June with the support of SEARO and Danish Red Cross. The training was followed up with refresher training in October. Cambodia Red Cross plans to start training staff and volunteers from two branches in February 2014. The National Society has also translated and adapted an abbreviated version of the IFRC CBPSS manual and IFRC psychosocial support IEC material.

SEARO also supported the integration of sessions on PSS during the Asia Pacific emergency health training in Hong Kong in June and during the Thai Red Cross 'Public Health In Emergencies' training in July.

Due to the emergency deployment of the SEARO PSS delegate to the Philippines (Typhoon Haiyan operation) in November 2013, training on CBPSS for Lao Red Cross had to be postponed. The training will, however, take place in February 2014.

In July, the SEARO PSS delegate conducted training on psychological first aid (PFA) in coordination with the Thai Red Cross. All participants were linked to the TRC First Aid and Health Care Training centre and felt there was a need to refresh their PFA knowledge and skills previously acquired through their training as nurses and first aiders. The main focus of the training was on Psychological First Aid and Supportive Communication. The training was attended by 23 persons.

Although not specified as a target for 2013, SEA regional training was conducted by SEARO in mid-December 2013. Participants from seven National Societies attended the training which aimed at providing a basic introduction to Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPSS) based on the IFRC CBPSS training kit. In total, 14 participants were trained and in 2014, CBPSS plans of actions (if available) for each national society will be shared with SEARO for technical feedback and support as required

Epidemic preparedness was recognized as a priority in the region and six national societies rolled out the **Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV)** project (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Malaysia and Indonesia). During this reporting period, Cambodian Red Cross and Lao Red Cross have completed translation and adaptation of the manual. Master training has also been conducted in both National Societies. In addition, Cambodian Red Cross also conducted five branch level trainings. Through a well-established peer support mechanism, a master trainer from Cambodia Red Cross was mobilised to support ECV in Viet Nam Red Cross.

Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste (CVTL) translated and adapted the first aid manual (based on the IFRC first aid manual and that of other national societies) in the beginning of 2013. A business plan was also developed and updated every three months to ensure its relevance. CVTL is registered as a first aid training provider and two of its commercial first aid trainers were certified by the State. To date, 269 people (56 women and 213 men) from different organisations and private companies have been trained by CVTL. For 2014, CVTL already received bookings from various external partners.

Five SEA NS (Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, Singapore, and Timor-Leste) have become members of the Global First Aid evidence based network.

A standardized PFA module for SEA was not developed, but raising awareness on the need for including PFA in first aid trainings has been very successful with several National Societies having expressed interest in including PFA in their First Aid trainings. Furthermore, SEARO has been advocating the inclusion of PFA into the universal first aid application. The development of a standardised module is planned for 2014.

World First Aid Day was marked across the region. In Cambodia, the event focused on road safety and contributed to an increased visibility of Red Cross Red Crescent work. One of the highlights of the celebrations was the shooting of a TV documentary on first aid activities on the road, which was telecast through local media.

During this reporting period, SEARO, with support of Norwegian Red Cross, continued to support Lao Red Cross **"People Living with HIV (PLHIV) Care and Support Project"**, both technically and financially. This project ensures that PLHIV have regular access to Antiretroviral (ARVs) treatment. Lao Red Cross also supported the 'Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS (APL+)' to review their Strategic Advocacy Plan. In 2014 - 2015, this advocacy plan will be linked to the Asia Pacific network PLHIV strategic plan.

The IFRC World AIDS Day campaign focused on "zero AIDS-related deaths". The theme emphasizes IFRC's commitment towards greater access to HIV testing and treatment for all. To observe this day, SEARO provided support (technical and financial) to six National Societies – Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Timor-Leste, Philippines and Myanmar. Cambodian Red Cross produced a documentary on their HIV programme to show the impact on beneficiaries at the community level.

In the Mekong sub-region, **malaria prevention** activities were implemented to further enhance existing CBHFA and emergency health capacity with focus on minority populations, pregnant women and children below five years

of age. Several clean up campaigns were organized in malaria prone areas of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam where the “*Building Resilience for Malaria and Climate change in Mekong Region*” project is implemented. School children were educated on hygiene promotion. The project also advocates the inclusion of climate change as a cross-cutting issue.

Viet Nam Red Cross finalized the production of IEC material, and conducted training for volunteers together with public campaigns at community level. To profile its work, VNRC malaria activities are regularly published in the humanitarian magazine.

Lao Red Cross (LRC) successfully conducted a national social media workshop with the objective of increasing visibility of LRC’s work. To promote regional peer learning a master trainer from Thai Red Cross was invited to facilitate a workshop. Printed material with prevention messages related to climate sensitive diseases (malaria, dengue, etc.) were developed. In addition, LRC has completed orientation to stakeholders at the community level followed by malaria prevention and hygiene promotion trainings in two implementing provinces. The translation of the ECV toolkit and training manual is now completed.

In Cambodia, community education activities were conducted in target villages for some 230 participants. Norwegian Red Cross approved a no-cost project extension until March 2014. In addition, the National Society regularly posts updates on its Facebook page. Significant support for all these activities was generated by the SEA regional social media workshop July 2013 where health and disaster management staff was invited to attend. The plan to develop a case study on Malaria and use of social media had to be postponed to March 2014 due to Lao floods, a typhoon in Vietnam and political unrest in Cambodia.

CBHFA was further strengthened by a newly developed healthy lifestyle (non-communicable diseases prevention) module that was introduced at a Global Healthy Lifestyle workshop in April 2013 with representatives from Palang Merah Indonesia and Cambodian Red Cross attending. Currently, Palang Merah Indonesia is piloting the module in Wonogiri, Indonesia. Cambodia and the Philippines are exploring the possibility of rolling out the Healthy Lifestyle module in the near future.

As of January 2013, Asia Pacific zone took a lead in blood programming, with SEARO continuing to provide coordination and technical support to SEA national societies.

Six National Societies in the region have worked hard towards achieving 100 per cent of voluntary and non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD). Singapore, Lao PDR Capital and Thailand Capital reached 100 per cent VNRBD, and during an annual workshop on VNRBD in Nepal, a majority of participating national societies reported an increase in such blood donors.

Viet Nam Red Cross and Myanmar Red Cross Society received financial and technical support for the development of their youth blood donor programme (Pledge/Club25). Apart from that, extensive support was provided to Lao Red Cross to celebrate World Blood Donors Day with the aim of raising public awareness on the importance of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation and the role of youth in such initiatives.

An HR questionnaire was developed and shared with all country offices. The purpose of this questionnaire is to help National Societies assess their present HR management systems in place and support the development of National Society plans to strengthen their HR mechanisms that allow the NSs to function effectively as an organisation in delivering its mandate. Unfortunately, there was no feedback received from NSs and as a result, a limited progress has been made under this output.

A fundraising planning meeting was organized with Lao Red Cross (LRC) to discuss a basic framework for developing resource mobilization strategy. As an off-shoot of the discussions, it was agreed to hold a branch fundraising fair in 2013 which did not take place due to the heavy involvement of LRC in floods relief operation. SEARO facilitated the participation of a Lao Red Cross representative in the third annual meeting of Asia Pacific Fundraising Network in Manila in July 2013. It was a good opportunity for LRC to learn from the regional experiences and to analyse fundraising strategies that can be best replicated to the context of Laos.

In an effort to establish **gender** as a “cross cutting” initiative significant progress has been made to integrate gender into SEARO programming and planning where appropriate. Several regional concept notes for gender proposals were developed including a multi-year inter-regional project proposal to reduce the vulnerability of

South and Southeast Asian female labour migrants to abuse and exploitation,. From this, several smaller and more focused concept notes were created, including a proposal focusing on establishing and building the capacity development of an inter-regional platform designed to address this issue.

The regional national society development (NSD) unit supported Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) in a review of their strategic plan 2011-2015, led by the Asia Pacific zone office, by conducting a gender analysis of their programming and planning. As part of the gender analysis, the regional gender focal person highlighted the NS' inclusion of gender sensitivity, illustrated the gender gaps and made recommendations to the AP zone organizational development (OD) delegate. These recommendations were embraced by the steering committee of the strategic review which proposed the MRCS governing board to 'improve gender balance in volunteer recruitment, mobilization and in leadership roles', to develop the NS gender policy and implementation guide, and to appoint a NS focal person for gender issues.

With the advent of a new multi-year project 'C3R' to build regional capacity and collaboration for community resilience in Southeast Asia in order to reduce the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities, the operational direction of gender activities was slightly adjusted to cope up with the new priorities and existing challenges. Equally there needed to be a shift in the approach of assisting the National Societies to increase gender sensitivity within their planning and programming. All initiatives and activities surrounding the integration of gender into DRR policies, strategies and tools are being conducted as part of this project. These goals and associated activities are now united as part of the C3R project.

Over the course of next three years, SEARO will provide assistance to all interested National Societies in building gender knowledge and capacity through activities aiming to increase the integration of gender sensitivity into Disaster Risk Reduction policies and programmes. Such integration will be achieved through the provision of gender-in-disaster risk reduction training and technical support; technical support in the integration and application of gender sensitivity into DRR focused policies, tools and strategies; and support in collaborating with regional organisations on gender-in-disaster risk reduction issues. Additionally, this project will provide the support necessary to address gender and diversity issues more broadly, through the re-activation of the Southeast Asia regional Gender and Diversity Forum, which will provide a platform for trainings as well as peer-to-peer collaboration.

Brunei Red Crescent has finalized its draft strategic plan which has been approved in principle by the National Society board. Malaysian Red Crescent Society completed its Plan of Action 2011-2015 in line with Strategy 2020.

In Myanmar, following the results of the organizational capacity assessment certification (OCAC) process, the National Society undertook a mid-term review of their strategic plan led by the AP zone office and with support from the regional office. The National Society is now gearing up for developing the OD plan based on OCAC results.

Finance development activities also progressed steadily with Myanmar Red Cross Society completing implementation of Navision accounting software barring the core cost recovery mechanism through the system. The main achievement of the period includes the configuration of the payroll system and a procurement system that is in line with the NS needs along with customization of donor reports and the financial statements. All finance staff received extensive training and are now the confident users of Navision. The configuration issues relating to core cost recovery have been shared with the Navision implementation consultants for possible solutions.

To ensure consistency at headquarter level accounting and to strengthen skills of headquarter finance staff on financial analysis and accounting, a two days accounting training was conducted in September 2013. To facilitate the learning process, an accounting booklet was developed and distributed to all the participants.

One of the significant milestones for the NS was the first ever calculation of its core cost and adopting a more transparent approach towards core cost recovery through its programs. As a move towards greater reliability of the financial statements the NS completed the independent audit of its accounts till March 2012.

On yet another significant area, the NS agreed to set up a finance commission for an independent oversight of its financial management. The terms of reference for the finance commission were developed and approved by the National Society.

Similar progress has been made on finance development in Viet Nam. Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) upgraded its present accounting software Sun System from version 4 to version 6, an advanced version with better and easier financial management and reporting tools. To make the upgraded version more user friendly, the account codes were realigned in accordance with VNRC's needs. All finance staff received extensive training from the software consultants to make it easier for the finance staff using the upgraded system

As a move towards greater reliability of the financial statements, VNRC completed the independent audit of 2011 accounts at headquarters level. The management letter is under review to find solutions to the issues raised by the independent auditors. In July 2013 VNRC also benefitted from a study visit to the Red Cross Society of China to learn their financial management system that facilitated them to attain cash transfer status.

Limited progress was made on finance development in Philippine Red Cross mainly due to the frequent large scale disasters. Finance development, however, remains a priority to reinforce internal financial control mechanisms and protect the National Society against several types of allegations.

In Lao Red Cross, the situational overview of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) context has been completed. Viet Nam Red Cross revised the IFRC PMER manual to align it with the country context, and translated it into the local language. An updated PMER training package has been completed and tested during the training events. Thai Red Cross, at its own initiative, started its programme planning based on the Federation's LTPF model.

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

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Achievement
Outcome 1: The Federation 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 disasters, resulting in prominent and positive visibility that supports operations and humanitarian diplomacy.				
All SEA NS have developed and activated emergency communication plans in place linked to Federation / Movement plans, policies and procedures	N/A	2 of 11	2 of 11	100%
Standard understanding of communication officers' role and responsibilities in disaster response (NS, country office, regional and zone office)	N/A	1 briefing and disaster real time experience	Done	100%
Output 1.2: Using targeted and strategic advocacy, SEA NS are better able to engage with policy makers, opinion leaders and media to heighten their influence and address key humanitarian issues that affect the most vulnerable and marginalised sections of community, and ensure their critical access to humanitarian sources..				
A regional / zone / global communication campaign received active support of at least 3 SEA NS	N/A	2	2	100%

Confidence /capacity of SEA NS in DRR advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy and communications have been strengthened and contribute to a strong auxiliary partnership with national and local governments.	N/A	5 of 7	5 of 7	100%
Output 1.3: <i>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.</i>				
At least 3 NS engage in the promotion of a culture of nonviolence and peace in which all groups of the community are involved, including marginalised people.	N/A	1 NS	1 NS	100%
Output 1.4: <i>Red Cross Red Crescent is well-communicated, understood and supported by key external stakeholders through the promotion of regional activities and achievements on various communication platforms.</i>				
The IFRC SEARO and country offices contribute to FedNet (with each office having recognized focal points) and other internal and external forms (websites, social media), etc.	N/A	7 of 11	7 of 11	100%
Output 1.5: <i>A wider culture of communications through the development and strengthening of National Society communications capacity, including stronger culture of campaigning and advocacy.</i>				
At least 5 SEA NS will have updated communication or social media policies and strategies that include emergency communications, advocacy, campaigns, and social media, as appropriate.	N/A	3 of 5	3 of 5	100%
Output 1.9: <i>SEA NS contribute to the global Federation databank and the organizational capacity assessment certification (OCAC) process to profile their services, strengths, and gaps.</i>				
Six SEA NS in total (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam) have demonstrated strengthened after undergoing the OCAC process	N/A	1	1	100%
All 11 SEA NS have been supported and encouraged to contribute to the global data bank.	N/A	5	5	100%
Output 1.10: <i>SEA NS expand their humanitarian reach through the best use of modern information and communication technologies.</i>				
Seven SEA NS have been supported to harness the power of modern information and communication technologies in health, disaster preparedness and response, beneficiary communications and through the learning platform (Digital Divide Initiative)	N/A	2	2	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Emergency communication - the first indicator should be re-assessed as NSs are not requesting support for their emergency communications plans and as the role of the Federation in 2013 had focused on support “as needed or requested”. However, progress here focuses on the emergency communication toolkit that was finalized and implemented by Myanmar Red Cross Society and Viet Nam Red Cross in 2013, developed by Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID); as well as a briefing conducted by the zone office on standard operating procedures between zone/region/country IFRC offices. In addition, the numerous disasters in the region in 2013 offered National Societies and IFRC the opportunity to solidify working methods and media relations – from the floods in Laos and Cambodia to several typhoons in Viet Nam and most notably, Typhoon Haiyan and the Bohol Earthquake in the Philippines. Media monitoring reports from the zone/secretariat indicate a very high level of media coverage and the Red Cross Red Crescent is usually one of the important quoted references during disasters. Emergency communication support also extended to supporting the IFRC president’s visit in December 2013 including a web story and an article on the President’s Diary on FedNet (see below).

Humanitarian diplomacy: The largest global campaign which the regional office contributed to was the [Silent Disaster Campaign](#) targeting decision makers and the public in Europe (to sustain ECHO funds), which highlighted both silent disasters in [Viet Nam \(HFMD\)](#) and [Cambodia \(food security\)](#). Confidence and capacity of NSs to engage in HD focused in 2013 on the increase, use and knowledge of social media. SEARO held a social media workshop in July 2013 followed by country-level trainings and support in the fourth quarter. Other visibility and positioning was achieved through the regional launch of the [World Disasters Report 2013 in Singapore](#), numerous web stories on the IFRC website, as well as FedNet for internal news, and AP Voices newsletter, as well as two separate [opinion pieces in Devex](#), targeting the donor community and other decision makers. Representation at UN-ESCAP and OCHA hosted events were achieved in addition to maintaining media relations through the Foreign Correspondent's Club and other events. One of the major visibility and positioning achievements was focused on community-based health and the universal health care coverage campaign led by the Federation Secretariat, with support from the regional delegation in Timor-Leste. The output of this was a series of short films, stories and photos profiled on various world days in 2013. *To note: Output 1.4 has extended to external as well as internal platforms for promotion and positioning.*

List of outputs:

- 1 blog piece on Our World Your Move blog and Reuters AlertNet: <http://bit.ly/11nOMYr>
- 2 web stories on ifrc.org for Typhoon Bopha operation
<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/philippines/a-new-home-for-the-new-year-but-more-assistance-is-needed-60547/>
<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/philippines/relief--for-typhoon-bopha-survivors-reaches-remote-communities-in-mindanao-60624/>
- SEA leaders meeting web story submitted and [posted on FedNet](#)
- [Online debate for OCHA's launch](#) (London) of the Humanitarianism in Network Age report and support for the [launch in Bangkok](#)
- Web story on seasonal flooding in Southeast Asia [here](#)
 - DRR field school case study
 - Laos DRR education case study
 - DRR comic book series
 - Development of Mr. Radar (DRR) 3-D animation film for 2014 Asian Ministerial Conference
 - [Web story for promotion of ECHO-funded workshop](#) in November 2013 on DRR
- [Op-ed piece drafted for Konoe, to be published in DEVEX](#) in 2014 but finalized in 2013
- [Web story](#) (support to Disaster Law team for publishing) on disaster law and Haiyan
- Web story on Haiyan [here](#) and VN during Haiyan [here](#)
- Global video <https://vimeo.com/78635552>
- Timor Leste video <https://vimeo.com/78636565>
- Extra Timor Leste video (IFRC) <https://vimeo.com/78642533>
- Malaria video <https://vimeo.com/78638938>
- Nutrition video <https://vimeo.com/78640335>
- Water and sanitation video <https://vimeo.com/78641037>
- Regional folder adaptation for positioning and visibility of the delegation
- Series of web stories on CBHFA/iCBRR to be posted in 2013-2014 including one [Here For Nutrition Sanitation Day](#) and [Volunteer Day](#)
- Web stories on ifrc.org for Viet Nam: <http://bit.ly/SdgFKF> / <http://bit.ly/16gvveg> / <http://bit.ly/YPK1Fn>

Culture of non-violence and peace - Relating to output 1.3, the main focus for this area of work has been on beneficiary communication in Rakhine State in Myanmar relating to the inter-ethnic violence taking place since 2012. SEARO has worked with the National Society and the IFRC country focal point to support clear communication with communities on the Fundamental Principles and on the work of the Red Cross to ensure that impartial and neutral assistance is clearly visible to all parties related to the conflict. A series of web stories and an article in the 11th edition of AP voices also relate to this subject as highlighted in the list of outputs above.

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

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Achievement
Outcome 1: The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilizes effective cooperation mechanisms & tools that build greater collective responsibility & trust.				
<i>Output 1.1: The regional office has strengthened the various forums for cooperation within Southeast Asia, and deepened the links between these initiatives so that they mutually reinforce each other and improve humanitarian thinking and action.</i>				
Regional and sub-regional networks (RDMC and ART ⁴ , Mekong) are further strengthened to promote peer learning, joint initiatives, and knowledge sharing.	DoP 2012	3	4	133%
A cooperation framework between ASEAN and the National Societies of Southeast Asia, reinforced by a Cooperation Agreement between the National Society and the IFRC secretariat, is signed.	n/a	1	0	0%
The Southeast Asia leadership collective clarifies and institutionalizes its coordination mechanism.	n/a	1	1	100%
The Red Cross Red Crescent partners' forum is institutionalized as a biennial forum with rotating chairperson from each component of the Movement.	n/a	2	1	50%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

National Societies in this region met three times and finalized the model of “Resilience House”. To make “Resilience House” functional, National Societies’ representatives have finalized the terms of reference for the Regional Community Safety and Resilience Forum (RCSRF) and related regional technical working groups (RTWG).

All department heads of Health, DM and OD departments will be the part of RCSRF and of the technical group. Representative of ART and VNRBD will also be part of the health technical working group. The concept of the “Resilience House” and the related terms of reference of the technical working groups have been scheduled for presentation at the 11th SEA Red Cross Red Crescent Leadership meeting for approval. The Road map⁵ has also been upgraded with DM and Health activities and OD activities are in process.

SEARO collaborated with the **ASEAN** secretariat to ensure the SEA NS’ participation at various ASEAN events related to disaster management (ACDM) and the implementation of the AADMER program (through the AADMER Partnership Group – APG). In return, a technical team of SEA NS representatives also participated in a series of meetings organized by ASEAN entities, such as AADMER and Civil Society Consultation meetings as well as different simulation exercises, both at regional and national levels. Through these events, Red Cross Red Crescent roles, expertise and capacities have been recognized by other partners, both in disaster response, recovery and risk reduction. Representatives of SEA NS have also participated in the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC). The last meeting was organised in Mongolia in March 2013. The RCC comprises of members who are working in key government positions in the national disaster management systems of the various countries of the AP region. Malaysia, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Philippines and Brunei are the part of RCC from the SEA region.

⁴ Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART)

⁵ Southeast Asia regional road map of National Red Cross Red Crescent Societies incorporates health and DM components.

Despite a strengthened and positive technical cooperation on the ground, no real progress was made on the signing of the Cooperation Framework despite some follow up with the ASEAN Secretariat. The last version of the Cooperation Framework is planned to be discussed at the 2014 ADMC meeting in Brunei.

The 11th International Congress on HIV/AIDS in the Asia and Pacific region (ICAAP) was held in Bangkok in November 2013. It is the largest HIV conference in the region, and during the conference many innovative ideas, knowledge and practices on how to address the HIV epidemic were shared and discussed. SEARO supported the Red Cross Red Crescent symposium on 'Translating Science of HIV Prevention and Care into Practice at Community Level: Red Cross/Red Crescent Perspectives'. SEARO also supported five National Societies to participate in this event.

The first joint Organizational Development (OD) and Youth Forum was held in May and saw a series of in-depth discussions in a few select topics: gender and diversity, urban volunteering, management and governance, and the integration of OD, as well as a special session on Fundamental Principles. One of the significant achievements was the election of a Joint Steering Committee which will now represent the Southeast Asia OD and Youth and assume greater leadership both in its preparation and follow-up. The newly elected joint steering committee chairman has started to activate strengthening the OD integration with other committees (disaster management and health) by looking at issues of OD and Youth in national society programming. The elected chair of SEA OD and Youth Forum attended a joint meeting with RDMC and SEA health initiated efforts for integration of organizational development forum with the Regional Disaster Management Committee (RDMC) and health committee by looking at the OD and Youth issues in National Society recognizing that OD and Youth are cross-cutting development areas for all programmes. A two days joint meeting decided to name the integrated forum the *Regional Forum for Community Safety and Resilience* (RFCSR) and drafted the terms of reference (ToR) for the RFCSR. Each technical working group (OD, DM, health) have now agreed to revisit and revise their own technical ToR in conformity with the new TOR developed for integrated forum prior to holding the Grand Regional Forum.

The first Southeast Asia Youth Network (SEAYN) was established in June and has geared up its activities aimed at better engagement and empowerment of youth. Two coordination team members are the steering committee members for OD and Youth working group and they will participate in the RFCSR as OD and Youth representatives. Online bi-monthly meetings of SEA Youth network continued to serve as a good platform for discussions of priority topics identified by network members. Three meetings were held during the reporting period which facilitated the development of the network action plan 2013-2014 that is aligned with the NS Youth Plans. In addition, youth leaders elected for the Asia Pacific Youth Network (APYN) representatives for the SEA Region. SEARO also fostered partnership with East Asia region that resulted in the visit of South Korean Red Cross team to their Vietnamese peers under the Youth Exchange Programme. In an attempt to intensify efforts in strengthening the role and voice of youth, SEARO has completed and submitted to APZ a project proposal that aims to empower youth in communities as well as to enhance capacity of Southeast Asia Youth Network. The proposal has been shared with Japanese Red Cross Society for their consideration.

One target that could not be achieved was the regional finance directors meeting planned in September as the meeting had to be cancelled due to the poor response from the National Societies in nominating their participants. The meeting is now rescheduled for the middle of 2014.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

The Southeast Asia regional office is building on effective regional thematic, partners or Leaders networks/platform to strengthen its consultation process. As the main stakeholders are the 11 national societies of the SEA region, as well as 17 partner National Societies (PNS) operating in the region and several UN, EU, regional platforms, different meetings (leaders meetings, PNS dialogue meetings, partnership meeting) and thematic workshops were organized along with national societies and other relevant partners to identify the basic needs before developing any programmes. Stakeholders beyond the national societies are also invited to different fora and workshops to incorporate their feedback in the emerging issues. Invitation for donors, partners in 'Building Urban Resilience' and regional DRR, CCA and EWEA are just a few examples. Case studies and web stories remain the most important tools for capturing feedback from the field.

SEARO organised a workshop entitled “Practitioners Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction” with the major theme “Inclusive DRR toward resilience in South East Asia” in Bangkok in November 2013. More than 60 participants from almost 30 different organisations working on DRR in the region came to share their practices and identify gaps and action points towards future direction on DRR mainly in six key areas of advocacy, awareness and accountability, school safety and youth empowerment, community mobilization and inclusive approach, EWEA, DRR and livelihoods; and urban risk reduction.

The workshop discussions and other material are available at <https://storify.com/SM4Resilience/practitioners-workshop-on-disaster-risk-reduction>.

With National Societies as the primary stakeholder, engagement with SEARO has been very positive. The social media workshop being one highlight of 2013; It was the first of its kind to be held globally by the Federation, integrating beneficiary communication and disaster management and health issues (staff from each area and not only from communications were invited). Following the workshop, National Societies requested specific country trainings on social media, as well as support to set up their own platforms and guidelines for social media and two-way communication (beneficiary communication) on social media (to be given by the IFRC in 2014). Sharing the success online through an infographic and solidify were also useful lessons learned for both National Societies and the IFRC:

Info graphic with some outputs and deliverables from the workshop:

<http://infoagr.am/Social-Media-for-Resilience-Workshop/>

Workshop report:

<http://storify.com/SM4Resilience/social-media-for-resilience>

Engagement to profile and position the IFRC and National Societies has been very successful in 2013 with events such as the launch of the World Disasters Report (in Singapore), the International AIDS Conference (in Bangkok), and the Southeast Asia leaders’ meeting, among others, as well as opinion pieces, web stories, etc., giving strong visibility among external partners. High attendance and feedback from both National Societies and IFRC staff was very positive and appreciative for the communication support provided. SEARO also continues to strongly collaborate with the zone and the secretariat on media in emergencies demonstrated through media monitoring reports.

Engagement with communities directly is an area under Business Line 4 addressed through the beneficiary communication (BC) programme. In 2013 the BC delegate integrated training on BC into disaster management (Myanmar) and health workshops (regional), and successfully integrated community engagement as part of the IFRC’s first-ever cash programme in the Philippines during the Typhoon Haiyan operation. SEARO also supported direct communication (BC programming) in Myanmar Red Cross Society. In order to reach communities during times of emergency and crisis in Rakhine State of Myanmar, the IFRC country communication delegate was placed in this somewhat politically sensitive environment, where understanding on the relief work of the MRCS is critical to access and trust with communities. The work achieved has allowed MRCS to operate peacefully in the country conducting activities with a unique position - unlike other INGOs/NGOs/UN agencies.

Culture of non-violence and peace: Relating to output 1.3, the main focus for this area of work has been on beneficiary communication Rakhine State in Myanmar relating to the inter-ethnic violence taking place since 2012. The regional delegation has worked with the National Society and the IFRC country focal point to support clear communication with communities on the Principles and work of the Red Cross to ensure that impartial and neutral assistance is clearly visible to all parties related to the conflict. A series of web stories and an article in the 11th edition of AP voices also relate to this subject as highlighted in the list of outputs above.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff turnover in National Societies and SEARO. Lack of resources versus development operational plans Wider interests on resilience from partners and stakeholders. Interests of National Societies on integrated planning towards resilience. The process of obtaining the required approvals from the Malaysian State Authorities has been more stringent and time consuming than foreseen thus delaying the timeliness and work schedule 	<p>Low to Medium(Risks)</p> <p>Medium to High(Risks)</p> <p>Higher(Positive)</p> <p>Higher(Positive)</p>	<p>A number of proposals has been developed and submitted to potential partners. A total of more than ten proposals were developed and shared. Regular advocacy to the representatives of National Societies and partners on the advantage of integrated planning and initiation of resilience program.</p> <p>A letter from the consultant has already been received, confirming that the central state agency has approved the revised application for the development of land. The matter has been referred to the local district authority to obtain the actual Development Order. In most cases, this is a mere administrative process once the central state agency has given its approval. As the district committee meets twice a month, it is expected to receive approval by the end of April 2014.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputational risk in Cambodia Red Cross and Myanmar Red Cross were ongoing issues during 2013. It can, unfortunately, be assumed that the Red Cross Red Crescent can anticipate that the same issues will have to be faced again in 2014. Both situations relate specifically to politically-sensitive issues that affect the perception and access of the National Society (details available from SEARO) 	<p>Medium to High (Risks)</p>	<p>The regional delegation recommends training in communications for reputational risk (i.e., integrate with Safer Access, social media), and an increase in beneficiary communication activity engagement. Both these should aid the NS to strengthen their communication and trust with communities.</p>

Lessons learned and looking ahead

All planned activities have been progressing in line with the four-year planning framework. SEA NS are moving ahead with the operationalization of the resilience approach to be better prepared in the face of the growing number and magnitude of natural calamities coupled with increasing morbidity and mortality due to communicable and non-communicable diseases. Operationalization of the resilience approach seeks long-term investment. More evidence and efforts will be required to secure the confidence and resources from the partners. There should be more focus required for profiling national societies and the Movement in general in national and regional fora to strengthen the Red Cross Red Crescent position on disaster response and recovery to resilience.

Health is the lynchpin of the SEA NS approach to resilience. The vast health network will be maximised for all community based risk reduction activities. There has been growing focus on non-communicable diseases and climate sensitive diseases prevention. In early 2014, efforts will be intensified to develop a regional cooperation model with a focus on pandemic influenza. 2013 has also seen positive developments in relation to the integration of health and psychosocial support. SEARO will continue to support this process in 2014 through training and technical input to National Society health or disaster management programmes when needed.

The SEA region experienced a plethora of disasters. National societies of the region have lot of experiences and capacities. In addition, the region itself has a lot of opportunities that can be an asset to the National Societies in order to position them as better organisation to respond to disasters and to develop organisations and communities in their specific context. A better module can be fostered to strengthen the regional cooperation for disaster response as well as resilience initiative. The proposed regional road map can contribute in that direction.

National Societies continue to be overwhelmed by the number of initiatives, workshops placed on them each year by the IFRC and partner National Societies. As we, as a Movement, take a much stronger role to request their participation in costs, SEARO is striving to consolidate trainings in 2014 and give “save the date” notices to National Societies so they can better plan ahead for relevant participation or funding required.

It remains a lesser priority to determine their communication plans unless it is requested by the Federation. Relevant material will continue to be shared by the Federation for the benefit of improving their communication strategy or plans. National Societies are requesting an increase in support for humanitarian diplomacy, so the regional delegation will make this one of its priorities in 2014, including a number of high profile events such as the ‘6th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction’, i.e. key opportunities to profile the Movement.

Financial situation

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

How we work

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

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

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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