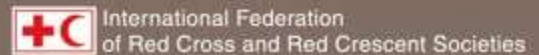


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Asia Pacific Zone Office Annual Report 2014



MAA5001

Period covered
**1 January -
31 December 2014**

Operating expenditure
CHF 9.7 million*

More than 19 million**
beneficiaries
supported in 2014



Women and children are among those who were affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam. Aside from rebuilding their lives and livelihoods, the affected people are now faced with the enormous task of cleaning up debris. Photo: IFRC.

Overview

The Asia Pacific zone (APZ) of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) comprises the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, four regional offices in Suva (Pacific), Bangkok (Southeast Asia), Delhi (South Asia) and Beijing (East Asia) and 12 country offices, adopting a “best-positioned” strategy to support the national societies (NSs) in the zone according to their needs. Through this decentralized management structure, the Asia Pacific zone office directs the work of the regional and country offices.

The 37 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Asia Pacific work to help the most vulnerable groups in their respective countries who are most affected by these disasters and socio-economic and health crises. With their widespread network of grassroots members and volunteers, they seek to address the needs of the most vulnerable people in both disaster, and non-disaster, situations.

The mission of the APZ office is to promote and facilitate the development of strong Asia Pacific NSs with quality disaster response/recovery and development programmes addressing priority humanitarian needs in their countries in line with Strategy 2020 as articulated by the Amman Commitment from the 8th Asia Pacific Regional Red Cross Red Crescent Conference held in October 2010 and the ‘Beijing Call for Innovation’ as per 9th Asia Pacific Regional Conference held in October 2014.

A major milestone for IFRC APZ has been its involvement in the 9th Asia Pacific Regional Conference and the pre-conference Youth Summit in Beijing. The Asia Pacific Regional Conference highlighted the importance of embracing innovation in terms of attitudes, technologies, approaches in building partnerships to support vulnerable people. The conference concluded with the ‘Beijing Call for Innovation’, 10 key action points to guide the IFRC’s humanitarian action in the coming years, including a commitment to establish a Red Cross Red Crescent Innovation Fund to pilot new and creative ways to work with communities through peer support platforms. The Beijing Call for Innovation will be a guiding document for East Asia NSs for the next 4 years.

* Exclude operating expenditure for Emergency Appeals and DREFs

**17,894,000 beneficiaries reached through multilateral and bilateral projects implemented by NS with IFRC APZO support and 1,749,229 beneficiaries reached through disaster response operations (Emergency Appeals and DREF) implemented by NS with IFRC APZO support

The Youth Summit culminated in the 'Beijing Youth Commitments 2014' where 49 Red Cross Red Crescent youth delegates from 35 countries in Asia Pacific and the Middle East declared their determination to do more, do better, and reach further as they respond to disasters.

The launch of the IFRC annual flagship publication – The World Disasters Report (WDR 2014) – on 17 December 2014, in collaboration with the the Harun M. Hashim Law Centre of the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in which offering a platform for engagement between Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement members, faculty member and students of IIUM, representatives from the diplomatic community, international organisations and local NGOs.

The key function of the Asia Pacific zone office in 2014 is to continue to support its regional and country offices as well as NSs to fulfil these commitments through the programmes described below.

Business Line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

- All 2014 targets set for the global IFRC’s “National Society Development Framework (NSDF)” have been met and the National Society Development (NSD) unit has managed to mobilise resources to offer NS-targeted assistance in organisational development (OD), volunteering, youth, human resource development, finance development, Digital Divide Initiative (DDI) and logistics capacity building support. This has been achieved through a coordinated support to many NSs who have prioritised their capacity building needs using Organisational Capacity Assessment and Coordination (OCAC) processes and harmonising support from IFRC and partner teams in country and regional offices. Efforts were further strengthened to facilitate many types of leadership and institutional capacity building through NS-led activities such as the Asia Pacific Fundraisers’ Network (APFN) and the Asia Pacific Youth Network (APYN).
- Other achievements include building greater collective accountability through the completion of OCAC self-assessment processes in eight societies (with a further six planned for 2015); a significant 53% increase in registered users of the Learning Platform; harmonised support to NSs with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through initiatives such as the joint guidance note on how to link OCAC to Safer Access Framework training in conflict sensitive environments, joint hosting of the annual “New Leaders’ Orientation in Kuala Lumpur for new Red Cross Red Crescent senior leaders, and jointly supporting the first pilot “auxiliary role review” to assist Myanmar Red Cross to reflect on its auxiliary positioning and use the outcomes to strengthen its Red Cross Law revision process.

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

- The Disaster Management unit (DMU) played a key role in the preparation and implementation of key activities related to the Haiyan Operation and on a strategic process towards the 9th Asia Pacific Regional Conference and the National Societies Disaster Management and Community Resilience Strategy 2015 - 2018 to name a few.
- The Beneficiary Communications (BenComs) project provided technical support and guidance to the NSs of Cambodia, Nepal, Indonesia, Afghanistan, and Philippines.
- In 2014, key BenComs achievements include: the launch of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society’s live call-in radio show; Pakistan Red Crescent Society signed a partnership agreement to launch Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA), becoming the first NS in Asia and the third in the world to utilize the technology of mass short messaging system (SMS); and Mongolia Red Cross Society signed the TERA agreement at the end of the year.

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

- IFRC APZ continues to be recognized as one of the main stakeholders for the humanitarian and resilience agenda, including the Cali ‘One Billion Coalition for Resilience’. DMU supported and facilitated the alignment of different initiatives under the “Urban Agenda”. The Urban Disaster Management workshop brought together 15 NSs from the Asia-Pacific region as well as representatives from Partner National Societies (PNSs), the IFRC Secretariat, ICRC, and government representatives, the United Nations (UN), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academic and private institutions. Contributing to community resilience in Asia Pacific, according to the 2014 global disaster risk reduction (DRR) mapping, 17,894,000 people were reached in Asia Pacific through all the multilateral and bilateral projects implemented by NSs with the support of APZ, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and other external

partners. The main focus areas of these projects were community based disaster risk management (DRM), livelihoods, institutional preparedness and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

- The 6th Asia Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (6th AMCDRR; June 2014) provided an opportunity for IFRC APZ to lead the research process of the technical document for the Hyogo Framework for Action 2 (HFA2), "Building Community resilience in Asia Pacific". The research process included contributions from: ten NSs (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam) and nine partners (Action Aid (Pakistan), Asian Coalition for School Safety, ACF France, Disability Inclusive DRR Network (DiDRRN), Nippon Foundation and Japanese Disability Forum, Save the Children/Rise Together [Japan], UN Children's Fund Regional Office for East Asia and the Pacific (UNICEF EAPRO), Save the Children, Queensland University of Technology (Australia)).
- A new Water and Sanitation (WatSan) strategy for AP has been drafted which enables IFRC APZ to position itself as a leader in provision of such services, especially with regards to innovation, information management, e-learning and specialized support within and external to the Movement.
- New Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI) programmes were developed or scaled up during the period through successful proposals submitted by NSs (e.g., Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, and the Pacific) to various donors.
- Innovation in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion (WASH) programmes has been supported through: the continued use of rapid mobile phone-based (RAMP) technology to conduct baseline surveys in Bangladesh and a look-back study in Timor Leste; trial of a simple method to test for the presence of Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacteria in water sources requiring no laboratory or special cooling or preparation of samples in Timor Leste, Myanmar and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) (Aqugenx CBT); exploring the use of a pump to provide water to communities where no power exists (Papa pumps); and development of a proposal to introduce a new method for dealing with human faecal sludge and in the process releasing almost clean water back into the environment (anaerobic bio-digester).
- The Health and Care unit continues to support the development and roll out of global health programming tools to support NSs. During the period, it co-organised global non-communicable disease (NCD) master training to enable NSs to roll out NCD prevention tools.
- Knowledge management and sharing efforts in different health areas sustained and/or scaled up through: support to programme reviews and evaluations – such as the Red Cross Timor Leste (CVTL) community health and WASH look-back study; organisation of zonal/regional workshops – such as on urban sanitation, non-communicable diseases; support/facilitation of meetings of regional networks on blood and HIV/AIDS, and regional NS on health management, pandemic preparedness, psychosocial support, resilience strengthening and other areas. A review on the zonal epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) toolkit was completed during 2014 while the review of the zonal emergency health trainings commenced.
- The rapid evolving Ebola virus disease (EVD) in West Africa provided the Health and Care unit another opportunity to play a more active and prominent role in emergency preparedness and response in both providing technical guidance to NSs, as well as in facilitating secretariat preparedness at various field levels. This has, however, required other planned activities to be pushed back as reduced technical resources of the Health and Care unit were dedicated to EVD coordination and assistance.
- Over the reporting period, seven technical disaster law assistance and support projects in partnership with NSs have been implemented or undertaken. Not only does this work support the strengthening of national legal frameworks but also seeks to support NSs' dialogue with their government authorities and cements their positioning within national frameworks as auxiliaries to public authorities in the humanitarian field.
- Three regional bodies in Asia Pacific (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and Pacific Island Forum (PIF)) are engaged on disaster law issues and have undertaken to advocate on disaster law issues amongst their membership. Over the reporting period, legal change on international disaster response laws (IDRL) was implemented in the Cook Islands with support from both the Cook Islands Red Cross and IFRC APZ.
- The Disaster Law Programme (DLP) unit is looking to facilitate more peer-to-peer exchanges between both NSs and governments in the Asia Pacific on disaster law approaches. This was tried with some success at the end of 2014 between the governments and NSs of Vietnam and Lao PDR. This model will

be replicated again in 2015 for an exchange between DPRK and Vietnam.

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

- The APZ communications unit implemented a multimedia communications campaign around the six month anniversary of Typhoon Haiyan which generated over 300 references to the Red Cross in mainstream international media, reaching an audience of over 1 million.
- High profile media coverage achieved around key calendar events and campaigns including the 9th Asia Pacific Regional Conference, the 10th anniversary of the Indian Ocean Tsunami and the IFRC’s participation at the 6th AMCDRR and the UN Small Island Developing States (SIDS) conference.
- Advice on disaster law has been provided to four governments who are currently in the process of revising disaster management law or policy frameworks.
- The partnership established in 2007 between the Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) and the Harun M. Hashim Law Centre of IIUM set forth the launch of WDR 2014 in Malaysia, and further encouraged discussion on designing a module on Disaster Law, as well as other opportunities with the academic institution.

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

- The Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) unit went through a full restructuring during the reporting year. Specialised positions such as PMER in Emergencies, Capacity Enhancement and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) have been established. while the management of regional silos within the team has been reorganized. This has resulted in a more holistic PMER team that provides overarching PMER support to NSs and IFRC delegations. The PMER unit extended its technical and capacity building support to various NSs in 2014 through actual and virtual desk missions.

Emergency Operational Context

The effects of the current global humanitarian situation, with multiple large-scale and long-term operations ongoing – including Ebola, Syria, Iraq, Ukraine and South Sudan – has diverted attention and priority given to disasters in Asia Pacific. This is clear from reduced funding levels for IFRC and other actors to the floods in South Asia,. With funding among donors beginning to become restricted globally, it is likely to be increasingly difficult to raise substantial amounts of funding, particularly for small and medium-scale disasters that do not get much media attention. This is compounded by a now well-established tendency among governments in Asia Pacific to not formally request international assistance (while often informally accepting or even requesting assistance from neighbouring countries and strategic partners). This continues to have an impact on the humanitarian community’s ability to provide relief, and in particular recovery, assistance.

As a result of proactive and continuous efforts to mobilise resources from all partners operating in APZ for integrated capacity building proposals linking Human Resources (HR), Finance Development, DDI and Logistics capacity development support, initial success has already appeared in the form of additional country level contributions to DDI (in Mongolia and Timor Leste) and finance development (Vietnam).

To facilitate a more systematic and integrated approach to the 2015 planning process, the PMER unit coordinated three meetings involving all IFRC APZ managers. This approach enabled key priorities, processes, timeline and approaches to be collectively agreed upon and led to a smooth planning process among the Secretariat teams in APZ.

During the period of this report, IFRC provided technical and operational support to eleven NSs implementing humanitarian operations related to floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, dengue outbreaks, typhoons, water crises and monsoon seasons. In general, these were the main operations begun in 2014:

- Eight Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operations for CHF 1,778,309 to assist 223,000 people affected by disasters and crises.
- Four Emergency Appeals for CHF 7,318,489 to assist 396,850 people affected by disasters and crisis.

Table 1: Summary of ongoing DREF operations in 2014

Operation Name and Code	Timeframe		Beneficiaries (people)	Budget (CHF)
	Starting	Ending		
Malaysia MDRMY002- Seasonal Floods (DREF)	23-Dec-2014	23-Feb-2015	25,000	82,964
Timor Leste MDRT003 Dengue Outbreak (DREF)	23-Jan-2014	23-Apr-2014	17,000	32,204
Philippines MDRPH016 - Typhoon Hagupit (DREF)	13-Dec-2014	31-Mar-2015	35,000	266,257
Maldives MDRMV002 - Maldives: Water Crisis (DREF)	04-Dec-2014	4-Feb-2015	32,000	211,403
India MDRIN013 Cyclone Phailin (DREF)	14-Oct-2013	14-Jul-2014	75,000	500,000
India MDRIN014 - Monsoon Floods (DREF)	17-Sept-2014	17-Mar-2015	30,000	396,153
Philippines MDRPH015 - Typhoon Rammason (DREF)	1-Aug-2014	31-Oct-2014	50,000	260,000
Afghanistan MDRAF002 - Floods and landslides (DREF)	09-May-2014	09-Oct-2014	17,500	289,201
Indonesia MDRID009 Mt Kelud Volcanic Eruption (DREF)	28-Feb-2014	28-Apr-2014	16,500	240,127

Table 2: Summary of ongoing Emergency Appeal operations in 2014

Operation Name and Code	Timeframe		Beneficiaries (people)	Budget (CHF)	Coverage ²
	Starting	Ending			
Pakistan MDRPK010 - Monsoon Floods	11-Sept-2014	11-Mar-2014	227,500	2,877,277	38%
Bangladesh MDRBD013 Cyclone Mahasen	24-May-2013	28-Feb-2014	40,000	1,730,251	72%
Bangladesh MDRBD014 - Floods	05-Sept-2014	05-Aug-2015	97,350	2,206,628	47%
Nepal MDRNP007 - Floods and Landslides	21-Aug-2014	21-May-2015	50,000	1,550,306	56%
Solomon Island MDRSB003 - Floods	11-Apr-2014	11-Jan-2015	22,000	684,278	91%
Philippines MDRPH012 Typhoons and Floods	15-Aug-2013	30-Apr-2014	75,000	1,856,354	68%
Philippines MDRPH014 - Typhoon Haiyan	12-Nov-2013	31-Dec-2016	500,000	99,885,540	87%
Philippines MDRPH013 - Central Visayas Earthquake	18-Oct-2013	31-Mar-2015	100,000	3,583,780	87%
Vietnam MDRVN012 - Typhoon Wutip	30-Sep-2013	30-Sep-2014	37,850	1,036,744	100%
Philippines MDRPH011 - Typhoon Bopha	5-Dec-2012	31-Oct-2014	200,000	16,267,217	50%
Sri Lanka MDRLK002 - Support for IDP's	12-Apr-2010	31-Oct-2015	100,000	22,736,609	70%
Marshall Island MDRMH001 - Drought	21-Jun-2013	31-Mar-2014	1,529	409,154	89%

² Hard (registered) pledges only. Many of the recent appeals have some soft pledges under discussion.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	Continued cooperation for the 6 th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (6 th AMCDRR).
Asia Europe Foundation Public Health Network (ASEF – PHN)	Support in the conduct of annual Public Health Network meeting. The Health and Care unit was a member of the Network's advisory committee.
Asian Development Bank	Cooperation in the conduct of Southeast Asian pandemic and public health in emergencies workshop. Together with IFRC Southeast Asia Regional Office (SEARO), initial discussions held on working together in health. IFRC has many years of engagement and negotiation with ADB but has never been able to maintain them at a significant level of dialogue. Human Diplomacy unit (HDU) will be presenting a Discussion Paper to set the agenda for a new stage based on the initial funding in Philippines.
AMCDRR and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	The 6th AMCDRR hosted by the Royal Thai Government (22 – 26 June 2014) in collaboration with UNISDR. Asia Pacific NSs participated at the event and side-events.
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat	IFRC partnered with the ASEAN Working Group on Pandemic Preparedness and Response (AWGPPR). ASEAN participated at the Pandemic and Public Health in Emergencies Workshop. Further cooperation with ASEAN's Health and Communicable Diseases Division and other health related ASEAN bodies. Cooperation in the conduct of SEA pandemic and public health in emergencies workshop, including ASEAN Dengue Day. Fostered good relations between NSs with ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and active engagement during the Malaysian Floods.
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	WASH programme started in 2014 and is supported by Australian RC (multilateral programme; with DFAT as back-donor).
Cartier Foundation	Cooperation in water and sanitation, through provision of funds for 2015-2017 WatSan projects of Cambodian and Myanmar Red Cross Societies. Proposals were developed with support from IFRC APZ and Geneva WatSan leads.
European Union (EU) Liaison Office, Brussels	Initial discussions on future collaboration held by PMER unit.
Federation of Indian Chambers Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	A new partner with significant potential in a number of areas (innovative technologies, commercialization of ideas, corporate social responsibility (CSR) funding, capacity building of NS, corporate sector relationships). FICCI has a memorandum of understanding with IFRC to trial bio-digestible toilets in five countries beginning in 2015. Plans for a joint workshop on DM and Corporate sector partnership are under discussion.
Gates Foundation	Trial and implementation of technologies in emergency sanitation. IFRC is part of an expert panel.
Global Logistics Institute, Singapore	Exploring potential agreement to support logistics capacity building of NSs using corporate support
Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	KOICA has agreed to provide contributions towards DRR programmes in Vietnam and Bangladesh aimed at building Community Resilience for Climate Change and Disaster Risk in 2015-2017.
Microsoft Asia	Exploring potential partnership with Australian Red Cross in APYN and/or DDI support in early 2015.
Mobile network providers: Telenor, GMobile, Nepal Telecom	Signing of partnership agreements regarding the rollout of the TERA system.

Operational Partners	Agreement
Samsung	As a back donor to the Korean Red Cross, Samsung is providing funding to the NSs of Indonesia and Myanmar for their community-based WASH activities in 2015-2017.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Globally, IFRC and UNDP are collaborating on the DRR and Law Checklist and Handbook and may work together on the pilot studies in 2015.
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	IFRC APZ worked closely with UNOCHA (Bangkok) office as part of the Regional Steering Group for the preparation of the World Humanitarian Summit Consultation for North and Southeast Asia (July 2014).
University of Nottingham, Malaysia (UNM) Campus	One of the main international universities in Malaysia with a large international student body. IFRC APZ partnered with the university to deliver a postgraduate module entitled Human Security: The Red Cross Red Crescent Approach to Humanitarian Action. The module is available as an elective to MSc students of International Development Management or International Relations. IFRC and UNM are also negotiating an ongoing research internship programme.
World Health Organisation (WHO) Western Pacific Regional Office	Technical discussions and exchange on EVD contributing to the development of guidance notes for NSs. Initial discussions for cooperation in the conduct of a foreign medical team workshop for NSs (to be held in 2015). Cooperation in the conduct of the Southeast Asian Pandemic and Public Health in Emergencies workshop.
Zurich Foundation	Programme implementation started in Indonesia in partnership with DMU.

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: "To raise humanitarian standards"

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: National Societies in Asia Pacific are more relevant to meet humanitarian needs by increasing the magnitude, quality and impact of their work.			
Output 1.1: National Societies have strengthened capacities as a result of using the OCAC process to identify strengths and gaps			
1.1a: # NS with agreed budget plan for country working group and facilitation provided by global NSKD PDD budget	3	8	8
Output 1.2: National Societies have increased visibility and support for their services by participating in the global databank			
1.2a: # NS with completed annually updated profile	18	33	-
2014 data is still being gathered for measurement against the 2013 baseline which provided data on all seven Federation-Wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) key performance indicators.			
1.2b: # NS with new/expanded services	0	2	2
Output 1.3: National Societies have strengthened programmes and services through volunteers and staff that benefited from the Academic Network and Learning and Knowledge Sharing Network to strengthen education, training, knowledge sharing, leadership development, and research based on accumulated RCRC experience across all the disciplines.			
1.3a: # staff and volunteers participating in internal and external professional development learning platform and courses have increased against 2011 baseline	7,908	15,000	17,185
1.3b: # NS who have actively promoted the Learning and Academic Network to volunteers and staff	4	34	36

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.3c: # NS with own budgets to facilitate participation in internal and external courses	2	2 ³	2
1.3d: # NS with new programme developments as a result of applied learning	0	2	2

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: Improved aid effectiveness through increased National Societies’ capacity to work in communities and respond to disasters and crises events.			
Output 1.1: Systematic procedures, mechanisms, tools and guidelines and laws are in place for disaster response and recovery operations at local, national and international levels			
1.1a: # NS with updated disaster response mechanisms reflecting local to global connections	7	4	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real Time Evaluation (RTE) for the Haiyan operation in Philippines identified key areas to improve the IFRC system from the local to global level. Major lessons learnt and findings will help Philippine Red Cross to improve its national response system and mechanism in line with the IFRC system. • Asia Pacific NSs meeting for Cooperation and Coordination in Disaster Response Operations was attended by 37 participants from eleven NSs in addition to representatives from ICRC and IFRC. • NSs of DPRK and Pakistan conducted pre-disaster meetings and workshops with representatives from PNSs, ICRC, and their host governments (the national disaster management authority). NSs updated their internal disaster response procedures. In Pakistan, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), PNSs and IFRC are on final draft of the pre disaster agreement. ICRC continues to analyze the implication of this agreement on them. NSs have requested more orientation and support on how to follow the new document approved at the last General Assembly. • Contingency planning process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Nepal, a consultancy was commissioned in May/June 2014 around the Kathmandu earthquake scenario to produce a business continuity plan for IFRC country delegation and PNSs in Nepal and a roadmap towards creating a Movement wide contingency plan. ○ In Timor Leste a revision and update of the NS’s contingency plan has begun. It is based on the commitments and lessons learnt identified during the September 2013 contingency planning workshop. • A pilot Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) workshop held in early June 2014, targeting five NSs (Pakistan, Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh), four country delegations and two regional delegations. The key driver for the pilot and subsequent training package is a global need for more consistency in emergency planning and also the recent changes putting the main focus on the EPoA. Previously priority was often given to Emergency Appeals. The training has already triggered a few requests for EPoA trainings at country-level. The new training package will be finalized at the end of July and the first training will take place in Nepal as a pilot to explore the flexibility and adaptability of the training package. This will inform decisions on how to roll out the training in APZ over 2014 - 2015. 			
1.1b: Based on needs and capacities, and requests for international assistance, IFRC will aim to reach at least 10% of the disaster affected populations in coordination with the national authorities and other organizations. (measured in IFRC response operations)	-	10	11

³ Sri Lanka and PNG

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>During the period of this report, DMU provided technical and operational support to NSs which launched the following operations in 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 DREFs were allocated for for CHF 1,778,309 to assist 223,000 people affected. 4 Emergency Appeals for CHF 7,318,489 to assist 396,850 people affected. 			
1.1c: # NS engaged in the development of national disaster management laws.	-	4	2
1.1d: # NS with health and WatSan emergency preparedness programmes, plans and procedures.	8	5	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Red Cross Society was supported to draft a WatSan strategy. Myanmar Red Cross Society was provided technical assistance in the development of a multi-hazard contingency plan, and in scaling up their national WatSan programme. Vietnam Red Cross provided guidance in the development of an organization-wide contingency plan for health emergencies and emergency WASH operational procedures and guidelines. Further emergency WASH programming was finalized with support for Afghan Red Crescent Society, and CVTL (Timor Leste). Working with IFRC SEARO to conduct a regional workshop, nine Southeast Asian NSs were supported to review their status of preparedness for pandemics and health emergencies, as well as to identify priority actions to complete individual NS preparedness and regional cooperation mechanisms. 			
1.1e: # National societies have well defined roles in national and international response tools, equipment, recovery and risk reduction mechanisms	6	5	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Red Cross Society, CVTL and Vietnam Red Cross Society received all equipment as requested as part of a scale-up in emergency response development supported by the Health and Care unit. Hygiene promotion box adaptation and piloting are ongoing with the NSs of India, DPRK and Timor Leste. Philippine Red Cross was supported with technical and coordination support in the strengthening of its medical logistics and warehousing capacity through the on-going Typhoon Haiyan recovery programme, as well as in developing its capacity in operating/ managing basic health care facilities and field hospitals through Emergency Response Unit (ERU) equipment from the Canadian and Japanese NSs after deployment to typhoon affected areas. The Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) also provided guidance in the further development of its Community Health Module capacity, as part of its contribution to the Health ERU system. The Health and Care unit technically reviewed/signed off Health and WASH components of new and on-going IFRC-supported emergency operations, and worked closely with DMU Operations Coordinators and members of IFRC APZ response task force. It provided technical advice to CVTL dengue outbreak response supported by DREF, Solomon Islands floods response funded by Emergency Appeal, and worked with DMU in the development of readiness plans for the typhoon and floods season. The Health and Care unit issued guidance notes for NS preparedness and response to EVD when the crisis in West Africa was declared a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) by WHO in August. It also advised NS which have been approached by national planning and coordination bodies to support national preparedness efforts, including those which planned to send medical staff to support the IFRC treatment centre. 			
Output 1.2: National Societies have adequate access to material resources and skilled human resources to implement multi-sectoral disaster relief and recovery actions.			
1.2a: # NS with trained NDRT and disaster response stocks in the country, are cognizant of the global RCRC disaster response system, and are actively accessing and offering resources to support RCRC humanitarian action.	10	10	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three NSs (DPRK, Pakistan and Vietnam) rolled out NDRT. In Vietnam the workshop had two components: to review the deployment mechanism of the PDRT/NDRT teams in 2013 response operations, and to review the information management system from site selection, data collection and analysis to writing of reports and the response action plan. A major part of this workshop focused on adapting the IFRC templates used in the assessment as they proved too complicated and not suited to the Vietnam context. In DPRK was the standard NDRT induction course for new members of the national operational team. In Pakistan was NDRT specialized in shelter. NDRT training and curricula have been adapted at branch level in Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, China (where it is known as Emergency Response Team (ERT) training) and Nepal (focused on Shelter). 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the support from DREFs, the replenishment of disaster preparedness (DP) stocks were supported in Afghanistan and Indonesia. Philippine Red Cross enhanced the capacity of its warehouse and stocks. Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia will continue working on DP stocks and prepositioning thanks to the support of the Emergency Appeal and cooperation with some PNS. With Australian Red Cross funding support, DP stocks for shelter were prepositioned in Myanmar and Nepal. 			
<i>1.2b: Health/WatSan pools in RDRT HR databank updated and used.</i>	1	1	On-going
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of WASH in emergencies capacity (covering human resources and equipment) using IFRC resource management system (RMS) was carried out in Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, and Myanmar. It is on-going in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal. The updating of a database of health professionals who received IFRC emergency health trainings was carried out during the third quarter through a tracking survey carried out in partnership with the Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response. 			
<i>1.2c: # of Health/WatSan specialists who attended RDRT, ERU, FACT and other IFRC emergency trainings.</i>	11	3	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation by staff and volunteers of NSs of Australia, Hong Kong branch of RCSC, Philippine, and Taiwan Red Cross Organization (RCO) in the Japanese Red Cross Health ERU training in November. Staff/volunteers from the NSs of China, Finland, France, Japan, Philippines, Taiwan RCO and ICRC Beijing completed the Hong Kong RC Health ERU training in early December. Staff/volunteers from NSs in East, South and Southeast Asia completed a regional psychosocial support in emergencies training (Cambodia/October) organised by SEARO. 			
<i>1.2d: # zone health/WatSan specialized trainings conducted.</i>	1	1	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A specialised WatSan Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training was organised in Bandung, Indonesia in October 2014 and attended by staff/volunteers from eleven NSs (Australia, Bangladesh, DPRK, Germany, Indonesia, Japanese, Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippine, and Singapore). A review of the zonal emergency health training commenced in December 2014. 			
<i>1.2e: # NS designing or conducting emergency Health/WatSan trainings.</i>	8	5	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRC provided distance technical guidance to NSs of Nepal, Pakistan and Philippines in the conduct of national emergency health trainings. APZ's emergency health coordinator co-facilitated the delivery of Hong Kong branch of RCSC and Japanese Red Cross health ERU trainings. National level e-WASH trainings conducted by NSs of Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Timor Leste and Vietnam. 			
Output 1.3: IFRC and National Societies have the knowledge, relationships and resources to integrate Beneficiary Communications into programmes and services			
<i>1.3a: # NS fully integrating BC into their disaster preparedness and response activities and developing capacity in beneficiary communication through peer assisted knowledge and skill exchange.</i>	5	5	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator refers to BenComs within a disaster response context. In terms of development programming, introductory BenComs workshops were held to enhance the knowledge and capacity of programme managers and focal points within the IFRC country offices and NSs in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Nepal. These included training workshops and sessions on accountability to beneficiaries, complaints and response mechanisms, and radio, which resulted in the integration of BC components into standard operating procedures (SOPs), training modules and community-based programme plans, as well as the adoption of two-way communication tools such as participatory radio shows. Partnership agreements to deploy the TERA system have been signed in Pakistan and Mongolia, and contract negotiations with mobile operators are ongoing in Nepal and Indonesia. 			
Output 1.4: National Societies have increased their ability to provide humanitarian aid internationally and have contributed to international operations with better quality, higher scale, and better coordination and effectiveness			
<i>1.4a: # NS who demonstrated enhanced capacity to deliver an increased volume</i>		2	2

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<i>of humanitarian aid internationally in coordinated way</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International capacity Building Workshop for RCSC (China) allowed the ERT and team leaders to have better understanding of the global IFRC system and to identify the gaps, challenges and opportunities for RCSC to standardize and harmonize its response system and mechanism with the IFRC standards and procedures. The workshop allowed the NSs and the IFRC to review the main lessons learnt from RCSC's first international deployment to Philippines (Haiyan). For the Philippines, 2014's typhoon season started in earnest during July. The Philippine Red Cross responded to all the events recorded in September, mainly using its own resources but in coordination with IFRC and other partners. 			
<i>1.4b: # RDRT Health/WatSan who took part in ERU, FACT missions/international response</i>	0	2	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A WatSan RDRT trained staff from PM Indonesia was mobilised to the Philippines to support the typhoon response. Two professional volunteers from Hong Kong branch of RCSC who completed the Asia Pacific Emergency Health Training (APEHT) 2011 and 2013 were deployed as part an ERU mission to Liberia in response to the Ebola outbreak. Two New Zealand RC volunteers nurses who completed the training in 2013 were deployed to Sierra Leone to help run the IFRC EVD treatment centre. A Japanese RC epidemiologist (whose ERU training was supported by the Health and Care unit) was also deployed to Liberia for the same response. 			
<i>1.4c: # Health/WatSan response teams formed in AP zone</i>	0	1	On-going
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the WASH in emergencies capacity mapping, profiles of WASH specialists who have completed specialisation WASH RDRT trainings will be uploaded in RMS. 			
Outcome 2: RCRC Movement plays an integral role in increasing preparedness for disasters in Asia Pacific and reducing human vulnerability.			
Output 2.1: IFRC, National Societies and humanitarian partners in Asia Pacific are empowered to advocate for strengthened policy, institutional and legal frameworks for disaster response, risk reduction, health services, migration and volunteering.			
<i>2.1a: # NS aware of key IFRC messages on disaster laws</i>		9	11
<i>2.1b: # NS with improved skills in legislative advocacy in disaster law</i>		8	11
<i>2.1c: #NS who participated in legislative advocacy in disaster law</i>		4	6
<i>2.1d: # interested NS supported in developing a focal point staff member/volunteer with substantial expertise in disaster laws</i>		2	0
Output 2.2: National Societies have well defined roles in national and international response, recovery and risk reduction mechanisms.			
<i>2.2a: # NS who are clearly acknowledged and participate regularly in national and regional coordination mechanisms for disaster response, recovery and risk reduction</i>	0	10	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Civil-Military Relations (CMR) Forum was held in May 2014 in Kuala Lumpur. Its aim was to improve the effectiveness of international relief operations and promote effective humanitarian-military relationships by raising mutual awareness and understanding of the roles of military and humanitarian actors in emergencies. Leading up to the 9th Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Beijing, resources will be put towards creating NS case studies as recommended by the CMR Forum and to assist NSs in creating the concept note and designing the CMR workshop planned for Beijing. The CMR focal point will also work with the APZ CMR working group to finalize their terms of reference and structure work around the recommendations and action points from the CMR Forum beyond Beijing. The CMR Forum identified a range of challenges and opportunities. It was noted that the awareness of existing policies needs to increase among key stakeholder in NS and the IFRC. This will also help the promotion of the understanding of Red Cross/Red Crescent policies, including the Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance, towards external stakeholder including militaries. The Forum also identified an opportunity to develop Civil-Military 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>in a more systematic and holistic way, building on the policy work done on a global level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DMU has attended several planning conference and simulation exercises (SimEx) organized by armed forces and regional systems in Mongolia, Indonesia (with the United States Pacific Command (PACOM) and Indonesian armed forces (TNI)); in Thailand with the Thai and Malaysian armed forces; and with officers from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore as part of the Five Power Defense Arrangements (FPDA) in Penang). 			
Output 2.3: Policy-makers in Asia Pacific understand and make use of the IDRL and other relevant guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks.			
<i>2.3a: # of country-level technical assistance projects completed</i>		2	5
<i>2.3b: # of countries who have received ad hoc advice on disaster related legislation from the DLP/NS</i>		2	6
<i>2.3c: # of countries which have adopted a new law, procedure, policy and/or regulation which addresses aspects of the IDRL Guidelines or incorporates IFRC messages on community-level DRR</i>		2	1
<i>2.3d: # of new or amended regional instruments which addresses disaster law issues</i>	0	1	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, disaster law targets were exceeded in 2014, however there was a negative variance in the amount of legal change that was achieved. The disaster law programme has been moving to shift the focus to have NSs in the driver's seat on domestic disaster law issues and there has been efforts to strengthen capacity such as issues enhancement initiatives on disaster law issues (both IDRL and DRR and Law). DLP continues to provide high-level technical advice to governments on disaster law issues and works through NSs to both deliver this advice. In 2014, technical research projects on both IDRL and DRR were taken forward in seven countries, resulting in starting legal change in two of these and completing IDRL regulation change in one. DLP targeted four regional events where IFRC could influence dialogue on key disaster law issues, but it exceeded its target and accomplished six regional events. 			
Output 2.4: Enhanced recovery and shelter capacity of National Societies through the promotion of appropriate practices, laws, policies and knowledge development.			
<i>2.4a: # NS supported to strengthen their shelter and recovery human resources capacity to improve and build on existing initiatives in preparedness, risk reduction, response and recovery</i>	0	10	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery mapping of AP was finalized in March 2014. The recovery mapping captures the recovery experience, capacity and interest of eight Host NSs in South and Southeast Asia that experience larger scale disasters which regularly include a recovery component. The Haiyan initial recovery assessment, undertaken in February 2014 and led by Philippine Red Cross, was finalized in the second quarter. The recovery assessment investigated four severely affected areas and key barangays within them. A summary report has been produced, bringing together the findings from four field reports. The IFRC cash transfer programme (CTP) focused on providing technical and capacity building support to NSs that have indicated interest to institutionalize CTP in the emergency relief and recovery operations. IFRC, in partnership with the Spanish Red Cross and the IFRC Livelihood Centre in Madrid, have entered into partnership with the French Red Cross, Oxfam and the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) and secured European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) funding for livelihoods, cash based programming and response mechanisms for NSs at a global level. The IFRC delegation in Nepal supported the NS to implement shelter recovery programme using CTP with the intention to provide flood affected households with much needed support for their shelter recovery, whilst further building the capacity of the NS to use cash as an appropriate response modality. Shelter responses using a combination of cash transfers and in-kind support are on-going in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. This has promoted the intention to conduct a review to consolidate good practices and better inform future recovery interventions. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Asia Pacific shelter and settlements working group meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur in early April, funded by Australian Red Cross. The primary objectives of the meeting were to provide a platform for the working group to discuss successes, gaps, challenges and future work plans. 			

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent is a valuable and integral actor in building community safety and resilience.			
Output 1.1: National Societies have well-established rural and urban community based risk reduction programmes in high risk communities.			
1.1a: # NS with well-established long term programmes guided by the Community Safety and Resilience Framework reaching 5 million people every year.		10	21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual involvement in the Global DRR mapping exercise (as highlighted previously in this report). DMU supported and facilitated the alignment of different initiatives under the "Urban Agenda". These efforts include the Urban DRM workshop in the Philippines, consultations with ICRC on urban violence and dialogue with Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) and the IFRC Country Delegation on various on-going urban initiatives including the Urban Community Resilience Initiative (UCRI) proposed by American Red Cross and Global Disaster Preparedness Centre (GDPC); the IFRC urban disaster risk reduction and management pilot study; and the outcomes and recommendations from the urban DRM workshop in Manila. IFRC APZ agreed to join the campaign "On the Road to Sendai", at the invitation of the Asian Disaster Response and Reduction Network (ADRRN) and UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN ISDR). This is an opportunity to share experiences about community based interventions at Sendai. Finalization of the cooperation agreement with ADRRN is expected to be done by early 2015. 			
1.1b: # NS with formalized policies, long-term programme plans, strategies on resilience	3	3	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Health and Care unit, there were limited opportunities to support policy and strategy development during the period. Nevertheless, discussions have started on supporting said process which the Afghan Red Crescent would like to embark on in 2015. For DMU, its involvement in the 6th AMCDRR and Pacific Regional DRR Forum have provided opportunities to promote long-term programme plans, strategies and policies on resilience. These fora have contributed to discussions on progress in relation to the Post 2015 Development Agenda, SIDS Meeting 2014, Pacific Plan review and Post 2015 Climate Change agreement. 			
1.1c: # NS supported in community-based integrated projects, including those mapped under GWSI	10	2	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRC APZ provided NSs of Myanmar, Nepal and Philippines technical advice and guidance with on-going community health, disaster recovery and/or GWSI programmes. 			
1.1d: # NS assisted in updating and adapting community tools to local environment.	5	2	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided NSs (Bangladesh, Cambodian, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Myanmar, Indonesia, Mongolian and Sri Lanka) technical and/or funding support for the adaptation and roll out of the healthy lifestyle/NCD prevention module to on-going community programmes. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided guidance and funding to IFRC's Pacific Regional Office for the adaptation of the ECV toolkit for use by Pacific Island NSs. The adaptation aligned with materials for low-cost/low-tech programming approach applied by Pacific NS. 			
1.1e: # of community-based trainings (national level) supported	5	5	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSs of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives and Myanmar were assisted in the organisation and delivery of national trainers' training on epidemic control and the use of ECV toolkit. 			
1.1f: # of NS community-based projects with measured impact	4	5	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Care unit provided facilitation and technical advice in the conduct of an evaluation of CVTL's Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) programme as well as a WASH programme look-back study, and a mid-term review of the Tibetan Red Cross's health promotion project. 			
Output 1.2: National Societies have improved capacity to analyze climate information, integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into existing activities and implement climate smart DRR and community development programmes			
1.2a: # NS who have incorporated CCA into their CBDRR programming	10	N/A	N/A
1.2b: # NS actively utilizing climate information within their early warning systems	2	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The responsibility for achieving these targets shifted from DMU to be under IFRC regional and country delegations after the August 2013 Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Change adaptation and mitigation: Training of Trainers. 			
Output 1.3: National Societies reduce health inequalities through implementing efficient programmes on diseases and conditions of public health importance in vulnerable groups.			
1.3a: # NS assisted in Non Communicable Disease (NCD) programming	4	12	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the holding of a Healthy Lifestyle Master Training (Malaysia/April), 15 NSs were enabled to adapt and roll out the NCD prevention and control module. The NSs of Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepa and Sri Lanka, working with IFRC's South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) health adviser, were supported in the development of three-year programme plans on NCD prevention and control. NSs of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar and Mongolia were provided funds to support the translation, field testing or conduct of training on the module. 			
1.3b: # NS supported in ECV toolkit roll out	6	5	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional adaptation of the ECV toolkit for Pacific Island NSs, to be more aligned with low-tech approaches/materials, was completed in December. The adaptation/roll out in the NSs of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives and Myanmar (all funded by the Hong Kong branch of RCSC) received on-going oversight support. A review of the ECV toolkit adaptation and rollout (2011-2014) indicated that 22 NS across AP have already localised the toolkit and updated volunteers, while some have already used them as part of recent outbreak response. 			
1.3c: # NS supported in HIV programming	8	2	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation and coordination support were provided to NSs of Indonesia, Pakistan and Vietnam in relation to their participation during the International AIDS Conference. 			
1.3d: # of NS assisted in addressing MARP and submitting proposals to Global Fund.	4	2	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao Red Cross was supported through SEARO in their submission of a proposal to the Global Fund. 			
1.3e: # NS supported in VNRBD programming, contact with GAP	9	2	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary non-remunerated blood donor (VNRBD) activities of NSs of Afghanistan, China and DPRK were supported through mobilisation of funds. The Health and Care unit coordinated and collaborated with the Global Advisory Panel (GAP) for Blood Services on the rehabilitation/upgrading of the Philippine Red Cross blood services affected by Typhoon Haiyan; held discussions within CVTL to be involved in blood transfusion services; and participated in the regional meeting of NSs with blood 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
transfusion services.			
1.3f: # NS supported in immunization programming	4	2	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided technical assistance and donor coordination support to Philippine Red Cross which mobilised branches and volunteers during the national measles vaccination campaign in September. 			
1.3g: # NS supported in First Aid programming, including standardization and development of business plans	5	5	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with regional and country offices, provided guidance/advise and coordination support: to RCSC (Zhejiang branch) in working with local government in enacting a legislation that protects first aiders in the delivery of assistance; to Myanmar Red Cross Society in the development of project proposal for the further development and sustainability of First Aid (FA) programme in the country; to Mongolian Red Cross Society in the updating of FA trainers and materials; to Singapore Red Cross in the development of psychological first aid and psychosocial support (PSSP) trainings, which will be delivered by its Academy; and to CV Timor Leste in recognition of its FA training/education programme with the government. 			
1.3h: # NS assisted in scaling up GWSI programming	2	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted NSs of Cambodian, Indonesia, India and Myanmar with developing proposals for scaling up sanitation as part of GWSI. Expert hydrogeological follow up provided to Nepal Red Cross Society for one of their GWSI projects supported directly by Austrian Red Cross. 			
1.3i: # NS supported in MDR-TB programming.	4	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical advice and coordination support continues to be provided to the multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) programme for NSs of China and India. Focus of support during 2014 was around the conduct of reviews and programme expansion. Discussions with Myanmar Red Cross Society on TB/MDR TB programming started during this period. 			
1.3j: # NS supported in Road Safety 10 and GRSP programming.	3	3	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSs of Japan and Sri Lanka received grants in the conduct of first aid/road safety activities from national members of the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile, which was facilitated through collaboration of Global FA Reference Centre and APZ Health and Care unit. The unit also supported the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP) secretariat in the mapping of NS road safety competencies and interests 			
Outcome 2: National Societies scale up leadership and institutional capacities that extend their reach and quality of services.			
Output 2.1: National Societies with increased organizational strengths achieved through regular analysis, enhanced organizational preparedness, skilled staff and volunteers, and access to resources			
2.1a: # NS who have implemented organizational change processes	2	2	2
2.1b: # NS with improved human resource management system	3	3	4
2.1c: # NS with improved finance systems and achieved cash transfer status	3	3	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This remains delayed due to pending decisions in the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva on updating the global Federation Cash Transfer Questionnaire before it can be used for assessing NS systems who agree to the cash transfer status. 			
2.1d: # NS with improved legal base	21	3	3
2.1e: # NS with improved security systems	0	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AP webinar with ICRC on volunteer and staff safety and security in 2014 attracted 178 participants from 25 NSs and was a significant success. Discussions with ICRC in the first quarter of 2014 led to Safer Access implementation in selected prioritised 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
countries.			
2.1f: # NS who have adopted a change plan based on organizational learning and adaptation resulting from strategic reviews	1	1	1
Output 2.2: National Societies increase their capacity in programming by networking, operational research and focusing on behaviour change communication (BCC).			
2.2a: # NS supported in operational research in health and WatSan programming.	9	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided Indian Red Cross with continued support in finding best emergency water supply solutions with local suppliers. Developed plans with NSs of Bangladesh, DPRK, Mongolia, Nepal and Philippine to trial anaerobic digester technology for the processing of faecal sludge from latrines. A study on the integration of WASH in community health programmes was conducted with Cambodian Red Cross with support from the Health and Care unit. 			
2.2b: # case studies on NS health and WatSan programmes	14	6	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guided and financed the Sri Lanka Red Cross case study on business development/management aspect of its FA programme. Provided technical support to CV Timor Leste in the conduct of a look back study of its WASH programme, as well as DPRK Red Cross for the development of terms of reference for the same. 			
2.2c: # zonal health and WatSan coordination meetings held.	2	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual Zonal Health and WatSan Coordination Meetings were conducted (Malaysia/April 2014) with 33 and 42 participants, respectively, consisting of Secretariat staff, NS staff, representatives from research organisations and companies, respectively. A joint session on information management and resource mobilisation also took place, while the health meeting was preceded by a global NCD master training. 			
2.2d: # WatSan knowledge events conducted	1	1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A zonal Urban Sanitation Workshop was conducted in Mongolia in August followed by a webinar which discussed the outcomes of the event. A five-part Emergency WatSan Webinar series was also initiated. Working with the NSD Unit and WatSan advisers from Asia Pacific, Geneva, British RC, Austrian RC, Spanish RC and Philippines RC – the series reached 169 participants from 20 NSs (12 from AP), IFRC and ICRC staff globally. 			
2.2e: # regional health and WatSan coordination meetings supported.	3	3	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Health Unit supported regional NS in the conduct of the following meetings/workshops: Pacific FA coordinators' meeting organised by the New Zealand RC (May/New Zealand), SEA CSR Forum and Health Technical Working Group Meeting (Sept/Thailand) and SEA Pandemic and Public Health Emergencies Workshop (Nov/Singapore); East Asia Regional Resilience Workshop (Ulaanbaatar/December). The Unit also supported the IFRC Psychosocial Support Reference Centre and the Indonesian RC in conducting/facilitating an Indian Ocean tsunami PSS lessons learnt workshop attended by South and Southeast Asia NS (July/Indonesia). It also coordinated/facilitated the participation of AP NS in the global CBHFA, NCD and RMNCH workshops (November/Turkey). 			
2.2f: # health networks in AP zone established/expanded	1	1	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 11 AP NS which are members of the global FA Evidence-Based Network (FAEBN) were supported to allow them to participate in FAEBN meeting and e-discussions. The RC of China, Hong Kong RC, Myanmar RC and New Zealand RC participated FAEBN meeting organised by GFARC (October/Paris). An AP First Aid E-bulletin was issued in April 2014 in an effort to revitalise information sharing, networking and collaboration among NS on first aid – however, this will be discontinued since the GFARC is initiating the same. The Health Unit participated in the IFRC Global Advisory Panel Asia Pacific Meeting (Sept/Kathmandu) where outcomes of self-assessments carried out by 14 AP NS as well as strategies to address corporate governance and risk management issues were tackled. The annual meeting of the Asian RCRC Network on HIV/AIDS (ART) was attended together with the EARO Regional Health Manager. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an offshoot of the NCD training and Health Coordination meeting, working groups on NCD in emergencies and on Nutrition, consisting of NS health managers, were formed. Together with IFRC health advisers in Geneva and field secretariat, the Health Unit will support these networks and working groups. 			
<i>2.2g: Collaboration with regional external partners explored/ forged.</i>	4	2	2
Collaborations with new partners were explored during the period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asian Development Bank – Together with IFRC SEARO, initial discussions on working together in health. Cooperated in the conduct of SEA pandemic and public health in emergencies workshop. Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response – Conduct of tracing survey for NS staff and volunteers who completed emergency health trainings, particularly in conduct of data consolidation and analysis. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) – Together with the Indian RC, potential MoU on introducing bi-digester technology developed in India to other countries. Medicins Sans Frontiers – Cooperation in terms of EVD training of NS medical staff/volunteers identified for deployment to West Africa. The Health Unit continued to work on the following with its existing partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Secretariat – on dengue fever advocacy and engagement Southeast Asia Dengue Summit (June/Philippines), conduct of SEA pandemic and public health in emergencies workshop (Nov/Singapore) as well as discussions on NCD prevention and control. WHO Western Pacific – Technical discussions and exchange on Ebola virus disease (EVD) contributing to the development of guidance notes for NS; initial discussions for cooperation in the conduct of a foreign medical team workshop for NS in 2015. 			
Output 2.3: National Societies are recognized for having increased their contribution to longer term sustainable development programmes by implementing S2020 through an aligned strategic plan with a model for well-functioning systems and a strategy for diverse and gender-sensitive volunteering development and youth action.			
<i>2.3a: # NS strategic plans which contain expanded services focused on building resilience for new and increasingly vulnerable groups</i>	21	3	3
<i>2.3b: # NS who have updated and revised their volunteering policy</i>	26	6	6
<i>2.3c: # NS with updated volunteer management systems including their volunteering in emergencies systems</i>	19	6	6
<i>2.3d: # volunteering research projects jointly coordinated in conjunction with global and zone coordination</i>	5	10	10
<i>2.3e: # participants to online youth community exchange</i>	33	500	111
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement was below target as the use of variety of platforms is more and more common. The East Asia Youth Community of Practitioners has 12 participants, Global Youth CoP has 179 participants, and GYC 2013 CoP has 82 participants (including those from Asia Pacific). GYC blog has at least 11,500 unique page views by the end of 2014, while APYN Facebook page has increased from 1,918 to 2,187 “likes”. 			
<i>2.3f: # NS who have revised youth policy with greater youth involvement</i>	3	3	3
<i>2.3g: APYN has Youth Coordinator and implemented action plan</i>	0	1	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was little success despite the intensive lobbying of all AP NS, PNS supporting youth work across zone and globally. 			
<i>2.3h: # NS undertaking strategic review</i>	1	1	1
<i>2.3i: # NS with strategic plans aligned to S 2020</i>	21	2	2
<i>2.3j: # NS operational plans which support processes</i>	2	2	2
<i>2.3k: # mentoring pairs</i>	2	2	2
<i>2.3l: # NS mentors trained</i>	10	2	1

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement was below target as two governance mentors have been identified to join the mentor pool but one has been trained and deployed, with another planned for early 2015. 			
2.3m: # case studies to share knowledge	11	10	10

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p>Outcome 1: IFRC and National Societies are respected and recognized as neutral, impartial humanitarian actors; are effectively positioned to promote principles, values, policies and legislation in support of humanitarian action; and voice support for the needs and aspirations of vulnerable communities; and consequently receive the necessary resources to enable them to fulfil their humanitarian mandate.</p>			
<p>Output 1.1: IFRC and National Societies strengthen their auxiliary partnership role to secure greater support from governments and other partners for improved humanitarian work including commitments resulting from the Red Cross and Red Crescent International Conference.</p>			
1.1a: # NS who have strengthened engagement with their governments to increase awareness of the Fundamental Principles	4	4	4
1.1b: # NS who have strengthened and promoted their auxiliary status where States have legitimate and increased expectations of NS to influence and implement in the humanitarian field.	2	2	3
<p>Output 1.2: Effective donor communications, relationship management and resource mobilization capacities are in place resulting in increased funding from both internal (RCRC) and external donors, for support of emergencies and longer term programming within both IFRC and NSs</p>			
1.2a: All AP development plans and emergency appeals are at least 80% covered (while aiming for 100% coverage).	NA	100% (DOPs) 100% (EAs)	100% (DOPs) 75% (EAs)
1.2b: 50% of proposals to access internal/external funding are successful	50%	50%	71%
<p>10 of the 13 proposals⁴ submitted to external donors were successful (Devco x1; Echo X4; Samsung X2; Koica X 3; Cartier Foundation x 1; Empress Shoken Trust x 2) of which ten were successful (Echo x2; Samsung X2; Koica X3; Cartier Foundations X1 and Empress Shoken Trust X2). Quality of proposals remains inconsistent with critical feedback received from DEVCO and ECHO in particular.</p>			
1.2c: # NS with increased fundraising income by 20%.	0	2	5
<p>A gross figure for this indicator is not available or particularly relevant as APFN tracks income growth by a number of categories (emergencies, untied, government etc.) The Year to Date figure recorded above reflects the total number of NS who experienced at least 20% increase in funding from a variety of categories. Star performers were Solomon Islands, Nepal, New Zealand and Taiwan.</p>			
1.2d: # NS who become fee paying members of APFN	8	2	2
<p>Two new fee paying members joined APFN in 2014.</p>			
1.2e: # NS with local partnership with Coca-Cola.	1	0	0

⁴ Successful – ECHO (2), Samsung (2), Koica (3), Cartier Foundation (1), Empress Shoken Trust (2); and Unsuccessful – DEVCO (1), ECHO (2)

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
The partnership with Coca-Cola expired and has not been renewed so this indicator is no longer relevant.			
Output 1.3: Red Cross Red Crescent is the primary reference for key media in times of natural disasters resulting in prominent and positive visibility that supports operational and humanitarian diplomacy objectives			
<i>1.3a: # timely, quality press releases, twitters, audio-visual materials</i>	37	45	40
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication efforts around the 6 month anniversary of Typhoon Haiyan recorded 300 media hits which reached over 100 million people. Social media outreach via Twitter reached 7 million accounts with almost 15.3 million individual impressions. IFRC APZ contributed a total of 75 stories and opinion pieces which were posted on the News section of ifrc.org. This figure represents 60% of the total number of news stories posted during the year. The communications plan around the 9th Asia Pacific regional conference yielded extensive positive publicity in the international media. A press conference attended by at least 25 leading international media representatives resulted in more than 400 media articles were generated reaching a potential audience of 800 million people. 			
<i>1.3b: # pre-agreements with NS on communications "protocol" during disasters, aligned with the pre-disaster meetings</i>	37	1	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pre-agreement with Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) on providing surge support in emergency communications has been formally adopted in JRCS domestic disaster management plan. With the development of the global communications emergency response team model, the approach to pre-agreements with NS is largely being driven by the Geneva Secretariat. 			
<i>1.3c: # field visits of main news organisations facilitated at time of disasters; trained spokespersons, communications specialists are in place in NS and the IFRC offices across AP</i>	37	30	35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits have been facilitated for media in partnership with the regional offices in Asia. The majority of field visits related to the Typhoon Haiyan operation. 			
<i>1.3d: # pre-established arrangements e.g. Reuters, at NS level</i>	1	2	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IFRC has entered into a global partnership with Al Jazeera. There has been collaboration between Al Jazeera bureaus and IFRC regional / country offices which has focused largely on media training for Red Cross staff. APZ communications unit brokered a partnership with the Prudence Foundation where IFRC has endorsed the messaging in a series of disaster preparedness PSA's broadcast on all Fox channels in AP. 			
Output 1.4: IFRC and National Societies, through the use of effective diplomatic tools and actions, are better able to engage with policy-makers and opinion leaders to heighten their influence and address key humanitarian issues that affect the most vulnerable and marginalised and ensure critical access to humanitarian space.			
<i>1.4a: # NS engaging in a more strategic way with external organizations, including governments and international organizations</i>		37	31
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a general rule many NSs across APZ are engaging more regularly and strategically with their governments in a wide range of areas. Many NS have undergone significant review of their legal base as well as engaged with their governments in many technical areas. The data recorded above is derived by deducting the number of NS that are known to be NOT effectively engaging or improving their engagement with governments and others. 			
<i>1.4b: # MoUs/agreements in place with a regional body</i>		2	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 2014, there was only one legal change achieved on disaster law issues in the Asia Pacific region, with the passage of an IDRL related regulation in the Cook Islands. This was driven by the Cook Islands Red Cross society, with strong support by the disaster law team. The programme was hopeful to achieve legal change in two countries, however, achievement in this area is highly dependent on external factors outside of IFRC control and processes for other legal change remain in progress. 			
<i>1.4c: # policy outcomes in the areas of DM, disaster law, migration, health and other relevant areas.</i>		2	2

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.5: IFRC and NSs are able to promote a culture of social inclusion, non-violence and peace, and ensure better integration of minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people through mainstreaming of gender, diversity, tolerance and anti-discrimination.			
1.5a: # NS engaged in social inclusion and culture of non-violence programming	4	2	2
1.5b: # NS fostering civil society partnership	4	3	3
1.5c: # NS undertake gender mainstreaming in their programming.	2	2	2

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

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilises effective cooperation mechanisms and tools that build greater collective responsibility and trust.			
Output 1.1: National Societies are recognized as trustworthy market leaders through strategic plans that demonstrate accountability, good governance and a platform on which to build effective partnerships			
1.1a: # NS with updated strategic plans aligned to S2020	24	3	3
1.1b: # Movement MoU, CAS or OA implemented	6	2	2
1.1c: # NS who demonstrate new and/or expanded services agreed or negotiated with existing and/or new partners	0	2	2
Output 1.2: National Societies have improved their reach by shared capacities and resources through alliances and partnerships that achieve collective higher value from working together as a Movement			
1.2a: # NS using strengthened platforms for shared HR, knowledge and skills.	36	36	36
1.2b: # NS demonstrating new institutional and programme capacities as a result of expanded alliances and partnerships	2	2	2
Output 1.3: National Societies have improved their reach by shared capacities and resources through alliances and partnerships that achieve collective higher value from working together as a Movement			
1.3a: # NS who crossed the digital divide in Asia Pacific	5	5	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement for the DDI project was below target due to funding gaps. Consultants and trained human resources are available but there are not enough funds to perform all assessments and implementations. IFRC’s APZ approach to incorporating DDI into country LTPFs and DOPs is being piloted. A special APZ DDI strategy to mobilize resources was initiated to develop regional lead NS and was pursued at the Federation GA as well. Impact to be monitored and integrated into country based fundraising strategies throughout 2014 with some gains in terms of some partner NS funding DDI initiatives bilaterally in 3 NS using new APZ NSD team integrated capacity building mapping tool. 			
Output 1.4: IFRC and National Societies have effective PMER systems, personnel and tools in place to ensure improved PMER capacities/ skills resulting in production of consistently high quality, timely, plans and reports.			
1.4a: All reports received by the zone office against IFRC supported plans and appeals are received within deadlines and are processed faster due to reduced editing and discussion.	NA	-	325
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of the submitted reports is consistently increasing throughout the year. There is an improvement in quality, which will be further worked on through the mentoring focus with the PMER capacity building staff member and the rest of the team. 			

Measurement			
Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improved quality of the reports is achieved thanks to the feedback mechanism build in by the APZ/PMER unit members. 			
<i>1.4b: All reports processed by the zone RM/PMER unit are completed by not later than agreed deadlines.</i>	NA	100%	96%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMER unit managed to submit 325 narrative reports and 302 financial reports to the donor in a timely manner. After a difficult start in first quarter, a 100% success rate was achieved for the last 8 months of the year. Challenges remain that there is no accountability to the programme managers sending below standard or late report to the PMER unit. Posting of reports by the Zone PMER unit within deadlines is contingent upon receiving them in due time from country/regional offices. Reporting deadlines are constantly monitored and notification is given at least 3 months in advance, which ensures that only few reports are more than a few days overdue. 			
<i>1.4c: # NS with personnel trained to IFRC standards, resulting in improved logframes, M&E plans, and results-based reports.</i>	1	8	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSs which received training/mentoring to varying degrees were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, DPRK, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar and Pakistan RC. The capacity building initiatives in Vietnam were not implemented in 2014. A total of 118 RC staff and volunteers have been trained in 2014. In the latter part of the year, the Swedish RC, which is the main funder for capacity building initiative, reinforced the stricter use of its funding to only 4 priority country, i.e. Afghanistan; Bangladesh; DPRK and Myanmar. 			
Outcome 2: Movement components have strengthened relationships, common aims and access to knowledge and lessons learned.			
Output 2.1: National Societies have enhanced programme impact and performance through strengthened peer national society support, regional exchange, and engagement with all Movement components through effective utilization of IFRC systems, tools and communities of practice.			
<i>2.1a: # NS who used COP, Mentor, or case study materials to improve programme impact</i>	25	35 (PMER: 5; NSD: 30)	34 (PMER: 5; NSD: 29)
<i>2.1b: # NS who have participated in inter-NS exchanges leading to strengthened capacities</i>	4	30 (PMER: 15; NSD: 30)	27 (PMER: 10; NSD: 27)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMER Capacity Building project focussed on three main components; Workshops/Trainings; Nepal, DPRK, Bangladesh; NS PMER Self-Assessment Tool Mini-Workshops; DPRK, Mongolia, Afghanistan and NS/Federation consultations to promote development of an NS PMER Framework; Afghanistan. 			

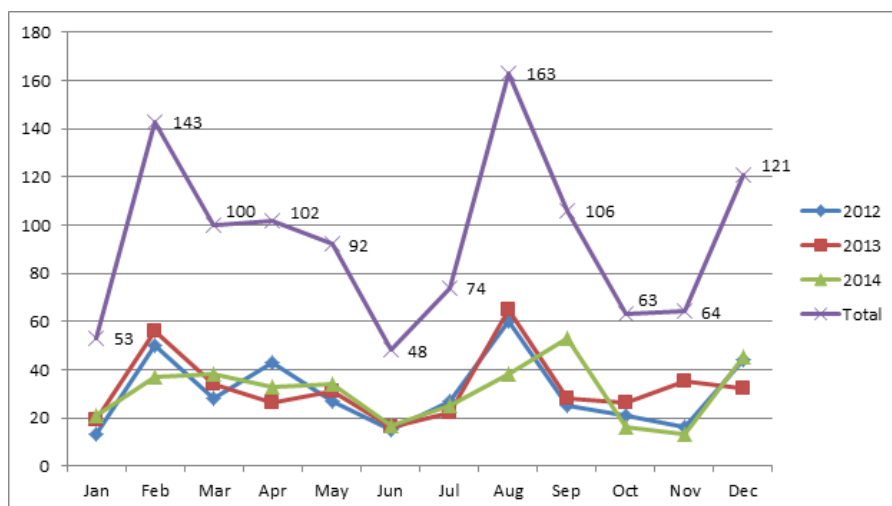


Figure 1: summary of plans/reports based on a 3 year cycle

Stakeholder participation and feedback

IFRC APZ managed to secure a vice-chair position in the Asian Technical Advisory Group for Local/Urban DRR and Resilience Building. The working group, initiated by UN ISDR, was formed to ensure proper follow-up and implementation of the 6th Asia AMCDRR and HFA2.

IFRC APZ took part in two key events related to School Safety; a consultative meeting on education and resilience arranged by the Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) and the launch of the ASEAN School Safety Initiative. On both occasions, IFRC was able to share experiences in school safety and community based initiatives. Around the Comprehensive Framework on School Safety the IFRC Public Awareness and Public Education (PAPE) Key Messages were emphasized. The engagement in these events is of strategic importance as it continues to position the IFRC as a key player in the overall resilience agenda in Asia and the Pacific. All these engagements reiterated our role as one of key stakeholders committed to HFA implementation, our willingness to build more multi-stakeholder partnerships taking into consideration our experience, knowledge and capacities to collectively contribute to the implementation of HFA1/2.

APZ has consistently promoted the engagement of NSs in the development and delivery of health programming strategies across the zone in an effort to maximize capacity strengthening support to priority NSs. During 2014, this was facilitated through zonal workshops and meetings related to NCD, Health and WatSan, as well as a regional meeting on First Aid in the Pacific, Health Technical Working Group and the Community Safety and Resilience Forum in Southeast Asia, and the Community Resilience Workshop in East Asia. These meetings provided opportunities for NS Health and WASH managers to network and share experiences and resources. In addition, health team could assess whether identified priorities are relevant and respond to NS priorities and needs.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
Positive: The engagement of the NSs in the AP NSs Disaster Management Reference Group.	H	27 National Societies from AP attended the events agreed and include in the DM road map for 2014
Positive: The support from PNS and Reference centres especially GDPC	H	PNS and GDPC provide technical and financial support to the majority of activities include in the DM road map
Positive: Increased youth, gender and diversity inputs across programme sectors and in formal meetings.	M	Ensure implementation of Regional Call for Innovation and Youth Commitments to increase gender diversity and youth sensitivity in planning and monitoring mechanisms.
Positive: Increased integrated missions to NSs that increase holistic national capacity building discussions and outcomes.	M	These should be encouraged more across APZO and also to regional offices.
Positive: There has been more prominence in the international arena in regards to disaster law.	M	Governments and regional organisations such as the East Asia Summit and APEC are increasingly recognising the need for strong laws and resolutions. This is also evident in the inclusion of disaster law issues in the text of HFA2, particularly the importance of law to promote DRR and strengthen accountability. There is also a specific mention of the IDRL guidelines.
Positive: The DOP 2015 provided a key opportunity to revitalize integrated approach between the different APZO units.	M	Proactive and continued dialogue with colleagues. Ensure the active participation and engagement of APZO units in the process.
Risk: Coordination and lack of PNS support for "one plan approach" in country	M	Arrange country CAS and strategic reviews to refocus NS approach to cooperation and partnership principles Update and advocate use of APZ NS mapping matrix Use strategic and operational planning to involve

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
		<p>Movement and non-Movement partners to participate in humanitarian coordination meetings when relevant</p> <p>Proposal for "one plan approach" raised in Asia Pacific zone since 2012 PNS meeting with follow up agreed in selected National Society environments through new CAS type approaches and methodologies based on newly revised NS Strategic and Operational plans</p>
<p>Risk: Late submission of reports by delegation remains a risk factor for the PMER Unit. The pressure to comply with the deadlines rest with the PMER staff and not with the respective accountable manager.</p>	H	<p>Explore possibilities to make the reporting managers accountable for the delayed submission of reports and plans.</p>
<p>Risk: Changes in Australia's development and humanitarian policy and cuts to Australia's aid budget means will results in some uncertainty for the DLP in 2015.</p>	H	<p>In order to minimise potential risks, the DLP is looking to diversify its funding base in the region and approaching non-traditional donors as well as ensuring that timely and relevant information is provided to Australian Red Cross colleagues to support their dialogue with government funders on future DLP support.</p>
<p>Risk: Funding for the WatSan Coordinator position is not secure from June 2015</p>	H	<p>Continue to engage with the Australian RC for continued, long-term support to the position/programme.</p> <p>Pool funds with other partners to meet total funding requirement</p>
<p>Risk: Reduced technical health capacity with the delay in the recruitment of EH coordinator</p>	H	<p>Continue to press partners with strong interest in EH to second qualified staff.</p>
<p>Risk: Key NS leaders reject change</p>	H	<p>Providing "New RCRC leaders' orientation" for all new senior governance and management leaders annually at Zone level which includes new sessions on governance and management separation, Federation's Policies and tools on "Risk management", "Fraud and Anti-corruption Policy", "Integrity Policy"</p> <p>Strengthening NS legal base and Constitutions to mitigate leadership turnover and improve likelihood of appropriate profiles of leaders OCAC implementation negotiation in selected NS.</p> <p>Auxiliary status and legal base reviews in selected environments</p>
<p>Risk: Key NS staff leave</p>	H	<p>Deploy NS Human Resource development Adviser to offer practical support to strengthen HR recruitment, retention and reward systems.</p> <p>Measure impact of new professional development opportunities which have been scaled up in the form of webinars, mentoring placements agreed, professional development forums, and network exchanges of peer practitioners.</p> <p>Induction training in CB topics for newly recruited staff to improve retention</p> <p>OD forums (online and physical) and online OD</p>

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
		<p>practitioner groups to share knowledge and create motivation and support.</p> <p>Coaching and mentoring programmes.</p>
<p>Risk: Lack of volunteer friendly environments through weak framework and systems, weak internal procedures in programme planning and implementation, lack of sensitization of staff, low staff competency</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>The continuing conduct of the volunteering development webinar series further supports the creation of volunteer-friendly environments across Asia Pacific</p> <p>New joint webinars with programme managers in NS in health and DM technical areas on volunteer management.</p> <p>Volunteering in Emergencies guideline implementation</p> <p>Inclusion of volunteering in emergencies module and procedures in all NS contingency planning exercises</p> <p>New IFRC "Resource Mapping System" implementation with built-in volunteer database</p> <p>Execute training in volunteer management among concerned staff, both at HQ and branch level</p> <p>Ensure sufficient volunteer coordination and protection functions at HQ and branch level</p>

Lessons learned and looking ahead

The recently adopted Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction has upgraded the issue of "governance for disaster risk management" to one of the four top priorities for action of the international community. It included a number of specific provisions affirming the importance of strong legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction - as well as a specific call for states to make use of the IDRL Guidelines in order to prepare for international disaster response. With this background, the DLP will be rolling out its work on disaster risk reduction and law over the first half of 2015, after it is officially launched at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai (March 2015). This will include piloting this work in the Asia Pacific and supporting NSs to engage on this area with their governments. In order to achieve greater impact, the disaster law programme will be looking for opportunities to strengthen collaboration with other IFRC teams, namely DMU and NSD, to ensure collective impact and to better meet identified needs of national societies.

The drafting of the new Asia Pacific DM and Community Resilience strategy 2015 – 2018 commences after the 9th Asia Pacific Regional Conference, taking into account the output from the conference. Brief consultative rounds will have to be done, but one could argue that the finalization of the new strategy again marks the beginning of the long-term process of implementing it. While the aim is to create a relevant and practically implementable strategy, the process from 2015 to 2018 will require substantial and continuous leadership and collaboration, to ensure that over the coming years we, together, move in the strategic direction that will be set out. An important process to keep in consideration is the potential adjustment in the IFRC structure in Geneva and the field, and the new planning process of the IFRC 2016 – 2019.

Strategic discussions among health focal points and programmes coordinators at IFRC country, regional and zone offices have been positively received and appreciated. Following the best position approach, the exercise guided how health counterparts at regional and zone offices come in to assist country advisers. The health team was unable to carry this out across all regions due to staff changes in Kuala Lumpur, as well as Bangkok and New Delhi.

The success of health team-supported resource mobilisation for country-level programming in 2014 was mixed. While GWSI programmes were expanded through successful proposals and applications, expressions of interests to support prevention and control efforts on NCD and malaria in selected NS in South Asia and Southeast Asia, respectively, were not considered. A number of new NS community health programmes

received government aid funds with support of partners. This will be analysed so that the AP health team will be able to better itself in supporting resource mobilisation.

For the NSD team, there have been increased usage of peer support and systems in areas such as volunteering development and VIVA studies, resource mobilisation and youth development. Costs have been reduced by higher usage of webinars to assist knowledge sharing between societies, and also enable many NS experts to lead and chair webinars to share experience with others. However, there have also been challenges to some critical assumptions on which previous approaches to sustainability were based. For example, the recent policy shift of policy regarding the IFRC's implementation of the global insurance scheme would have direct impact on the number of insured volunteers, not only in Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Bangladesh but all throughout the Asia Pacific Zone. In 2015, the insurance company will require all volunteers to be insured, rejecting any partial application for insurance. The DREF and Emergency Appeals are no longer automatically allocating funds using the Global Insurance Scheme. This will see a drastic drop in the number of volunteers insured in Asia Pacific Zone who are using the global insurance system.

RMS has been an extremely useful tool in terms of facilitating, amongst others, volunteering development in a national society, in an integrated and practical ways. RMS easily and clearly highlights the need for volunteer policy implementation guide, especially to National Societies who would stop just at the development of volunteer policy, or any policy in general.

The Value of Volunteers study series has been a valuable tool in appreciating the economic and social value of volunteers mobilized for specific initiatives of a national society, but likewise serves as a useful tool in looking deeper into effective management of volunteers in a NS. While the study appreciates the value of volunteers, it offers practical recommendations on how to improve volunteering. This appreciative approach in volunteering development is easily welcomed by NSs.

In terms of youth development, although throughout 2014 the communication and connections among the Asia Pacific NSs and their youth leaders have been reactivated and further communication methodologies and structures have been identified and agreed, there are follow-up challenges ahead which will have to be addressed through further strengthened knowledge sharing and inspiration among NSs. It will also be important to identify ways of strongly linking youth development up with RCRC service delivery mechanisms at local community levels.

Many activities have deepened their self-sustaining characteristics. The Asia Pacific Fundraisers' Network (APFN) utilising continues to use its own membership income to enable members to receive targeted peer and professional support that have benefitted 25 societies, who in turn have either recruited or retained competent fundraising personnel as a result of feeling part of a more professional peer support network.

Financial situation

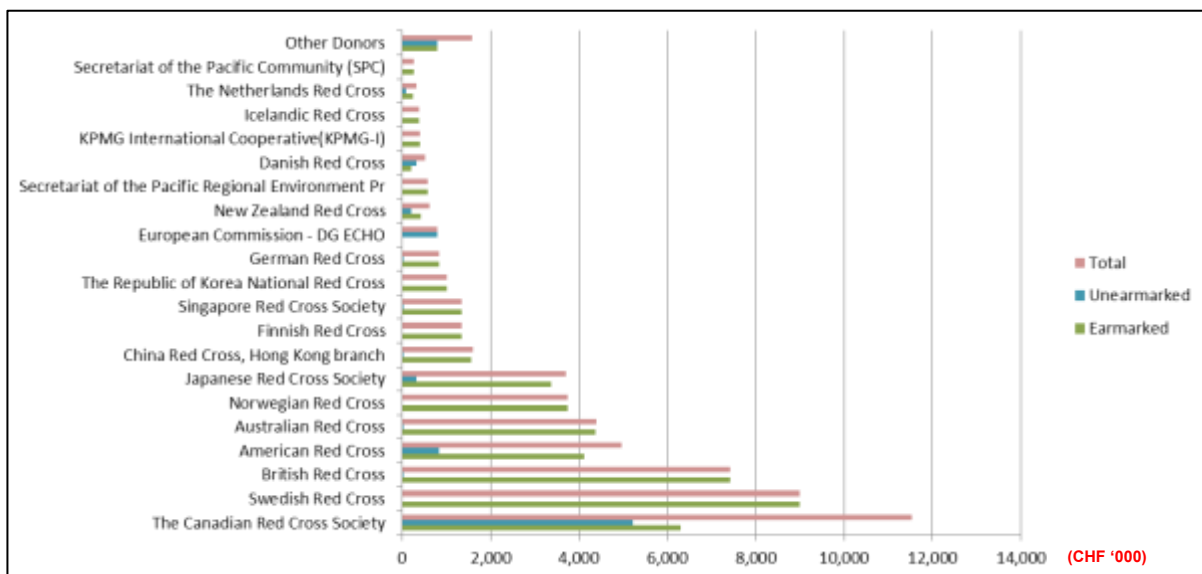


Figure 2: Summary of average pledge amounts based on donor (2014)

[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.

www.ifrc.org
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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