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# Operational Plan 2016

(working version 20/02/2016)

## Country Cluster Support Team - Bangkok

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



**186 million**

total population

**616,425**

people targeted with support in  
this plan



CHF 4.5  
million  
sought

Key categories of people  
targeted:

**336,400**

people targeted with  
community resilience  
projects

**279,325**

people targeted with  
awareness campaigns and  
key events

**700**

people targeted with  
trainings and workshops

## 1 Introduction

This operational plan outlines the results that the National Societies of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam plan to achieve over the next year in the following Areas of Focus, with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC):

- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihoods
- Health
- Water and Sanitation
- Social inclusion
- Migration

[These results](#) are part of coherent and co-ordinated approach of [IFRC support](#) to National Societies world-wide.

## 2 Background

### 2.1 Context

Located in one of the world's most disaster-prone regions, the Mekong region - made up of Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Thailand and Viet Nam - is frequently affected by natural disasters, especially by floods, droughts and typhoons. The region faces many persistent and emerging threats including demographic shifts, unplanned urban development, climate change and environmental pressures along with health risks, rising inequality, gender discrimination and violence. Apart from that, economic progress is slow in reaching the region's most vulnerable. Despite considerable progress in previous years, large gaps remain in important areas such as income poverty, mortality, health and sanitation.

The Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Bangkok covers four Mekong countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam) and Singapore Red Cross Society (Singapore RC). The Singapore RC has supported the volunteers and the community to prepare for emergencies and has acted actively to respond to emergencies. It has equipped youth and volunteers with Red Cross knowledge and specialised skills on first aid, eldercare, community service and so on. The plan has been developed to respond to the needs, priorities and lessons learnt from the past years in order to deliver quality and cost-effective service to reach vulnerable in a responsive manner.

The global, regional and national developments have been seriously taken into consideration while developing this plan. All possible efforts have been put into place to reflect needs and priorities of the National Societies with careful action to promote alignment of the plans at different levels.

## 2.2 Assessment and analysis

Annual disaster risk reduction (DRR) mapping exercise and annual regional community safety and resilience forum (CSRF) meeting are the key process to outline the priorities of the National Societies. IFRC multi-country support office in Bangkok has completed an online survey targeting National Societies of South East Asia (SEA) focusing different key areas such as integrated planning, response preparedness, youth empowerment, gender and diversity and so on. The online survey exercise also helped to outline the priorities for National Societies. The online brief report can be accessed [here](#).

The potential for more frequent disasters due to climate change continues to be a clear challenge to the people of these countries such as typhoons and flooding - transcend political boundaries affecting several countries simultaneously, wiping out decades of developmental progress. In 2015, the organization's combined **nominal GDP** had grown to more than US\$2.6 trillion. If ASEAN were a single entity, it would rank as the seventh largest economy in the world<sup>1</sup>. However, its economies are fragile where according to the ASEAN Disaster Risk Management Initiative Draft Synthesis Report<sup>2</sup>; Myanmar has the highest economic vulnerability followed by Lao PDR, Indonesia, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia. The social vulnerability ranking<sup>3</sup> for the period 1970 to 2009 also presents a picture of vulnerability where the average number of people killed per year for the ASEAN region is 17.49 per million<sup>4</sup> and reflects the same countries as most socially vulnerable - Myanmar is substantially higher than the rest of the region, followed by Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Malaysia.

The Maplecroft Natural Disasters Risk Index<sup>5</sup> also confirms that half of Southeast Asian countries are rated 'extreme risk' where Cambodia, Viet Nam and Thailand were ranked 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, respectively, with characterizations of high levels of poverty, dense populations, exposure to climate-related events and their reliance on flood-and drought-prone agricultural land. Emerging trends, notably urbanization, climate change and demographic shifts are starting to create new vulnerabilities to disasters. Massive urbanization and the growth of megacities in low-lying flood plains create an increasing risk of disasters in urban areas, of which the floods in Bangkok (2011) are examples. In these four countries, an integrated risk reduction is not a theoretical exercise, but a concrete necessity.

Political instability, border disputes and insufficient effective regional networks in these countries exacerbate hazard impacts. Vulnerabilities reach across international borders, emphasizing the importance of regional cooperation. Increased coordination on DRR actions by DRR actors would significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of efforts taken to reduce the social, economic and personal losses suffered from natural disasters. While there is strong evidence that DRR makes a difference, significant difficulties still exist in getting DRR recognized and acted upon as a priority, as well as in coordinating DRR actions that are taken.

In Mekong region, currently, National Societies are experiencing the double burden of disease, whereby before the traditional communicable diseases have been fully controlled, non-communicable diseases and newly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases are increasing. These require all efforts to be more proactive about addressing the emerging risk factors and health conditions, and public health emergencies and preparedness.

Trans-boundary risks, for example the Mekong Delta flooding or the possibility for pandemic health risks that know no borders, are being seen more as regional rather than national issues. Regionally, however, there is reluctance to

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<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association\\_of\\_Southeast\\_Asian\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association_of_Southeast_Asian_Nations)

<sup>2</sup> ASEAN Disaster Risk Management Initiative (ASEAN DRMI) Synthesis Report on Ten ASEAN Countries Disaster Risks Assessment [http://intranet.unisdr.org/DOCS/Risk\\_Assessments/ASEAN\\_draft\\_Assessment\\_Report\\_SG1.pdf](http://intranet.unisdr.org/DOCS/Risk_Assessments/ASEAN_draft_Assessment_Report_SG1.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Average number of people killed per year per million (relative social vulnerability)

<sup>4</sup> ASEAN DRMI [http://intranet.unisdr.org/DOCS/Risk\\_Assessments/ASEAN\\_draft\\_Assessment\\_Report\\_SG1.pdf](http://intranet.unisdr.org/DOCS/Risk_Assessments/ASEAN_draft_Assessment_Report_SG1.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Natural Disaster Risk Index [http://www.maplecroft.com/about/news/natural\\_disasters.html](http://www.maplecroft.com/about/news/natural_disasters.html)

share data and information on trans-boundary hazards and vulnerabilities in a systematic and ongoing manner. There is a scarcity of quality data and lack of coordination between different and often competing ministries and member states, and lack of adequate financial and human resources including technical capacity.

Migration in SEA is characterized by its complex and multi-faceted nature. One of the key features lies in its intra-regional nature and feminization of migration.

At the same time the region comprises not only the major countries of origin, transit and destination but also increasingly witnesses their transformative nature, when conventional countries of origin are increasingly becoming points of destination and/or transit corridors and thus facing new challenges in addressing the migration phenomena.

Environmental and climate change-induced displacement and migration are becoming increasingly common phenomena in the region and are expected to continue to increase to challenging proportions. These factors all demonstrate the need for the development of multi-sectoral approaches to addressing challenges surrounding migration.

### 2.3 Programme approach

The multi-country support office has been continuously working with National Societies to promote the integrated approach (across traditional sectors such as DRR, health, water and sanitation, livelihoods, shelter, etc.) to reduce risks and contribute to community resilience. In addition, the office has been continuously focusing to better position National Societies in strategic planning, statutory affairs, youth development, finance development, gender and diversity, migration, disaster laws and policies as well as their unique position as auxiliary to government. To achieve this goal, the office continues to apply and promote cross-sectorial programming. Therefore, maximum effort has been put in place first for strengthening coordination, integrated planning, mainstreaming the cross cutting components like youth and volunteer mobilization; gender and diversity (including the elderly, people with disabilities, migrants and LGBTI<sup>1</sup> communities); climate change to make climate smart programming along with PMER and migration. The National Societies have envisioned their integrated approach as illustrated in figure 1 for safer and more resilience communities and developed regional road map for cooperation towards the direction.



The multi-country support office takes an integrated approach to programming with an emphasis on peer-to-peer learning between National Societies, disaster law and legislative advocacy, communications and advocacy, gender and diversity (including the elderly, people with disabilities, migrants and LGBTI communities), migration and climate change. These are all areas of technical expertise that are cross-cutting through the six areas of focus mentioned on the first page. Humanitarian challenges around migration, gender and trafficking are increasingly becoming a global issue. The office is emphasizing the cross-cutting nature of migration-related concerns, the intersections with gender and diversity, disaster response, community preparedness, violence prevention, health, and youth. As such, the migration related activities will be implemented through a two-tier approach composed of integration of migration as a cross cutting issue into ongoing Red Cross Red Crescent work and as a specific area of focus aimed at protecting needs and rights of the most vulnerable groups of migrants.

## People targeted with support in this plan

Area of Focus	Direct target	Indirect target	Total target
Disaster risk reduction	81,800	253,225	335,025
Livelihood	100	400	500
Health and WASH	149,500	23,200	172,700
Social inclusion	500	1,700	2,200
Migration	500	800 <sup>6</sup>	1,300
Events and trainings	104,700	-	104,700
<b>Total target</b>	<b>337,100</b>	<b>279,325</b>	<b>616,425</b>

### 2.4 Partnership

The multi-country support office is working closely with the ICRC on the auxiliary role and reputational risk issues with a specific focus on Cambodia. The office works in close collaboration with 11 Partner National Societies. Main partners include the American, Australian, Danish, Finnish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss National Societies.

#### Cooperation with external partner:

The Federation through its regional resilience initiative and through its work to strengthen the regional networks for CSR, disaster law, youth, migration, gender and diversity cooperates with many external partners. These include cooperation with:

- ASEAN partners: ASEAN Disaster Preparedness Centre, ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre, ASEAN Coalition on School Safety, ASEAN Expert Group on Communicable Diseases, ASEAN Technical Working Group on Pandemic Preparedness and Response as well as the Asian Institute of Technology
- Governmental partners: Department of Foreign Affairs Trade and Development of Canada, UK Department for International Development
- European partners: European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, DG DEVCO
- Red Cross partners: Global Disaster Preparedness Reference Centre, Global Road Safety Partnership, Climate Change reference centre
- UN agencies: UN OCHA, UNDP, UNESCAP, WHO, IOM, WFP, ILO and UN Women
- INGOs partners, including through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), ICVA
- Civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs and academia (migration)

## 3 The plan

### 3.1 Areas of Focus

#### 1. Disaster Risk Reduction

##### Multi-country approach

Given the high vulnerability to disasters of the Mekong countries (Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Lao PDR), DRR remains a key area of focus for all National Societies supported by this plan, as well as other National Societies in SEA supported through the regional SEA networks. In 2016, IFRC will continue supporting community-based and school-based DRR in Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. As part of its integrated approach to programming (see part 2.3 above), the activities in communities and schools of targeted communities will be conducted in conjunction with health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives with consideration to make these initiatives climate smart (see Area of Focus - AoF 3 and 4), and mainstreaming youth and volunteers to act as key agents of change. The recently developed Red Cross Red Crescent Handbook for school safety is being tested in Myanmar at eight schools. This will be good reference to implement school based initiative in the Mekong countries.

<sup>6</sup> 8 communities with 100 people in each community

Awareness raising activities will remain key mainstream activities to reduce the overall risk reduction across all AoF. In addition, different levels of advocacy (including legislative advocacy) are undertaken to profile the work of National Societies through online and offline communication efforts, with a focus on community engagement to influence decision-makers and opinion leaders to act in the interest of communities and local actors (through Disaster Law as well as Gender and Diversity initiatives, see AoF 6 and Strategy for Implementation - Sfl 3). National Societies of these countries found peer to peer learning as one of the effective approaches to scale up the DRR initiative and this will be promoted. The projects included under this AoF have established strong linkages and will continue to establish linkages with rest of the AoF to mainstream DRR components and Sfl 1, 2 and 3 in order to enhance the capacity of National Societies for disaster preparedness and scale up the quality of programming ensuring youth empowerment, volunteer mobilization, inclusion of gender and diversity, and disaster law and legislative advocacy initiatives.

<b>Cambodia</b>	
<b>Outcome 1.1. Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</b>	<b>Disaster-affected people rate (target: lower by 10% the average per 100,000 global disaster-related affected people rate in 2020 compared to 2015)</b>
Output 1.1.1. Community emergency response teams are trained and equipped.	22 communities with trained and equipped emergency response teams
Output 1.1.2. Community contingency plans and standard operating procedures are developed or updated consistent with the national and local plans and procedures.	22 targeted communities with community contingency plans updated based on a simulation exercise.
Output 1.1.3. Community early warning capacities linked with local or national meteorological systems are established or improved.	22 communities with early warning systems established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological systems
Output 1.1.4. Community awareness and public education campaigns are conducted using harmonized messages on risk reduction	26,425 people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks
Output 1.1.5 School safety activities are conducted in target communities.	22 <sup>7</sup> target schools participating in school safety activities.

Community-based activities in Cambodia will be embedded in the WASH project supported by the Cartier Charitable Foundation (see AoF 5 below). For community resilience, IFRC and the Cambodian Red Cross Society (Cambodian RC) will explore the opportunity to secure the funding to integrate DRR components; early warning early action (EWEA) is included, into the 22 communities supported by the foundation. At the time this plan is written, no funding has been secured for specific DRR interventions in those 22 targeted communities but DRR mainstreaming will be ensured throughout the process (community assessment, awareness campaigns and so on). As per funding availability, school interventions will also be embedded in the Cartier project as much as possible in line with existing Red Cross Red Crescent Handbook for school safety.

<b>Lao PDR</b>	
<b>Outcome 1.1. Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</b>	<b>Disaster-affected people rate (target: lower by 10% the average per 100,000 global disaster-related affected people rate in 2020 compared to 2015)</b>
Output 1.1.1. Community emergency response teams are trained and equipped.	10 communities with trained and equipped emergency response teams
Output 1.1.2 Community contingency plans and standard operating procedures are developed or updated consistent with the national and local plans and procedures.	10 targeted communities with community contingency plans updated based on a simulation exercise
Output 1.1.3. Community early warning capacities linked	10 communities with early warning systems

<sup>7</sup> It is assumed that every community has one school.

with local or national meteorological systems are established or improved.	established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological systems
Output 1.1.4. Community awareness and public education campaigns are conducted using harmonized messages on risk reduction	45,000 people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks
Output 1.1.5. School safety activities are conducted in target communities.	10 target schools participating in school safety activities.

In the past few years, Lao RC has developed strong experience in community-based DRR, and they have expressed willingness to continue working in this area. The approach is anchored in the national system and a standardization process is being conducted at the end of 2015 among practitioners to agree on key tools and methodology. The main focus is placed on investing in local capacities (district authorities and village disaster preparedness units) to enhance the resilience of communities. As such, it supports the establishment of well-equipped local response teams who in turn promote early-warning early action as well as community risk awareness (through existing IEC materials available in Lao language). Subject to funding availability, the plan is targeting ten villages in the country for 2016. Lao RC will include school safety initiative of those schools situated at targeted communities.

As for the school-based initiatives, Lao RC will organize in the first quarter of the year a lesson learnt workshop, inviting government authorities, in-country partners and school representatives to share about past activities as well as identify best practices for future replication. Following this workshop, Lao RC is planning to conduct awareness-raising in schools using various existing IEC materials including a tool of youth in school safety (YSS).

IFRC will be working with Lao RC to develop gender and diversity-sensitive tool for DRR. Training on this tool will take place in 2016 which will assist in the mainstreaming of gender and diversity within DRR programming. The IFRC will further support Lao RC to complete a training on social media and radio, to emphasize the role of both communication platforms for community engagement and advocacy (Sfl 1.3.3). This is being done in conjunction with ICRC. In line with this AoF and Sfl 3, Lao RC and IFRC will also continue working together with national authorities and humanitarian partners to strengthen the legal framework for DRR, climate change and disaster risk management in Lao PDR through the development of a national disaster and climate change law.

### Singapore

<b>Outcome 1.1. Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</b>	<b>Disaster-affected people rate (target: lower by 10% the average per 100,000 global disaster-related affected people rate in 2020 compared to 2015)</b>
Output 1.1.4 Community awareness and public education campaigns are conducted using harmonized messages on risk reduction	18,000 people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks
Output 1.1.5. School safety activities are conducted in target communities.	20 target schools participating in school safety activities.

Singapore Red Cross Society (Singapore RC) recognized school safety as key agenda in their community service activities and will implement school safety programme in 20 schools by training 50 youths through a tool of YSS. These youths will be mobilized as facilitators for rolling out into more school safety programme in Singapore and other YSS programmes in SEA National Societies. Red Cross Red Crescent Handbook will remain the best reference for this intervention.

### Thailand

<b>Outcome 1.1. Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</b>	<b>Disaster-affected people rate (target: lower by 10% the average per 100,000 global disaster-related affected people rate in 2020 compared to 2015)</b>
Output 1.1.1. Community emergency response teams are trained and equipped.	10 communities with trained and equipped emergency response teams



Output 1.1.2. Community contingency plans and standard operating procedures are developed or updated consistent with the national and local plans and procedures.	10 targeted communities with community contingency plans updated based on a simulation exercise.
Output 1.1.3. Community early warning capacities linked with local or national meteorological systems are established or improved.	10 communities with early warning systems established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological systems
Output 1.1.4. Community awareness and public education campaigns are conducted using harmonized messages on risk reduction	4,800 people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks
Output 1.1.5. School safety activities are conducted in target communities.	10 target schools participating in school safety activities.

At the community level, the Thai Red Cross Society (Thai RC) plans to strengthen community level preparedness and engage to test that community level preparedness in close coordination with local stakeholders including government agencies such as Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and National Disaster Warning Center. IFRC has secured the funding to implement community based risk reduction interventions at ten communities; the approach will include some health promotion component. Aside from the community-based risk reduction intervention, Thai RC is also planning to include the schools of targeted communities for CBDRR with consideration of recently developed Red Cross Red Crescent Handbook for school safety which also provides the guidance to integrate youth for school safety.

IFRC has been supporting Thai RC on the pilot project to develop and implement “Development of a Disaster Databases and Geographical Information System (GIS) for Disaster Relief Operation project”. This is a joint project where 13 different government and semi government organizations are involved along with Thai RC to improve assessment, coordination and early warning and early action at the targeted district and its respective communities.

<b>Viet Nam</b>	
<b>Outcome 1.1. Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</b>	<b>Disaster-affected people rate (target: lower by 10% the average per 100,000 global disaster-related affected people rate in 2020 compared to 2015)</b>
Output 1.1.1. Community emergency response teams are trained and equipped.	30 communities with trained and equipped emergency response teams
Output 1.1.2. Community contingency plans and standard operating procedures are developed or updated consistent with the national and local plans and procedures.	30 targeted communities with community contingency plans updated based on a simulation exercise.
Output 1.1.3. Community early warning capacities linked with local or national meteorological systems are established or improved.	30 communities with early warning systems established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological systems
Output 1.1.4. Community awareness and public education campaigns are conducted using harmonized messages on risk reduction	159,000 people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks
Output 1.1.5. School safety activities are conducted in target communities.	30 target schools participating in school safety activities.

Community-based activities in Viet Nam will be embedded in the health and WASH project supported by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) (see AoF 4 below). For community resilience, IFRC and Viet Nam Red Cross Society (Viet Nam RC) will explore the opportunity to secure funding to integrate DRR components into ongoing KOICA-supported 30 communities. At the time this plan is written, no funding has been secured for specific DRR interventions in those targeted communities but DRR mainstreaming will be ensured throughout the process (community assessment, awareness campaigns and so on). As per funding availability, school interventions will also

be embedded in the KOICA project as much as possible in line with existing Red Cross Red Crescent Handbook for school safety. However a small resource has been allocated to provide teaching materials related to safe school.

## 2. Shelter – Safer shelter message will be included into ongoing programme.

Safe shelter promotion is one of the key activities of the National Societies. Safe shelter mainly focus on relief and recovery perspective, however awareness raising on safe shelters can be integrated into ongoing development along with school-based initiative. If funding is available, the relevant teaching materials can be developed/produced in order to educate people on cost effective safe shelter which might complement livelihood of the targeted communities.

## 3. Livelihoods

### Multi-country approach

Livelihood is a key component of the IFRC resilience approach and Mekong countries face particular challenges with regards to the impacts of disasters on their livelihoods. In 2016, recognizing the expertise of Viet Nam RC in this area, the plan will support the documentation of best practices as well as peer-to-peer learning among Mekong countries (and potentially other SEA National Societies by organizing Mekong Coordination meeting). Such experience sharing will focus not only on disaster response and recovery operations, but also in ways to integrate livelihood issues within the community resilience approach. In order to contribute for community resilience, IFRC will work to explore the funding opportunities to integrate livelihood initiative into the ongoing different initiatives in Cambodia, Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Thailand. The above-mentioned Mekong coordination meeting as well as market assessment will help to identify key vocational training for livelihood support.

### Viet Nam

<b>Outcome 3.1. Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.</b>	<b>10% surveyed households that have received assistance, which report that their livelihoods have improved</b>
Output 3.1.1. Vocational skills training to increase income sources are provided to target population.	25 people trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources
Output 3.1.4. Community awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste are provided to target populations.	100 people reached by public awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste

Viet Nam RC is implementing community based health and WASH project at 30 communities. The livelihood aspect was found to be missing in this project. As per the availability of funding, the livelihood components can be integrated in the ongoing project which contributes to community resilience. A proper market assessment and above-mentioned Mekong Coordination meeting will be carried out, keeping the perspective of gender and diversity to identify key vocational training that could enhance the income of targeted family and provide better opportunities for other community members. Learning of this kind of project can be documented and shared across the region.

### Cambodia

<b>Outcome 3.1. Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.</b>	<b>10% surveyed households that have received assistance, which report that their livelihoods have improved</b>
Output 3.1.1. Vocational skills training to increase income sources are provided to target population.	25 people trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources
Output 3.1.4. Community awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste are provided to target populations.	100 people reached by public awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste.

Cambodia RC is implementing WASH project at 22 communities. Similarly, the livelihood aspect was missing in this project. As per the availability of funding, the livelihood components can be integrated in the ongoing project which



contributes to community resilience. A proper market assessment and above-mentioned Mekong Coordination meeting will be carried out, keeping the perspective of gender and diversity to identify key vocational training that could enhance the income of the targeted family and provide better opportunities for other community members. Learning of this kind of project can be documented and shared across the region.

#### Lao PDR

<b>Outcome 3.1. Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.</b>	<b>10% surveyed households that have received assistance, which report that their livelihoods have improved</b>
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Output 3.1.1. Vocational skills training to increase income sources are provided to target population.	25 people trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources from each above mentioned countries.
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Output 3.1.4. Community awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste are provided to target populations.	100 people reached by public awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste.
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In order to contribute to resilience, IFRC will work to explore the funding opportunities to integrate livelihood initiative into ongoing people living with HIV initiative of Lao RC. Lao RC has a programme to support people living with HIV (PLHIV). A proper market assessment and above-mentioned Mekong Coordination meeting will be carried out with keeping the perspective of gender and diversity to identify the key vocational training that could enhance the income of the targeted family and provide better opportunities for other community members. Learning of this kind of project can be documented and shared across the region.

#### Thailand

<b>Outcome 3.1. Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.</b>	<b>10% surveyed households that have received assistance, which report that their livelihoods have improved</b>
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Output 3.1.1. Vocational skills training to increase income sources are provided to target population.	25 people trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources from each above mentioned countries.
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Output 3.1.4. Community awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste are provided to target populations.	100 people reached by public awareness and education on reducing food loss and waste.
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Thai RC is planning to start CBDRR initiative in 10 communities from the support of IFRC. In case of funding availability, livelihood components can be integrated into these communities. A proper market assessment and above-mentioned Mekong Coordination meeting will be carried out, keeping the perspective of gender and diversity to identify key vocational training that could enhance the income of the targeted family and provide better opportunities for other community members. Learning of this kind of project can be documented and shared across the region.

## 4. Health

### Multi-country approach

Strengthening and mainstreaming “Community Based Health Programme” will remain a part of the integrated resilience approach in 2016. Additionally, increasing cooperation with local government and stakeholders and key partners is addressed to make sure that community engagement and partnership involvement in all levels. National Societies are designing, implementing and evaluating the systems that branches need to respond to community health issues, vulnerabilities and risks. National Societies are prioritizing psychosocial support in Emergencies, Pandemic and Public Health in Emergency Preparedness, integration of DRR and WASH components into community based health with focus on communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs). These systems should be scalable, sustainable and ensure high quality outcomes working with the respective government and other stakeholders. National Societies in the Mekong region implemented building resilience for malaria and climate change programme recently. The programme was very much integrated to address the issues

at community level and supported to community level preparedness as well as facilitated to increase the cooperation with the respective Ministry of Health and the Movement, in order to mutually achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The interests of National Societies to implement similar kind of project with inclusion of different cross cutting issues such as DRR, climate change, gender and diversity and migration are there to contribute to the sustainable development goals (SDG).

In addition, some National Societies such as Thai RC and Lao RC are engaged to run the blood bank, while Viet Nam RC and Cambodian RC are recruiting volunteers for blood donations. First aid is a common activity in most of the National Societies but National Societies are also building commercial first aid capacity and coordinating to enhance the resources and securing the credit. Moreover, reduction of mortality and morbidity rates are also key impact indicators for the region to be highlighted and strongly encouraged to the National Societies to allocate and provide the contributions and the efforts in order to achieve the long term plan and SDG.

However, the scoping of the multi-country approach is based on the needs of the National Societies, and the budget allocations and funding possibilities and availabilities for the next fiscal year plan.

### Cambodia

<b>Outcome 4.1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.</b>	<b>7,500 people (1,500 households) reached by RC health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and services (disaggregated by age and sex)</b>
Output 4.1.1. Meaningful engagement with people and communities to improve health, well-being and social inclusion is facilitated by NS.	20 people trained in first aid 150 RC health volunteers mobilized and trained within vulnerable communities
Output 4.1.2. National health systems are strengthened.	Cambodian RC involved in strengthening of health system components, including in crisis and recovery

Cambodian RC and IFRC are integrating the community based health in all existing programmes such as WASH and CBDRR to improve health, well-being and social inclusion. Cambodian RC has planned different trainings such as first aid, public health emergencies and community based health which includes NCDs and vector borne diseases along with climate change consequences with mainstreaming youth engagement. Epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) is a highly adapted tool in Cambodian RC. The volunteers are supposed to conduct regular community health session with rotation of relevant topics. Cambodian RC is maximizing their volunteers with ECV tools for community resilience. Cambodian RC is adapting BOCA exercise to heighten engagement of branch in programme design and implementation. In case of availability of funding, there would be an opportunity to integrate community based health components with different scope as mentioned above into ongoing WASH project at 22 communities supported by Cartier Charitable Foundation fund.

### Lao PDR

<b>Outcome 4.1. Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.</b>	<b>7,000 people reached by RC health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and services (disaggregated by age and sex)</b>
Output 4.1.1. Meaningful engagement with people and communities to improve health, well-being and social inclusion is facilitated by NS.	80 people trained in first aid
Output 4.1.2. National health systems are strengthened.	Lao RC involved in strengthening of health system components, including in crisis and recovery Lao RC is a member of in-country coordination mechanisms
Output 4.1.3. Preventable deaths and diseases due to disasters and emergencies are reduced.	360 people provided with curative and preventive emergency health interventions

Lao RC has been working with number of Partner National Societies and other national level organizations including government. Lao RC will receive a small fund from IFRC to continue the malaria project and blood donor's recruitment activities. There are big interests to roll out the ECV further into the ongoing initiative. Lao RC completed the first round of ECV roll out activities with remarkable success. IFRC and Lao RC will explore the funding. Lao RC is working with PLHIV. It would be an opportunity for Lao RC to integrate additional activities targeting PLHIV in country.

Lao RC is exploring funding opportunities to engage with people and communities to improve health, well-being and social inclusion by organizing different training such as first aid, psychological support service (PSS), ECV and emergency medical service (EMS). The first aid training-of-trainers (ToT) will be conducted for ten Lao RC staff. These trained staff will be able to scale up by providing first aid training for 18 traffic police officers in Vientiane capital, first aid training for 80 village health volunteers at Luangnamtha. The ToT PSS will be set up for nine Lao RC staff in Vientiane, Oudomxay and Champasak provinces. The PSS training will be scaled up for 300 volunteers in 20 villages in 3 provinces. The ToT ECV training will be done for 12 Lao RC staff in 6 provinces which will be rolling out for 90 volunteers in 18 villages in 6 provinces. The ToT EMS training for ten Lao RC staff and ambulance volunteers will also be conducted. There is a need to increase awareness and knowledge on health through IEC development for first aid and first aid manual, PSS and EMS manual to reduce preventable deaths and diseases due to disasters and emergencies.

<b>Thailand</b>	
<b>4.1. Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.</b>	<b>135,000 people reached by RC health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and services (disaggregated by age and sex)</b>
Output 4.1.2: National health systems are strengthened.	Thai RC involved in strengthening of health system components, including in crisis and recovery

Thai RC has a network of health station with professional technical health people. They have 13 health stations at different strategic locations. Thai RC has a HIV Research Centre Hospital and Nursing College. Thai RC is running hospitals in different parts of the country and has a very modernized blood transfusion service center in Bangkok. Thai RC organizes mobile clinics periodically. Recently, it has shown great interest to implement community based health and DRR activities. If funding is available, community based health components that includes PSS, first aid training and awareness on emerging diseases to elderly citizens; will be integrated into planned CBDRR communities. ECV tool kit is one of the interests of Thai RC and can disseminate the message through health station and mobile clinic.

<b>Viet Nam</b>	
<b>Outcome 4.1. Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.</b>	<b>46,000 people reached by RC health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and services (disaggregated by age and sex)</b>
Output 4.1.1. Meaningful engagement with people and communities to improve health, well-being and social inclusion is facilitated by NS.	229 people trained in first aid 200 RC health volunteers mobilized within vulnerable communities
Output 4.1.2. National health systems are strengthened.	Viet Nam RC has involved in strengthening of health system components, including in crisis and recovery Viet Nam RC is member of in-country coordination mechanisms
Output 4.1.3 Preventable deaths and diseases due to disasters and emergencies are reduced.	46,000 people provided with curative and preventive emergency health interventions

Viet Nam RC is planning to implement community based health project at 30 communities from the support of KOICA. The project aims in reducing incidence of infectious and waterborne diseases and increased capacity for the delivery of first aid services. In addition, Viet Nam NRC is also providing health education and health promotion for vulnerable communities for increased knowledge and resources to reduce the incidence of infectious disease. The

improvement of community health and wellbeing is strengthened to address climate-sensitive and emerging diseases. The campaign of community awareness raising of waterborne diseases, and access to safe water and sanitation facilities in times of emergency have been addressed. Meanwhile, the activities and the indicators for improving access to appropriate health services, improving health, well-being and social inclusion, health systems strengthening and public health emergencies have been highlighted and prioritized for 2016. Communications and advocacy will underpin the activities not only for communication information and awareness, but to profile the work of Viet Nam RC. In addition, mobile health check is a traditional campaign of Viet Nam RC (similar to cow bank).

Viet Nam RC has established a partnership with three partners including Young Doctor Association, Ministry of Health (MoH) and health service under the Ministry of Defence through a four-year memorandum of understanding (MoU) (2014 – 2017) in which the four partners provides mobile health checks to one million people per year. Under this MoU, Viet Nam RC plays the role of selecting areas and identifying beneficiaries while the other three are in charge of technical health (providing health check, simple medicine and counselling referral) in case beneficiaries have serious health problem. To reach the annual target, all of the partners will instruct its local agency, respectively to provide the service. In 2015, Viet Nam RC headquarters (HQ) targets three provinces in the North. These mobile health clinics can be considered to reach people with different message to make communities resilience.

## 5. Water and Sanitation

### Multi-country approach

Greater Mekong sub-region is considering “water and sanitation” as the key important component to mainstream in the community level in four National Societies. The improvement and the sustainability of increasing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services including health promotion, hygiene promotion and health education are the top priorities for the region. The activities and indicators were carefully considered and included in this year’s operational plan. The integration of health, WASH and DM/DRR, and cross cutting issues such as gender and diversity, social inclusion, youth empowerment and volunteer management have been addressed. Improving access to water and sanitation infrastructure with community engagement and empowerment, community hygiene and behaviour change communication, and community awareness raising have been highlighted and promoted in order to ensure that vulnerable people in the region will be reached with safe water, sanitation and hygiene services at community level in line with the national standards and the SDGs. Outcomes and benchmarks of success as it relates to the SDGs will be communicated and used for advocacy at the national, regional and global levels.

### Cambodia

<p><b>Outcome 5.1. Vulnerable people’s health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.</b></p>	<p><b>7,500 people (3,000 male and 3,500 female) reached with water, sanitation and hygiene services in humanitarian context</b></p> <p><b>85% of population (6,375 people) in target communities using safely managed water services, by urban/rural</b></p> <p><b>100% (150 households) of population in target communities using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural</b></p>
<p>Output 5.1.1. Communities are provided with improved access to safe water.</p>	<p>1,667 households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational context.</p>
<p>Output 5.1.2. Community knowledge on treatment and reuse of wastewater is improved.</p>	<p>22 target communities utilizing methods for proper treatment and safe use of wastewater</p>
<p>Output 5.1.3. Communities are supported to reduce open defecation.</p>	<p>3,750 people in target communities practicing open defecation (SDG indicator 6.1)</p>
<p>Output 5.1.4. Community management of water and sanitation facilities is improved.</p>	<p>20 target communities with financial resources to operate and maintain water facilities, access to technical support, and access to spare parts.</p>
<p>Output 5.1.5. Positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene is promoted through awareness and education activities.</p>	<p>1,500 households equipped with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home (SDG 6.2)</p>

To increase access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services, the Cambodian RC will provide wells or water tanks and household latrines. The maintenance of these facilities will be taken into consideration with coordination and cooperation with the local government department. To emphasize the importance of water, communication and advocacy around World Water Day will be organized to draw the public's attention on how to manage the access water in a sustainable manner by mobilizing youth and volunteers. In addition, the education on health/hygiene will also be focused to educate and promote the behavior change particularly among youth and volunteers. This includes washing hand behavior promotion at school and at home as well as the provision of facilities for access to water/soap at school.

### Lao PDR

Lao RC is implementing different WASH activities from the support of in country Partner National Societies. The Lao RC with support of IFRC and ICRC will build upon the achievements in 2015 around social media and radio to support dissemination of information, and engage communities in feedback to adapt health messaging as required. In addition, Lao RC has shown interest to build its emergency WASH capacity.

### Thailand

Output 5.1.5. Positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene is promoted through awareness and education activities.	1,200 households equipped with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home (SDG 6.2)
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Thai RC has its emergency WASH units which are deployed in cases of emergency. Thai RC will be providing assistance regarding water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) for people affected by disaster by mobilizing its WASH Unit. Thai RC has recently constructed a warehouse to store WASH equipment, which can be used to conduct national and regional training. Thai RC would like to integrate WASH components into all its community based initiative. The training and distribution of education communication materials are common activities, to integrate WASH components into its ongoing programme.

### Viet Nam

<b>Outcome 5.1. Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.</b>	18,400 people reached with water, sanitation and hygiene services in humanitarian context
Output 5.1.1. Communities are provided with improved access to safe water.	3,000 households (12,600 people) provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational context.
Output 5.1.3. Communities are supported to reduce open defecation.	5,800 people in target communities practicing open defecation (SDG indicator 6.1)
Output 5.1.5. Positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene is promoted through awareness and education activities.	3,000 households (12,600 people) equipped with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home (SDG 6.2)

With support of KOICA, Viet Nam RC is continuously working on the key agenda in promoting and engaging the communities in mainstreaming and strengthening "water, sanitation and hygiene". The key focuses are to ensure that safe water, sanitation and hygiene are accessible, sustainable and managed sustainably for all vulnerable people in Viet Nam. Viet Nam RC is also providing and contributing support to communities in promoting access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene through community awareness raising both online and offline, improving knowledge and skills of community volunteers and capacity building for all counterparts and stakeholders in each level. Viet Nam RC does have emergency WASH unit which they can deploy in case of emergency. Furthermore, Viet Nam RC is also focusing on other relevant cross cutting issues that are linked to the regular routine programme – DM/DRR, gender and diversity, youth, and climate change for those in vulnerable situations and circumstances which will be integrated to support the community resilience. In addition; VNRC is developing WASH strategy to further strengthen their auxiliary role.



## 6. Social inclusion

### Multi-country approach

Social inclusion forms an integral part of the Red Cross Red Crescent mandate. It goes beyond only service provision to women, men, girls, boys and marginalized or vulnerable groups including migrants, the elderly, people with disabilities and minority groups. It requires focus on gender, diversity and gender-based violence, to ensure the needs and priorities of all members of the community are understood and accounted for and that we equip all members of our communities with the knowledge, skills and opportunities to take meaningful action and to actively participate in their community and society.

Youth and volunteers are backbone of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and are the key agents of change for society. Through a tool of YABC and a tool of YNVP (youth as agents of non-violence and peace), specific youth programmes that foster humanitarian values and interpersonal skills will be conducted in Cambodia, Lao, Thailand and Viet Nam by addressing the themes of non-discrimination and respect for diversity, gender, social inclusion, non-violence and peace. These youths and volunteers including migrant, youths and children will promote social inclusion in their specific communities and schools and empower their peers to be ambassadors of the change through the integration with DRR and Health programmes (AoF 1 and 4).

Policy development, tools development and training will be a focus for 2016 in Cambodia, Laos PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. The aim being, to equip National Societies with the knowledge, capacity and skills to integrate gender, diversity and gender-based violence within community based programming throughout the Areas of Focus, to increase dignity, access, participation and safety of the communities (in line with the standards outlined in the minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming)

Regional network such as Southeast Asia Youth Network (SEAYN), Southeast Asia Gender and Diversity Network as well as Asia Pacific Migration Network will be platforms of advocacy for social inclusion and peer to peer support will be continuously promoted.

### Cambodia

**Outcome 6.1. Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups<sup>8</sup>, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.**

Gender Development Index (GDI)<sup>9</sup>: 105

Output 6.1.1. Community based initiatives that promote social inclusion; social safety nets and access to basic services by disadvantaged and/or marginalised groups are implemented.

1 NS that has implemented programmes based on the vulnerability assessments

2 targeted actions aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group

200 people assisted through targeted actions aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group

Output 6.1.2. Community development programmes are designed and delivered to be gender and diversity-sensitive and empowering

100% community initiatives upholding the standards as defined in the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity for Emergency Programming.

Output 6.1.3. Advocacy is aligned with the needs, aspirations and basic rights of disadvantaged and marginalised groups and is anchored in addressing the root causes of their vulnerability.

1 NS using feedback mechanisms as a basis for their advocacy work.

Youths and volunteers will be equipped with the knowledge and skills through Youth empowerment tools (YABC, YNVP) and conduct two events for addressing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS under the health programme and will assist at least 200 disadvantaged people in two communities with HIV/AIDS by mobilizing their peers. These

<sup>8</sup> Including migrants, refugees and ethnic minorities

<sup>9</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-5-gender-related-development-index-gdi>



youths will collect the feedback of audience after the events and make report to NS and SEAYN for advocacy work.

Cambodia RC will develop gender and diversity sensitive tools for resilience building as well as conducting in-country training. Both the tools development and training will be underpinned by the standards as defined in the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity for Emergency Programming to ensure that 100% of community development programmes that aim to address gender and diversity sensitive DRR (outlined in AoF 1) are delivered in line with these standards. Through having appointed a National Society gender and diversity focal point, Cambodia RC will use the Southeast Asia Gender and Diversity Network as a feedback mechanism to advocate their gender, diversity and gender-based violence work.

<b>Lao PDR</b>	
<b>Outcome 6.1. Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.</b>	Gender Development Index (GDI) <sup>10</sup> : 112 1 NS that has implemented programmes based on the vulnerability assessments
Output 6.1.1. Community based initiatives that promote social inclusion; social safety nets and access to basic services by disadvantaged and/or marginalized groups are implemented.	1 targeted action aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group 100 people assisted through targeted actions aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group
Output 6.1.2. Community development programmes are designed and delivered to be gender and diversity-sensitive and empowering	100% community initiatives upholding the standards as defined in the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity for Emergency Programming.
Output 6.1.3. Advocacy is aligned with the needs, aspirations and basic rights of disadvantaged and marginalised groups and is anchored in addressing the root causes of their vulnerability.	1 NS using feedback mechanisms as a basis for their advocacy work.

Subject to funding availability, 25 youths and volunteers will be equipped with the knowledge and skills through Youth empowerment tool (YABC) and conduct 1 event for addressing peculiar needs of ethnical minority group by influencing LRC leadership and programme people. They will assist at least 100 disadvantaged people by mobilizing their peers. These youths will collect the feedback of audience after the event and report to NS and SEAYN for advocacy work.

Lao RC plan to develop a gender and diversity sensitive tool for DRR. The aim is to train headquarter staff and branch directors on the use of the tool as well as awareness raising of gender, diversity and gender-based violence to ensure effective mainstreaming within their programmes. The tools development and training will be underpinned by the standards as defined in the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity for Emergency Programming to ensure that 100% of community development programmes that aim to address gender and diversity sensitive DRR (outlined in AoF 1) are delivered in line with these standards. Through having appointed a National Society gender and diversity focal point, Lao RC will use the SEA Gender and Diversity Network as a feedback mechanism to advocate their gender, diversity and gender-based violence work.

<b>Thailand</b>	
<b>Outcome 6.1. Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.</b>	Gender Development Index (GDI) <sup>11</sup> : 14 1 NS that has implemented programmes based on the vulnerability assessments

<sup>10</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-5-gender-related-development-index-gdi>

<sup>11</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-5-gender-related-development-index-gdi>

Output 6.1.1. Community based initiatives that promote social inclusion; social safety nets and access to basic services by disadvantaged and/or marginalised groups are implemented.	1 targeted action aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group 100 people assisted through targeted actions aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group
Output 6.1.2. Community development programmes are designed and delivered to be gender and diversity-sensitive and empowering	100% community initiatives upholding the standards as defined in the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender
Output 6.1.3. Advocacy is aligned with the needs, aspirations and basic rights of disadvantaged and marginalised groups and is anchored in addressing the root causes of their vulnerability.	1 NS using feedback mechanisms as a basis for their advocacy work.

In Thailand, one youth empowerment training (YABC) will be carried out for Thai RC Youth bureau young staff and youth volunteers and these people will organize one event by addressing the specific needs of pregnant women with HIV/AIDS in integration with HIV/AIDS center and Youth Bureau. Thai RC is one of the targeted National Societies in the YNVP programme under the IFRC proposal and will engage in the tool development and implementation. These activities will be reflected and disseminated through SEAYN advocacy work.

Following participation of two Thai RC representatives at a regional ToT in October 2015 and a National Level training in November 2015, further discussions will be had with the Thai RC to ensure that 100 per cent of community development programmes that aim to address gender and diversity sensitive DRR (outlined in AoF 1) are delivered in line with the minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Through having appointed a National Society gender and diversity focal point, Thai RC will use the SEA Gender and Diversity Network as a feedback mechanism to advocate their gender, diversity and gender-based violence work.

### **Viet Nam**

<b>Outcome 6.1. Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.</b>	Gender Development Index (GDI) <sup>12</sup> : No GDI for Viet Nam 1 NS that has implemented programmes based on the vulnerability assessments
Output 6.1.1. Community based initiatives that promote social inclusion; social safety nets and access to basic services by disadvantaged and/or marginalised groups are implemented.	1 targeted action aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group 100 people assisted through targeted actions aiming at addressing needs of a particular disadvantaged and/or marginalized group
Output 6.1.2. Community development programmes are designed and delivered to be gender and diversity-sensitive and empowering	100% community initiatives upholding the standards as defined in the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender
Output 6.1.3. Advocacy is aligned with the needs, aspirations and basic rights of disadvantaged and marginalised groups and is anchored in addressing the root causes of their vulnerability.	1 NS using feedback mechanisms as a basis for their advocacy work.

Vietnam RC will carry out the Youth empowerment training (YABC) and will organize one event by addressing the needs of people with disability as well as for those people with high risk to HIV/AIDS under the vocational training, health programme. These activities will be reflected and disseminated through SEAYN Advocacy work.

<sup>12</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-5-gender-related-development-index-gdi>

The focus for 2016 will be to compile the key findings from the gender and diversity sensitive impact assessment and National Society gender and diversity self-assessment (conducted in 2015) and develop a Concept Note as well as a roadmap for integrating gender and diversity into Viet Nam RC' programmes. Within in this the aim will be to ensure that 100 per cent of community development programmes that aim to address gender and diversity sensitive DRR (outlined in AoF 1) are delivered in line with the Minimum Standard Commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming. Viet Nam RC has a strong gender working group within the National Society as well as a representative in the Regional SEA gender and diversity network. These networks will form a basis for gender, diversity and gender-based violence advocacy work.

#### Area of focus 7 : Culture of Non-Violence and Peace

##### Multi-country approach

Activities under this area of Focus have been integrated across all Areas of Focus

#### Area of focus 8: Migration

##### Multi-country approach

The Rights of Migrants in Action initiative aimed at promotion and protection of human rights of migrants in Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Lao PDR will be implemented through a globally coordinated civil society action, with a specific focus on migrant domestic workers and victims of human trafficking. As a first step, a comprehensive research and mapping of humanitarian space will be undertaken in the countries of focus to inform advocacy and programming efforts.

Further, the initiative will support National Societies of focus to leverage their convening role at national and regional fora through thematic and expert groups gathering, government-led platforms and external partners including civil society organizations and UN bodies. To facilitate knowledge brokering and exchange of best practices, peer to peer visits and annual cross regional dialogues will be organized.

#### Multi-cluster (Thailand, Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Cambodia)

90% households in target communities that report they are satisfied with the migration-related services they received

#### Outcome 8.1. Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination).

Human Mobility Governance Index

500 migrants that access (throughout their journey) culturally sensitive social services, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, gender, sex, ethnic origin, nationality, nationality of parents, place of residence and length of residence (Disaggregated by type of service)

Output 8.1.1. Assistance and protection mechanisms to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.

500 people reached with services for migration assistance and protection.<sup>13</sup>

Output 8.1.2. Advocacy with decision-makers locally, nationally and internationally is ensured to promote greater awareness, assistance, and protection of migrants in strategic planning and policy development.

2 RCRC initiatives with policy and strategic planning decision-makers to promote greater awareness of, assistance for, and protection of migrants

Output 8.1.4. Awareness raising and public sensitization campaigns to address misunderstanding,

8 communities reached by awareness raising and sensitization campaigns to address misunderstanding, and

<sup>13</sup> Please note that the targets may need to be revised based on the proposals received from CSOs at the end of 2015.

and negative perceptions towards migrants are negative perceptions towards migrants implemented.

The Rights of Migrants initiative will be implemented through a cluster approach model including Thailand as a central country and Viet Nam, Cambodia and Lao PDR as its satellites. The focus groups will include domestic migrant workers and victims of human trafficking. At the national level the regional initiative will enhance cooperation of Red Cross Red Crescent with key actors in migration, particularly CSOs and UN agencies as well as strengthen the auxiliary role of National Societies through advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy efforts. Regionally, National Society will be supported to participate in the regional thematic platforms and networks thus promoting thinking across “silos” approach to tackling challenges posed by migration.

It is important that migration and gender, diversity and gender-based violence are integrated, with gender inequality being an important factor for and consequence of migration. As such, the Southeast Asia Gender and Diversity Network is another important entry point in which to build National Societies capacity to address issues of migration and raise awareness of the most vulnerable groups of migrants. SEAYN will be one of the key platforms for a discussion and advocacy to support inclusion of the migrants and their families by promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue in the regional level as well at the National Society and community level.

### 3.2 Strategies for Implementation

#### Strategy 1: Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities.

##### Support to National Societies to become more accountable and sustainable organisations

Outcome 1.1. National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	1 NS providing an audited financial statement
	5 NSs paying their statutory contribution on time
	5 NS strategic plans aligned with Strategy 2020
	3 NSs with a self-development plan in follow up to OCAC
	1 NS with leaders that have participated in a leadership training
	100% NS that are satisfied with the IFRC-facilitated capacity building and organizational development
	5 NSs providing data on all seven indicators in FDRS <sup>14</sup> on an annual basis

1.1.2. Self-assessments of the organisational capacity by the National Societies

1.1.4. Support to the branch development and enhancing volunteer recruitment, motivation and performance

1.1.5. An active and effective management of youth and volunteers, including fostering their competencies to deliver services across all areas of focus

1.1.6. Enhancing of the financial and accountability systems

##### Strengthening of the identity as well as role and mandate of the National Societies

Outcome 1.2. National Societies develop deeply shared identities and improved internal and external communication	2 NSs with a defined auxiliary role that is current (including relevant RCRC laws and statutes meeting minimum requirements)
	1 NS with a strategic communications plan endorsed by their leadership
	2 NSs doing regular media and social media monitoring

1.2.1. Clear and relevant strategic planning processes, effective governance and management statutes and systems

1.2.2. An increased shared understanding by public authorities, civil protection mechanisms and military bodies of the auxiliary status of National Societies

1.2.3. Clearly articulated role and mandate in domestic law and policy and a facilitated external legal environment

<sup>14</sup> FDRS: Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System is collecting annual information from NS on seven key indicators: (1) number of people volunteering their time, (2) number of people reached, (3) number of paid staff, (4) number of people donating blood, (5) annual income, (6) annual expenditure and (7) number of local units.

### Programmatic support to National Society

Outcome 1.3. National Societies programmatic and operation objectives are supported	100% NS confirming that the programmatic and operational support they have received from the IFRC was adequate and timely
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1.3.1. Development of policies, standards, and tools.

1.3.3. Development of innovative and integrated community based programming which enhances engagement and accountability to beneficiaries across all Areas of Focus.

1.3.4. Appropriate and relevant technical assistance and support to National Societies on request across all Areas of Focus including strengthening National Societies disaster preparedness and response systems.

### Knowledge brokering and innovation within the Federation

Outcome 1.4. The Federation network benefits from its wealth of experience and expertise, a shared culture of innovation, learning and building on best practices and analysis	7 NSs <sup>15</sup> engaged in peer to peer support through the IFRC network
	7 NSs <sup>16</sup> that report that they benefit from the experience/expertise/innovation/learning opportunities of the Federation network

1.4.1. Well-functioning and effective knowledge brokering mechanisms which prioritize and highlight impact.

1.4.2. The facilitation of holistic and relevant leadership development including active promotion of a common Red Cross Red Crescent culture and incorporating a shared understanding of humanitarian principles and values in organizational culture and decision making.

1.4.3 Coordinated initiatives and projects that support learning and innovation.

1.4.4. Effective use and coordination of National Society strengths and expertise including IFRC reference centres.

1.4.5. Further developed and facilitated network of National Society experts; peer to peer support mechanisms, embedding of expertise and internal network partnerships.

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Strong and well-resourced Red Cross presence is a necessary factor in the building of community resilience and National Society Development is a key responsibility of each sovereign National Society and statutory contributions are mandatory responsibility of each NS for being a strong and stable organization.

Mekong countries will continue to develop/implement their strategic plans aligned with S2020 and will keep monitored through the FDRS with the support of IFRC. Branch development, as well as volunteer management will be key agenda for Mekong countries with continuous organizational capacity assessment and certification (OCAC) and branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCA) exercises and by upgraded volunteer database system, policy and recruitment.

Youth development through Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) will continue in Cambodia, Thailand and expand to Lao PDR and Viet Nam. SEAYN will implement its action plan 2016. Gender and diversity sensitive tools development has been identified as a priority by both Lao PDR and Cambodia. For Viet Nam, the development of policies, standards and tools will base on the outcomes of the roadmap. Technical support will be provided from the Mekong office to National Societies across SEA, to ensure the integration of gender, diversity and gender-based violence in policies, standards, assessments and tools, in line with the standards as defined in the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming.

Institutional preparedness such as national disaster response team (NDRT) formation and refresher session will remain the key activities to support the National Societies for preparedness. The Sphere standards will be further promoted to maintain humanitarian standards in the country. Pre-disaster agreement meeting and simulation exercise will be key approach to review the National Societies preparedness capacity and outline the plan of actions for future.

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<sup>15</sup> Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam

<sup>16</sup> Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam

Exchange visit, staff on loan and different technical manager’s network meeting remain the key approach to strengthen the peer to peer approach to replicate learning among and between the National societies. The Leadership Meeting provides overall guidance to the process while the CSRF brings together operational managers to update their Roadmap for Cooperation. Technical thematic networks on disaster law, migration and gender and diversity and communication will be platforms for promoting innovations through peer to peer support mechanisms, embedding of expertise and network partnerships. Furthermore, ensuring that the role of National Societies is clearly articulated in their national Red Cross law and/or national disaster risk management law will be undertaken through disaster law and legislative advocacy initiatives in line with output 1.2.3, including through the regional disaster law network. See also the Sfl 3.

Increasing the understanding by both internal and external partners on the auxiliary role and RCRC brand is an area of important focus for National Societies in Southeast Asia. This is achieved through online communication initiatives, and efforts in advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy that also utilize a peer-cooperation approach.

[Online library](#) further facilitates existing sharing and learning (peer-to-peer learning) among the National Societies in the region, in addition to profiling the Movement’s work in the region for our non-RCRC partners and stakeholders, as well as providing resources on our collective engagement with partners, such as ASEAN and respective National Disaster Management Offices. The library is open for the public and provides contextualized regional information to support regional collaboration.

**Strategy 2: Ensure effective international disaster management.**

**Movement cooperation and coordination**

Outcome 2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced	100% large-scale emergencies requiring a Movement response where joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Movement response
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- 2.2.1. Promotion of a culture of dialogue and trust, with strategic decision-making led by collective rather than institutional interests.
- 2.2.3. Working in a complementary and efficient fashion at country level, building on National Societies priorities and capacities and the complementary expertise of components of the Movement.
- 2.2.6. The presentation to donors of a consolidated Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement funding opportunity using the diversity and complementarity of the capacities of all components.
- 2.2.7. Speaking with one voice and portraying of a complete picture of the Movement’s reach for maximum impact.
- 2.2.8. Avoiding duplications and ensuring cost efficiencies through shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management

The well-established and recognized disaster law network and expertise across the Mekong and ASEAN region has proven to be an effective vehicle to strengthen relationships, improve coordination and profile National Societies with their authorities on disaster risk management issues, including during international disaster response operations. This approach will continue to be strengthened through Sfl 2, output 2.1.6.

The office will continue to engage in order to develop IASC contingency plan and ensure the IFRC convening role specifically in shelter in case of international humanitarian system.

Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance (PR) agenda will be incorporated into the training such as NDRT, Sphere, simulation exercise and pre-disaster agreement meeting to prepare the National Societies with the contents of PR.

Regional disaster response team (RDRT) management has been recently moved to Asia Pacific region. The multi-cluster office will work with Asia Pacific region in order to develop and strengthen RDRT of these countries as well as support for the global communication surge mechanism trainings for regions, which is being led by Geneva.



Additional support for Movement communications and emergency communication will continue as part of the global communication team.

**Strategy for Implementation 3: Influence others as a leading strategic partner in humanitarian action and community resilience.**

**Research, advocacy and communication**

3.1 The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable	1 relevant policy document (such as resolutions, policies and strategies) adopted by inter-governmental forums at the global or regional levels that include provisions influenced by IFRC and Movement advice and advocacy in the areas of: -Disaster law -Civil protection -Gender -Disabilities -Disaster risk reduction
	1 relevant policy document (such as laws, policies and strategies) adopted by governments at the domestic level that include provisions influenced by NS with support from the IFRC and Movement advice and advocacy in the areas of: -Disaster law -Civil protection -Gender -Disabilities -Disaster risk reduction
	2 NSs engaged in regional and global communication initiatives
	1 institutional partner formally registered with the One Billion Coalition for Resilience

- 3.1.1. Enhanced effective internal and external communication promoting understanding and engagement through strategies that optimize internal and external media channels and digital platforms as well as public multi-year campaigns.
- 3.1.2. A heightened ability to communicate on Red Cross Red Crescent institutional priorities and provide a community perspective on critical humanitarian agendas and contexts.
- 3.1.4. Aligned evidenced-based advocacy approaches and positions that are facilitated, developed and communicated within the network and to key external audiences.
- 3.1.5. Aligned, evidenced-based research and monitoring and evaluation that are used to inform programming.
- 3.1.6. Active engagement in relevant international, regional and national humanitarian policy forums.
- 3.1.7. Focused and increased legislative, governance and policy advocacy at a national level.
- 3.1.8. Relevant policy making, advocacy, partnering and networking skills development among staff and volunteers.
- 3.1.9. Integration of policy, advocacy and communication tools into emergency response operations.

**Strategic and practical partnerships**

Outcome 3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded	637,400 people reached by NS with IFRC programme support CHF 4.5 million funding mobilised by the IFRC together with NS
3.2.3 Facilitation of National Societies' access to foreign funding and partners	
3.2.4 Expansion of the reach of key policies and programmes through strategic and operational partnerships (UN agencies, EU, other international and regional organizations, INGOs, corporations etc.).	

The IFRC continues to strengthen communication and advocacy efforts and strategic partnerships through both traditional and online communications, in order to widen the impact of National Societies a regional and global level among external audiences, while also strengthening the community voice for advocacy. In 2016, support will be provided to National Societies based on opportunities in each programme area including disaster law, DRR/ health cooperation, gender and diversity and migration. There is an ongoing emphasis (Sfl 1) on the auxiliary role, which creates an enabling environment for National Societies to operate and fulfill their mandate.

IFRC and National Societies have a clear and well-accepted role on disaster law, which provides a good basis to further legislative advocacy efforts and influence decisions at local and national levels to support safer and more resilient communities. Areas of legislative advocacy can be widened to support increased influence in other areas of focus, e.g. social inclusion and protection issues, and build upon existing relationships with governments and humanitarian partners. This strategy will support disaster law developments from the Mekong office across all of Southeast Asia, through the regional disaster law network.

The IFRC will continue supporting NSs to implement outcomes of the Doha, Yangon and Manila dialogue. This work will be done simultaneously at national and regional levels. A regional conference on migration will be organized to exchange experiences and identify ways ahead in a coordinated manner. To facilitate advocacy efforts at the national level, NSs of concern will be equipped with targeted advocacy messages contextualized to the local context. IFRC will continue exploring opportunities for engaging NSs in national and regional thematic platforms to enable them to fulfill their auxiliary role and take a stronger footprint in migration.

<b>4. Strategy for Implementation 4: Ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable.</b>	
<b>Ensure a credible and effective IFRC</b>	
Outcome 4.1 The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability	100% of large-scale IFRC emergency appeals for which audits of financial statements are conducted in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards
	0% appeal financial statement audits issued for which the IFRC has received an unqualified opinion
	IFRC meets the highest standards for fraud prevention and control
	CHF 587,000 IFRC supplementary services provided on a full cost recovery basis
	Diversity of staff (gender, age, nationality)
	IFRC meets the highest standards for human resources management
	100% of annual performance reviews conducted with contribution of a technical line manager

- 4.1.1 An increased culture of problem-solving, risk management, compliance, accountability and transparency.
- 4.1.2 Aligned policy approaches which support results in the Areas of Focus, including specifically ensuring respect for Fundamental Principles and transversal concerns such as the environment, gender and diversity.
- 4.1.4 Efficient and effective management of Human Resources, including enabling environments conducive to attracting and developing diverse talent.
- 4.1.5 Efficient and effective financial management, which routinely provides timely, accurate, and informative financial information to inform decision-making by financial stakeholders as well as a sound, efficient and effective internal control environment to minimize risk of loss or fraud in all contexts where the IFRC operates.
- 4.1.7 A continued prioritization on staff security.
- 4.1.9 Data and information management systems that support results-based monitoring and reporting are further developed.
- 4.1.10 Effective management and use of assets, administrative procedures and systems

The Office ensures adequate and efficient **coordination mechanisms** are in place in order to ensure the successful implementation of the Annual Plan. Compliance to **global policies, guidelines and standards** contributes to the overall credibility and accountability of the IFRC. Therefore the Office giving high priority to ensure 100% compliance to IFRC standard procedures in Finance, Human Resources, Administration and Logistics, Information Technologies, PMER and Security. These policies and procedures are regularly shared, explained and disseminated to all team members and stakeholders (Partner National Societies/National Societies):

1. Policies such as Code of Conduct, Child Protection policy and Anti-Harassment guidelines are integrated into gender and diversity trainings to ensure the practical understanding of the policies across appropriate Areas of Focus.
2. Procedures about Working Advances to National Societies, Procurement, Logistics and Reporting are regularly shared with collaborating National Societies.
3. Procedures about Shared Services, Costing principles, Integrated services are regularly explained and shared to ensure transparent and efficient cooperation with Partner National Societies.

4. Fraud and Corruption policy is regularly highlighted and explained especially among support services teams exposed to procurement, financial management, human resources challenges, etc.

Financial **key performance indicators** are monitored on a monthly basis and addressed to ensure increased accountability of all projects implementation.

The Office promotes good **human resources standards** by aligning to all global HR policies and guidelines, ensuring a documented and transparent recruitment process, training new members on all HR standards and policies, disseminating policies, following performance appraisals are done once a year by line managers, keeping training records for the Office, proposing new training opportunities based on team and managers' needs, etc.

Staff **security** is also a primary concern and security focal points are nominated in each country of operation. Security guidelines are regularly updated (once to twice a year). Security threats are reviewed regularly and good cooperation is maintained with other partners involved in monitoring the security situation (ICRC, National Societies, Partner National Societies, UNDSS, INGOs).

Overall a **risk matrix** has been developed to assess, analyze and mitigate risks. This risk monitoring is part of the annual plan and accessible to all as part of the wish to promote risk management at all levels of implementation.

## 4 Risks

#	RISK	IMPACT (High/Medium /Low)	PROBABILITY (High/Medium /Low)	CONTROL / MITIGATION ACTIVITIES
<b>Operational risks:</b>				
1	Performance management of programme implementation	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	Good planning and risk assessment, regular monitoring and evaluation, good coordination
2	National Society staff turnover	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	Enhance capacity building, coordination and communication with National Society
3	IFRC staff turnover	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ensure sustainable funding, follow well standard HR policies
<b>Development risks:</b>				
4	Political and economic insecurity impacting implementation of activities	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Set contingency plans and security plans
5	Natural disaster impacting activities	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	Disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction, close coordination with National Society
6	Change in ASEAN DRR strategy	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	Hyogo Framework for Action strategy, partnership with ASEAN structures
7	Reputational risk	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Communication policy, media relation, raising awareness, close collaboration with ICRC
8	Acceptance of Migration as an area of focus (Political sensitivity of issues surrounding irregular migration)	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	External and Internal Advocacy work, inclusion of migration within traditional programmes of NS (health, DRR, social inclusion, etc.).
9	Acceptance of Disaster Law as a strategic component by NS/governments	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Advocacy work at highest levels

Financial risks:				
10	Corruption, misappropriation of funds.	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	Strictly follow IFRC financial and procurement procedures and raising awareness on fraud and corruption policies
11	Lack of funding	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	Regular sources of funding, regular development of new proposals, good communication and RM policy and promotion of good branding
12	Variation of exchange rates	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Encourage contracting in CHF, avoid dormant advances, monitor closely treasury and cash forecasts

## 5 Budget

Thematic Area Name		Regular Resources	Other Resources - Thematic	Grand Total
<b>BANGKOK COUNTRY CLUSTER</b>				
AOF1	Disaster risk reduction		1,407,649	<b>1,407,649</b>
AOF4	Health		153,807	<b>153,807</b>
AOF8	Migration		40,000	<b>40,000</b>
SFI1	Strengthen National Society capacities		263,146	<b>263,146</b>
SFI2	Ensure effective international disaster management		594,799	<b>594,799</b>
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	283,041		<b>283,041</b>
<b>THAILAND</b>				
AOF1	Disaster risk reduction		582,977	<b>582,977</b>
<b>CAMBODIA</b>				
AOF4	Health		41,388	<b>41,388</b>
AOF5	Water, sanitation and hygiene		228,081	<b>228,081</b>
SFI1	Strengthen National Society capacities		13,451	<b>13,451</b>
SFI2	Ensure effective international disaster management		19,459	<b>19,459</b>
<b>VIETNAM</b>				
AOF1	Disaster risk reduction		59,479	<b>59,479</b>
AOF4	Health		554,562	<b>554,562</b>
SFI1	Strengthen National Society capacities		112,998	<b>112,998</b>
SFI2	Ensure effective international disaster management		114,311	<b>114,311</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>283,041</b>	<b>4,186,106</b>	<b>4,469,146</b>

## 6 Appendices (working version available upon request)

- Annex 1: M&E plan
- Annex 2: Activity plan