

Development operational plan 2013

Southeast Asia regional office

PROGRAMME INFORMATION	
Implementing Secretariat body:	Geographical coverage:
Southeast Asia regional office	Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam
Number of people to be reached:	
The regional office works with and through the 11 national societies of the region. These national societies in turn reach millions of people a year.	
Business Line:	Budget 2013: *
1 – “To raise humanitarian standards”	
2 – “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”	5,154,345
3 – “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”	1,133,541
4 – “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”	65,504
5 – “To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”	
Total annual budget (CHF):	
6,353,390	
Partner National Societies:	
American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross	
Other partner organisations:	
Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), AusAID, Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID), UK Department for International Development (DfID), European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Global Road Safety Programme (GRSP). The regional office also has active relations with several other partners, including various UN agencies and INGOs (including via the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNESCAP, WHO, CARE, and Oxfam	

1. Executive summary

2012 was a year of transition, solid implementation as well as recovery support for Thai Red Cross in the wake of the widespread 2011 floods. This dynamic mix was testing but did not overwhelm the Southeast Asia team. After several staff changes in Bangkok, including a reinforced community safety and resilience unit (CSRU), and a revamped communications/advocacy, and at country level (including the change of four heads of office in Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam), the team is well positioned for a period of stability and delivery for 2013.

In 2013, programme support is based on three priorities:

- national society capacity building particularly, in terms of youth and volunteers;
- more coherent tools and approaches that support sustainable efforts to enhance community resilience;
- a stronger protection and projection of the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent – via strengthened approaches in humanitarian diplomacy – in disaster management and pandemic preparedness, particularly in terms of ASEAN.

The regional office will continue to work through the six IFRC country offices (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam) to support those respective national societies. The regional office acts as a

de facto country office for Thailand and also liaises directly with the leadership and management of Brunei, Malaysia, and Singapore in terms of its support. There is the possibility that the Lao PDR country office will reopen in response to a request for more consistent support to that national society. A new national society president is in place there and ICRC has also opened an office in Vientiane after years of negotiation. There has also been a change of leadership in Viet Nam with the appointment of a new president and a change in secretary general of Timor-Leste Red Cross (CVTL). These changes present opportunities to review the style and substance of development support to each of these national societies.

The approach in community safety and resilience is the lynchpin of the regional office's support plan. In line with the global commitment to resilience, the regional office will continue to provide additional technical capacities and resources to national societies.

Together with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actors, the Southeast Asia team will map, acknowledge, improve existing systems, procedures, tools, technical knowledge and capacities to achieve better impact at community level in line with Strategy 2020.

The approach to resilience will focus on three areas, to:

- 1) Improve preparedness for response through strengthening local, national and regional capacities in health emergencies, disasters and crises;*
- 2) Strengthen community safety and resilience through community-based programmes that integrate (or are cross-cutting with) climate change, gender, migration, people with disabilities, psycho-social-support, and,*
- 3) Reduce the burden of public health issues by strengthening the auxiliary role of national societies.*

Knowledge management will be facilitated through the identification, documentation, translation in local languages, adaptation, sharing of lessons, and best practice for the benefit of national societies and communities as well as the wider Movement. The CSRU will also facilitate the preparedness and mobilization of regional tools, especially regional disaster response teams (RDRT), for disaster response. The support will be manifested through provision of technical assistance at both regional and national level.

Expertise has been shared across Asia Pacific, in particular with South Asia (Sri Lanka) and East Asia (China) regions via the facilitation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) field sessions to develop understanding on comprehensive cross-sectoral assessments, planning and implementation. Five DRR field sessions have been conducted and experiences and a case study can be viewed at: <http://ifrc.org/news-and-media/meetings-and-events/rio-20/>.

A mapping of tools and other documents related to disaster risk reduction has been completed and can be found at: <https://sites.google.com/site/drrtoolsinsoutheastasia/>

In addition, the regional team will continue its leading role of coordinating the support of international Red Cross Red Crescent actors, including partner national societies and ICRC, who are working with the 11 societies of Southeast Asia. One key aspect of this work is the continuing vibrancy of the Southeast Asia partner national society dialogue meeting. The eighth such forum is due to be held in Kuala Lumpur in April 2013. Twelve partners attended the previous meeting in September 2012 in Bangkok, which again was heralded as a suitable space for constructive dialogue to improve partnership. In terms of external partnership, progress on codifying relations with ASEAN via the signing of a cooperation framework agreement continues to be slow and remains a priority for 2013.

The health of the respective regional networks will receive priority focus in 2013 as the national societies themselves call for progress in more dynamic and coherent 'communities of practice'.

The 'Red Cross context' (barring major disaster in any of the countries) is most likely to change the most in Indonesia and Myanmar. In Indonesia, it is predicted that the number of partner national societies present in the country in 2013 could be as low as four and up to a maximum of seven from the present 13. Meanwhile, in Myanmar, the pace of

change in general is set to continue and as access (and the reputation of Myanmar Red Cross Society improves) so does the interest of partners to help address the country's many vulnerabilities.

The annual Southeast Asia Red Cross Red Crescent Leaders Meeting is due to be hosted by Lao Red Cross in March 2013. The forum continues to assert itself more and is seeking to strengthen its links with the regional office. The terms of reference for working groups focused on the leaders forum itself as well as sub-groups in disaster management, organizational development, health, and ICRC relations have been formalized.

In terms of the overall context, the (linked) issues of climate change, migration and urbanization continue to be the defining development challenges for Southeast Asia

2. The Programme

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

Efforts are being made to *promote and develop an integrated risk reduction programming tool* to assist national societies to develop national and branch capacity as well as strengthen their impact at community level to improve safety and resilience.

Comprehensive cross-sectoral community assessment requires developing understanding of the diverse underlying causes of vulnerabilities, disasters and crises. Then there is a better prospect to implement a sustainable community safety and resilience initiative.

Instead of looking at new areas of work, the regional office is looking to continue *building on, enhancing and adapting* what national societies have already been doing. There will be a focus on national society priorities and *what communities can do for themselves and how to strengthen their capacities*. This approach will use indigenous knowledge, rather than only concentrating on their vulnerability to disasters or needs during an emergency. The regional team will continue to analyze and review what has worked to develop more systematic and holistic approaches and operational tools. A periodical capacity mapping/update will be carried out.

During the unprecedented floods of 2011 in Thailand, Thai Red Cross (TRC) successfully completed their response assistance by reaching over 1.3 million people. It provided a variety of assistance ranging from search and rescue, evacuation, shelter, food, other relief and medical assistance. The lessons learned have been well documented and translated into a plan of action that will enhance Thai Red Cross' overall capacity as part of a post emergency/preparedness operation along with communities that were affected. Emphasis will be given to children's education in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and improving school safety for future disasters.

Thailand is also receiving support under IFRC's tsunami residual funds initiative to extend work done under the tsunami recovery operation. Thai Red Cross plans to continue support in four key project areas over a four-year period. This will enable TRC to expand training in first aid and sea rescue. Furthermore, TRC will be able to approach additional communities at risk to increase their response preparedness capacity. TRC will also increase its institutional preparedness through concerned provincial chapters and headquarters through a simulation exercise to test response mechanisms.

The common outcomes of these projects will be to increase the readiness of communities together with an increased level of response preparedness of national societies.

More focused support will be given to implementation of the Mekong River cooperation agreement signed in 2010 among three national societies (Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam) to strengthen cross border cooperation, humanitarian activities and promotion of the Fundamental Principles. Efforts will be made to include Thai Red Cross into the agreement. One objective, as identified during the 16th RDMC meeting, is to produce a joint Mekong contingency plan.

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of national societies on preparedness for response, response, and risk reduction (community-based disaster risk reduction - CBDRR and community-based health and first aid - CBHFA) to successfully deliver relevant service to community in need.</p>		
<p>Output 1.1: Increased capacity of Southeast Asian Red Cross Red Crescent national societies to promote community safety and resilience (disaster management and health) at national level.</p>	<p>P51160, PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southeast Asian national societies continue to update the DRR resource mapping online library and extend its content to include health - dissemination of link within and outside of Movement. Integration of the Southeast Asian DRR library into the Global DRR tools and the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre • IFRC and national societies have the knowledge, relationships and resources to integrate beneficiary communications into programming and services • At least two case studies finalized and shared with national societies of the region, partners, and other key stakeholders depicting good practices in resilience building and integrated risk reduction activities. Distribution will be via IFRC social media channels, IFRC website and hard copy materials. • IEC materials mapping exercises updated regularly and shared with wider audience within and outside of Movement. IEC materials to focus on school safety and education of children in DRR. • Implementation of a 'resilience week' campaign to promote disaster risk reduction initiatives before disaster season begins (June 2013), with the objective of showcasing resilience strategies and encouraging communities, especially youth and young girls, to discuss how they can better prepare for potential disasters and provide a mechanism for national societies to engage volunteers.
<p>Output 1.2: Red Cross Red Crescent response plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), contingency planning, response systems/tools (RDRT/NDRT) are strengthened at all levels and are in place and functioning in support of community safety and resilience.</p>	<p>PTH002 P51160</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National societies demonstrated increased level of preparedness for response through efficient and effective response to annual disasters. • At least five national societies have reviewed their existing response mechanism (Myanmar, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Thailand and Timor-Leste) and strengthened as per developed plan of action. • Support to the national societies of the region to implement RDMC - Road Map (2012-2015). • Continued support to Mekong Countries and National Societies in line with the

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
		<p>tripatriate cooperation agreement among Viet Nam, Lao and Cambodian Red Cross societies in order to enhance their overall CSR capacity as per RDMC Road Map and recommendations of workshop in 2012. Agreement extended to include Thailand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Societies are engaged with the Trilogy Emergency Response Application (TERA) in order to contribute to better quality programming that leads to safer and more resilient communities
<p>Output 1.3: Thai Red Cross has been supported to implement post emergency and risk reduction activities focusing on build-up of capacities for better preparedness for any future response by communities most affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami and floods in 2011, and increase overall TRC's capacities for more effective service delivery.</p>	<p>PTH002 P51160</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post emergency/preparedness activities have been implemented targeting school safety, DRR education for children, infrastructure and logistics development, capacity building of staff and volunteers as well as CSR capacity of overall national societies targeting health and preparedness related initiatives. Advocacy tools (films, books, etc.) targeting youth have been disseminated in local languages to promote awareness and educate on disaster risk reduction initiatives Strengthened the capacity of selected branches and provinces of Thai Red Cross that were affected by the floods of 2011 Upgraded Thai Red Cross water treatment units and updated staff knowledge and skills to operate the water treatment units Implementation of Phase One of the Tsunami Residual Funding according to the approved plan of action

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

The regional office provides support to national societies through a series of tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives aimed at enhancing service delivery. The 16th regional disaster management committee (RDMC) meeting in June 2012 was attended by all 11 national societies from the region. The forum finalized the RDMC roadmap for 2012-2015. The roadmap clearly shapes the scope of response preparedness as well as the *RDMC's target to have an integrated country plan, a Mekong contingency plan as well as other priority issues*. It is expected that the development of integrated country plans will facilitate implementation at national society level by encompassing health, disaster preparedness, organizational development, climate change, communication and other cross-sectoral risk reduction activities. There are a number of challenges, including technical capacities, guiding documents, volunteer management, and limited capacity of Red Cross branches and availability of funding. The regional office operationalized such an approach by organizing thematic seminars on integration. The first of its kind was held in Lao PDR in October 2011. At least three more are planned for 2013. Thematic seminars will continue to build on the capacities developed at community level through the disaster risk reduction field sessions. They will be based on the principle of multi-sectoral assessment to develop an integrated community-level plan, developed by the communities themselves.

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent contributes to building of community safety and resilience incorporating gender, climate change and other key cross-cutting issues		
<p>Output 1.1: national societies capacity to support and promote the ownership and implementation of community based disaster risk reduction programmes is increased.</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five national societies (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Timor-Leste) of the region have updated their CBDRR framework and guidelines. • At least five national societies (among Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam) have implemented an integrated risk reduction initiative. • Conducted one regional training on DRR, climate change adaptation (CCA) and early warning and early actions (EWEA), including a focus on integration of beneficiary communications programming and use of technology. • Conducted one national level training on DRR, CCA and EWEA within two national societies (Indonesia and Thailand).
<p>Output 1.2: Increased knowledge and skills of targeted communities, local authorities to implement community-driven disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction interventions (CBDRR and CBHFA) using community empowerment approach.</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued to promote vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) tools and intensified further at least six national societies (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam) of the region. • Support to the national societies of the region to implement the RDMC Road Map. • Two national societies (Indonesia and Thailand) have started community-based initiative with focus on early warning system (EWS). • Conducted four thematic seminars targeting Cambodia, Myanmar and Timor-Leste on integration of disaster management, health, organizational development and beneficiary communications for effective CSR activities. • Continued support in line with the Mekong cooperation agreement among Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, and extended to Thai Red Cross in order to increase resilience characteristics of those communities situated along the Mekong river basin and surrounding areas as per the recommendations of workshop in 2012. • A pilot CSR and school safety initiative to enhance the awareness, education and preparedness capacity of communities affected by 2011 floods in Thailand.

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased overall CSR capacity (health and DRR) of Thai Red Cross and targeted communities by facilitating implementation of different initiatives developed by Thai Red Cross with financial resource of the Tsunami Residual fund.
<p>Output 1.3: Identified risks and vulnerabilities in community have been reduced through implementation of relevant, effective, community-driven disaster risk reduction measures contained in the community DRR plan towards building more safer and resilient community.</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five national societies (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand) in the region have focused and are facilitated to develop a CBRR plan while implementing capacity building initiatives. Production of comic book on flood, landslide, volcano, typhoon/cyclone, fire, earthquake, tsunami, strong wind and health-related direct risks as well as underlying vulnerabilities.
<p>Outcome 2: Increased national society health risk reduction capacities to enable healthier and safer living contributing to increased resilience at community level.</p>		
<p>Output 2.1: Increased national society engagement in road safety and emergency health initiatives</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least three national societies have improved road safety programmes with measurable impact, including integration of road safety into existing DRR programming Best practice on helmet-wearing campaign shared with all national societies across the region Integrated first aid component in road safety initiatives in at least one national society. At least two national societies equipped the staff and community volunteers with epidemic control capacity
<p>Output 2.2: National society capacity to deliver first aid services during both emergencies and non-crisis times is increased</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two national societies increased their first aid services One national society has improved commercial first aid services Increased awareness and advocacy through celebration of World First Aid day. Member national societies of Southeast Asia joined the Asia-Pacific first aid network Two national societies (Myanmar and Thailand) reviewed psychosocial first aid and strengthened the capacity of psychosocial first aid
<p>Output 2.3: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact is decreased through the prevention of further infection, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national society has implemented HIV interventions, focusing on key affected population Increased technical support to the ART network. Increased awareness and advocacy on anti-stigma and discrimination on HIV/AIDS through the celebration of World AIDS Day and promotion of relevant audio-visual materials and online campaigns.

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity of at least five national societies in specific intervention areas such as Harm Reduction At least four national societies of Southeast Asia participate in 2013 ICAAP, Bangkok
<p>Output 2.4: Community behaviour is influenced for the better in terms of healthy practices including awareness raising through community based health activities</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two national societies initiated piloting community-based interventions to prevent noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) One regional CBHFA workshop organized with participation of all 11 national societies that including a focus on beneficiary communication mechanisms for behavioural change. CBHFA NCD module translated in at least two local languages in the region. At least one national society has strengthened psychosocial support component in its community-based health programme
<p>Output 2.5: Increased national society contribution to achieve 100 per cent voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) by 2020</p>	<p>P51160 PTH002 P51902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement extended with Singapore Red Cross for technical support to VNRBD network and planning for the regional forum. One VNRBD workshop conducted to share the experiences and knowledge in blood donor recruitment. Club 25 experience of Philippines and Viet Nam shared and disseminated Two national societies have participated in the review process on Club 25 One national society has strengthened its blood screening capacity Increased awareness and advocacy through celebration of World Blood Donation Day (WBDD). Strategic Plan to boost VNRBD is made and agreed among national societies in the region
<p>Outcome 3: National societies are more efficient and effective in service delivery to targeted communities through tailor-made organizational development/capacity building (OD/CB) interventions</p>		
<p>Output 3.1 - Human resources (HR) National societies have undergone HR needs assessment and commit to HR reform process</p>	<p>P51905</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR mapping exercise to identify national societies needs has been undertaken in 5-7 national societies, and a tailor-made regional support plan is developed
<p>Output 3.2 – Resource mobilization (RM) One pilot national society has developed national RM plan and policy</p>	<p>P51905</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support LRC in mapping of national fundraising activities, leading to global RM plan and policy
<p>Output 3.3 – Gender National societies have increased gender awareness in their planning and practice gender sensitive programming</p>	<p>P51905</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender mapping exercise undertaken in 5-7 national societies to identify baseline, and regional strategic plan developed to increase gender awareness and integration in programming
<p>Output 3.4 - Strategic planning Participating national societies have four-year strategic plans and annual plans of action aligned with S2020</p>	<p>P51905</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national society has completed the national society strategy in line with S2020 (BRC) One national society has completed their plan of action in line with S2020 (MyRC,

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
		Lao Red Cross)
Output 3.5 – Branch development National society branches assume more autonomy in day-to-day operations through decentralized branch management	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to one national society (CRC) for branch development through undertaking of decentralization process
Output 3.6 – Organizational capacity and assessment certification (OCAC) Two national societies have undergone the OCAC assessment process and are committed to implementation of a tailor-made OCAC development plan	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support PRC in implementation of OCAC identified development plans Support MRC in implementation of identified development plans
Output 3.7 – Youth and OD forum Annual Southeast Asia Youth and organizational development (O)D forum strengthen accountability and sustainability through integrated planning, follow-up, and ownership	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide secretariat support to annual Youth/OD forum Facilitate revision and circulation of Steering Committee terms of reference, and election of new officers Ensure forum agenda linked to national society priorities Monitor follow-up
Output 3.8 – Youth and volunteers One national society youth and volunteer programme is supported and capacities enhanced (<i>no details yet</i>)	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with TRC and discuss support needs for their youth and volunteers Develop support plan for TRC youth and volunteers programme
Output 3.9 – Tsunami Residual Fund Three national societies have developed tsunami residual proposals which are approved	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support TRC, MaRC, MyRC in developing their proposals Support in drafting programme agreements Support in establishing a monitoring mechanism and reporting
Output 3.10 – Finance development National society effectiveness is increased through efficient, accountable and transparent financial management in three national societies ongoing (Philippines, Myanmar, Viet Nam) and possibly, one new national society (Indonesia). One national society is ready for cash transfer system assessment	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two national societies have updated the financial policies, regulations and procedures (Philippines ongoing and MRC new). Two national societies have implemented the Navision software to automate their accounting (PRC ongoing in chapters, and MRC new) Two national societies budget planning and monitoring have been strengthened (Philippines ongoing and Viet Nam new) Southeast Asia regional national society finance practitioners share good finance practices and encourage peer-to-peer support
Output 3.11 – Monitoring and evaluation Participating Southeast Asian national societies and partners demonstrate good application and coordination in the use of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) methods.	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational overviews of PMER contexts (between national society, partner national societies and IFRC) produced in four national societies by December 2013. Participating departments of four national societies are using revised PMER templates/procedures. Partner national societies in four national societies utilize logframes and M&E plans as the basis of their PMER work with host national societies in each participating national society context.

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

With support from the communications and advocacy unit, the regional office maintains a focus on meeting the needs of the IFRC membership. The regional office uses communications and advocacy tools to enhance the work of the national societies, specifically building their capacity, influencing stakeholders on issues of vulnerability, and profiling the Red Cross Red Crescent among both internal and external partners.

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
Outcome 1: IFRC and national societies are respected and recognized as effective humanitarian actors; their visibility and positioning is strengthened, enabling them to fulfill their humanitarian mandate.		
Output 1.1: National societies have knowledge and resources to integrate beneficiary communications into programmes and services.	P51901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Societies in the region are engaged in beneficiary communications, enabling them to build greater dialogue and trust with communities, and allowing the Red Cross Red Crescent to improve aid effectiveness and accountability. The Trilogy Emergency Response Application is implemented with at least one national society A number of advocacy materials - both online and offline – are available for national societies and encourage peer-to-peer learning. Systems that assist with managing data and provide an understanding of trends and areas of focus for the delivery of programmes are developed or enhanced.
Output 1.2: A culture of communications continues to expand in the region through the development and strengthening of national societies’ communications capacity	P51901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National societies have updated communication strategies that include a focus on strengthening of internal communications procedures and building communications skills, including emergency communications, social media, and advocacy with governments. A “train the trainer” session on basic communications skills (and communications in emergencies) is conducted for targeted national societies and support is provided for the localization and translation of training materials. At least five Southeast Asian national societies continue to actively engage with FedNet (community of practice) and use it as a key resource tool for information and sharing.
Output 1.3: Red Cross Red Crescent is the primary reference for key media in times of natural disasters, resulting in prominent and positive visibility that supports operations and humanitarian diplomacy.	P51901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of peer-to-peer learning sessions on visibility before and after disasters will be carried out between Thai Red Cross and other national societies. A roster of audio-visual professionals located in the region is consistently updated and available for emergency deployment in disasters to support visibility efforts. Targeted national societies have clearly developed and readily activated emergency communication plans in place that are linked to such IFRC/Movement plans, policies and procedures. Support is provided to the zone to finalize the standard operating procedures. Regular and relevant information is provided to the IFRC newswire and social media platforms, and key media in Bangkok are provided with

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2013
		<p>timely information, press releases and field visits whenever possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A volunteer professional photographer will support national societies in gaining visibility for their work by contributing to the IFRC photo database and strengthening resources for photos in Southeast Asia
<p>Output 1.4: Using targeted and strategic advocacy, national societies are better able to engage with policymakers, opinion leaders, beneficiaries and media to heighten their influence and address key humanitarian issues that affect the most vulnerable and marginalized and ensure critical access to humanitarian space.</p>	P51901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National societies have access and support for the global branding initiative, which aims to strengthen the identity of the Red Cross Red Crescent to external partners. • National societies have access to localized online and offline regional advocacy tools as well as training on humanitarian diplomacy. • Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) training materials are available with guidance and support as needed to address specific country issues (road safety, auxiliary status, etc.). • National societies have maximized opportunities for advocacy with various partners such as ASEAN disaster management and health prevention bodies such as AHA centre, pandemic preparedness forum, ACDM, APG including National Disaster Management Authorities in Southeast Asia. • Events or press conferences are carried out in order to profile the Red Cross Red Crescent around specific issues with policymakers, donors, opinion leaders, key media and beneficiaries.
<p>Output 1.5: National societies are able to promote a culture of social inclusion, non-violence and peace, and ensure better integration of minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people.</p>	P51160, PTH002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through engagement with youth and the existing global IFRC initiative, Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change, events and advocacy tools promoting non-violence and respect for diversity will be shared and supported with national societies. • Through the sharing of best practices and advocacy materials, the role of women and girls, and other marginalized groups (including AV materials on Rakhine, Myanmar) is promoted both internally and externally.

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

Supporting more effective leadership, cooperation and partnerships are the drivers of the regional office's approach under this business line.

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2012
<p>Outcome 1: The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilizes effective cooperation mechanisms and tools that build greater collective responsibility and trust.</p>		

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2012
Output 1.1: The regional office has strengthened the various forums for cooperation within Southeast Asia and deepened the links between these currently rather separate initiatives so that they mutually reinforce each other to improve humanitarian thinking and action.	P51601 P51160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cooperation framework between ASEAN and the national societies of Southeast Asia, reinforced by a Cooperation Agreement between the national society and the IFRC secretariat is signed. • The Southeast Asia leadership collective clarifies and institutionalizes its coordination mechanism. • Strengthened regional and sub-regional networks (RDMC and ART, Mekong) further to promote peer learning, joint initiatives, knowledge sharing. • The OD forum, regional health team meetings, youth forum, and finance directors forum each have national society and IFRC attendees from different programme departments. • The external Red Cross Red Crescent partners' forum is institutionalized as a biennial forum with rotating chairperson from each component of the Movement. • One example of joint planning between IFRC and ICRC on a national society capacity building initiative.
Outcome 2: National societies strengthen their strategic planning and partnership particular with respect to their governments		
Output 2.1: Southeast Asian national societies have formulated their strategic plans in alignment with S2020	P51905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two or more national societies have formulated their strategic plans for a minimum of the next five years in alignment with S2020.
Output 2.2: National societies are better positioned as auxiliaries to their respective governments.	P51901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two national societies have reviewed their statutes in accordance with the conditions stipulated in statutes of the Movement.

3. Programme support strategy

In line with IFRC's global commitment to resilience, the regional office seeks to provide additional capacities and resources for country offices and national societies to effectively meet the growing needs of vulnerable communities in reducing their capacity, and exposure to risk.

The regional office seeks to provide integrated technical expertise that can accompany Southeast Asian national societies, together with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actors, to map, acknowledge, improve existing systems, procedures, tools, technical knowledge and capacity to achieve better quality impact at vulnerable community level in line with Strategy 2020 aligned goals.

This will be through a process of long-term technical support to the national societies.



The office's community safety and resilience unit (CSRU) serves as a conduit for regional coordination of pertinent activities to maximize the impact of the available resources, both within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external actors and donors. It seeks to facilitate knowledge management through the identification,

documentation, translation, adaptation, sharing of lessons, best practice knowledge and experience. It also facilitates the preparedness and mobilization of regional tools, especially regional disaster response teams (RDRT), for disaster response. The support is manifested through the provision of technical assistance at both regional and national level.

The national society development unit (NSDU) is also well-established with a balanced portfolio of skills and profiles, including finance development, branch development, strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation (*see more below*). A new communications and advocacy manager is well-established with a team that includes an emergency communications capacity building officer (an AVID volunteer) as well as a beneficiary communications delegate. In terms of Movement communications, monthly updates to partners have been issued (and welcomed) for four years and will continue to be published in 2013.

Resource mobilization is something that sits across the regional programme team under the leadership of the head of regional office. New partners are being engaged with (i.e. Canadian CIDA) and different ways are also been found to work with existing partners.

The IT infrastructure of the office is on a more stable footing with the engagement of a professional IT outsource company.

Human resources continue to be well-managed by the two-strong team. Meanwhile, security has been a relatively high feature of life in Bangkok because of the 2010 political crisis and the 2011 and 2012 floods. All staff are trained on the “Stay Safe” module. A relatively recent security review also helped refine approaches to various contingencies. Actual ‘live practice’ in the aforementioned situations has instilled a professional approach to security in the regional team.

The regional office’s programme support service is now well-established after several changes in 2011. A June 2010 internal audit had highlighted several areas for improvement that in significant part have been followed up in a 16-point action plan of improvement.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The regional office has a new regional M&E advisor position based in Bangkok to work closely with national societies in building M&E capacity and with partner national societies (PNS) in facilitating and coordinating M&E approaches in national society contexts.

The IFRC’s orientation in this process is ‘*consultation, coordination and technical support*’, working to assist national societies build their capacity to sustainably perform quality monitoring and evaluation in their programming: The main goals of this position are:

- *To undertake a ‘PMER situational overview’ of Red Cross Red Crescent national society PMER concerns and needs in Southeast Asian*, through a highly consultative approach, with attention to the key role of partner national societies in supporting national society PMER processes. This will entail a participatory overview of regional PMER cultures, concerns and capacities of Red Cross Red Crescent partners – i.e. national society, partner national society and IFRC – through direct consultation. The PMER situational overview will be undertaken in up to four countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.
- *Deliver customized technical support to national societies in Southeast Asia to help build their capacity* to apply participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning approaches and systems that support both development and emergency programming. Two countries from the above list will qualify for M&E technical support between January and May 2013.
- *To fulfil the IFRC mandate of facilitation and coordination of the PMER methodologies and approaches utilized by national societies, partner national societies and IFRC in the region*. The intention is not to demand a uniformity of use of IFRC standardized PMER tools by all Red Cross Red Crescent partners – acknowledging the particular M&E demands of both national society and partner national society donors – but rather work towards *harmonization*: i.e. recognition that all M&E processes utilized complement IFRC M&E standard practices (use of logframe and M&E plans).

- *Develop a framework for long-term PMER support to the region*, in coordination with the Asia Pacific zone PMER Unit, the Southeast Asia Regional M&E Advisor will act as the regional hub or *'helpdesk'* for PMER support to national societies and partner national societies, fulfilling IFRC's mandate to consult, coordinate and provide technical support to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the region.
- *Technically support the regional programme managers* in the Southeast Asian regional office in the harmonization of IFRC/partner national society PMER tools and processes, as an exemplar to the region.

The M&E advisor's role is to *advise* and *support* Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the *best practices* to fulfill their PMER commitments. Ongoing consultation and sharing of results with Red Cross Red Crescent partners will occur throughout the programme cycle. The current position is funded for an initial 12 months period but is intended to be on-going for a further two to three year initial period, with an eye to longer-term PMER support for the region.

Participatory M&E will be used to (1) assess the change in the disaster risk reduction capacities of the beneficiaries, (2) build their monitoring and evaluation capacities to audit disaster preparedness and mitigation measures and to revise or adjust plans, if necessary, and (3) contribute to the documentation of best practices in risk reduction programming.

5. Budget summary

	Project code	2013	2014	2015	Total
BL 2. Grow services for vulnerable people		5,154,345	2,220,000	1,050,000	8,424,584
Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of national societies on preparedness for response, response, and risk reduction (community-based disaster risk reduction - CBDRR and community-based health and first aid - CBHFA) to successfully deliver relevant service to community in need.	PTH002 P51160	3,074,584 2,079,761	1,400,000 820,000	300,000 750,000	
BL 3. Contribution to development		1,133,541	2,050,000	1,700,000	4,883,541
Outcome 1: Red Cross Red Crescent contributes to building of community safety and resilience incorporating gender, climate change and other key cross-cutting issues			50,000 800,000	50,000 500,000	
Outcome 2: Increased national society health risk reduction capacities to enable healthier and safer living contributing to increased resilience at community level.	P51902	305,358	100,000 40,000 300,000	50,000 40,000 300,000	
Outcome 3: National societies are more efficient and effective in service delivery to targeted communities through tailor-made organizational development/capacity building (OD/CB) interventions	P51905	828,183	760,000	760,000	
BL 4. Heighten influence and support		65,504	160,000	160,000	385,504
Outcome 1: IFRC and national societies are respected and recognized as effective humanitarian actors; their visibility and positioning is strengthened, enabling them to fulfill their humanitarian mandate.	P51901	65,504	50,000 50,000 60,000	50,000 50,000 60,000	
BL 5. Joint working and accountability		118,750	118,750	118,750	356,250
Outcome 1: The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement utilizes effective cooperation mechanisms and tools that build greater collective responsibility and trust.			45,000	45,000	
Outcome 2: National societies strengthen their strategic planning and partnership particular with respect to their governments			73,750	73,750	
Total Budget		6,353,390	4,548,750	3,028,750	13,930,890

6. Annexes

1. Logframes
2. Funding plan
3. Workshops and training plan
4. Personnel plan
5. Vehicle plan
6. Detailed budget
7. Activity plans