

**ASIA PACIFIC
RED CROSS
RED CRESCENT
LOCAL ACTION.
GLOBAL REACH.
2020-2021**



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian network, reaching 150 million people each year through our 189 member National Societies. Together, we act before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. We do so with impartiality as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions.

Guided by Strategy 2030 our global Red Cross and Red Crescent network brings people together for the good of humanity, driving the changes that will create a better future for all.

Our strength lies in our volunteer network, our community based expertise and our independence and neutrality. We work to improve humanitarian standards, as partners in development and in response to disasters. We persuade decision-makers to act at all times in the interests of vulnerable people. The result: we enable healthy and safe communities, reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen resilience and foster a culture of peace around the world.

With the support
of the Australian Red Cross



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International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Asia Pacific Regional Office
www.ifrc.org/asia-pacific

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OUR WORK IS GUIDED BY 7 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES:

Humanity. Born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, we endeavor globally and locally, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Our purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for all human beings.

Impartiality. We do not discriminate along any lines and are guided solely by needs, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality. We do not take sides. We are not part of any conflict and do not engage in hostilities.

Independence. Whilst our national societies are auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, we maintain our autonomy so we can uphold these seven fundamental principles.

Voluntary service. We make up the world's largest voluntary relief movement and are not prompted in any manner or desire for gains other than the service of humanity.

Unity. We ensure there is only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It is open to all. It works throughout its territory.

Universality. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties. We are a local to global network.

2030 STRATEGIC GOALS:

GOAL 1: PEOPLE ANTICIPATE, RESPOND TO AND QUICKLY RECOVER FROM CRISES

GOAL 2: PEOPLE LEAD SAFE, HEALTHY AND DIGNIFIED LIVES, AND HAVE OPPORTUNITIES TO THRIVE

GOAL 3: PEOPLE MOBILISE FOR INCLUSIVE AND PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES

Our strategic goals are rooted in our Fundamental Principles and are aligned to all members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. They contribute to major global humanitarian and development frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Global Compact for Migration and Refugees, the Grand Bargain, the International Health Regulations and the Paris Agreement for Climate Change, alongside other major compacts and alliances we are committed to and to which the Red Cross and Red Crescent make clear and direct contributions.

For more information about Strategy 2030 visit
<https://future-rcrc.com/your-s2030/>



Healthcare Workers Testing. The Philippine Red Cross has committed to test healthcare workers for COVID-19 to protect both medical frontliners and their patients. As of 26 June, 4,315 hospital frontliners have been tested by the Red Cross and 54 have been found positive for coronavirus. The testing will soon be expanded to cover thousands of healthcare workers both in government and private hospitals across the country. The Department of Health reported on 4 July that 3,486 health workers have contracted the disease. | IFRC

“We need to address this global pandemic with the approach that *no one is safe until we are all safe*”

Jagan Chapagain

Secretary General, International Federation of
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Contents

Local action. Global reach	6
Our contribution to Global Agendas	7
Regional Priorities	11
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	11
Shelter	12
Livelihoods	14
Health	15
WASH	16
Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	18
Migration and Displacement	20
Regional Resilience Flagship Programmes	21
Red Ready	21
School Safety and Youth	21
Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC)	22
First Aid	22
Disaster Law	23
Resilience Coalitions – taking resilience work to scale	25
ASEAN	25
Asia Pacific Disaster Resilience Centre (APDRC)	26
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)/Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP)	26
Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	26
Safe Steps with the Prudence Foundation	26
The Zurich Flood Resilience Program	27
Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP)	27
South Asia	29
East Asia	44
South-East Asia	55
Pacific	75



South Asia

- Afghan Red Crescent Society
- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
- The Bhutan Red Cross Society
- Indian Red Cross Society
- Maldivian Red Crescent
- Nepal Red Cross Society
- Pakistan Red Crescent
- Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

South-East Asia

- Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society
- Cambodian Red Cross Society
- Indonesian Red Cross Society
- Lao Red Cross
- Malaysian Red Crescent Society
- Myanmar Red Cross Society
- Philippine Red Cross
- Singapore Red Cross Society
- Timor-Leste Red Cross Society
- The Thai Red Cross Society
- Viet Nam Red Cross Society

East Asia

- Red Cross Society of China
- Japanese Red Cross Society
- Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- The Republic of Korea National Red Cross
- Mongolian Red Cross Society

Pacific

- Cook Islands Red Cross
- Fiji Red Cross Society
- Kiribati Red Cross Society
- Marshall Islands Red Cross
- Micronesia Red Cross
- New Zealand Red Cross
- Palau Red Cross Society
- Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society
- Samoa Red Cross Society
- The Solomon Islands Red Cross
- Tonga Red Cross Society
- Tuvalu Red Cross Society
- Vanuatu Red Cross Society
- Australian Red Cross Society



Following the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal, the Nepal Red Cross and Danish Red Cross distributed self-recovery shelter kits to 2,000 earthquake affected households in Lamjung district to help them establish temporary homes. These kits included corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets, toolkits, kitchen sets and blankets. | Poul Henning Nielsen, Danish Red Cross

Local action. Global reach.

The Covid-19 pandemic is engaging Red Cross Red Crescent globally like never before. Our network of more than 126,000 local branches and over 20 million volunteers, youth members and staff in Asia Pacific, are today on the frontlines, responding to the ever growing primary and secondary needs of communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our local communities and societies, auxiliary to governments are adding our combined weight to this global fight.

Our daily work - from community led health programmes on hand washing to engaging with governments to facilitate humanitarian supply chains for PPE, is even more relevant in today's interconnected world than when our organization was founded in the aftermath of 1918 flu pandemic. Our same fundamental principles guide our work over 100 years later. Humanity. Impartiality. Neutrality. Independence. Voluntary Service. Unity. Universality. With regard to Covid-19's primary and growing secondary impacts we believe that "no one is safe until we are all safe".

We call for a global collective commitment to ensure equitable access to any and all diagnostics, treatments, therapeutics, personal protective equipment (PPE) and other essential equipment. Once a vaccine is developed, we must ensure that it is provided unconditionally and universally to all who need it, starting with frontline workers and the most vulnerable.

We must also ensure **continuous access to essential health services to treat non-COVID-19 health issues**. Control measures and response efforts related to COVID should not catastrophically weaken our approach to other health needs, or more people may die from secondary impacts than from the disease itself. We have collectively, globally, made much progress over recent decades in so many areas from community health to inclusion localisation of aid to girls education, and must now be ever vigilant that these gains are not allowed to slip backwards.

Despite the increasingly complexity and layering of disasters, we continue engaging local and regional coalitions with governments, regional bodies and the private sector to intensify our contribution to resilience and each year directly reach more than 30 million of the most vulnerable people in the region.

We are adapting and supporting the localisation of aid.

New and more effective ways of reaching those in need, such as early warning and early action for floods and heatwaves, are now required for saving lives and resources. We are supporting communities, national authorities and climate scientists to find faster, more efficient ways of responding before disasters strike. We are increasingly using cash and voucher transfer programming as a tool to reach more people, with local ownership of community preparedness as a key approach. Support for the increasing numbers of people on the move, complex disasters and urbanization are challenging us to evolve to meet the changing nature of humanitarian needs in the region and beyond.

We are mobilizing national and regional coalitions.

Through our local and global networks, we are reaching out to partners to join us in scaling up resilience-building initiatives. Our partnerships with regional organizations such as ASEAN (Association for Southeast Asian Nations), with governments throughout the region and the private sector, also demonstrate the power of collective action.

The **Local action. Global reach.** report highlights the enduring and fundamental role of Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies in Asia Pacific, not only to the at-risk populations they serve, but also to national, regional and global challenges, which we can only address through our continued engagement with a wide variety of partners, from local to global.

Our contribution to Global Agendas

Every four years, the International Conference brings together state signatories to the Geneva Conventions with all components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This includes 192 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, who are auxiliaries to their respective governments, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

With the goal to improve the lives of people affected by armed conflict, disasters and other emergencies, participants at the 33rd International Conference formally agreed to commit to:

- **Domestic implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL)**
- **Addressing mental health and psychosocial needs in conflict and disasters**
- **Tackling epidemics and pandemics**

States and the Movement to contribute to a coordinated approach to epidemics and pandemics (including state facilitation of the essential movement of RCRC staff and equipment), and to escalate the role of national societies in preparedness and response (including funding for early action).

- **Restoring family links (RFL), with a focus on protection of personal information and data**
- **Women's leadership in the Movement's work**

The Movement to increase representation of women from different backgrounds in decision-making at all levels including in governing bodies and management positions. The Movement and states to support and strengthen a pipeline of future women leaders, and reach gender parity by 2030.

- **Disaster laws and policies, with a focus on climate smart policies and practices**

States to assess whether their domestic disaster laws, policies and strategies address risk of weather-related disasters and ensure an integrated approach to disaster risk management and climate change.

- **The Checklist on Law and Disaster Preparedness was adopted as a non-binding assessment tool for states to do this.**

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** set a clear roadmap of 17 SDGs and 169 targets for governments, civil society, the private sector and stakeholders to reach by 2030. The resilience work of the IFRC and 38 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Asia Pacific directly contributes to the SDGs at the national and global levels.

The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** (SFDRR) recognizes that governments and other stakeholders – such as civil society and the private sector – should share responsibility to reduce disaster risk. The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and Asia Pacific National Societies are key contributors to the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) process which measures progress against SFDRR commitments, and actively participate in the biannual AMCDRR – most recently influencing the outcomes of the Ulaanbaatar Declaration and the 2018-2020 Action Plan of the 8th AMCDRR – to ensure the priorities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are reflected. The Red Cross Red Crescent Stakeholder Group also delivered a Statement of Action to ensure that global commitments translate into local action and include 15 commitments for the next two years.



Indonesia, March 2020. Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) volunteers distribute hygiene kits in Paramadina as part of the COVID-19 response. | Indonesian Red Cross

The **Paris Agreement** (under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 2016) calls for a shift from investing in response to preparedness. The IFRC and the 38 National Societies in Asia Pacific are actively working with governments, civil society organizations, private sector and communities to ensure that our focus is not only on response but also on preparedness, including new areas such as Forecast-based Financing (FbF) and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA). We are also investing in 'green response' to ensure that our work, whether it be humanitarian response or disaster preparedness, considers sustainability of the environments on which communities depend for their livelihoods.

The Movement was an active contributor to the **World Humanitarian Summit** (WHS) and made 45 pledges to join the push for reform of the humanitarian aid sector. We collectively signed up to enhance compliance and accountability to international law; achieve gender equality and greater inclusivity; diversify the resource base and increase efficiencies; strengthen the collaboration between humanitarian and development actors in conflict; be more locally led and less supply driven; and, increase collaboration with the private sector and pursue innovation. The Grand

Bargain, the major international outcome of the WHS, saw the Movement further commit to supporting the localization of aid through: (1) reducing duplication and management costs, (2) joining the participation revolution, (3) providing greater support to local and national frontline responders, and (4) scaling up the use of cash transfer programmes.

The Grand Bargain, What next?

In June 2020, on behalf of the Grand Bargain Localisation Workstream, IFRC reported that although the amount of funding channelled to local actors is slowly increasing, it remains well below the 25% goal set for 2020. Capacity strengthening of local organisations, including Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies, (building on existing strengths and own gap analysis), is universally seen as key to reaching this global goal.

In terms of what the so called 'New Grand Bargain' should look like, 2021 and beyond, given the new constraints and opportunities presented by the Covid-19 pandemic, there is support for renewed focus at a more strategic level, with the political engagement required to effect its ambitious goals. IFRC remains closely engaged in the New Grand Bargain, ensuring that localisation and leaving no one behind are at the forefront of global commitments and action.

One of the key practical tools which has arisen from the process, are the **guidance notes on localisation**. These guidance notes, endorsed by the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) - the highest-level international humanitarian coordination forum - provides practical checklist guidance and are accessible below:

[Guidance note on partnership practices for localisation \(May 2020\)](#)

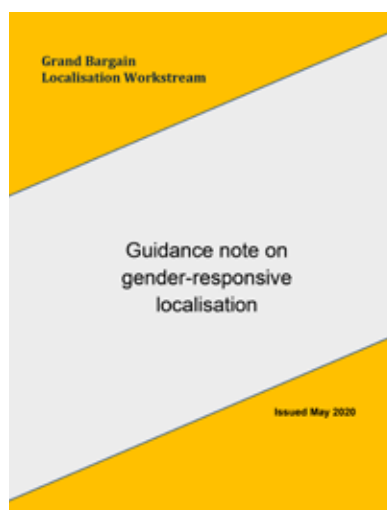
[Guidance note on humanitarian financing for local actors \(May 2020\)](#)

[Guidance note on capacity strengthening for localisation \(May 2020\)](#)

[Guidance note on the participation of local actors in humanitarian coordination groups \(May 2020\)](#)

[Guidance note on gender-responsive localisation \(May 2020\)](#)

[Guidance note on arrangements between donors and intermediaries \(May 2020\)](#)



http://media.ifrc.org/grand_bargain_localisation/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2020/05/Guidance-note-on-gender-responsive-localisation-May-2020.pdf



Maina Singh Tamang (right) had a basic understanding of construction all his life, but never considered himself an expert. When Nepal Red Cross volunteer, Hira (pictured, left) visited his family in the 2015 earthquake's aftermath, she encouraged him to sign up for an intensive course on safe building techniques. Maina took the mason course—funded by the Red Cross—and has thrived. He now leads a team of people to rebuild homes destroyed by the quake | Brad Zerivitz, American Red Cross

Strategy 2030

Goals

1. People anticipate, respond to, and quickly recover from crisis
2. People lead safe, healthy and dignified lives and have opportunities to thrive
3. People mobilise for inclusive and peaceful communities

Challenges

1. Climate and environmental crisis
2. Evolving crisis and disasters
3. Growing gaps in health and well-being
4. Migration and identity
5. Values, power and inclusion

Transformations

1. Supporting and developing National Societies as strong and effective local actors
2. Inspiring and mobilising volunteerism
3. Ensuring trust and accountability
4. Working effectively as a distributed network
5. Influencing humanitarian action
6. Undergoing a digital transformation
7. Financing the future





To ensure information regarding distribution channels, as well as knowledge about materials that are friendly and safe for human health, including building healthy toilets, the Indonesia Red Cross and IFRC also make IEC that can be "read" by anyone, including for who illiterate. So they can understand it. | IFRC

Regional Priorities

With National Societies as auxiliary to government yet comprised of grassroots volunteers from diverse communities in 38 countries in Asia Pacific, the Red Cross Red Crescent is uniquely positioned as a major global contributor to resilience building.

The following are some of our key contributions and targets in Asia Pacific towards 2020, including linkages between our collective work and global frameworks.

The Manila Call for Action

The Manila Call for Action (also known as the Manila Declaration) is an ambitious suite of objectives – 21 commitments and 11 targets – developed and agreed to by Asia Pacific and Middle East National Societies at the 10th Asia Pacific Regional Conference held in Manila, the Philippines, in November 2018, outlining their humanitarian issues and priorities until 2022:

The IFRC APRO Secretariat and leadership are committed to aligning planning to support its office, Asia Pacific and Middle East National Societies to achieve the commitments and targets. APRO is showing leadership by empowering National Societies, keeping them focused on commitments and targets and supporting realistic gains in each area.

APRO has worked with National Societies and other stakeholders to define indicators and a monitoring framework. The first monitoring report will be completed by late 2020, with guidance notes currently being developed for thematic areas – women's leadership, pandemic preparedness and migration – to further outline how we can jointly meet our Manila commitments.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Our DRR work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



Goal 1: No poverty

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Goal 13: Climate action

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

In Asia Pacific, IFRC and National Societies will continue to work together with governments and other stakeholders to ensure that global and regional commitments, especially related to the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and SDGs, translate into local action and impact, including in urban

areas, through collective approaches and partnerships. National Societies will be supported to continue to increase engagement in global, regional and national climate and DRR platforms (virtually and/or adapted to the new ways of engagement due to COVID-19 pandemic), to scale-up

evidence-based climate-smart DRR programmes and to strengthen community resilience in partnership with other stakeholders to have greater impact. Increasing focus will be placed on investing in DRR and resilience strengthening in the face of multiple shocks.

The Asia Pacific Urban Community Resilience Hub will over the next two years focus on coalition-building for urban resilience, strengthening joint work with established multi-stakeholder networks and platforms at country and regional level, scaling up community-led urban DRR programming to better and more effectively support urban communities in cities, and meet the challenges of an increasingly urban Asia Pacific, including through the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative.

Working through their volunteer base, National Societies act as an important bridge between communities and decision makers, supporting communities to better understand and act on risks, enhancing knowledge and skills to assess risks and dimensions of resilience and undertake measures to reduce and prevent risks throughout the preparedness, early

warning early action, response and recovery continuum, thereby strengthening their resilience. This includes addressing through community led action the different impacts shocks and stresses can have on diverse groups, taking into account gender, age and disability. Building on the Early Warning Early Action / Forecast-based Financing initiatives and partnerships with governments and stakeholders, we will also systematically develop our capacities and increasingly act early based on climate/ weather forecasts and risk analysis. We will work with partners to minimize the impact from extreme events on the most vulnerable groups through fast release of funds and effective predefined measures. Furthermore, we will work towards institutionalizing Forecast-based Financing into wider disaster risk management and sector-specific policies and plans, including mapping of roles and responsibilities of key actors using impact lens. We will also work towards a greener, more resilient and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 building on past investment in DRR and shaping of new investment that benefits the communities most at-risk in the face of disasters and crises.

Shelter

Our Shelter work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1:** No poverty
- Goal 11:** Sustainable cities and communities
- Goal 13:** Climate action
- Goal 17:** Partnerships for the Goals

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas continue to be supported by the IFRC and National Societies to strengthen their safety, reduce risks and contribute to their longer-term recovery through appropriate shelter and

settlement solutions. The focus of the next two years will be continued support to National Societies in shelter and settlements preparedness, response and long-term programming activities.

This will include dedicated guidance, mentoring, training and peer-to-peer learning opportunities with National Society staff and volunteers to:

- Continue developing and operationalising capacity and knowledge on safe and resilient shelter & settlements and integration of shelter into National Society strategies, planning and response activities;
- Deliver short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance to disaster and crisis affected households; Ensure technical assistance, guidance and awareness-raising in safer shelter and settlement solutions are provided to affected households;
- Address shelter and settlement risks and vulnerabilities as part of participatory and community-led preparedness and risk reduction activities such as the participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) and PASSA Youth;

- Analyse processes and apply appropriate approaches to meet identified and locally specific shelter needs - from the provision of shelter solutions and contextualised technical specification development, to the advancement of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in shelter programming and collaboration with other technical sectors;
- Facilitate longer term reconstruction and recovery through mainstreaming of protection, gender and inclusion agendas and risk informed interventions that include considerations of housing, land and property rights, and links with livelihoods, infrastructure and social inclusion activities.

Additionally, we are strengthening the IFRC role in convening and co-chairing the inter-agency Shelter Cluster to ensure disaster affected people have the means to live in safe, dignified and appropriate shelter solutions. In Asia Pacific this will include additional human resource capacity to support National Societies and governments to enhance locally led shelter coordination, contributing to country level preparedness.



Ms Pak Un Hye, 37, a DPRK Red Cross volunteer was made homeless when her home in Kangson-gu, Musan County was swept away by the 30 August floods in DPRK. She now lives in a temporary shelter with her 11-year-old daughter where she checks on the welfare of other displaced people in her community. She also contributes to the reconstruction effort, delivering soya milk to workers on the local construction site where her new home is being built. | Benjamin Suomela, Finnish Red Cross

Livelihoods

Our Livelihoods work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1:** No poverty
- Goal 2:** Zero hunger
- Goal 8:** Decent work and economic growth
- Goal 13:** Climate action

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

IFRC and National Societies Livelihoods work supports capacity to tackle emergency food insecurity and chronic hunger through relevant actions across four pillars (food availability, access, use/utilization and stability) while supporting individuals and households to protect, restore, strengthen and diversify their livelihoods during and after a disaster, and be better prepared to cope with future shocks and stresses. This is critical to enhance community resilience and reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance. IFRC will also raise awareness among National Societies on innovative livelihoods approaches and practices that can enable achievement of immediate results and impact the lives of vulnerable people by contributing to their resilience. There will be continued focus also on women empowerment through livelihoods support, vocational trainings and capacity building to enhance their skills in business including access to market through product promotion.

Livelihoods responses in Asia Pacific over the next two years will prioritize interventions that:

- Avail relevant inputs (in-kind or through cash-based interventions) to **meet immediate food needs** or contribute to protect and replace assets and protective capacity, without creating a mentality of dependence to handouts;

- Enhance **households' food security** by supporting smallholders' crop and livestock production and productivity, through the promotion of, and skills development in, sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices while facilitating physical and financial access and improved nutritional practices;
- Support **participatory approaches** such as mothers' clubs and Farmer Field Schools, which build local communities' voice and strengthen their adaptive and transformative capacity;
- **Increase economic opportunities** and incomes through skills development (vocational, technical, entrepreneurial skills, basic literacy and numeracy skills);
- Promote **market-oriented approach** based on thorough **labour market analysis** to ensure that the dynamics of the economic environment is taken into consideration and that taught skills align with market needs, hereby promoting economic and social inclusion;
- Promote **low cost and easily replicable technologies** that are affordable by communities;
- **Prepare communities to use market** systems, add value to their primary production and mobilise financial capital through saving schemes, access credit or cash transfers, and build local communities' voice and strengthen their adaptive and transformative capacities.

Health

Our Health work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1:** No poverty
- Goal 2:** Zero hunger
- Goal 3:** Good health and well-being
- Goal 5:** Gender equality
- Goal 6:** Clean water and sanitation
- Goal 10:** Reduced inequalities
- Goal 11:** Sustainable cities and communities
- Goal 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Under these priorities, the focus of our work in 2019-2020 includes:

- **Community health:** Strengthening the capacities of National Societies, to enable them to expand the reach of their community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) services to the most at risk and vulnerable communities and promoting healthy living; harmonizing first aid trainings offered by the Red Cross Red Crescent across the region and promoting voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation.
- **Emergency health:** Building regional and national preparedness and response capacities of National Societies and IFRC structures to effectively respond to the increasing number of health emergencies (pandemic and epidemic preparedness) and address health risks posed by disasters and displacements; supporting the emerging National Societies to develop their emergency medical teams' capacities, in accordance to the WHO standards. Emergency health response tools and modalities will be streamlined, in alignment with ongoing surge optimization process in the IFRC.

- **Advocacy and strategic guidance:** Advocating to make all our Red Cross Red Crescent programmes and services more age-friendly, addressing the special needs of vulnerable older people affected by disasters and displacement and promoting healthy and active ageing; Ensuring Red Cross Red Crescent health services are more migrant-friendly and accessible for migrants and displaced populations.



Japan, July 2020: Japanese Red Cross has deployed a medical team to support response to deadly flooding in Kyushu where they are helping set up evacuation centres and providing first aid. | Japanese Red Cross

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Our WASH work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



Goal 3: Good health and well-being

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to Build Back Better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Health and Covid-19

The keystone of the Operational Response Framework to the COVID-19 pandemic is a “health first” approach, recognizing that getting the pandemic under control, reducing the risks of transmission and maintaining access to essential health services, are the foundation for reducing the health impacts of the pandemic and for rebuilding livelihoods and social and economic recovery. This will be done by supporting efforts to contain, slow or suppress transmission of the virus, including through effective community-based public health, infection prevention and control (IPC) and WASH measures in facilities, communities and households, and will be linked to wider measures to alleviate congested environments in densely-populated urban areas. This priority recognizes the need for strong risk communication, health and hygiene promotion, and engagement and accountability to ensure that vulnerable communities are reached with life-saving information, included in developing local solutions and have trust in the response.

In addition to supporting the efforts against COVID-19, the IFRC continues to support National Societies in Asia Pacific to contribute to SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation, in closer alignment with the expected outcomes of SDG 3 – Good health and wellbeing, as both SDGs are inextricably linked. Four technical areas support this work: WASH in Development, WASH in emergencies, **WASH in public health and WASH in urban contexts**.

The IFRC supports National Societies to maintain, improve and expand their emergency, recovery and developmental WASH programming. There will also be increased focus on urban WASH solutions and public health WASH to support disease control and prevention.

The key regional priorities for 2020-21 are as follows:

- Consolidate and strengthen emergency WASH response capacities of Asia Pacific National Societies;
- Guide Asia Pacific National Societies in setting directions and improving quality of their long-term WASH programmes including support in resource mobilization under the Global Water and Sanitation Initiative and One WASH umbrellas;
- Guide Asia Pacific National Societies to make their WASH programmes more sustainable, evidence-based and forward-thinking;
- Ensure inclusion of protection, gender and diversity perspectives, ageing, migration and displacement into WASH programming.

Regionally, WASH is focused on those people that remain unserved or poorly served in access to safe, sustainable and affordable water supply as well as access to basic, safe, secure and appropriate sanitation services (including solid waste systems) and safe hygiene practices.

WASH in emergencies supports National Societies to respond effectively to natural disasters as they occur. Increasing local WASH capacity includes support to the three components of human resources, equipment and technical support. These components are a prerequisite to any planned activity for capacity development and/or innovation.

In **WASH in public health**, we continue to ensure an equal emphasis on hygiene promotion alongside the continued need for safe water and sanitation coverage. Greater overlap between community health and emergency health

are required to improve implementation of waterborne and vector-based programmes by setting collective targets while improving synergies. Waterborne diseases, particularly cholera, will continue to be a major focus in terms of long-term prevention, with preparedness and response also remaining a key focus. The expansion and operationalization of the One WASH initiative to contribute to cholera control and reduction of cholera mortality will remain a WASH priority in Asia Pacific.

An increasing need to address **WASH in urban context** is evident in emergencies and developmental programmes. Further support is needed to build collaboration between the technical areas to respond to increasingly urban challenges, particularly in Asia Pacific region.



FRC USG Dr. Jemilah Mahmood meets Hamida, a refugee from Myanmar, at the IFRC community centre that offers, during Donor Advisory Group (DAG) field visit, Burmapara camp, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. | Lynette Nyman

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Our PGI work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1: No poverty
- Goal 5: Gender equality
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
- Goal 13: Climate action
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

The SFDRR recognizes the importance of gender-dimensions in DRR and calls for inclusiveness and engagement of all of society and a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices. It emphasizes that women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and adequate capacity-building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as building their capacity for alternative livelihood means post-disaster.

The gendered impact of Covid-19

There is clear evidence that the COVID-19 pandemic is resulting in increased protection concerns for women and children, particularly in relation to Intimate Partner Violence and domestic violence under movement restriction and control orders. The closing down of vital institutions such as schools, community gathering spaces or safe shelters drastically decreases access to help for those experiencing violence. The response to COVID-19 needs to focus attention on the concerns of people in need of specific assistance and support. The most at risk groups identified include women and children, older people, people with physical and intellectual disabilities, people with underlying physical and mental health issues, homeless or displaced people and migrants, low income households and those in institutional settings (prisons, refugee camps and aged care facilities).

Specifically, with regard to Covid-19, IFRC will support National Societies to:

- Address the risk of violence, exclusion and discrimination, including Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, access and safety, violence prevention, safeguarding and self-protection during the COVID-19 outbreak and make sure that services are accessible, adapted, dignified and safe for higher-risk groups using adapted existing tools (meeting the minimum standards on PGI).
- Establish context-specific referral pathways for protection services and psychosocial support for women and children at risk, that are available remotely and helping National Societies to access, use it and link it to PSS services.
- Promote safe and inclusive recovery. Work closely with cash, livelihoods and migration sectors on social welfare, social inclusion, socio-economic impacts and issues of exploitation and trafficking.

The collective focus of the IFRC and National Societies is to reach those made most vulnerable and disproportionately affected by disasters in a way that promotes gender equality, protection, inclusion, and respect for diversity. Through the **Resolution on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in disasters and crises**, the IFRC

and its members, together with States, commit to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in times of disaster as a priority. We achieve this through operational research, application of minimum standards and working in partnerships to determine root causes of sexual and gender-based violence in disasters in each context.

In assisting the most vulnerable to identify and reduce the risks they face, as individuals and communities, we need to get better at collecting and using data. This data must be sex, age and disability disaggregated (SADD) so we can better understand the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population before and after disasters. This will reduce the impact on women and girls and those whose risk of sexual and gender-based violence are heightened in disasters.

The IFRC and National Societies have local and global expertise within each context in integrating PGI concerns in disaster preparedness and response. Our volunteer base consists of front-line workers during disasters and crises, many of whom have already been trained in giving referral pathway information and understanding how to **ensure affected women, girls, men and boys are safe, respected and not discriminated against**. We have developed coalitions with the International Planned Parenthood

Federation (IPPF), CARE and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), acknowledging that an effective response for at-risk groups can only be implemented together with other technical leaders in the sector.

Through the National Societies' role as auxiliary to public authorities, we work to raise awareness of decision makers and opinion leaders in government on the importance of targeted and mainstreamed gender and diversity approaches to disaster risk reduction.

Furthermore, we are **strengthening co-operation with local partners, civil society organizations and intergovernmental organizations** such as the United Nations, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and engaging in regional platforms such as the AMCDRR, as well as aligning our work with global commitments including SDG 5.



A Samoa Red Cross volunteer and local villagers decorate a water tank used to provide clean water in Satitoo, one of the areas worst affected by the Samoan tsunami. |Rob Few, IFRC

Migration and Displacement

Our Migration work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1:** No poverty
- Goal 3:** Good health and well-being
- Goal 5:** Gender equality
- Goal 10:** Reduced inequalities
- Goal 11:** Sustainable cities and communities
- Goal 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Global Compact on Refugees World Humanitarian Summit Agenda for Humanity

There are more people on the move than ever before – including more than 250 million migrants and 65 million displaced people. Many more are on the move within their own countries or are in irregular status and not counted in official data. Millions more are fleeing disasters, slow onset environmental hazards and the effects of climate change. While for many, migration creates vital opportunities, and drives and strengthens communities of destination and origin; for others, migration and displacement can lead to critical immediate and longer term humanitarian needs – it is these migrants that are at the centre of our attention.

In the Asia Pacific region, National Societies, with the support of the IFRC, are important actors in addressing humanitarian needs linked to migration and displacement, in both emergency settings and in ongoing community activities and initiatives. This includes support for **asylum seekers and refugees** fleeing persecution, violence and human rights abuses, **survivors of trafficking, internally displaced persons (IDP)**, people fleeing **disaster and the effects of climate change, migrant workers, undocumented migrants and stateless migrants**. As local actors, National Societies combine community-led understanding and trust with principled, humanitarian assistance, protection and advocacy.

The IFRC actively supports National Societies in the region to enhance their reach and impact on working with migrants and displaced persons. This includes a dedicated programme of **capacity building and training** for staff, volunteers and leaders of National Societies on supporting migrants and displaced people; ongoing **technical and operational guidance** to address emerging humanitarian trends related, for example, to climate change, disasters and displacement; support for **representation, advocacy and influence** in regional and global forums, including those linked to the new Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees, and the Bali Process on Trafficking and People Smuggling.

Specific **migration and displacement programmes** supported by the IFRC range from the large-scale **population movement operation (PMO)** in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh to respond to the needs of those fleeing Rakhine State and host communities; the global COVID-19 pandemic response, and including migrants in both health and socio-economic related initiatives; the **Virtual Volunteer app** (application) to provide reliable and up-to-date, "safe migration" information to migrant workers from the Philippines; and to an emerging **health regional programme** for irregular migrants in the Mekong region.

Regional Resilience Flagship Programmes

Red Ready

The Red Ready Program, currently supported by the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for nine National Societies in Asia Pacific, supports implementation of National Society identified priority areas to improve their capacity for disaster preparedness and response. Organizational Capacity and Assessment Certification (OCAC), Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) and The Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) - an ongoing and cyclical approach for a National Society to systematically assess, measure and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of its response system, has highlighted priority areas for intervention and support over the coming two years, including being 'cash ready'. The Red Ready approach puts the National Society in the driver seat to develop a road-map for improving its response capacity.



Phasouk Kolasith, Lao Red Cross

School Safety and Youth

Our Youth work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1:** No poverty
- Goal 3:** Good health and well-being
- Goal 4:** Quality education
- Goal 10:** Reduced inequalities
- Goal 13:** Climate action
- Goal 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Building on Red Cross Red Crescent high value contribution through their network of youth volunteers and the specific relationship with National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) and Ministries of Education (MoE), we are committed to scale up school safety initiatives across Asia Pacific. Given the demographics of many countries in the region, and the fact that children and youth are always among those most affected by disasters, engaging youth through school safety programmes is one of the most effective ways of promoting disaster preparedness and response. As such, investing in comprehensive

school safety has been a growing priority in the region over the past decade, including IFRC engagement in ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI), endorsed in 2013 with the aim of ensuring that both students and teachers have safer teaching-learning facilities and are equipped with training and skills to reduce the risk of disaster in schools.

The Youth in School Safety (YSS) programme has been designed to empower youth and to strengthen the bonds between school children, Red Cross Red Crescent youth, teachers and parents in their specific roles in school safety by equipping them with basic knowledge and skills for school-based risk reduction. The programme helps youth to identify and analyze school-based risks which are not only regarding disaster, but all comprehensive risks, such as school bullying, sex and gender-based violence, school hygiene and road accidents, and to address these issues and their root causes. School safety mapping has been completed by 11 National Societies in South-East Asia, and clearly demonstrates needs and comprehensive actions taken by National Societies and their local youth networks, thereby contributing to building resilient communities.

Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC)

Youth as Agents of Behavioral Change (YABC) is the IFRC global flagship initiative created in 2008 to empower young people to take an ethical leadership role and act as role-models through a peer education model, led by youth themselves. In addition to building capacity for young humanitarian actors, YABC has been integrated in numerous existing programmatic areas of the Red Cross Red Crescent work, including first aid, disaster management, migration, shelter, road safety, and psychosocial support.

In Asia Pacific, **1,489 peer educators in 35 countries have been trained as youth peer educators**. These youths actively disseminate humanitarian values through the YABC initiative and are contributing to promoting a culture of non-violence and peace, as well as building more resilient communities.



Margaret and her daughter Doris with other children at Fopa evacuation centre in Solomon Islands, where more than 1000 people found shelter one month after torrential rain caused the worst flooding in Solomon Islands' history. Solomon Islands Red Cross water and sanitation teams purified and delivered more than 1 million liters of clean water, designed and provided materials for 80 latrines, hand-washing stands and are spreading good hygiene messages to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. | Jane Ussher / NZRC

First Aid

As one of the principle services provided by National Societies in the region, **each year 5.7 million people are trained in first aid in Asia Pacific**. The Red Cross Red Crescent has also been a world leader in establishing training standards and in developing procedures and guidelines.

An increasing number of National Societies are requesting for international certification to accredit and recognize them as high-level quality training providers. In response, the Global First Aid Reference Center (GFARC) launched a working process for an **International First Aid Certificate (IFAC) project** modelled on the European First Aid Certificate experience and process. It is based on common recognition of first aid certification within the Movement among National Societies who have harmonized their basic first aid training. This project is being piloted in **five countries, including China**, to build up a feasibility report and disseminate progressively IFAC everywhere in the region.

IFRC supports National Societies in the region to produce their own local context-specific first aid training information, both for online applications (apps) and commercial first aid training. The content is supported by IFRC First Aid Guidelines but adapted to the cultural and health contexts which vary widely across the region. The Global Disaster Preparedness Center (GDPC) has been assisting National Societies to create first aid apps meeting the IFRC global first aid standards. Currently, Afghan Red Crescent Society and Maldivian Red Crescent Society are developing their Live First Aid app using Universal App Program (UAP). The UAP is an initiative sponsored by the GDPC and is focused on providing access to high quality, lifesaving apps to Red Cross Red Crescent societies for release in their home

Disaster Law

Our Disaster Law work contributes to:

Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 1:** No poverty
- Goal 5:** Gender equality
- Goal 13:** Climate action
- Goal 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions
- Goal 17:** Partnerships for the Goals

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk



Ke from the Thai Red Cross takes these families through the contents of a relief kit at the evacuation centre in the Oudomxay village primary school. | Bart Verweij, IFRC

Good governance, including laws and policies, has been identified as the cornerstone of effective risk management. Strong institutional and legal frameworks not only create an enabling environment for the efforts of National Societies, civil society organizations and communities to engage in decision-making but they also shape the significant capacities of government, create incentives for safer development practices, and ensure that the rights and dignity of vulnerable populations are protected in times of crisis.

The demand to support governments and local actors to translate and operationalize international commitments, such as the SDGs, the SFDRR, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and relevant regional frameworks into domestic law and policy is increasing.

The disaster law work of National Societies has proved to be an effective way to integrate these global agendas to national and local level law, policy and action. By harnessing their unique auxiliary role, National Societies working with the IFRC have successfully worked with governments to bring about new disaster laws and policies in over 40 countries since 2007 and continues to respond to demand for support from governments in

areas of law and policy related to disasters, climate change and more recently public health emergencies.

Red Cross Red Crescent expertise on disaster law includes:

- Legal preparedness for international disaster assistance.
- Disaster risk reduction law,
- Preparedness and response law,
- Interaction of protection and inclusion considerations into relevant legal and policy frameworks.
- Community engagement and dissemination mode (Know your Rights, Roles and Responsibilities) to support implementation and awareness of the relevant frameworks at the local level.

Due to COVID 19, the disaster law programme is currently undertaking a global research project is to develop guidance on best practice for law and public health emergencies. A major focus of this research will be the integration of public health emergency measures into DRM laws, policies and plans, as recommended by the Bangkok Principles of the Sendai Framework.



Tnama Teio, 79 with Angela White, 12 (left) and Dawn Teio, 12 (right). The local branch is running a programme called 'Junior Red Cross' where young students visit once a week some elderly people, to bring them some food and discuss with them. They also run DRR activities such as distributing plastic boxes before the cyclone season so elderly people can protect their passport and bank details. | Benoit Matsha-Carpentier, IFRC

Partnering with GAVI, the Global Vaccine Alliance

In 2020, IFRC signed a Global MoU and Framework Agreement with GAVI, which will allow the flow of pre-negotiated terms and conditions down to country level for the operationalization of the partnership between GAVI and IFRC. Priority countries are currently being discussed per region, based on mapping carried out by the immunization teams of both organizations and health focal points with National Societies. For Asia Pacific, the priority countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Pakistan. While the initial agreement is focussing on preventable diseases and childhood vaccinations, the partnership is also paving the way for eventual Covid-19 vaccine distribution through preliminary discussions with the COVAX facility, to ensure frontline and vulnerable populations are prioritized for an eventual Covid-19 vaccine.

Resilience Coalitions – taking resilience work to scale

ASEAN

Home to 635 million people, the ten member states of ASEAN work to promote intergovernmental cooperation for economic, political, security, military, educational, and sociocultural integration throughout South-East Asia and beyond. Over the past decade, IFRC and ASEAN have engaged in productive and expanding partnerships in shared agendas including: disaster management, disaster law, health in emergencies, migration, gender, youth and climate change. The IFRC-ASEAN partnership focuses on three common agendas – (1) disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change, (2) health and care, and (3) youth.

The recently-launched report *The Responsibility to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender-Based*

Violence in Disasters and Crises is a collaborative effort between the IFRC and the ASEAN Committee for Disaster Management Prevention and Mitigation Working Group and was implemented by Philippine Red Cross, Indonesia Red Cross and Lao Red Cross. The research aims to raise awareness and improve humanitarian response operations for the Red Cross Red Crescent and our partners and supports ASEAN Member States to meet their commitments under the “Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” to support gender-sensitive DRR actions at national and local level including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, prevention and response to gender-based violence and women’s leadership.



Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) opened two new isolation field hospitals to treat an alarming and growing number of COVID19 patients in the camps and adjacent host communities in Cox’s Bazar. The isolation and treatment centres help address a growing gap in critical medical care needed to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and mass deaths in the world’s biggest camps for displaced people from Rakhine state of Myanmar. BDRCS, with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its Red Cross and Red Crescent partners, has been supporting people both from the displaced and host communities in Cox’s Bazar. In these photos, we can see that the doctors, nurses, and volunteers are ready, and they are supporting people with different medical assistance along with COVID19 support. Written consents are available. | Ibrahim Mollik / IFRC

IFRC and ASEAN have also established joint online platform and research on disaster law in the region, with a specific focus on the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) at national level.

Asia Pacific Disaster Resilience Centre (APDRC)

In recognition of the high number of disasters in the Asia Pacific region, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross and IFRC established the region's first reference centre on disaster risk reduction and community resilience, with the aim of sharing knowledge and providing support to the Movement throughout Asia Pacific.

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) / Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP)

The PRP aims to strengthen the linkage between climate change and disaster risk management communities by bringing together the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable, the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management, IFRC and Pacific National Societies. The Partnership is interdisciplinary, focusing on gender, climate change, disaster risk

management, finance, and ecosystems at a regional and national level within the context of sustainable development.

Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center is an intergovernmental organization that works to build the resilience of people and institutions to disasters and climate change impacts in Asia and the Pacific.

Safe Steps with the Prudence Foundation

In 2017, Prudence Foundation, with technical support from IFRC, launched a regional campaign which highlights simple but crucial life-saving steps under various circumstances of injuries and accidents. At its core is a series of public service announcements that aim to raise awareness and provide easy-to-understand educational information on life-threatening issues in the hope of saving lives and building more resilient communities. The on-going campaign oversees the dissemination of A4 and pocket-sized information cards as well as first aid demonstrative commercials aired on National Geographic, which reach 80 million households every day.

Solomon Islands Red Cross, together with other agencies, organized a shelter kit training day for volunteers in Honiara. The kits include tools, materials and tarps for families to construct emergency dwellings, showers and latrine blocks. | SIRCS



The Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance

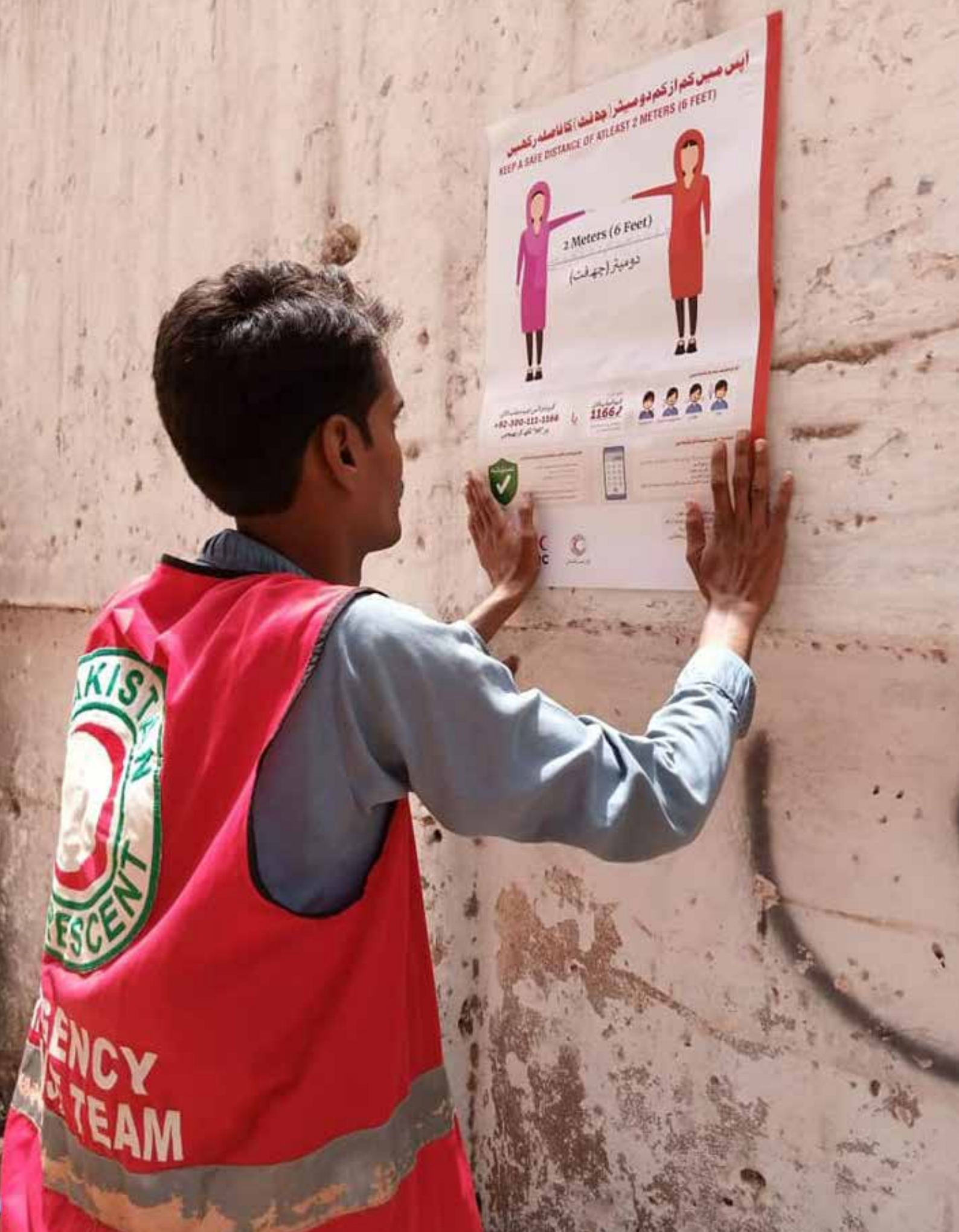
The Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance is a multi-year collaboration with Asia Pacific IFRC, the International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA), the Wharton Business School Risk Management and Decision Process Centre, and Practical Action. The alliance provides a platform that allows for “flood research, demonstrations of the benefits of pre-event risk reduction, community-based programmes and risk expertise” to be shared while promoting community flood resilience. The Zurich Flood Resilience Program has been implemented closely with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) to mitigate the impacts of the floods in Begawan Solo river basin in Java, Indonesia. The programme has proven to be a success as local authorities are now using the programme’s approach to help more communities across Java, and also to collaboratively join with the ongoing PMI-led Forecast-based Financing programme, bringing together communities, climate scientists and PMI’s disaster response teams to promote early warning and early action.

Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP)

The Global Road Safety Partnership is dedicated to the sustainable reduction of road crash death and injury through supporting multi-sector road safety partnerships supporting front-line good practice road safety interventions. The GRSP works alongside private sector, civil society, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, multilateral and government partners to improve road safety conditions in over 40 countries throughout the world through capacity-building and training of road safety practitioners, engages actively in advocacy at all levels, provides road safety programme coordination and best practice. In the Asia Pacific region, GRSP works with its partners to implement a range of member-driven projects, including convening the Myanmar Road Safety Collaboration, and piloting an innovative road safety education programme in India. In the region, GRSP implements the Botnar Child Road Safety Challenge in India and Viet Nam, which is designed to fund projects that address locally relevant road safety problems with practical, innovative and evidence-based interventions. Finally, the GRSP works with a number of partners to implement the Bloomberg Philanthropies Initiative for Global Road Safety in China, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

To ease social and economic impact of the pandemic, the Philippine Red Cross with the support of the IFRC is providing cash grants to COVID-19 most affected families. Most of them will use the cash assistance to buy everyday needs or restart their small businesses to recover as restrictions have been gradually relaxed. | Philippines Red Cross





Abdollah Bin Ibrahim is from Johor Bahru, twelve hours drive from Kedah, where the Malaysian Red Crescent Society hosted a major disaster drill. He is 73 years old, has been an MRCS volunteer since 1985 and says "Emergency exercises like these, held each year someplace new, help to build teamwork among colleagues from across Malaysia." | Rob Few, IFRC



Dil Maya Tamang picks peas in the terraced fields of Kaule, Nepal—an area heavily impacted by the 2015 earthquake. The Red Cross helped Dil Maya and her community during the emergency (with aid such as warm clothes, cash and kitchen items) and continues to help them as they recover. | Brad Zerivitz, American Red Cross

South Asia

South Asia is both the most populous and densely populated region of the world, home to a quarter of the world's population. Over 70% of the population live in rural areas and rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Across South Asia, populations are set to grow significantly over the next decade, with several countries having demographically very young populations. About 50 million people are at risk of encountering Himalayan quakes in this area, many of them in the densely populated capitals of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan. As such disaster preparedness and response is a key focus of the National Societies in this region.

From Afghanistan to the Maldives, the common themes addressed by National Societies in this region include addressing poverty, engagement of a demographically young population and protection, gender and inclusion – in particular with regard to populations on the move, such as the Bangladesh Red Crescent through the Population Movement Operation in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh.

Whilst the majority of people in South Asia live in rural areas, the region also hosts some of the most populated Cities in the world – Kolkata, Karachi, Mumbai and Dhaka – four of the world's megacities, and provide challenges for the Red Cross and Red Crescents, adapting to meet new challenges of urban heat waves and increased hazards faced by urban populations due to climate change. The Afghan and Bangladesh Red Crescent work focusses on assisting those 30% and 43% of their respective populations who live below the poverty line, who face the double burden of poverty and climate change. The low socioeconomic status of women in many countries and regions of South Asia is also a shared area of focus NS working in this region through Protection, Gender and Inclusion programming.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent, in particular its work in Forecast based Financing for coastal cities to reduce the impact of severe flood and cyclone, is seen as a leader in the region in mitigating the effect of climate change on vulnerable populations. BDRCS is one of several national societies in the region who are now moving beyond the pilot phase of FbF towards scale FbF programming.



The mission of the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) is to contribute to humanitarian efforts for protecting life, health and human dignity, especially during disasters, armed conflict and other emergency situations; to contribute to building resilient communities, delivering health and care services efficiently by mobilizing diverse and well-developed volunteers, members and staff guided by the principles of the Movement especially neutrality, impartiality and independence. This reaffirms the Society's commitment to its organizational values of people, diversity, integrity, partnership, diversity, leadership and innovation.








At a Glance

58		branches		
5,865		female volunteers	23,090	 male volunteers
220		female staff	2,027	 male staff
66,458		people reached by disaster response and early recovery		



Contributions to Resilience

4,020		people trained in first aid		
178		people donating blood		
10,892		people reached through livelihood programmes		
589,775		people reached through cash transfer programmes		
1,578,692		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes		



Partners

- IFRC, ICRC, partner National Societies
- Afghanistan National Development Strategy, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), National Emergency Operations Centre on the Eradication of Polio, National High Commission for Disaster Management (NHCDM) and Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC)
- UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, emergency shelters and non-food items (ES/NFI), Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (Flagship Programmes Marastoons FSAC); Health, Nutrition and WASH Clusters



Flagship Programmes

Marastoons

Run by the ARCS since 1965, the Marastoons are temporary shelters for marginalized and vulnerable individuals, such as the elderly, abandoned children, individuals who have unexpectedly lost their homes and livelihoods and persons with disabilities. Due to the ongoing conflict in the country, the Marastoons are seeing an ever-increasing number of residents who are seeking for refuge. Marastoons aim to provide temporary shelter, basic food and non-food items, health services, vocational and skills training and education for those who are in need. Currently the financial assistance for Marastoons are sourced from individual voluntary contributions, businessmen, and sometimes through financial supports of the foreign organizations, NGOs and charities. ARCS has 5 active Marastoons in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Balkh and Nangarhar provinces in which thousands of marginalized families are assisted. Approximately 1000-1200 individuals reside in ARCS Marastoons. The Marastoon provides dignity, protection, inclusion and care through healthcare, education, safe shelter and livelihoods. Once the residents are confident and ready to be reunited with society, the Marastoons also provide assistance for people to reintegrate into society.

The Grandmothers' Committees

As part of the outreach of the ARCS Community Health Initiative, health promotion services like health education and preventive services are carried out. To overcome cultural barriers and address the unique challenges of maternal, child and new-born health in remote areas of the country, the ARCS has engaged with the local health committee in 18 provinces and agreed to create "Grandmothers' Committees." Grandmothers are considered influential figures, not only in their own families but also by the rural communities at large. As such, they play an important role in encouraging health-seeking behaviour and are able to advise and guide young women on health issues and convince otherwise conservative husbands and fathers to let their wives and daughters seek health services and undergo medical treatment in a health facility, as and when necessary. Thus far, the ARCS has provided 450 grandmothers in 30 communities with a five-day training on key reproductive health issues that included safe motherhood, antenatal, postnatal, safe delivery as well as tetanus toxoid vaccines, hygiene promotion and behavioural change activities. Both grandmothers and volunteers are referring women to health clinics for antenatal care, prenatal care and family planning. The ARCS has about 22,000 trained volunteers, including more than 2,000 women across 34 provinces. Twenty community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) female trainers have been recruited in provincial branches to train more female community volunteers to engage in reproductive health promotion. Communities are benefitting from the key health messages that are being delivered by the grandmothers and female volunteers and this change in mind-set is contributing to reducing maternal morbidity and mortality.





Mirva Helenius / IERC

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) aims to become a leading humanitarian organization by mobilizing the power of humanity and strengthening its response and recovery services to reduce the impacts of disasters.

The constitution of the BDRCS guides its Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2010-2020. The Statutes (*President Order 26 of 1973*) gives BDRCS several mandates on implementing humanitarian activities and act as an auxiliary to the government. This encourages the National Society to work in broader fields of humanitarianism, DRR and disaster management, with a specific focus on emergency response and resilience projects.



At a Glance

68		branches	
299,153		female volunteers	509,778 male volunteers
720,800		Red Crescent youth members	
913		female staff	1,153 male staff
1,229,134		people directly reached by long term services and development programmes	
2,965,121		people reached through disaster response and early recovery programmes ¹	
11 million		people reached by cyclone early warning dissemination	



Contributions to Resilience

2,320		people trained in first aid	
70,537		people donating blood	
263,278		people reached through DRR	
12,000		people reached through shelter programmes	
80,257		people reached through livelihood programmes	
537,731		people reached through health programmes	
159,223		people reached through WASH programmes	
5,622		people reached through migration programmes	
176,645		people reached through cash transfer programmes	
48,025		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes	

¹ BDRCS Data, 2018



Partners

- American RC, Australian RC, Bahrain RC, British RC, German RC, Japan RC, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Italian RC, Korean RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, Turkish RC, Kuwait RC, Iranian RC, Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates, IFRC Country Partners, OD Team of the IFRC AP Region, Red Crescent Youth
- Government of Bangladesh, District Disaster Management Committee, Department of Public Health and Engineering, National Disaster Response Team, National Disaster Water and Sanitation Response Team, Union Disaster Management Committee, Upazila Disaster Management Committee
- Korea International Cooperation Agency
- World Health Organization, World Bank
- Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies, University of Dhaka; BRAC University
- Shongjog multi-stakeholder platform



Flagship Programme

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

CPP is a joint programme between BDRCS and the government of Bangladesh which saves thousands of lives each year along coastal areas of Bangladesh by promoting community-based preparedness and mitigation activities to reduce the risks associated with recurrent cyclones. A major aspect of CPP is raising awareness among coastal communities on how to be safe during life-threatening cyclones. Volunteers disseminate early warning signals, shift people to safe shelters, undertake search and rescue operations and provide first aid to the injured. Over the past decades, the efforts of CPP volunteers have saved millions of lives in the coastal region of Bangladesh. CPP currently covers 13 districts and 40 Upazila (consisting of 350 local government units) in coastal areas.

In August 2017, the population movement into Bangladesh marked the beginning of one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies. By March 2018, an estimated 100 million people from Myanmar had formed in the world's most densely populated refugee settlement in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar district. Further complicating the situation are the monsoon and cyclone seasons that affect Cox's Bazar – which are likely to cause flooding, erosion and landslides. Therefore, the CPP has been extended into the camp population where displaced people from Rakhine have been included as temporary Camp Volunteers. Through the CPP, the displaced and host communities have been brought together to understand their collective disaster risks.



Bhutan

Red Cross Society (BRCS)



The Bhutan Red Cross was formally established in May 2017. The BRCS Act was passed in 2016. As an auxiliary to the government, BRCS is the front-line service provider in disaster management, health promotion, and social services. All of its services are delivered through the support of trained volunteers in the communities. A pre-disaster agreement with the government is in draft form and will give BRCS the clear mandate to support people during disasters. The Bhutan Red Cross Society aims to be recognized as the 192th National Society in 2019.



At a Glance

20 🏠 local units

135 ♀ female volunteers **189** ♂ male volunteers

1 ♀ female staff **3** ♂ male staff



Contributions to Resilience

188 + people trained in first aid



Partners

- IFRC, ICRC, Swiss RC
- NDMA, Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Health, Food Corporation of Bhutan





The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) aims to contribute to a culture of peace by building more resilient communities, promoting safe and healthy living, responding to health needs in emergencies, and promoting social inclusion.

The IRCS was constituted as an independent society in 1920 (*Act No. 15 of 1920*). Under the provisions of this legislation, rules have been made outlining the day-to-day management, the functions, controls and procedures of the society, as well as the functioning of IRCS branches.



At a Glance

1,127		branches
297,729		volunteers
2,479		staff members
215,701		people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes
4,151,142		people directly reached by long term services and development programmes



Contributions to Resilience

296,245		people trained in first aid
1,387,222		people donating blood
123,034		people reached through DRR programmes
30,000		people reached through shelter programmes
2,500		people reached through livelihood programmes
4,146,386		people reached through health programmes
597,556		people reached through WASH programmes
449,600		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes



Partners

- IFRC, ICRC, Turkish RC, Belgian RC
- National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), WHO
- Disaster Management Centre, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), Tata Institute of Social Sciences



Flagship Programme

Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) (formerly First Medical Responders (FMR) Programme)

Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV), formerly known as First Medical Responders (FMR), are a cadre of volunteers at the community level. They are the first responders in case of an emergency, such as earthquakes, landslides, floods and other such natural disasters. During other times, they volunteer and support long-term development of their own communities.

The concept of SERV is premised upon the principles of community-based disaster risk reduction. SERV Members who are based in their own communities are key to this community-based approach. The aim of developing SERV Members is to reduce disaster risks and build resilient communities as envisaged in the SFDRR. To contribute to this aim, SERV Members will provide immediate relief to the disaster-affected communities and reduce vulnerabilities of communities through Vulnerability Capacity Analysis (VCA) and training on first-aid and hygiene promotion.



The Indian Red Cross responds to devastating floods with distributions of aid and the provision of medical clinics for those affected.
| Hanna Butler, IFRC



Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC)



Maldivian Red Crescent

The primary objective of the Maldivian Red Crescent (MRC) is to provide humanitarian aid and prevent suffering at times of humanitarian crisis. The mission statement of the MRC is to volunteer, participate, and partner in delivering humanitarian service to the most vulnerable.

The *Maldivian Red Crescent Act (Law No. 7/2009)* established the legal right for the MRC to carry out its humanitarian and disaster management work as auxiliary to the Maldivian government.



At a Glance

5		branches		
708		female volunteers	768	male volunteers
10		female staff	4	male staff
16,000		people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes		



Contributions to Resilience

8,763		people trained in first aid
4,000		people reached through disaster risk reduction
35		people reached through shelter programmes
14,628		people reached through health programmes
1,812		people reached through migration programmes
1,875		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes



Partners

- Canadian RC, Australian RC, IFRC, ICRC
- Universal Foundation, Island Aviation Services, National Disaster Management Centre
- Dhiraagu (corporate partner)





Nepal Red Cross Society's (NRCS) 2016-2020 strategy focuses on: disaster and crisis management; making safer, healthier and more resilient communities; and promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. NRCS plays a key role in meeting the needs of Nepal's highly vulnerable population in the areas of disaster response with relief distribution from small, medium to larger scale disasters, disaster management, health, community resilience and the promotion of humanitarian principles and values.

NRCS, as auxiliary to the government and as the largest humanitarian organization in Nepal, shoulders the responsibility to reach and respond to disasters. It is a Statutory member of the Committee for National Disaster Relief as per *Natural Calamity Relief Act 2039*. NRCS has contributed to the following national laws and policies: *Disaster Management Act 2017*, Comprehensive Safer School Framework and the National Disaster Relief Framework.



At a Glance

75	branches
53,461	female volunteers
50,347	male volunteers
229	female staff
523	male staff
1,980,502	people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes
2,384,632	people directly reached by long term services and development programmes



Contributions to Resilience

7,120	people trained in first aid
155,312	people donating blood
602,995	people reached through DRR programmes
27,204	people reached through shelter programmes
9,737	people reached through livelihood programmes
977,398	people reached through health programmes
1,184,057	people reached through WASH programmes
44,441	people reached through migration programmes
82,640	people reached through cash transfer programmes
11,668	people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes



Partners

-
- Government of Nepal, National Society for Earthquake Technology
 - IFRC, ICRC, Youth RC, Belgian RC, American RC, Danish RC, British RC, Finnish RC, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, New Zealand RC, Austrian RC, Norwegian RC, Japanese RCS, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, Republic of Korea National RC
 - Department for International Development (DFID), Oxfam, UNDP, UNICEF, CEDPA, MDM France, World Education, Helen Keller International
-



Flagship Programme

Strengthening Urban Resilience and Engagement (SURE)

The SURE programme reaches vulnerable groups by targeting existing formal and informal social and cultural networks. Over the 5-year duration of the program, SURE's citizen engagement framework calls upon 840 representatives from 28 vulnerable groups to engage in participatory, bottom-up practices that encourage local governments to improve community resilience. Furthermore, the program forms links between the government and vulnerable groups and provides technical support when needed. SURE has improved resilience for these groups and populations in seven municipalities by increasing awareness from disaster risk management and advocating for stronger resilience-building actions by the municipal governments.



Social Mobilizer Salina Karki is interacting with women of Sunkoshi village in Sindhuli district about health-related information with support of flip chart. | Kate Geraghty, Fairfax





The vision of PRCS is to save lives, unite people, and change minds for healthier, safer and more resilient communities. PRCS' mission is to be the leading humanitarian organization of Pakistan, committed to prevent and alleviate human suffering by mobilizing the power of humanity through volunteers. The core areas of work are: emergency response, disaster risk management, livelihoods and cash transfer programming, health and care, WASH, youth and volunteer development, restoring family links and organizational development.



At a Glance

7		provincial branches	92		district branches
4,476		female volunteers	10,394		male volunteers
914		staff			
7,504		people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes			
859,031		people directly reached by long term services and development programmes			



Contributions to Resilience

75,265		people trained in first aid			
4,250		people donating blood			
64,600		people reached through disaster risk reduction			
60,600		people reached through health programmes ¹			
53,088		people reached through WASH programmes ¹			
2,924		people reached through migration programmes			
17,500		people reached through cash transfer programmes ¹			



Partners

- Government of Pakistan: Ministry of Climate Change, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincials/Gilgit Baltistan (GB)/State/District Disaster Management Authorities (P/GD/S/D/DMA), Pakistan Mythological Department (PMD), Education Ministry/Directorates/District Education Offices, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)
- IFRC, Danish RC, German RC, Canadian RC, Norwegian RC, Italian RC, British RC, Turkish RC, RCS of the United Arab Emirates

¹ PRCS Data, 2018



Flagship Programme

Integrated Community-Based Risk Reduction Programme (ICBRR)

PRCS has been implementing an ICBRR in 20 communities of five districts across Pakistan. The programme districts are Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Neelum in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), Sanghar in Sindh and Jaffarabad in Balochistan and Ghanche in Gilgit Baltistan.

The objective of the ICBRR programme is to strengthen the capacities and resilience of the most vulnerable communities and households in Pakistan, to better cope with the hazards and risks they face. Community resilience will be built in the following main areas: community capacity building, health and living conditions, sustainable livelihoods, environment and risk awareness, protection against natural disasters and emergency preparedness. Building community resilience will be achieved through vulnerability and capacity assessment, participatory planning and implementation of a “full package” of carefully-designed integrated risk reduction actions and community capacity-building.



Drinking Water Supply Scheme for local community in district Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan | PRCS



Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS)



Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's (SLRCS) mission is to reduce risk, build capacity, and promote principles and values by mobilizing resources, creating universal access to services through volunteerism and partnership.

The Society is registered under the *Social Service Act 33 of 1980*.



At a Glance

25		provincial branches
2,862		female volunteers
2,361		male volunteers
58		female staff
102		male staff
2,045,387		people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes



Contributions to Resilience

14,400		people trained in first aid ¹
7,500		people donating blood ¹
7,500		people reached through disaster risk reduction programmes ¹
90,532		people reached through shelter programmes
400		households reached through livelihood programmes ¹
477,600		people reached through health programmes ¹
8,160		people reached through WASH programmes
14,256		people reached through migration programmes ¹
2,800		households reached through cash transfer programmes ¹
2,746		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes

¹ SLRCS Data, 2018



Partners

- Ministry of Disaster Management; Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Social Services; Ministry of Telecommunication, Digital Infrastructure and Foreign Employment
- Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Indian High Commission
- University of Peradeniya, University of Moratuwa, University of Colombo, Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian and Research Institute
- National Council for Road Safety, Registration of Motor Vehicle, Department of Agrarian Development, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Department of Community Water Supply Schemes, Disaster Management Centre, National Dengue Control Unit
- Sri Lanka Foreign Bureau, District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats
- UNDP, OXFAM, International Organization for Migration (IOM)



SLRCS volunteers engage in the distribution of non-food relief items (NFRIs) in the district of Kalutara. Volunteers transport NFRIs via a canal because the road to this village was cut off due to floods. | Mahieash Johnney, SLRCS





Summer camps took place on the northern island of Hokkaido, and a total of over 5,788 children from the disaster-stricken areas participated in separate sessions. Children learned first aid and experienced outdoor activities including horseback riding, climbing, farming and fishing. | Yoriaki Horiguchi, JRCS

East Asia

The National Societies of East Asia – the Japanese Red Cross, Mongolian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross are well established auxiliary partners to national authorities, and lead in several common regional and national contexts:

Since 2013, the Japanese Red Cross has hosted the RCRC global **Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre (NDRC)**, based on experiences and lessons learned from relief activities in Fukushima Prefecture during the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami and the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accident. As a resource centre, the NDRC provides a global centre of knowledge and research in nuclear disaster mitigation and response activities.

The Mongolian Red Cross, in particular its work in **Forecast-based Financing** for herders to reduce the impact of severe Dzud, is seen as a leader in the region in mitigating the effect of climate change on vulnerable populations. MRCS is one of several national societies in the region who are now moving beyond the pilot phase of FbF towards scale FbF programming.

Following the recent ***Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula***, both the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross continue to champion the fundamental principles of the movement and goodwill, peace and prosperity of the people of the Korean Peninsula.

The Red Cross Society of China, as the largest Red Cross organization globally with more than 1.7 million active volunteers, is an increasingly influential organisation working within China and the newly established Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM), also increasingly engaging in regional developments such as **China's Belt and Road (BRI) Initiative**. The projected impact of the BRI in the region and beyond and mitigating the effects of climate change on increasingly urban populations in East Asia are also factors which are influencing the humanitarian and development landscape in East Asia and in the region.








The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) aims promote peace, protect people's lives and health, and raise humanitarian standards to increase its domestic and global role in disaster response.

In 1993, the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Red Cross Society* was passed, certifying the Chinese government's acknowledgment and full support of RCSC auxiliary humanitarian role in China.







At a Glance

93,284		local units
1,779,614		volunteers
42,187		staff
1,506,144		people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes
696,975		people directly reached by long term services and development programmes



Contributions to Resilience

3,487,786		people trained in first aid
42,512,477		people donating blood ¹
2.5 million		people reached through DRR programmes
200 million		people reached through health programmes



Partners

- American RC, British RC, Canadian RC, Finnish RC, Japanese RCS, Swedish RC, IFRC and ICRC
- Government of Canada, government of Sweden, government of Finland
- UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO

¹ RCSC Data, 2018



Flagship Programme

Integrated Community Resilience Development Program

The Integrated Community Resilience and Development Program has been one of RCSC core services since 2011 and has been introduced in 37 communities in four provinces. Communities receive support through program activities conducted by RCSC units. These services include psychological support, health promotion, livelihood training, road safety initiative, community disaster drill, small construction projects, establishment of early warning systems and building up volunteer response teams. RCSC has invested around USD98.5 million to scale up this program to cover 2,084 communities and 2.5 million beneficiaries.



Wang Mingming, 46 years old, and her husband Niu Jinwa, 52 years old, stand with a joyful smile in front of a small pumping station supported by IFRC, Gongchuan Village, Gansu Province. | Kevin Xia





The mission of the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) is to save people who are suffering, and protect human life, health and dignity under any circumstances.

Traditionally the JRCS' domestic relief system has focused on emergency medical relief during disasters, but presently the Society also promotes reconstruction support projects and initiatives which cover the entire disaster management cycle. This includes preparedness activities which encompass cross-sectoral disaster prevention.

The Japanese government formally recognized the humanitarian role of the JRCS in 1952 (*Law No. 305, 402*), and committed national transport and telecommunication services to assist the JRCS in conducting relief work when necessary.



At a Glance¹

47 🏠	chapters,	92 🏥	hospitals,	54 💧	blood centres,	28 🐾	social welfare facilities
789,356	👩	female volunteers	462,770	👨	male volunteers		
45,184	👩	female staff	17,603	👨	male staff		
33,898	🏠	people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes					
3,522,016	📶	people directly reached by long term services and development programmes					



Contributions to Resilience¹

788,749	+	people trained in first aid
4,732,141	💧	people donating blood
63,727	📢	people reached through DRR
27,470,000	❤️	people reached through health programmes



Partners

- Red Cross Volunteer Corps, Junior Red Cross
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Japan Coast Guard
- Honda, Toyota, All Nippon Airways, Panasonic, Sumitomo Corporation, Nikon

¹ JRCS Data, 2018



Flagship Programme

Junior Red Cross: Promoting Disaster Preparedness Education

Advocating the precept “notice, think, and act,” the Junior Red Cross, in a history spanning over 90 years, has been providing its members with opportunities for active learning that are ahead of the times, through group work and lectures that members experience at the JRCS Leadership Training Center overnight training camps, which are held with the cooperation of many school teachers. Ever since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, there is increasing acknowledgement that damage caused by disasters can be effectively reduced by disseminating information on disaster preparedness as part of school curriculums. With over 90% of victims of natural disasters losing their lives in the aftermath of the disaster, people’s ability to help themselves and their ability to help others is extremely important. Capitalizing on its experience of involvement with school curriculums, the Junior Red Cross developed its own educational booklets on disaster preparedness. The JRCS has distributed 105,000 booklets to schools nationwide, to promote disaster preparedness.



Fifth grade student Haruma Kobayashi attends the Red Cross youth disaster preparedness programme that is a regular part of regular activities in Hisanohama Elementary School in Iwaki, Fukushima. | Kouji Matsumoto





The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) focuses on building capacities for prevention, preparedness and recovery activities to save lives and livelihoods of people during disasters and in emergencies. It also supports community-based public health programs and has a wide network of volunteers, many of whom are youth.

The *Law on Legal Status of the Mongolian Red Cross Society* in 2000 recognizes the MRCS as an independent organization and ensures government financial support toward the society's humanitarian work.



At a Glance

733		branches		
4,286		female volunteers	2,106	male volunteers
104		female staff	103	male staff
33,496		people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes		
461,907		people directly reached by long term services and development programmes		



Contributions to Resilience

38,131		people trained in first aid	
228,315		people reached by DRR programmes	
416		people reached through shelter programmes	
135,795		people reached through livelihood programmes	
158,381		people reached through health programmes	
94,806		people reached through WASH programmes	
262		people reached through migration programmes	
51,000		people reached through cash transfer programmes	
700		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes	



Partners

→ IFRC, ICRC, British RC, Finnish RC, Norwegian RC, Netherlands RC, Japanese RCS, Austrian RC, Australian RC, RCS of China



Flagship Programme

Forecast-based Financing (FbF) for vulnerable herders

Dzud is a Mongolian climatic phenomenon where severe drought is followed by an extreme winter. This leaves herders without reserve fodder and hay. Continuous harsh conditions put millions of livestock at risk, which are the only source of food, transport and income for almost half the population of Mongolia. A Dzud risk map was developed by the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM), Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE) and the Nagoya University of Japan introduced FbF action in Mongolia. Dzud risk is developed with 14 scientific indicators such as rainfall deviation, risk of drought, regional temperature, etc. By implementing the FbF programme, early action could be taken by the herders before the loss of their livestock. The program had support from the RCRS and targeted 40 most-at-risk soums in 12 provinces based on the Dzud map. MRCS assisted 2,000 herder households with unconditional cash grants and animal care kits in January 2018.



Ovorkhangai Province, about 430k from Ulaanbaatar, as part of the Mongolian Red Cross livestock bank project. | Rob Few, IFRC



The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC)



Rob Few, IFRC

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) is auxiliary to the government for disaster response, blood service, and inter-Korean humanitarian issues. The KNRC also hosts the APDRC, a regional IFRC reference centre which aims to serve as a leading platform region on disaster risk reduction and community-based disaster preparedness. The APDRC supports a wide range of activities, including staff exchanges, peer-to-peer support, online learning platforms, and the commissioning of research projects.



At a Glance

53	branches		
83,196	female volunteers	30,201	male volunteers
2,150	female staff	1,377	male staff
53,438	people reached through disaster response		



Contributions to Resilience¹

464,336	people trained in first aid
25,913	people trained in water safety training
14,022	people trained in psycho-social support
8,475	people reached through health programmes
15,924	people reached through safety campaigns
17,699	people trained in disaster relief training
2,714,819	people donating blood
205,318	people reached through public medical services
5,928	people reached through cash transfer programmes
40,147	people reached through volunteers matching programmes
198,125	people reached through beneficiary-tailored programmes
165,384	people reached through atomic bomb victim support programmes

¹ KNRC Data, 2017



Partners

- IFRC, ICRC, American RC
- Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Ministry of Health and Welfare,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Local Governments
- Samsung, Soongsil Cyber University, Tekville



Flagship Programme

Windmill of Hope Programme

The Windmill of Hope, a nation-wide social service program which started in 2012, is supported by 110,000 Red Cross volunteers and 226,000 Red Cross Youth members nationwide. The KNRC assists families facing unemployment, diseases, or natural disasters with livelihood assistance, medical care, education assistance and a transfer of homes. After receiving emergency assistance, families are partnered with Red Cross volunteers who maintain regular visits and provide basic supplies. In 2016, KNRC provided beneficiary-customized support to 236,195 people in more than 30,000 households across the country. In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, KNRC also provides integrated support towards the resettlement of refugees which includes cash grants for livelihood, assistance of resettlement to Korean society and medical services.



Red Cross volunteers baking pastries for vulnerable people at the Red Cross Community Centre in Chongno district of Seoul. | IFRC



Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(DPRK RCS)










IFRC

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK RCS) mission is to alleviate human suffering and misfortune without discrimination through friendship, solidarity and cooperation. The DPRK RCS is active in flood relief work, water supply, landslides, food aid, homelessness, waterborne diseases and other humanitarian challenges. DPRK RCS also supports restoring family links in coordination with the KNRC.

The DPRK RCS is auxiliary to the government as defined by the Law on the *Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of Korea*.









At a Glance

209	 branches	
54,830	 female volunteers	50,779  male volunteers
30	 female staff	143  male staff
78,784	 people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes	
3,255,048	 people directly reached by long term services and development programmes	



Contributions to Resilience

8,354	 people trained in first aid	
91,400	 people reached through DRR programmes	
18,215	 people reached through shelter programmes	
37,350	 people reached through livelihood programmes	
2.5 million	 people reached through health programmes	
18,961	 people reached through WASH programmes	



Partners

- State Committee for Disaster and Emergency Management (SCDEM), Central Statistics Bureau (CSB), State Hydro-Meteorological Agency (SHMA), Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection (MoLEP), Ministry of People's Security, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Urban Management, Ministry of Finance
- Youth League, Women's League
- Institute of Child Nutrition from Academy Medical Science, State Academy of Science, Education Commission
- German RC, Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, British RC, Finnish RC, Danish RC, Republic of Korea National RC, ICRC



Flagship Programme

CBDRR Project: Tree Planting Campaigns

DPRK RCS contributes to reducing disaster risk and improving livelihoods in over 50 disaster-prone communities. In collaboration with local authorities and scientific institutions, DPRK RCS branches in South Pyongyan Province, North Pyongan Province and South Hamgyong Province spread knowledge and skills regarding agro-forestry methods that prevent forest erosion and reduce related disaster risk. This includes tree seedling production, manuring and cultivation of planted trees, the construction of greenhouses, and cultivation systems that play roles in long-term reforestation activities. In 2016, roughly 200,000 Red Cross volunteers and youth planted trees on thousands of hectares of exposed land to contribute to disaster risk reduction. DPRK RCS has applied agro-forestry approaches in 12 vulnerable communities to target flood prevention and soil conservation, and technical trainings have provided several hundred community members with essential agro-forestry knowledge and skills.



DPRK Red Cross volunteers and members of the local community plant tree-saplings to prevent soil erosion and landslides on the hills surrounding their community. | Benjamin Suomela, Finnish Red Cross





Due to a lack of clean water and toilets in the camps and the cramped living conditions, disease could quickly spread. The Myanmar Red Cross distributes over 8,000 litres of drinking water every day to camps which house families from both communities and teams have also constructed wells and toilets to help meet some of the basic water and sanitation needs. | Andreas Weissenberg, IFRC

South-East Asia

The diversity of South-East Asia is well demonstrated by the 11 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies of the region: Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society, Cambodian Red Cross Society, Indonesian Red Cross Society, Lao Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Myanmar Red Cross Society, Philippine Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross Society, Timor-Leste Red Cross Society, The Thai Red Cross Society and Viet Nam Red Cross Society.

As a region, South-East Asia is the hardest hit in frequency and impact of natural disasters. In response, National Societies of the region are fully engaged in community disaster risk reduction, response and recovery in parallel to the comprehensive ongoing Covid-19 operations.

Responses to natural disasters include initiatives such as Forecast-based Financing, reduce the impact of flooding, as well as drought mitigation. With support from the IFRC, National Societies are working to prevent COVID-19 transmission and to ensure people suffering from loss of livelihoods can support themselves with dignity. Projects and support include risk communication, health and hygiene promotion and in some cases also the production of masks, as in the case of Thailand.

National Societies in South-East Asia are well recognised as strong auxiliary partners to national authorities, and often the main civil society disaster response organization. In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, in several South-East Asian contexts, the aid sector – both national and international – is evolving to meet the changing needs which accompany increasing full nationally-led disaster response and recovery operations. This was witnessed the Sulawesi and Lombok earthquake and Tsunami response in Indonesia which activated the regional 'One ASEAN, One Response' engagement of expertise and support from ASEAN partners. Rapid expansion of the urban population of the region is predicted to result in over half of the region's population residing in urban areas by 2030, whilst at the same time, youth engagement remains a key focus of National Societies in the region, as demonstrated by the RCRC Southeast Asia Youth Network, representing youth staff and volunteers of the 11 National Societies of Southeast Asia, performing an active role in developing youth run and targeted initiatives for COVID-19 prevention and response.

Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)



Faisal Gurie

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has the distinction of being the only National Society in the region without any paid staff, rather the Secretary General works with an informal task force to manage the society and its activities. BDRCS has also established youth volunteers in all secondary and tertiary schools throughout the country.

BDRCS maintains an auxiliary role to the government of Brunei in accordance with the Brunei Darussalam Constitution (*Persatuan Bulan Sabit Merah Negara Brunei Darussalam (Incorporation) Act*).



At a Glance¹

4 🏠 local units

755 👤 volunteers



Contribution to Resilience¹

865 + people trained in first aid

2,750 🏠 people reached through first aid services

635 🍏 people reached through BRCS food aid

476 📖 students reached through BRCS school aid

575 ❤️ people reached through community-based health and first aid programmes

360 🧵 people reached through breast cancer and cancer awareness campaign

1,720 👁️ people reached through road safety awareness campaign and pledge



Partners

- IFRC
- Brunei Asia Pacific Shell Learning Hub, Royal Brunei, DST Communications SDN BHD
- NDMC; Emergency Medical Ambulance Services (EMAS); National Resuscitation Centre (NRC); Ministry of Education; Department of Co-Curricular Activities, MOE; National Road Safety Council, MOE; Ministry of Communication; Ministry of Development; Brunei Darussalam Women Council

¹ BDRCS Data, 2018



Cambodian Red Cross Society (CRC)



Ing Withyeathara/Cambodia Red Cross

The Cambodian Red Cross Society (CRC) aims to contribute to poverty reduction, promote human dignity, and protect the humanitarian values of vulnerable people. As a National Society and a leading humanitarian organization in Cambodia, the CRC assists the most vulnerable people through the provision of disaster management and health care in the community.

The CRC is officially recognized as an independent voluntary aid society by the Royal Government and serves as an auxiliary to the public authorities. Two Royal Decrees (*the Recognition of the Cambodian Red Cross and the Use and Protection of the Red Cross or Red Crescent Emblem*) were signed by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk in 2002.



At a Glance

24	branches		
4,830	female volunteers	7,325	male volunteers
110	female staff	207	male staff
708,302	people reached by disaster response and early recovery		
414,690	people directly reached by long term services and development programmes ¹		



Contribution to Resilience

11,710	people trained in first aid		
53,094	people reached through disaster risk reduction		
27,963	people reached through livelihood programmes		
791,477	people reached through health programmes		
349,816	people reached through WASH programmes		
70	people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes		



Partners

→ Japanese RCS, Swiss RC, Finnish RC, RCS of China, Danish RC, IFRC, ICRC

¹ CRC Data, 2018





The Indonesian Red Cross Society, or Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI), demonstrates is the largest social and humanitarian organization in Indonesia and as auxiliary to Government for disaster management and blood donations, is represented in all 33 provinces and 459 districts.

The auxiliary role and activities of PMI are mandated by *Presidential Decrees No. 25 and 246*.











At a Glance

509		branches
326,280		female volunteers
154,351		male volunteers
1,656		female staff
1,876		male staff
243,933		people reached by disaster response and early recovery



Contribution to Resilience

867		people trained in first aid
1,249,077		people donating blood
58,734		people reached by disaster risk reduction
536,757		people reached through health programmes
19,996		people reached through WASH programmes
62,474		people reached through migration programmes
1,396		people reached through cash transfer programmes
6,314		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence program



Partners

- American RC, Australian RC, Canadian RC, Italian RC, Japanese RCS, Spanish RC, New Zealand RC
- AUSAID, IOM, UNOCHA, USAID, UNHCR, DFAT, MFAT
- National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), Ministry of Public Works
- Zurich Insurance, Partners for Resilience (PfR) members [CARE, Wetlands, Karina, Tatt's, Mercy Corps, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)]



Flagship Programme

Flood Early Warning Early Action System (FEWEAS)

Every year Java river banks experience flooding, typically between October and March, but due to the changing climate and environmental conditions, floods have become more extreme, with huge implications for the people who live along the rivers. To assist communities in protecting themselves against floods, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), IFRC, Zurich Insurance Indonesia, implemented the community floods resilience (CFR) programme in the areas surrounding the rivers of Citarum, Bengawan Solo and Ciliwung. The CFR programme aim is to develop solutions that reduce disaster risks and increase community resilience. The program works with CBATs to focus on disaster risk reduction, environmental rehabilitation, waste management and innovation through technology. PMI collaborated with Institute Teknologi Bandung (ITB), a local academic institution, to develop an internet-based FEWEAS. The application features data related to weather forecasts, climate prediction, rainy season forecast, climate change adaptation and river water levels; triggering appropriate early actions needed at specific levels.

This application also works on mobile phones, so communities can monitor the weather and prepare to protect themselves against floods. Community members use information on weather patterns and predictions to plan livelihood activities like farming and planting. The application also allows longer term predictions which enable policy makers to make informed decisions about land allocation.



Through games and songs, children learn how to take cover, listen to directions and early warning signals, and stay calm during earthquakes. Disaster preparedness is ongoing in schools across Lombok. | Sydney Morton, IFRC





Bart Verweij/IFRC

The Lao Red Cross (LRC) is auxiliary to the Lao Government and provides humanitarian services to improve health and livelihoods and help people to prepare for and respond to disasters.

The LRC was recognized as an independent National Society with the *Decree of December 1992* and the *Prime Ministerial Decree of December 1993*. The role, status, and organizational structure of the LRC was further defined by Decree (*Prime Minister 138/PM*) in 1999.



At a Glance¹

18	local units
2,000	volunteers
500	staff
8,000	people reached by disaster response and early recovery
60,000	people directly reached by long-term services and development programmes



Contribution to Resilience¹

200	people trained in first aid
37,000	people donating blood
29,039	people reached through disaster risk reduction
52,792	people reached through WASH programmes



Partners

- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- French RC, German RC, Luxembourg RC, Swiss RC, Republic of Korea National RC, RCS of China, Japanese RCS, Viet Nam RC, Thai RC

¹ LRC Data, 2018



Flagship Programme

The National Blood Transfusion Centre

Each Lao province has a transfusion centre, but it is the National Blood Transfusion Centre (NBTC) in Vientiane that provides roughly 50% of the nation's blood supply. Formed in 1995, the NBTC is responsible for the collection, processing and storage of blood, in addition to donor recruitment and providing blood and blood products to local hospitals. The offices at the centre are used for the analysis and screening of blood samples by both medical personnel and haematology students. The NBTC continues to increase voluntary blood donations as it conducts educational outreach in local schools, temples, and other organizations.



A mother and her son in a small rural village in Khammouane, Laos. Through its work, Lao Red Cross, supported by IFRC as well as other partners, promotes community-based disaster risk reduction and community resilience. | Mirva Helenius, IFRC





The Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS), as an auxiliary to the Malaysian government, partners with several national ministries, and works closely with non-governmental organizations, to provide humanitarian services. A dedicated corps of volunteers at branch and chapter levels manages its programmes, particularly those in disaster relief and first aid. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society, is reflected in the *Malaysian Red Crescent Act of 1975* which has been revised over the years and is known as *Act 540* today.









At a Glance

16		branches		
1,510		female volunteers	3,060	 male volunteers
25		female staff	67	 male staff
52		National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) personnel ¹		
35,000		people reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes ¹		



Contributions to Resilience

15,578		people reached through disaster response ¹
		Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) established in four flood-prone villages ¹
		Community-based Action Teams (CBATs) established in 14 flood-prone villages ¹
14,383		people trained in first aid
4,206		people reached through health programmes
4,000		people reached through WASH programs



Partners

- IFRC, ICRC, Republic of Korea National RC, Australian RC
- National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), ASEAN and ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Defence, Malaysian Medical Association (*representatives on the Malaysian Red Crescent Society's National Council*)
- Prudence Foundation

¹ MRCS Data, 2018



Flagship Programme

Disaster Management

The MRCS works closely with government and non-government disaster relief agencies to respond to disasters and provide relief to victims. Its community-based preparedness programmes educate and improve the ability of people in disaster-prone areas to deal with disasters. A recently-concluded preparedness and risk reduction programme benefiting 15,578 people in three flood-prone states was undertaken with USAID-OFDA funding and IFRC technical support. The programme featured several components such as a flood early warning system, training of community action teams, installation of rainwater harvesting systems, training in community-based health and psychosocial support for volunteers and villagers, and training of youth in road and school safety.



Malaysian Red Crescent Society volunteers distribute food and non-food supplies to the villagers of Kampung Aur Duri. | Ika Koeck, IFRC



Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)



The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) places community resilience building through partnerships and coalition building at the centre of its humanitarian work to support its overall mission to "Develop safe and resilient communities through integrated community-based initiatives, promoting humanitarian values by the network of volunteers and members."

Given the changing socio-economic situation in Myanmar, resulting in increased and diversified humanitarian needs, an increasing number of groups, including from the corporate sector, are interested to work with the MRCS to provide humanitarian services.



At a Glance

330  township branches

16,054  volunteers¹

16,368  youth members¹

655  staff¹



Contributions to Resilience

23,249  people trained in first aid and safety services¹

211,986  people reached through disaster management programmes¹

177,592  people reached through restoring family links programmes¹

717,574  people reached through health and care programmes¹

21,344  people trained in first aid¹

¹ MRCS Annual Report 2016-2017



Partners

- American RC, Australian RC, Danish RC, Swedish RC, Qatar RC, Canadian RC, British RC, Finnish RC, RCS of China, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, IFRC
- Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare and Resettlement and local authorities, Ministry of Education, General Administration Department, Fire Brigade, Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, local government agencies at the township level
- Participation in inter-agency coordination fora: Humanitarian Country Team, DRR WG, Cash WG, Shelter WG, Emergency Response WG
- Cartier Foundation, Samsung, Ooredoo, Bright Foundation, Panasonic, Chevrolet, the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation, Mottama Gas Transportation, Myanmar Care Development International, PUMA and the Lotte Foundation



Community meetings are conducted in Kalay to form livelihoods committees for cash transfer programmes. | IFRC





IFRC MJ Evalarosa

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is committed to building resilient communities through humanitarian partnerships with government, civil society and the private sector.

The Philippine Red Cross Act (*Republic Act No. 10072*) affirmed the PRC's standing as a voluntary, independent and autonomous non-governmental society auxiliary to the authorities of the Republic of the Philippines in the humanitarian field.



At a Glance

104		chapters	45		branches
2 million+		volunteers ¹			
865		female staff ²	746		male staff ²
2,790,245		people reached by disaster response and early recovery			



Contributions to Resilience

171,767		people trained in first aid
387,527		people donating blood
189,097		people reached through DRR ¹
22,755		people reached through shelter programmes ¹
19,935		people reached through livelihood programmes ¹
407,721		people reached through health programmes ¹
359,859		people reached through WASH programmes ¹
12,446		people reached through migration programmes ³
4,485		people reached through cash transfer programmes ⁴
44,383		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes ¹

¹ PRC Year End Report, 2017

² PRC Data, 2017

³ Data from Welfare Services, 2017

⁴ Data from DMS, 2017



Partners

- German RC, Japanese RCS, American RC, Australian RC, Netherlands RC, RCS of China, Swiss RC, Spanish RC, Norwegian RC, Finnish RC, IFRC, ICRC
- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Office of Civil Defense, Department of Health, Department of Education, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Social Welfare and Development, local government units
- University of the Philippines College of Public Health and Nursing, Southwestern University in Cebu, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (University City of Manila), Zamboanga University
- Philippine Medical Association (PMA), Philippine Nurses Association (PNA), Philippine College of Surgeons (PCS), Philippine Obstetric and Gynaecological Society (POGS), Family Planning Association of the Philippines (FPOP)



Demonstrating how to wash hands for children. | Juan Carlo, JRCS/PRC





The Singapore Red Cross Society (SRCS) dedicates itself to protecting human life and dignity, relieving human suffering, and responding to emergencies. The Singapore Red Cross Academy provides training services in the fields of first aid, disaster response and emergency preparedness.

The SRCS is mandated by the *Singapore Red Cross Society Incorporation Act (Chapter 304)* to provide relief assistance when necessary and serve as auxiliary to health and welfare services.



At a Glance

8	chapters
4,937	volunteers
114	female staff
73	male staff



Contribution to Resilience

73,587 people donating blood



Partners

→ Lao RC, Malaysian RCS, Myanmar RCS, Philippine RC, Viet Nam RC, RCS of China, Thai RCS, Timor-Leste RCS



The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) promotes international humanitarian law and provides health services to the most vulnerable in four key areas: medical and healthcare services, disaster preparedness and response, blood transfusion services, and social welfare and quality of life promotion.

The *Thai Red Cross Society Act* (5th revision) of 2008, Article 3, states that the TRCS is registered as an autonomous entity that undertakes humanitarian activities supported by the government.



At a Glance

340	🏠	local units	
36,328	👤👤	volunteers	
8,032	👤	female staff	2,464 👤 male staff
648,109	👤📶	people reached by disaster response and early recovery	
2,000	📶	people directly reached by long-term services and development programmes ¹	



Contribution to Resilience

10,529	✚	people trained in first aid	
2,628,364	💧	people donating blood ¹	
4,106,782	💓	people reached through health programmes	
2,530	👤🚰	people reached through WASH programmes	
259	👤🚢	people reached through migration programmes	
99,138	📶	people reached through disaster risk reduction ¹	
98,467	🏠	people reached through shelter programmes ¹	
304,066	👤🌱	people reached through livelihood programmes ¹	
3,000	👤	people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes ¹	

¹TRCS Data, 2018



Partners

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Ministry of Education
- Lao RC, Myanmar RC, Bhutan RC, Nepal RC, Bangladesh RC, IFRC, ICRC
- WHO, UN



In Prueksa Village 33, 40 kms from Bangkok, communities have been entirely cut off by flood waters. Here, the Thai Red Cross is distributing 100 family kits – supplies of food, hygiene items and clothing that will enable families to get through another week. | IFRC



Timor–Leste

Red Cross Society

(CVTL)










Sam Smith, IFRC

Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Leste (CVTL), aims to save lives and assist vulnerable communities through mobilizing its volunteer network for humanitarian action across the country. CVTL's Integrated Community-Based Risk Reduction Programme assists 30,000 vulnerable individuals each year to build their own resilience through community led WASH, Livelihoods, DRR and Youth activities.

The Decree Law (2005) and Protective Emblem Law (2009), formally mandates CVTL as auxiliary to government to respond in times of crisis and assist the most vulnerable. CVTL is currently working on updating the National Disaster Response Law with the government of Timor-Leste.












At a Glance¹

13		branches		
1,223		female volunteers	1,362	 male volunteers
40		female staff	135	 male staff
33,271		people reached by disaster response and early recovery		
30,000		people directly reached by long term services and development programmes		



Contribution to Resilience¹

2,738		people trained in first aid	
1,056		people donating blood	
9,930		people reached by disaster risk reduction	
222		people reached through shelter programmes	
3,950		people reached through livelihood programmes	
14,447		people reached through health programmes	
21,878		people reached through WASH programmes	
15,781		people reached through cash transfer programmes	
9,266		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes	

¹ CVTL Data, 2018



Partners

- Australian RC, British RC, Canadian RC, Italian RC, Japanese RCS, New Zealand RC, Republic of Korea National RC, ICRC, and IFRC (MoU, ICBRR Program Consortium Partners)
- DFID, IOM, Republic of Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Japanese Embassy/Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Catholic Relief Service, The Promise, Oxfam, PHD-DFAT, Oxfam (MoU, Emergency Response), Mercy Corps (MoU, Emergency Response)
- Government of Timor-Leste: Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of State Administration; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries; Ministry of Education, Youth & Sports / Secretary of State for Youth & Sports (MoU, Establishment of RCY Clubs); Ministry of Interior / Secretary of State for Civil Protection



Flagship Programme

Integrated Community-Based Risk Reduction (ICBRR) Program

CVTL's ICBRR program strengthens the capacity and resilience of the most vulnerable communities and households in Timor-Leste to better cope with complex and interconnected sets of risks they face and reaches approximately 30,000 individuals each year. In order to tackle the interlinked risks, the ICBRR program applies an integrated model of support that incorporates a multi-sectoral approach while allowing each community to tailor their activities based on their needs. It also uses participatory approaches and tools to actively engage communities and promote voluntary action in the community, recognizing the potential of community members as agents of change. Throughout the program the community develops the sense of ownership over the program, and this will eventually contribute to promoting the sustainability of their community programmes. The key components of the ICBRR program include the construction of water supply and sanitation facilities, promotion of healthy practices through the CBHFA and disease prevention, disaster preparedness and risk reduction (DP/DRR), livelihoods, and youth activities that encourage young people to become agents of behavioural change for risk reduction and resilience in the communities.



Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VRCS)








Trung Nghĩa/Vietnam Red Cross

The Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VRCS) aim is to respond to humanitarian needs in the following areas: humanitarian social work, disaster prevention and response, and health care services and blood donations.

In 2008, the National Assembly of Viet Nam approved the *Law on Red Cross Activities*. The government then issued *Decree No. 03/2011/ND-CP* in 2011 that provided measures for implementation of the Law.











At a Glance

689	 district branches
358,959	 volunteers
14,532	 staff
15,028,445	 people directly reached by long term services ¹
101,767	 people reached by disaster response and early recovery



Contributions to Resilience

24,569	 people trained in first aid
1,381,388	 people donating blood ¹
96,172	 people reached through disaster risk reduction
23,892	 people reached through livelihood programmes ¹
4,835,789	 people reached through health programmes
36,320	 people reached through WASH programmes
23,892	 people reached through cash transfer programmes
2,100,000	 people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes

¹ VRCS Data, 2018





Partners

- Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development; Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; Ministry of Education and Training; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Water Resources Management
- American RC, Australian RC, French RC, German RC, Italian RC, Japanese RCS, Republic of Korea National RC, Norwegian RC, Spanish RC, Swiss RC, IFRC, ICRC



Caption: Mr. Nguyen Dinh Hanh of the VNRC is checking relief rice for Mr. Tran Khat Tan's family (left) in Tao Son village, Ha Tinh province. | Tran Quang Tuan, VNRC





Sam Naborokia and his family were the first recipients of a demonstration house, built by Fiji Red Cross and IFRC after Cyclone Winston. The houses or "core shelters" were built to show villagers how to build back safer, to ensure their houses can withstand future cyclones. | Paul Grierson

Pacific

The 14 National Societies which represent the Red Cross Red Crescent in the Pacific, comprise communities spread over thousands of islands and 37 million square kilometres of ocean.

The Pacific is highly disaster prone, and its communities are particularly vulnerable to environmental-related hazards, with National Societies' Strategic Plans and areas of focus in the region responding to these needs, including: the effects of climate change, with sea level rise posing a threat to low-lying coastal area, disaster preparedness and response, and public health programming, particularly to address the prevalence of **non-communicable diseases** (NCDs) which already cause 70 to 75 per cent of deaths in the region, with indications are that NCD-related mortality and morbidity is rising.

Gender-based violence is a major issue across the Pacific with as high as two out of three women in some Pacific countries experiencing physical or sexual violence. Almost half of the population of the Pacific Islands is less than 25 years old, with limited education and employment opportunities contributing to rising levels of poverty and homelessness among youth, as well as violence and crime.

In 2016, the Pacific Island leaders adopted **the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)** to provide strategic guidance to different stakeholders on enhancing local and national resilience to climate change and

disasters, in ways that contribute to and are embedded in Sustainable development. The 14 National Societies of the Pacific and the IFRC secretariat are working to support the implementation of the FRDP goals: 1) Strengthening integrated adaption, risk reduction and enhancing resilience to climate change and disasters, 2) Low-carbon development, 3) Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery, while respecting the rights and prioritising the needs of the most vulnerable including women, persons living with disabilities, children, and the elderly.

The **Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat**, and the IFRC have a strong partnership supporting regional policy across the Pacific, which includes developing robust governance frameworks on climate change and DRM, with a focus on legislative and policy frameworks. Cooperation in the coming years will also include collaboration under the Pacific Resilience Partnership. In addition, an agreement was signed in 2017 with the **Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)**, to work together on climate change adaptation and community resilience across the Pacific, particularly in relation to early warning, early action. The partnerships support IFRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre's engagement in the Pacific Islands Meteorological strategy and roadmap for strengthened climate services 2017-2026.



Australian Red Cross/Jack Tran

The Australian Red Cross (ARC) maintains a vision of human dignity, peace, safety and well-being for all. It supports and empowers people and communities in time of vulnerability, preventing and alleviating suffering across Australia and internationally.



At a Glance

8	state and territory divisions	15,762	members
813,555	supporters		
15,457	female volunteers	4,171	male volunteers
1,343	female staff	481	male staff
48,587	people reached by disaster response and early recovery		



Contributions to Resilience

46,000	people trained in first aid
497,550	people donating blood
208,000	people reached through disaster risk reduction programmes
3.5 million+	people reached through Disaster Preparedness Campaign
11,107	people reached through migration programmes
5,102	asylum seekers through the Migration Support programmes (MSP)
3,293	people reached through cash transfer programmes
41,682	people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes



Partners

-
- Department of Social Services, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Attorney Generals Department and Australian Defence Force, Department of Social Services, Department of Health and Prime minister and cabinet
-
- ALDI, Aurizon, Australia Post, Charter Hall, Country Road, Disney – Australia, First National Foundation, Impex, Insurance Australia Group (IAG), Kathmandu, King & Wood, Mallesons, Medibank Private Limited, Sanitarium, Super Retail Group, The Cheesecake Shop, Uber, Coles, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Connell Brothers, Conoco Phillips, Crane, Diageo, Deloitte, First National, Insurance Australia Group (IAG) Industrie, Johnson & Johnson, Land Rover (Jaguar Land Rover) Pty Ltd, Medibank Pty Ltd, National Australia Bank Limited, Novartis Pharmaceuticals, QBE, Rio Tinto, Ritchies IGA, SC Johnson Shell, Smith & Nephew, Stockland, Suncorp, Tabcorp, Worley Parsons
-



Flagship Programme

Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience and Safer Communities

The Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience & Safer Communities is a collaboration of businesses and the ARC that works to make Australian communities safer and more resilient to natural disasters. Since 2012, the Roundtable has worked to influence public policy with evidence-based reporting on the unsustainable cost of disasters on life, property and the economy. Each member organization plays a role in community planning or disaster recovery and all have supported customers and communities affected by floods, storms and bushfires. ARC ensures the representation of humanitarian priorities and provides insights into how emergency management operates in the Australian context. The Roundtable members commit resources to work with governments to deliver in five key areas; community education, risk information, adaptation research, mitigation infrastructure and strategic alliances. Public advocacy and reports produced by the Roundtable have guided State governments in the development of resilience strategies and projects. The ARC will also provide guidance for the development of Australia's National Disaster Mitigation Framework.





Benoit Matsha-Carpentier / IFRC



The Cook Islands Red Cross Society's (CIRCS) vision is to build a resilient Cook Islands through the power of humanity. The CIRCS' mission is to transform and strengthen its capacity by effectively delivering professional services through the auxiliary role to public authorities by increasing resources, strengthening branches, governance, partnerships, management, policies, plans and procedures.

The *Cook Islands Red Cross Society Act 2002* established the CIRCS' auxiliary status to the government.



At a Glance

11		branches ¹	
138		female volunteers	129 male volunteers ¹
8		female staff ¹	
182		people reached by disaster response and recovery	
3,500		people directly reached by long term services and development programmes ¹	



Contributions to Resilience

558		people trained in first aid	
271		people donating blood	
182		people reached through disaster risk reduction	
455		people reached through shelter programmes	
720		people reached through health programmes ¹	
471		people reached through WASH programmes ¹	
39		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes ¹	

¹ CIRCS Data, 2018



Partners

- Emergency Cook Islands, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture
- Bank of the Cook Islands, Bank of the South Pacific
- Australian RC, IFRC, ICRC, New Zealand RC
- NMS, NDMO



Flagship Programme

Disaster Management

Through its network of branches, CIRCS works closely with vulnerable communities to prepare them to be ready to respond to natural disasters, especially the cyclones, droughts and wave surges that frequent the Cook Islands. In outer islands like Tautu and Aitutaki, CIRCS provides materials and trains community members to secure their homes to ensure their safety during cyclones. Each island is also provided with pre-position relief items, such as tents, cooking utensils, hygiene kits and shelter kits. By providing these items before disasters, communities on these islands have easy access to them, instead of waiting for delivery from Rarotonga overseas. CIRCS volunteers in Rarotonga and the outer islands regularly partner with the government to run emergency response team (ERT) trainings that prepare vulnerable people to effectively respond to disasters.



As part of their DRR activities, the Mangaia branch often uses the local radio to promote messages to the population, especially in preparation for the cyclone season. | Benoit Matsha-Carpentier, IFRC





Damien Light/Zoom Fiji

Fiji Red Cross Society's (FRCS) mission is to build safe, healthy, and resilient communities by working with partners and empowering volunteers in humanitarian service and advocacy.

The 2008 FRCS Constitution and its ancillary rules and procedures provide the legal framework by which the Society operates. The FRCS and the government of Fiji are currently working to update the Red Cross Law.



At a Glance

15	branches		
427	female volunteers	529	male volunteers
21	female staff	35	male staff
77,000	people reached by disaster response and recovery ¹		



Contributions to Resilience²

3,600	people trained in first aid
5,053	people reached through DRR
40,900	people reached through health programmes
2,150	people reached through WASH programmes
1,500	people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes



Partners

- Australian RC, New Zealand RC
- ICRC, IFRC, Red Cross Red Crescent, IFRC Youth, Asia Pacific Youth Network
- The government of Australia

¹ FRCS Data, 2017

² FRCS Data, 2018





Benoit Matsha-Carpentier / IFRC

The Kiribati Red Cross Society's (KRCS) vision is to be an inspiring and leading humanitarian organization that supports community resilience. Its mission is to provide humanitarian services for the most vulnerable people of Kiribati by engaging the spirit of communities and mobilizing the power of its volunteer network. Under their strategy 2018-2020, KRCS aims to reach up to 20,000 men, women and children with disaster risk reduction activities as well as to be a recognized and meaningful partner of choice.

The Kiribati Red Cross Act was passed in 1989, recognizing the society as auxiliary to the government. The Act was recently updated in 2017 and will be put for parliamentary approval in 2018.



At a Glance

3  branches¹

37  female volunteers

53  male volunteers¹

4  female staff

3  male staff¹


325  people reached by disaster response and recovery




Contributions to Resilience

562  people trained in first aid

494  people donating blood

92,678  people reached through disaster risk reduction

300  people reached through shelter programmes

1,168  people reached through health programmes

1,222  people reached through WASH programmes



Partners

→ The government of New Zealand

→ IFRC, ICRC, Australian RC, New Zealand RC

→ Kiribati NDMO

¹ KRCS Data, 2018



Flagship Programme

KRCS Water and Sanitation Programme, Betio

Ensuring everyone everywhere has access to a toilet by 2030 is one of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goal. Kiribati Red Cross VCS studies showed that 65 per cent of people in Betio, a community of 2,000 people on the main island of Tarawa, did not have access to toilets. As a result, a programme to assist the Betio community to improve their water and sanitation conditions was supported by Australian Red Cross. The programme supported community participation and ownership for household latrine construction to ensure that everyone has access to improved water and sanitation and the knowledge to keep themselves and their families healthy. In addition to the hardware, hygiene education was supported, including appropriate messages for children to improve handwashing and toilet usage, as this has been the first time many children have had access to a latrine. As a result, the community has experienced fewer instances of diarrhoea and water-borne diseases.



Volunteers from the Kiribati Red Cross Society receive training through first aid activities. | Benoit Matsha-Carpentier, IFRC










The Marshall Islands Red Cross Society's (MIRCS) mission is to make the island's nation more resilient and prepared towards disasters, emergencies and health challenges through volunteering and community engagement. The MIRCS vision is to become an organization guided by the fundamental principles and by MIRCS' own cultural values to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote the prevention and alleviation of human suffering. MIRCS strategic plan 2017-2022 has 3 primary goals including, 1) To build a strong and sustainable National Society, 2) Enhance community resilience, 3) Promote health and safety.







At a Glance

1  local unit	
52  female volunteers	45  male volunteers
1  female staff	4  male staff



Contributions to Resilience

700  people trained in first aid	
10  people donating blood	
500  people reached through disaster risk reduction	
4,000  people reached through WASH programmes	



Partners

- ICRC, IFRC, New Zealand RC, American RC
- Government of Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), Ministry of Health, International Organization for Migration (IOM) CADRE Program, National Training Council
- USAID, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- Investor Solution





Micronesia Red Cross

Micronesia Red Cross (MRCs) vision for 2020 is to empower communities by increasing preparedness towards disasters while increasing the addressment of human suffering to elevate equity and respect for dignity. This vision is to be achieved with the development and promotion of humanitarian activities and services through voluntary actions and collaboration with the perspective to prevent and alleviate human suffering while improving the quality of life on the islands.



At a Glance

3		branches		
44		female volunteers	67	male volunteers
5		female staff	6	male staff
1,031		people reached by disaster response and early recovery		



Contributions to Resilience

533		people trained in first aid	
5,986		people reached through disaster risk reduction programmes	
800		people reached through livelihood programmes	
1,167		people reached through health programmes	
800		people reached through WASH programmes	



Partners

→ IFRC, ICRC, American Red Cross









The New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) mobilizes humanitarian efforts and enhances community resilience in order to improve the lives of vulnerable people. It provides timely, relevant, expert and caring assistance to meet the needs of people within New Zealand as well as overseas. NZRC has strong links to the Pacific Island states and their National Societies, where it continues to support their sovereignty and success.







At a Glance¹

67	 branches
12,865	 members and volunteers
530	 staff
119,192	 people reached by disaster response and recovery



Contributions to Resilience

65,000	 people trained in first aid ¹
1,100	 people trained in psychological first aid ¹
1,021	 people reached through migration programmes ¹
660	 people reached through cash transfer programmes



Partners

- Department of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Youth Development
- New Zealand Post Group, AMI, Kathmandu, Country Road, Boehringer Ingelheim
- Cook Islands RCS, Kiribati RCS, Tonga RCS, Tuvalu RCS, Vanuatu RCS

¹ NZRC Data, 2018



Flagship Programme

Kia Pakari: Schools' Resilience Programme

NZRC recently launched Kia Pakari, a new child-centred disaster risk reduction programme that is based on the IFRC's Road Map to Community Resilience and aims to enable young people to build more resilient school communities. The programme recognises that every school plays a critical role in the safety and well-being of the community and that young people can play many key roles in building resilience of 58 communities by preventing and reducing risks. The Kia Pakari Programme includes a range of flexible education resources for schools using games, digital learning, and student-led inquiry. In the programme, students look at resilience in their school communities by exploring the factors that increase their vulnerability to emergency events and designing and implementing action programmes to better prepare their communities against disasters. Free resources are readily available on the Kia Pakari website for educators to adapt to match the needs of their students.



Red Cross water and sanitation delegate Yee Chen at a mobile hand washing station that the Red Cross has built at a local primary school where there is no potable drinking water. | Susan Cullinan, Australian Red Cross





Palau Red Cross Society's (PRCS) vision is to become a leading humanitarian organization in Palau which is inclusive, sustainable, effective by meeting the needs of the community while promoting safe, healthy and resilient Palauan communities. The goals in its Strategic Plan 2018-2022 are to strengthen PRCS and enhance Palau's community resilience.

The following laws and policies apply to the work of the PRCS:

- *Executive Order No. 389*: Issued March 22, 2016 – Declaring State of Emergency due to an Extreme Drought
- *Presidential Directive No. 16-17*: Issued on April 18, 2016 – Directing the Executive Branch to continue responding to the emergency situation and operations as if there was a continued Constitutional State of Emergency



At a Glance

1	branch		
42	female volunteers	33	male volunteers
1	female staff	2	male staff
948	people reached by disaster response and recovery		



Contributions to Resilience

252	people trained in first aid
1,113	people reached through disaster risk reduction



Partners

- National Emergency Committee, Office of the President
- NEMO Coordinator, National Weather Service
- Bureau of Budget and Planning, Bureau of Tourism, Bureau of Commercial Development, Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Youth, Applied Arts & Career, Bureau of Public Health, Bureau of Public Works, Bureau of Public Safety, Palau Community College, Bureau of Education Administration, Palau Public Utility Corporation, Palau National Communications Corporation, Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Bureau of Domestic Affairs
- Bureau of Agriculture, Governors Association, Palau RCS, Environmental Quality Protection Board, Bureau of Aviation, Division of Property & Supply, Palau Chamber of Commerce, Palau Visitor's Authority, Bureau of Customs & Border Protection



Palau Red Cross hosted a canned food drive, goods were distributed to homebound participants of the Ministry of Health's Community Home Health program. PALAU RED CROSS



Papua New Guinea

Red Cross Society

(PNGRCS)



IFRC/Navinash Kumar

Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society's (PNGRCS) mission is to enhance the lives of the most vulnerable in PNG by mobilizing the power of humanity and delivering services that recognize and build upon PNG's diverse culture and unique environment.

PNGRCS continues to maintain its auxiliary role to the government of PNG through effective partnerships with different government agencies in the country, including the National Disaster Centre, with whom it links for effective coordination both at the National and the provincial level (provincial Disaster Centre) for disaster responses and resilience program for non-disaster times.



At a Glance

13		branches		
405		female volunteers	663	 male volunteers
13		female staff	12	 male staff
3,090		people reached by disaster response and recovery		



Contributions to Resilience

2,465		people trained in first aid	
309		people reached through livelihood programmes	
441		people reached through WASH programmes	



Partners

- National Disaster Centre, provincial disaster centres, Health Department, Education Department, Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), National Agriculture Institute (NARI), Sundaun Provincial Administrator, Oro Governor
- National Daily Paper, Post Courier, FM 100 and National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)
- Church partnership program (BUPNG)
- ICRC, IFRC, New Zealand RC, Australian RC



Flagship Programme

Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)

The PNG Red Cross is registered with the National Training Council to be able to provide community-based first aid trainings. Its qualified instructors in nine branches are available to travel around the country and provide essential life-saving trainings. Since 2015, comprehensive first aid and remote-place training programmes successfully trained more than 1,120 people (inclusive of 818 by the National Society Headquarters, 17 in East New Britain, 69 in Western Highlands, 164 in New Ireland and 55 in Morobe), equipping them with life-saving first aid skills. The CPR training programmes included 380 people, 258 in Port Moresby, two in Western Highlands, 164 in New Ireland. After the training, first aid reviews are conducted, and the resulting reports and recommendations are shared with the PNGRCS for improvement of future CBHFA training programmes.



Following a Polio outbreak in Papua New Guinea, the PNGRCS works hand in hand with local health authorities, clinics and community leaders to conduct a polio awareness campaign and immunization. | Dwi Handayani, IFRC





Benoit Matsha-Carpentier / IFRC

Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS) provides humanitarian support by helping communities prevent, prepare, respond more effectively to the impacts of disasters and climate change. SRCS works with the government and community partners to make weather forecasting information more accessible to rural communities; develop early warning systems; train emergency response teams; and support evacuation centres with disaster preparedness and response.

A 1983 MoU and the *Samoa Red Cross Act 1993* recognize SRCS as a voluntary society auxiliary to the government of Samoa.









At a Glance

2		branches		
1,357		female volunteers	2,104	 male volunteers ¹
2		female staff ¹	10	 male staff ¹
7,419		people reached by disaster response and recovery ²		



Contributions to Resilience³

16,550		people trained in first aid
3,094		people donating blood
100,381		people reached through disaster risk reduction programmes
19,223		people reached through shelter and livelihood programmes
82,399		people reached through health programmes
46,625		people reached through WASH programmes

¹ SRCS Data, 2018

² Tropical Cyclone Amos Operations, 2016

³ SRCS Data, 2016



Partners

- Samoa Meteorological Office; Samoa NDMO; Ministry of Health; Water and Sanitation Sector; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE); Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD); Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP)
- SPREP
- IFRC, SRCS



Flagship Programme

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

While disaster and conflict create devastating impacts for both men and women, women and girls have distinct needs that need to be recognized and addressed. SRCS is one of eight Pacific organizations that UN Women Pacific is supporting through the Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), in recognition that women are key to informing the design of effective response. The programme has enabled SRCS to mainstream gender with their community volunteers and emergency response teams - meaning that women are directly involved in planning and action in times of disasters or when additional humanitarian assistance is needed. Community volunteers and emergency response teams have been trained on gender considerations including collecting SADD during a humanitarian response needs assessment to ensure the most appropriate support is provided such as support to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in evacuation centres. With the WPHF support the project has enabled more women to participate in emergency response planning at the community level.



SRCS
SRCS volunteers
promoting food
security



The Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS)



Benoit Matsha-Carpentier / IFRC

The Solomon Islands Red Cross Society's (SIRCS) mission is to prevent and alleviate suffering by working with communities and partners to provide quality humanitarian services to vulnerable people in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Movement and through strategic goals from Solomon Islands Strategic Plan 2017-2020. The goals include improving community resilience, building a strong National Society and strengthening its influence and partnerships to reach more than 30 per cent of the population of the Solomon Islands by the end of 2020.

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society Act 1983 recognized SIRCS as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the government for disaster response and other services.



At a Glance

6	branches	
112	female volunteers	180 male volunteers
11	female staff	25 male staff
46,823	people reached by disaster response and recovery	



Contributions to Resilience

3,238	people donating blood ¹
580	people trained in first aid
3,080	people reached through disaster risk reduction
3,787	people reached through health programmes



Partners

- Solomon Islands NDMO, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Solomon Islands Meteorological Services
- ICRC, IFRC, Australian RC, French RC, New Zealand RC





Tonga Red Cross Society's (TRCS) mission is to prevent and alleviate human suffering in Tonga with a focus on disaster management, persons with disabilities, health promotion, and humanitarian laws and values.

The National Society was officially recognized by the Tonga Government on 31 October 1972, following the passing of the *Tonga Red Cross Act 1972*. The Act incorporates the National Society and establishes it as a Voluntary Aid Society auxiliary to the public authorities.












At a Glance

6		branches		
50		female volunteers	40	 male volunteers
16		female staff	5	 male staff
2,000		households reached by disaster response and recovery		



Contributions to Resilience

1,752		people trained in first aid
335		people donating blood
12,000		people reached through disaster risk reduction
2,000		households reached through shelter programmes
100		people reached through livelihood programmes
5,000		people reached through health programmes
2,000		people reached through WASH programmes
500		people reached through migration programmes
200		people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes



Partners

- Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC); National Emergency Management Office (NEMO), Ministry of Education
- DFAT, MFAT
- Australian RC, New Zealand RC, Japanese RCS
- Women and Children Crisis Centre Tonga (WCCC), Naunau 'o e 'Alamaite Tonga Association (NATA), Tonga Family Health Association (TFHA), Tonga National Youth Congress (TNYC)



Meliane Fekoko and her family receive relief items from a Tonga Red Cross volunteer following Tropical Cyclone Gita. Volunteers have also been providing information on dengue prevention to people with fears the still water left from the cyclone could worsen a recent outbreak.
| Gemma Snowden, IFRC





The Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) aims to enhance resilience in vulnerable communities and bring peaceful lives to all Tuvaluans. The TRCS also aims to be a compassionate and committed leading voluntary aid organization in Tuvalu that offers timely and quality voluntary assistance to those in need without discrimination, in hopes of building safe, healthy and resilient communities who are assured of their civilian rights.

The *Tuvalu Red Cross Society Act (Revised 2008)* affirms the National Society's auxiliary role.



At a Glance¹

9		local units
299		volunteers
4		female staff
3		male staff
1,050		people reached through disaster response and recovery



Contributions to Resilience²

232		people trained in first aid
475		people donating blood
32		people trained in ERT
500		people reached through disaster risk reduction



Partners

- ICRC, IFRC, New Zealand RC, Australia RC
- WHO, UNICEF, SPREP,
- European Union, British High Commission (Suva), Australian High Commission (Suva), FINPAC
- Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS); Department of Environment; Social Welfare Department; Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation (TvBC); Gender Affairs Department (GAD); Tuvalu Police Services (TPS); Department of Climate Change and Disaster (DCCD); Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO); Tuvalu Overseas Seamen's Union (TOSU); Tuvalu Family Health Association (TuFHA); Department of Rural Development (DRD); Tuvalu Met Services (TMS)

¹ TRCS Data, 2017

² TRCS Data, 2017-2018





Vanuatu Red Cross (VRCS) is the leading humanitarian organization in Vanuatu, with the mission of improving the lives of the most vulnerable without discrimination through voluntary service.

The VRCS is auxiliary to the government of Vanuatu as defined by the *Vanuatu Red Cross Society Act No. 23 of 1982*.



At a Glance

5	branches		
729	female volunteers	800	male volunteers
20	female staff	31	male staff
23,105	people reached by disaster response and recovery		



Contributions to Resilience


375	people trained in first aid	
4,918	people reached through disaster risk reduction	
22,295	people reached through shelter programmes	
164	people reached through livelihood programmes	
375	people reached through health programmes	
28,568	people reached through WASH programmes	
493	people reached through social inclusion and culture of non-violence programmes	



Partners

- Australian RC, French RC, New Zealand RC, Japanese RC, IFRC, ICRC
- Vanuatuan Authorities





Alma Khatun arrived to the camp of Cox's Bazar with her daughter, after an eight day journey from Myanmar. She used to walk 30minutes to fetch dirty water and had to cross the camp with the very heavy container called "kolshi". Now that Red Cross Red Crescent has provided water right to her door step, literally, she has easy access to clean water and doesn't get sick anymore. She is also happy with red crescent giving her tips on how to keep the water clean once it's in the house (wash the pot, keep the pot cover and on high ground so mice and insects don't get in), which she didn't know about.

"I first wash my hand with the soap powder provided by RC, then clean the pot and the cover twice. Then I rinse everything and pour water in the pot. Once I get home, I cover the pots and put it on a shelf, not on the ground otherwise mice or rats can get in"- Alma

People in both host and camp communities face many challenges in accessing enough safe drinking water. BDRCS has been supporting communities by providing clean and safe water through various water points. People like Alma used to walk for 30 minutes to fetch water that was dirty, making her family sick. BDRCS community volunteers have also promoted health and hygiene messages, including how to keep the water clean once it is been collected and how to wash your water pot, as well as soap and scrub to wash pots.

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. | Elodie Berthe, IFRC



