

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

EAST ASIA

25 May 2005

In Brief

Appeal No. 01.70/2004; Appeal target: CHF 1,143,957 (USD 857,968 or EUR 732,132); Appeal coverage: 73.1%. ([Click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report](#)).

This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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Operational Context

In 2004, China's rising economic and diplomatic presence competed for international headlines with developments in the six-party talks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear programme. The tense relations between China and Taiwan, the long drawn-out attempts to establish a coalition government in Mongolia following countrywide elections and efforts to impeach the president of the Republic of Korea were the other highlights in a year that passed, otherwise, largely unchanged politically.

While there was reasonable progress in achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals in China and Mongolia, many challenges remain in certain sectors. In China, for example, where the number of poor has halved since 1990, nearly one third of the population living in the rural areas - up to 32 percent - subsist on less than two dollars a day. Both Mongolia and China have a significant way to go in meeting the targets for water and sanitation as well as the environment. Comprehensive data for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is not readily available, but due to isolation and sanctions imposed on the country, the socio-economic situation of the population remains far behind than that of its neighbouring countries.

Although the countries comprising East Asia vary greatly in language, size, political context and geographic construct, each national society in these diverse countries constantly strive to address the same two fundamental questions: how best to prepare the population for emergencies and prevent diseases; and, how to support the population during times of emergency and disease emergence.

During 2004, a series of natural and industrial disasters affected all countries in the region, destroying homes and small businesses and leaving tens of thousands homeless and in need of temporary or longer-term support. To report on and publicise national societies' response to these disasters, the regional delegation regularly issued information bulletins and web stories. During China's information bulletins on the three-month flood season, news stories and media advisories were disseminated to embassies in Beijing and the public through the Federation's website, the United Nations (UN) ReliefWeb website. Additionally,

information bulletins on the RCSC's response to a series of earthquakes and typhoons were issued. During the third week of October, the regional delegation highlighted the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) emergency response to the Nigata earthquakes and typhoon Tokage that happened within days of each other. Four months after April's train explosion in Ryongchon, the DPRK experienced heavy flooding. The regional delegation worked with the national society and the country delegation to provide the public and the press with several news stories and regular reports, detailing ongoing relief activities of these emergencies. The regular and established presence of the Red Cross in areas where general access to information is limited meant that the Federation was able to provide the public with valuable and substantive information, which would have otherwise been unavailable.

The year 2004 was also one of organisational change and development for several the national societies in the region. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) and the DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) both held major national conventions, where each respective societies revised and updated their organisational structures and adopted new long-term development plans, which address key challenges over the coming five years. In addition, the president of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross Society (KNRCS), newly elected in 2003, had to resign towards the end of 2004 for health reasons, while the JRCS will be holding its general assembly in early 2005 when the ir president is due to retire.

Health and Care

Overall goal: National societies in the region will contribute to the prevention/care of HIV/AIDS.

Programme objective: National societies and the communities they serve will have improved awareness of HIV/AIDS and knowledge of transmission and prevention.

Expected result 1: Train passengers Beijing-Ulaanbaatar understand HIV transmission and prevention.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) conducted HIV/AIDS awareness activities on the train running from Ulaanbaatar to Ereen (on the Chinese border), funded by the country appeal. This was a week-long campaign, with on-train lectures and contests during the day and evening workshops held in towns along the train route. During this time, the RCSC was fully occupied with activities connected to the celebration of its 100th anniversary, which restricted time spent on planning and engaging the cooperation of the Chinese authorities to enable the campaign to continue to Beijing.

Expected result 2: 200 household doctors in DPRK improve knowledge of HIV/AIDS and express decreased stigma towards PLWHA.

Both the regional and country delegations were overconfident in DPRK's readiness to conduct specific HIV/AIDS in-country training during the year, although the country delegation did designed and distributed some educational material. A DPRK delegation (from the DPRK RCS and Ministry of Health as well as a Federation health delegate) received support to visit Mongolia to observe training of MRCS volunteers in youth peer education.

It appears that the DPRK government is nevertheless now more willing to increase public awareness of HIV/AIDS to prevent an outbreak, and plans for DPRK RCS to implement training for household doctors and public education have been included in the 2005 regional programme.

Expected result 3: Public awareness of HIV/AIDS in China, Mongolia, and DPRK increased

China and Mongolia Red Cross societies carried out large-scale education and awareness-raising activities for World AIDS Day. Country appeals funded some of these events, with funding from the regional appeal filling gaps as necessary.

Expected result 4: Collaboration with and among all five national society in the region has been increased

The regional delegate was invited to the Republic of Korea to assist the KRNCS in training and evaluating its on-going youth peer education programme. Resulting collaboration established with KNRCS will continue in 2005. The KNRCS has also developed a plan to expand the focus of its activities beyond university students to include at-risk populations like men who have sex with men and others.

The JRCS an expressed interest in placing a trainee delegate to work with the regional delegate, an opportunity the regional delegation was very pleased to agree to. After various internal discussions within the society, a JRCS team visited China in early December to observe some RCSC and regional delegation activities, and the placement of the trainee delegate was confirmed shortly after this visit. She will be starting her assignment at the end of March 2005.

During the year, the regional delegate began attending the Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent AIDS Network (ART) meetings to facilitate further communication and collaboration, both across the East Asia region and between regions.

Analysis of the Regional HIV/AIDS Programme in 2004

In addition to the progress reported above that relates to specific activities set out in the 2004 appeal logframe, the regional delegate carried out a range of other tasks during the year. One of the tasks was providing training and technical assistance to national societies in the region and to partner national societies working in China. The delegate also represented the Federation on various committees, such as the Global Fund country coordinating mechanism and two special working groups, the UN thematic groups on HIV/AIDS and health in China, as well as the Australian Red Cross Society (ARCS) support programme for the health sector in Tibet.

In collaborating with HIV/AIDS-related NGOs, training support was provided to Marie Stopes International and Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO), a UK-based volunteer organisation. There was also ongoing cooperation with the China HIV AIDS Information Network, and collaboration was developed with people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) groups in China and Mongolia.

In general, the wide differences in culture, language and the epidemic situation within the region make effective coordinated awareness-raising activities difficult to realise. Consequently, societies from the region do not often participate in activities planned by ART, but efforts will increase in 2005 to harmonize awareness activities within the broader East and South East Asia region for maximum impact.

Disaster Management

Overall goal: National societies in East Asia and the Federation are better prepared for disasters and are improving the ability of communities at risk to cope with disasters.

Programme objective: Existing systems are refined and new innovative ways of working are introduced, ensuring that both the national societies and the Federation have improved capacities to respond to disasters.

Expected result 1: New and innovative approaches to disaster management are developed

The MRCS, RCSC and DPRK RCS have each worked over the past year with different partners to improve their existing disaster management programmes and approaches. In each country, the Federation regional disaster management (DM) delegate has supported these processes as needed, for example, by providing analysis of the current situation, identifying strengths and weaknesses and facilitating cooperation between partners to meet this objective.

In Mongolia, the Federation supported an ARCS assessment mission in early 2004 to design a new disaster preparedness (DP) programme made possible by a new Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid) funding grant. Based on the country's DP programme outlined in the 2004 appeal, the Australian project aims to strengthen the capacity of the MRCS network of seven regional DP centres, combining hardware and software components. The MRCS intends to build upon this project in 2005, with support from European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), by developing a community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation project involving the provision of fodder to isolated nomadic communities that operates out of six of these centres. The regional delegation provided substantive inputs in the drafting of the project proposal submitted to ECHO in early 2005.

The year of 2004 also saw the former RCSC and ECHO-supported water and sanitation projects in southern China evolve into a more comprehensive community vulnerability reduction programme. This was achieved by integrating a community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) component into the existing community-based health infrastructure. The Australian and Danish Red Cross societies both showed interest in helping RCSC and the Federation take this work forward, and the regional delegation gave support and guidance to the assessment and planning missions sent out by each society in early 2004. Whilst the Australian Red Cross project is officially a bilateral one, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) established specific tasks for the regional delegation, particularly in the monitoring and knowledge-sharing aspects of the project.

Expected result 2: East Asia national societies have refined their disaster management strategies

Several learning reviews have been conducted in Mongolia, China and DPRK in the past two years, and a key task for the regional delegation is to ensure learning from such exercises is captured and retained, so that it has a practical and lasting impact on future programme planning. During 2004, the DPRK RCS and the Federation DM programme received visits from the British Red Cross Society (BRCS) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), which both provided funding for a two-year programme due to finish in May 2005. Both missions commented favourably on the progress of the programme, which had shown its value during the April 2004 train explosion in Ryongchon. The DPRK RCS and the Federation country delegation is preparing a new phase of this programme, and the regional delegation is supporting the drafting of the project proposal that will be submitted to donors in the first half of 2005.

In Mongolia, the acting regional DM delegate supported the follow up to a review of the 2003 *dzud* operations carried out in mid-2004, implemented by Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and the Red Cross. The review follow up analysed the comparative advantages of providing in-kind or cash assistance to the disaster victims and raised a number of options for future relief operation policy. The SDC approached MRCS with a view to be its operating partner to carry out a new cash assistance programme with 1195 destitute herder families in 2005.

In May, the Federation commissioned a review of the 2003 to 2004 flood relief operation (Appeal 18/2003). The main purposes were to determine how far recommendations from the review of the preceding year's operation had been implemented, and what should be the strategies for RCSC and the Federation to respond to future floods in China. Both reviews have supported the Federation and the RCSC in developing clearer ideas about what sort of approach is most appropriate in China's present context. This new approach puts an emphasis on distinguishing the different phases of the response from the genuine emergency phase, through medium-term relief support to rehabilitation and mitigation activities.

Expected result 3: Regional DM procedures have been reviewed and improved

Limited progress has been made on this objective due to the earlier than anticipated departure of the regional DM delegate. Discussions initiated with the Federation regional finance unit in Kuala Lumpur however allowed the streamlining of procedures to facilitate a quicker and more efficient transfer of funds following emergencies. In respect to China's community vulnerability reduction programme, plans to work with the region's national societies to improve local logistics procedures and harmonise with Federation logistics began in late 2004 and will be followed up in 2005.

Expected result 4: The engagement of donors in disaster response and disaster preparedness programmes has been increased

The East Asia regional delegation, country-based programme coordinators and heads of delegation maintained regular and good contact with programme donors throughout the year. Representatives from ECHO and DFID have paid several visits to programme sites in Mongolia, DPRK and China throughout the year, and their opinion and feedback have been integrated into programme activities. The delegation supported the Danish Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross in working closely with the Chinese and Mongolian Red Cross societies to develop new projects in the field of disaster preparedness.

Analysis of the Regional Disaster Management Programme in 2004

By the end of 2004, a combination of practical experience in implementing emergency and longer-term programming, as well as recommendations from a series of programme reviews, resulted in East Asia national societies and the Federation being better prepared to cope with natural and industrial disasters as well as improved the ability of communities at risk to cope with disasters.

Reviews and training, however, cannot build national society capacity and enhance performance on their own; rather recommendations and training are most effective when they are integrated into the practical work of the societies. The train explosion in Ryongchon demonstrated the importance of having appropriately supplied and well located DP centres to both the DPRK RCS and other societies in the region.

The lessons learned in DPRK reinforced the value of the programming in Mongolia directed towards developing the national society's DP centres. The success of the China CVR project and some bilateral community-based disaster preparedness projects are providing another lesson for the region, whereby national societies in Mongolia and DPRK are seeking to develop further CBDP that are most appropriate to the contexts of these countries. Although it is fair to say that one size definitely does not fit all in the East Asian context, societies are benefiting from each other's experiences by adapting lessons learned to their respective approaches to disaster management.

Programme constraints generally centred on information flow in China, lack of methods of communication in Mongolia and information restrictions in DPRK. These sometimes prevented the Red Cross from responding to its maximum potential in the early phases of an emergency.

While the communities that underwent Red Cross programming are now in a better position to cope with disasters than they were a year ago, there is still a strong desire from national societies and local communities to continue improving upon existing systems and knowledge. To this end, several programme objectives for 2004 will continue into 2005. In a region where it is not unusual to have a massive typhoon affecting three countries, an earthquake destroying thousands of homes and massive floods displacing tens of thousands over the course of three days as it did in the summer of 2004, disaster management is unquestionably a high priority and continued support a necessity.

Humanitarian Values

Overall goal: The Red Cross is seen as a primary, credible source of information on humanitarian issues and disasters in the East Asia region. The awareness and application of humanitarian values is enhanced across the region.

Programme objective: The degree of visibility, cooperation and support for the Red Cross in East Asia through communications and advocacy has increased.

Expected result 1: The Federation and national societies in the region are seen by national and international media as a primary source of information.

All of the programme's planned activities for this period were conducted.

Cover ongoing disasters and new emergencies

In the aftermath of the April 22 rail explosion in Ryonghchon, DPRK that extended through May to June, the Red Cross was a primary, credible source of information for the international media. The regional delegation in Beijing managed a full and timely flow of information from the national society through the Federation's country delegation. For the first three days after the explosion, the Red Cross was the only humanitarian source and a major voice in what was then the top international news story in both broadcast and print media around the world.

It illustrated key requirements of communication with the media in emergencies: be first, be fast and be factual. The Red Cross 'owned' this story from the humanitarian viewpoint, providing the media with what it knew from the outset when they were desperately hungry for reliable information, and continuing to update them two or three times a day.

International media attention was also acquired for Red Cross operations and concerns during the summer flood season in China, particularly in the week the national society launched an August 9 national appeal. Working closely with the RCSC, simultaneous and coordinated domestic and international media activity showed the potential of Federation networking.

Starting with the flood season, continuing through International Disaster Reduction Day and the launch of the World Disasters Report, the media was alerted to the need for greater investment in community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction in China. The Red Cross Society of China's community vulnerability reduction programme in Guangxi and Hunan was highlighted as a pioneering effort that needed to be replicated. Considerable media attention was given to the Red Cross message that because of annual flooding and other natural disasters, the rural poor were getting poorer in China and the gap between the rich and poor was growing.

Other disasters covered included an August earthquake in Yunnan and the summer cyclones that ravaged the Chinese coast, as well as the enduring emergency in Mongolia, where climatic extremes have robbed herders of their livestock and livelihood, forcing them to abandon tradition and migrate to towns. There was also coverage for the Japanese Red Cross Society response to a double disaster in October – just days after Japan's worst typhoon in a quarter of a century, a string of earthquakes hit the north of the country.

The international media now clearly expects Red Cross information and perspective in times of disaster. When the tsunamis struck South and Southeast Asia on December 26, the Beijing regional delegation was not directly involved. Yet, as the media mobilized their correspondents from all over Asia to cover this enormous story, China-based journalists called the delegation for assistance and insight into the issues as well as news of RCSC fundraising.

Ensure RCSC uses the *World Disaster Report* as an advocacy tool

For the first time, a summarized version of the *World Disaster Report* was produced in Mandarin and the national society distributed it to the media and other contacts. It will continue to be used as opportunities arise.

Promote World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and World AIDS Day

The centenary celebrations of the RCSC and the presence of Markku Niskala were used to present key issues in the media and in the web coverage of 8 May. A media release, follow-up interviews and video material specially produced in Yunnan focussed attention on the critical issue of stigma and discrimination in China on World AIDS Day. The Red Cross viewpoint was presented alongside those of the UN and China's government leadership in a major AIDS Day media coverage.

Increase awareness of media values/priorities among national society leadership

Working closely with the national societies on all media matters and reporting to their leaderships on the results has continued to create greater understanding of media needs and opportunities at all levels.

Identify communication vehicles to promote advocacy initiatives in core areas

- Disaster Response/Preparedness :

The 2004 *World Disaster Report*'s Mandarin summary on supporting community resilience and the East Asia opinion piece for the media, as well as the production of a community vulnerability reduction information kit in English and Mandarin (the latter to be widely distributed among Chinese national, provincial and local authorities).

- Health and Care:

A television documentary and video production project on water and sanitation in DPRK (the donor-supported proposal is awaiting an overdue approval from the national society) and the 2004 *World Disaster Report* that carried a section on China's HIV/AIDS challenges.

- Humanitarian Values :

Through the Federation's own media, press releases, interviews and TV footage, focus was placed on natural disasters deepening the poverty of the rural poor as well as HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination increasing the danger of a catastrophe in China.

- In all four core areas:

The Federation column in the RCSC weekly newspaper featured Red Cross and Red Crescent good practice elsewhere in the Asia Pacific region.

Explore opportunities for providing Federation support to KNRCS and JRCS.

The JRCS received support in the planning stage of the Aichi World Expo 2005. The regional delegate visited Japan for discussions and a subsequent proposal was produced. More information support will be provided during the Expo in 2005.

Close cooperation with KNRCS was maintained over media matters related to the DPRK train explosion. The disaster brought many contacts with Beijing-based South Korean and Japanese media, contacts that have been developed fruitfully over other matters since.

Expected result 2: Increased capacity of national society information departments.

Most of the planned activities for this period were conducted.

China

Regular meetings were held with the national society's communications department and media activities were closely coordinated, most successfully over the launch of the RCSC national appeal during the flood season (see Expected result 1). The national society possesses a highly professional and skilled communications team at headquarters, and the role of the regional delegation is primarily to help them gain international profile by working in tandem. The focus of capacity building should be on the provinces, and plans for providing support to headquarters in this process were set in motion.

Mongolia

A plan of cooperation and action was compiled for 2005 and field trips were undertaken. The MRCS is very communications-conscious at both leadership and programme level. The incorporation of a communications component into every programme is a textbook example. As in China, helping the national society gain international profile and helping headquarters strengthen communications at branch level, creating a stronger information flow, is where the Federation should continue to focus.

DPRK

A June workshop co-facilitated by the Danish Red Cross and the regional delegation brought in participants from both branches and headquarters. This was the third (and most likely final) workshop in a series of three organized and funded by the Danish Red Cross. While it was an extremely productive gathering, follow-up has been impossible due to complications of access to DPRK.

The workload related to covering disasters in 2004 led to time constraints, although it must be stressed that working together with a national society to acquire visibility is, in itself, a capacity building exercise. On-the-job experience and pushing boundaries have far greater impact than workshops. Doing it is better than just talking about it and, in terms of communication, planned capacity building activities must be flexible. Gaining visibility hand in hand with the national society must always come first, and there is no greater motivation or learning experience.

The case of the DPRK RCS illustrates this point. The 2004 train explosion response set communication standards of the highest order. It is highly regrettable – and disappointing – that thereafter a plan of action and follow-up foreseen in the subsequent workshop (see above) were not implemented due to problematic access to DPRK and complications surrounding a counterpart. Standards have been set nevertheless, and the national society knows what should and can be done. The challenge is to capitalize this and not allow the excellent DPRK RCS to slide back into obscurity at a time when a profile is required to help ensure sustainable funding.

Expected result 3: Strengthened relationships between all partners .

Awareness of partners' programmes and support – from both partner national societies and other donors – was promoted, particularly on the RCSC's community vulnerability reduction and HIV/AIDS programmes as well as the MRCS's work related to urban poverty and the plight of former herders.

Expected result 4: Strengthened external relationships, providing a professional non-Red Cross and Red Crescent information resource.

A close relationship with some media partners is providing resources. One international television news agency which normally has first option on all video material produced by the regional delegation has edited material free of charge and produced a video news release for distribution to others. The agency also offered free camera training for Federation delegates and national society officers.

The delegation has identified translators, printers, a camera operator and layout/design resource.

The Chinese Red Cross has become a member of Reuters' AlertNet, the cost-free, web-based news and communications service for the international disaster relief community. Through it, it can publish photos as well as appeals, press releases, field reports and updates. It may also use Reuters pictures free, for use in its own publicity, fund-raising and on its website. The MRCS is also considering membership.

Analysis of the Regional Humanitarian Values Programme in 2004

National and international media most certainly see the Federation and national societies as primary sources of information on disasters and humanitarian issues. The position was considerably strengthened in 2004. Other expected results were achieved, although the capacities of national societies still present challenges. Information flow within and from national societies is the greatest of them.

The capacities of the national societies vary greatly. All are moving in the right direction, all leaderships recognize the importance of communications, and 2004 revealed some enormous communication strengths in some of them. It is, however, necessary to determine to what degree some sections of national societies wish to communicate and what is achievable, realistic or desired in some environments. There is still much to do in terms of national societies being truly competitive.

Implementation and Management

Coordination, Cooperation and International Representation

Overall goal: The International Federation is a widely known and respected partner in the humanitarian field in East Asia.

Programme objective: Strong coordinated and diversified partnerships with long-term stakeholders have led to sustainable and cost-effective national society programmes targeted at those most in need of assistance.

Expected result 1: Collaboration and knowledge sharing between Movement partners is enhanced.

Promoting good cooperation and effective coordination between all Movement partners in East Asia is a key part of the Federation's regional strategy. To this end, a partnership meeting was organised in Beijing in March, bringing together the societies of the region, with representatives from twelve participating national societies that support some of their programmes. In order to broaden the scope of the meeting, representatives from all the main UN agencies and donor-country embassies dealing with humanitarian issues were invited to attend several of the sessions.

The first day of the meeting was mainly devoted to two panel sessions dealing with public health and disasters in the region. Colleagues from the UN theme group on HIV/AIDS, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and DFID made introductory presentations on the first topic, while speakers from the World Food Programme (WFP), ECHO and the US embassy initiated discussions on the disaster topic. These sessions helped create better awareness on the overall context of these key issues for Red Cross work in the region and allowed all participants to share experience from their work gain a better insight into the value of Red Cross activities.

The rest of the meeting was devoted mainly to reviewing the current programmes and future strategies of the Chinese, DPRK and Mongolian Red Cross societies. Each of the national societies made presentations, followed by good discussions with interested partner national societies and ICRC that outlined their perspectives and approaches in supporting the societies' development needs. The meeting concluded by agreeing on the need to ensure that a more holistic approach was adopted to supporting the individual East Asian societies in their development efforts.

Following this meeting, a number of initiatives were taken relating to China, DPRK and Mongolia. In the case of China, the regional delegation collected consolidated data on the current programmes and future plans from the eight societies that have bilateral programmes with the RCSC. This was then made available to all partners via the Federation's Fed Net extranet. In September, the regional delegation organised two back-to-back meetings with RCSC and its main partner national societies, focusing first on HIV/AIDS and then on disaster management as well as more general project management and quality issues.

The objectives of the meeting were to gain better insight into the current programmes and future plans of each partner, to share experience or lessons learnt in implementing programmes and to develop the basis for building a shared strategy for longer-term cooperation with RCSC. The meeting concluded with the external partners confirming their commitment to achieve greater uniformity in their approaches to working with RCSC, and with RCSC recognising the need to provide its partners with a more strategic approach to its programming. All also acknowledged that more work needed to be done to develop RCSC capacity for fundraising and supporting a greater and more effective use of volunteers.

For DPRK RCS, the main contribution from the regional delegation in promoting effective cooperation was the support given towards initiating a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process. Initial consultations were held with DPRK RCS leaders and staff on the best ways to develop such a process, and it was agreed that a two-strand approach should be developed. The first was an internal one the society would carry out largely by itself. This would involve the elaboration by the headquarters with its branches of an implementation plan to take the new strategic development plan adopted at the national congress in the first

half of the year forward. The Federation's experienced Asia Pacific organisational development delegate based in Kuala Lumpur offered some facilitation to this work.

The other important part of this CAS exercise was to carry out a strategic review of the international programming undertaken in the past four years, and to make recommendations for the future direction of international assistance in the next three to five years. The terms of reference for this review was circulated towards the end of the year to all the society's Movement partners, who were also invited to nominate members of the team to undertake this exercise in the first half of 2005.

In Mongolia, the focus has been on facilitating cooperation between MRCS and several of its partner national societies. The regional delegation has been encouraging the formulation of medium-term development programmes and related agreements based on the MRCS strategic development plan adopted last year as well as the recommendations from the 2002/03 external review commissioned by the Federation. MRCS's new strategy focuses on some of the key vulnerabilities facing the country in particular, and during the course of the year, five partner national societies have established new programmes to support this direction.

Expected result 2: Regional cooperation between East Asian national societies is increased, and they are playing a more prominent role in Federation international activities.

There has been an active programme of exchange visits during the course of the year between RCSC, DPRK RCS, MRCS and KNRCs. Some of these have been carried out directly between the societies themselves, whereas the regional delegation has played a facilitating role in other cases. This has also included support to a number of overseas missions carried out by RCSC headquarters and some of its branches to Geneva, various European national societies and the Australian Red Cross Society.

The Federation supported five candidates from RCSC and two from Mongolia to attend delegate basic training courses organised respectively by JRCS and the Hong Kong Red Cross Society. The aim was to increase the pool of potential delegates from the region working in overseas Federation or ICRC operations, and most of the candidates sent were recommended for such missions. In addition, the delegation arranged for an experienced disaster management facilitator from the Danish Red Cross Society to support the Hong Kong basic training course.

The last days of the year saw events linked to the tsunami disaster that struck several countries in the Indian Ocean and the east coast of Africa. Virtually all national societies of the region, including Hong Kong and Macao Red Cross societies, launched highly successful public appeals and several of them showed their new determination to play a more activist role by dispatching personnel to the most affected countries as well as making generous cash contributions.

Expected result 3: Heightened awareness of role and value of the Federation and national societies amongst international organisations and donor country embassies in the region.

Several events over the past year allowed the regional delegation to further its contacts and build relationships with external organisations to raise the profile and increase the knowledge of Red Cross and Red Crescent work in the region.

The first was an international symposium in March on the changing nature of international organisations, organised by the UN University and a leading Japanese university in Tokyo, involving several UN and other international organisations as well as a variety of Japanese academic and parliamentary representatives. The head of the regional delegation presented a paper dealing with leadership in the humanitarian organisation community, focusing in particular on the Code of Conduct and the Sphere project. This not only provided a useful opportunity to profile the leading role played by the Federation in setting and abiding by quality standards in humanitarian work, but also served as a reminder of the value of initiatives of this nature and the extent to which they generate interest and respect from a wide variety of other institutions.

Other large-scale meetings attended by the delegation included the 60th session of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the UN's regional organisation for Asia and the Pacific, in Shanghai in March. Other meetings include a regional conference on disaster reduction at the end of May, organised by the UN and the Chinese government, to prepare for the major international strategy for disaster reduction (ISDR) conference to be held in Kobe, Japan in early 2005.

Expected result 4: New funding partnerships established with donor organisations in the region.

The regional delegation contacted a variety of donor organisations based in Beijing, such as the European Commission and the Asian Development Bank, to explore longer-term funding possibilities, notably for the community vulnerability reduction work in China. None of these has borne fruit so far, but efforts will continue in 2005.

In regards to financial support for RCSC HIV/AIDS work, there are definitely possibilities of accessing new funding through the Global Fund mechanism. These were beginning to establish in the latter part of 2004. Both RCSC and the Federation are members of the country coordinating committee and are thus well positioned to pursue funding options in the coming year.

Expected result 5: Members of the governing board effectively supported

The regional delegation has maintained a dialogue throughout the year with both RCSC and JRCS on matters related to their membership of the Federation's governing board as well as a number of ad-hoc committees, which these societies have been invited to join, such as the Federation funding group, the human resources focus group and the Masambo fund.

Analysis of the Coordination, Cooperation and International Representation Programme in 2004

Promoting cooperation with and between all national societies active in the East Asia region and building relations with external organisations are two of the key roles identified as part of the Federation's strategy for change to help implement Strategy 2010 at large. With over 150 embassies, 50 international or regional organisations and some 200 international media representatives based in Beijing, the regional delegation is well placed to carry out these tasks.

In terms of cooperation, there has existed for the past several years a generally positive and equal relationship between the national societies of the region and their partner national societies. The regional delegation has been able to build on this in 2004, helping to boost external assistance flowing to both the Chinese and Mongolian Red Cross societies, thereby increasing the amount of aid to some of the most vulnerable groups in their countries. The past year has also seen a number of improvements in programme management issues that all partners will need to address in the coming year identified, such as project reporting and financial management. In the case of DPRK RCS, the emerging strategic review and CAS processes will provide important opportunities to chart out some new directions, which can be taken as and when circumstances in the country changes and there is a better climate for conducting more developmental activities.

Throughout the year, the regional delegation has maintained regular contacts with many Beijing-based international and donor organisations. This relationship-building work with external organisations is important to raise the profile and increase the knowledge of Red Cross and Red Crescent work in the region.

[Financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA070
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Budget (A)	230,374	248,128	206,096		459,358	1,143,957
Opening Balance (B)	0	49,331	84,957		34,337	168,625
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	10,000	7,039				17,039
<i>British Red Cross</i>	63,791		45,721			109,512
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		8,372			47,650	56,022
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		32,765	21,843			54,609
<i>Korea Republic National Red Cross</i>					50,000	50,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	22,007				12,300	34,308
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>			1,097			1,097
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	52,320				10,000	62,320
<i>Other</i>					0	0
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	84,375					84,375
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	16,001					16,001
Cash contributions (C1)	248,494	48,176	68,661		119,950	485,281
Cash transfers (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
<i>Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	2,393					2,393
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		4,745				4,745
<i>ECHO</i>		1,253				1,253
<i>Other</i>	18,105					18,105
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>	8,294				79,844	88,138
Cash transfers (C2)	28,791	5,998			79,844	114,634
Inkind Personnel						
<i>British Red Cross</i>			35,892			35,892
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		55,800				55,800
Inkind Personnel (C3)		55,800	35,892			91,692
Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)	277,286	109,974	104,553		199,794	691,607
Total Funding (B + C)	277,286	159,305	189,509		234,132	860,232

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Opening Balance (B)	0	49,331	84,957		34,337	168,625
Income (C)	277,286	109,974	104,553		199,794	691,607
Expenditure (D)	-144,504	-140,748	-130,518		-87,941	-503,711
Closing Balance (B + C + D)	132,782	18,557	58,992		146,191	356,521

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.70/2004 EAST ASIA REGIONAL PROGRA

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA070
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		230,374	248,128	206,096		459,358	1,143,957	
Capital Expenditure								
Computers & Telecom	18,800							18,800
Total Capital Expenditure	18,800							18,800
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,000							24,000
Total Transport & Storage	24,000							24,000
Personnel Expenditures								
Federation Payroll (Geneva)	576,000	48,673	40	71		71	48,855	527,145
Delegate Benefits		49,379	93,999	101,112		26,112	270,602	-270,602
Regionally Deployed Staff	82,000							82,000
Staff-on-Loan				18			18	-18
National & National Society Staff		5,523	10,941			1,012	17,476	-17,476
Consultants	9,000							9,000
Total Personnel Expenditures	667,000	103,575	104,980	101,201		27,195	336,951	330,049
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	80,000	4,252	13,289			21,915	39,456	40,544
Total Workshops & Training	80,000	4,252	13,289			21,915	39,456	40,544
General & Administrative Expenditure								
Travel	67,600	11,466	7,852	6,062		12,773	38,153	29,447
Information & Public Relation	63,000	9,656	260	12,190		3,912	26,018	36,982
Office Costs	84,400	2,903	2,424	1,489		10,151	16,967	67,433
Communications	4,800	3,228	3,030	1,244		6,095	13,597	-8,797
Professional Fees	60,000							60,000
Financial Charges		31		0		83	114	-114
Other Administrative Expenses						100	100	-100
Total General & Administrative Expenditure	279,800	27,284	13,566	20,985		33,115	94,949	184,851
Program Support								
Program Support	74,357	9,393	8,913	8,332		5,716	32,354	42,003
Total Program Support	74,357	9,393	8,913	8,332		5,716	32,354	42,003
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,143,957	144,504	140,748	130,518		87,941	503,711	640,246
VARIANCE (C - D)		85,870	107,380	75,579		371,418	640,246	