

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

18 May 2006

In Brief

**Appeal No. 05AA061; Appeal target: CHF 1,047,807 (USD 797,782 or EUR 673,346);
Appeal coverage: 104%** ([click here to go to the attached Annual 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

Economic growth and economic recovery witnessed in Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and China in 2005 have contributed towards East Asia's expanding role and influence in the global economy. Nonetheless, East Asia is the source of starker statistics. Although it now ranks as the world's sixth largest economy, China, home to 1.3 billion people, remains the world's largest developing country with an economic output per capita lower than that of over 100 countries. According to a December 2005 report by China's statistical bureau, the country's population living in dire poverty outnumbers the total population of most individual countries in the world. By the end of 2004, roughly 100 million rural farmers and more than 20 million urban residents, nearly one tenth of the country's total population, were classified as living under the national poverty line. At the same time, large percentages of the populations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Mongolia are coping with serious economic hardship that, among other factors, has been triggered by natural disasters and unemployment.

On the political front, relations between the countries of the region have been tense in several areas. This applies notably to the situation between China and Japan, where issues of nationalism and history together with underlying rivalry on trade and energy matters have continued to mar attempts to build better relations. The continued lack of any real progress in the six party Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear talks has also been a source of tension between some of the main actors, although China is generally regarded as having played a successful role in at least keeping the dialogue open. Similarly, relations in the region with the United States (US) have been strained at times. In November, visits from high-level officials from the US included stops in Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), China and Mongolia in an effort to decrease tensions in certain strategic and economic areas.

To further intensify the situation, the DPRK government enforced a decision to bring all humanitarian aid activities in the country to an end by December 2005 through an announcement made in September 2005. Development aid is still appreciated, on the condition that the agencies comply with certain criteria: no humanitarian appeal is issued, development activities are only implemented by nationals, and there is no permanent presence of expatriate staff. Upon a successful negotiation by the DPRK Red Cross however, a scaled-back Federation presence was allowed, which eventually reduced the Federation delegation in DPRK to three in-country delegates by April 2006, supported by five local technical staff as well as part-time expertise from DPRK-specific technical delegates based in Beijing. This entails increased responsibilities for the East Asia regional delegation on technical assistance in health, disaster management and other areas, as well as for the logistics unit of the Federation's Asia Pacific Service Centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

All of the countries in East Asia are highly disaster prone and subject to earthquakes, floods and typhoons. In 2005, earthquakes struck China and Japan, while DPRK, ROK and China were subject to severe and prolonged floods and landslides. Mongolia and China both battled debilitating drought in certain parts of their countries, while during the extended winter season, the poor in Mongolia, DPRK and China all had to cope with severe frosts and heavy snowfalls. Additionally, countries in East Asia have been responding to the threat of avian influenza, which has steadily come to the forefront of international attention and concern over the course of 2005.



In DPRK, the national society provides assistance to the flood affected.

One main highlight for the Red Cross and Red Crescent during the year was the holding of the General Assembly of the International Federation and the Council of Delegates in Seoul, South Korea from 11 to 18 November. This brought together 165 of the Federation's 181 member national societies, with a further two, Timor Leste and Comoros, being admitted during the assembly. The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) managed the organization of this event very efficiently and participants were able to get a sense, not only of Korean culture and hospitality, but also of the range of activities and stature of the national society within the public life of South Korea. Societies from East Asia featured prominently in the elections held for the various positions on the Federation's governing bodies, with the president of the Japanese Red Cross elected as the vice-president for the Asia Pacific region and both the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) and KNRC gaining seats on the governing board.

With exception of the humanitarian values programme because of the lack of a regional information delegate for the most part of 2005, funding and expenditure as a whole to the East Asia Annual Appeal 2005 has been satisfactory. There is, however, a need to intensify efforts to mobilize human resources in the East Asia region, especially with the decrease in direct country support to some of the East Asian countries.

Overall analysis of the Health and Care programme in 2005 (HIV/AIDS)

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

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

Achievements, Constraints and Lessons Learnt

Although all five countries in the East Asia region are widely different from each other, the Federation's health and care programme has identified an area of common concern – the fight against HIV/AIDS. The programme's priority is therefore to help contain the spread of HIV throughout the region, ensure appropriate care to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and demonstrate acceptance and non-discrimination towards PLWHA and those who may practice high-risk behaviour. At the same time, the regional health programme has monitored the situation regarding other major communicable diseases, such as avian influenza, and works with national societies to ensure an appropriate response.



The Chinese Red Cross initiatives such as long distance train campaigns originating from Henan and Beijing play an important role in raising public awareness about HIV/AIDS.

National society action on HIV/AIDS differs widely across the region. Over the past three years, the Red Cross has made several small steps towards responding to the need for HIV/AIDS education in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). During 2005, the DPRK Red Cross made a major commitment in attending, as observers, the 17th Meeting of the Asian Red Cross Red Crescent AIDS Network (ART) held in Mongolia, and has expressed an interest with continuing with their observer status. DPRK Red Cross has the mandate of the government to respond to HIV/AIDS, and is seeking Federation support in designing appropriate activities.

Both the Japanese and the Republic of Korea (ROK) Red Cross Societies have large-scale blood collection and distribution programmes that require highly professional and careful screening for HIV and other risks. The ROK Red Cross has in recent years set up a peer education programme that operates in most of their chapters.

The International Medical Relief Department (IMRD) of the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) has been designated the provider of HIV/AIDS services for the JRCS. In 2005, JRCS sent a trainee delegate to Beijing for six months to work with the Federation's East Asia regional delegation. It was hoped that her training would serve as impetus to JRCS setting up educational programmes. Tokyo branch is currently investigating a model of peer education among students and IMRD continues to influence the national society to implement appropriate public educational programming.

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) has strengthened its commitment to HIV/AIDS prevention and care over the past year. Both the newly constituted Project Management Office and the newly appointed HIV coordinator in the Health Department are actively working with the Federation, partner national societies (PNS), and RCSC branches to facilitate the RCSC response. RCSC has adopted a five year work plan on HIV/AIDS, which has been introduced to branches. Streamlined channels of communication are being worked out, within RCSC headquarters, between branches and headquarters, and between Federation and headquarters and branches.

Implementation of the RCSC-Federation cooperative projects in Henan and Shandong is showing progress, after a slow beginning. In addition to the Federation's field delegate (based in Shandong and working in Shandong and Henan), the Netherlands, Australian Red Cross have full-time HIV/AIDS delegates based in China to support

their well established bilateral HIV/AIDS programmes, while Canadian and Norwegian Red Cross support programmes with representatives who make periodic visits to monitor progress.

The Mongolian Red Cross has shown an exceptional degree of commitment and has been active in community-based prevention, care, and anti-stigma. The MRCS programme staff are strongly motivated, innovative, and adaptable. Much of the HIV programming of MRCS is supported by the Australian Red Cross, allowing the Federation to work cooperatively and collaboratively with one of the strongest PNS in the HIV/AIDS field in Asia. During 2005, MRCS entered into memoranda of understanding with Positive Life and Youth for Health NGOs (PLWHA and men who have sex with men, respectively).

Impact

In the area of HIV/AIDS, the national societies in the region are showing ever greater cohesiveness and cooperation. The Japanese Red Cross is supporting voluntary counselling and testing in Mongolia, as well as exploring avenues for their domestic HIV/AIDS response. The DPRK Red Cross is demonstrating more commitment to both domestic HIV programming, and to joining the greater Asian regional response through observation/participation in the ART. The Republic of Korea Red Cross continues to participate actively in ART, despite changes in staffing and difficulties in their national HIV/AIDS programme, and will be at least tangentially involved in cooperation with Mongolia as the networks of PLWHA (which have close cooperation with their respective national societies) in Mongolia and in ROK develop their relationship. The Mongolian Red Cross continues to develop partnership both with key NGOs within Mongolia and with national societies in the region and beyond. The RCSC remains engaged both at the global level with the Federation Secretariat and with national societies in the region. The small Mongolian-Chinese cross-border initiatives that began in 2005 (train campaign and Kazakh language educational materials) will, without doubt, develop in the coming years into greater cooperation within the East Asia region and outward to Europe (Russia and others) and into Southeast Asia.

Analysis of the Disaster Management Programme in 2005

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 and innovative ways of working are introduced ensuring that both the national societies and the Federation have improved capacities to respond to disasters.

Achievements, Constraints and Lessons Learnt

Changes in priorities for national societies in China, DPRK and Mongolia because of needs created by a series of natural disasters or other events this year and the outcomes of in-country reviews have all led to a shift in focus in the region's disaster management (DM) programme from what was originally envisioned at the beginning of the year. Thus the Federation's regional delegation has adopted a flexible approach in addressing new needs in the area of disaster management that have evolved since the beginning of 2005.

The increasing frequency and magnitude of disasters have posed a great challenge for all countries in the region and this has led to a strategic shift in focus, with a lesser emphasis on emergency response and a greater emphasis on national and community preparedness initiatives as well as vulnerability reduction. This is consistent with a number of initiatives from both regional governments (see Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia) and the Federation (DM review completed in May 2005 and the DM meeting at Kuala Lumpur August/September 2005) to form a more cohesive regional disaster management strategy, and a new operating model where national societies in Asia will begin to take on a greater number of responsibilities in disaster response coordinated through the Federation's Asia Pacific disaster management unit based in Kuala Lumpur.

One key role for the Federation's East Asia regional disaster management programme in 2005 has been and will likely continue to be assisting the national societies to clarify and strengthen their role in disaster preparedness and vulnerability reduction in relation to governments and other actors in the field. Regional disaster management activities will also continue to support national societies and country delegations with developing emergency appeals, donor coordination, fundraising, implementing relief operations and reviews of new project proposals and reports, while seeking to refine East Asia disaster management strategies and procedures.

In China, 2005 saw the conclusion of Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) supported community-based vulnerability reduction project activities in Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing. The programme which adopted a three-pronged approach to strengthening community resilience to recurring floods, by providing communities with safer options for water and sanitation, has gradually evolved over the past four years. Community resilience was also reinforced through the development of local Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) project volunteers and community-based disaster preparedness and health education activities. The programme proved to be a catalyst, spurring action from local governments to complement the project's activities, improving access to small villages through paved roads and serving as a model to provincial RCSC branches in other disaster-prone provinces, such as Hubei and Jiangxi, to implement similar activities with support from local businesses. Although the large-scale activities associated with this particular programme have come to a close, the RCSC is working with the American, Hong Kong, Norwegian and Netherlands Red Cross, as well as the Federation Secretariat, on similar community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and vulnerability reduction projects and activities.

In Mongolia, the Mongolian Red Cross (MRCS), with support from the Australian Red Cross, is engaged in a long-term disaster management capacity building project that focuses on reinforcing the society's regional disaster preparedness centres. In 2005, the Mongolian Red Cross, with support from ECHO, introduced a vulnerability reduction programme, which focuses on providing sufficient amounts of hay to farmers to sustain herds in the event of *dzud* (a harsh winter) and consequent destruction of available grazing land. This programme contributed towards strengthening the targeted vulnerable communities by creating employment opportunities during the harvest period and providing first aid training to programme participants. This ECHO-supported "hay project" complemented the ongoing work being done by MRCS with Australian Red Cross to strengthen the capacity of the society's six regional disaster preparedness centres.



Beneficiaries like Togura have received assistance through the Mongolian Red Cross hay project and can now sustain her herd animals adequately.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) the DPRK Red Cross, with support from United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Federation, has developed a community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme to build the resilience of communities in flood-prone locations in 30 vulnerable communities. Since the project's inception three years ago, marked progress has been made in this objective, especially in organizing evacuation before floods and community-based mitigation work such as drainage, river wall protection, and tree planting to prevent landslides

A strategic review conducted in May 2005 by an external team, with representatives from the Federation and the British and Danish Red Cross, resulted in recommendations for the DPRK Red Cross disaster management programme's future. In 2006, suggestions from this review will be followed up on by the DPRK Red Cross with support from the Federation's DPRK country delegation. According to the review, there have been good capacity building and interagency collaboration efforts with the national society, while there has been measurable success in emergency response and community-based disaster preparedness. The review also recommended improvements in management and planning issues. Depending on the outcome of the DPRK government's plan to halt external humanitarian aid and restrict the presence of international staff in the country, the regional delegation's involvement in national society disaster management activities will certainly evolve in the coming years.

Impact

National societies in China, DPRK and Mongolia which previously relied on "top-down" / vertical programming, or repeated emergency interventions are increasingly embracing longer-term community-based programming strategies. In addition to improving community resilience, national society project staff are also benefiting from improved project management skills developed through the implementation of these projects.

Analysis of the Humanitarian Values Programme in 2005

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, co-operation and support for the Red Cross in East Asia, through communications and advocacy, has increased.

Achievements, Constraints and Lessons Learnt

The first part of 2005 saw a significant amount of activity in support of building national society and Federation global interests and profile linked to a number of international conferences in the region.

The first in January at Kobe, Japan, was the World Conference on Disaster Reduction where the regional information delegate was part of the Federation's media team advocating for greater investment in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. The consequences of minimal investment in this area had been underlined, not only by the continuing impact in the region of enduring disasters such as floods and drought, but also by the devastating Asian earthquake and tsunamis that occurred at the end of 2004. Just a few weeks after the catastrophe, these issues were now centre stage at the conference and the Federation was publicly asking: "Will this be just another talking shop or will the world at large finally face up to its responsibilities?"

The tsunami catastrophe brought heightened international interest and delegates from 150 countries were present in Kobe, along with a huge media presence that was unforeseen when the conference was first scheduled. Federation lobbying and interventions were intense and the profile extremely high, with major television, radio, wire services as well as leading magazines and newspapers all carrying interviews and arguments supporting its case. Such was the impact that pro-investment government delegations took to carrying Federation press releases into the conference's drafting committee to strengthen their lobbying there.

The World Conference on Disaster Reduction showed the strength of the Federation as a forthright campaigner and what communications can achieve when fully integrated and given its head. Communications is not just about marketing, public relations and fundraising. It is a response in itself.

From the regional Red Cross perspective, the conference heightened the profile of the Japanese Red Cross (JRCS) as well as the Federation. The extremely professional, energetic and hardworking JRCS communicators, with whom their Federation counterparts worked as a team, gained large amounts of media coverage that was front page and prime time as well.

Another international meeting was the Movement's three-day tsunami forum, held in Hong Kong in March to structure a long-term plan of action. Alongside a strategy to help devastated communities get back on their feet again, representatives of 50 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as well as the Federation and the ICRC, agreed on ways to better protect those in peril against future catastrophe. The meeting gained excellent coverage in both Hong Kong and the international media. Federation communicators worked hand-in-hand with colleagues from the Hong Kong Red Cross branch, who were assisted on a pro bono basis by the media consultants Burson-Marsteller. From a regional perspective, it was also an excellent opportunity for the regional delegation to become acquainted with Hong Kong-based media.

A major Red Cross Red Crescent promotional initiative that took place during the course of the year was the international pavilion that the Japanese Red Cross Society established on behalf of the Movement at an international expo that ran from April to September at Aichi in central Japan. This pavilion had a very innovative "mind theatre" displaying the work of national societies, the ICRC and the Federation around the world. The pavilion also contained a gallery zone, containing photos illustrating the history and activities of the Movement, as well as video messages from leading personalities; and a message zone in which visitors' feedback was posted on the wall and uploaded to a computer so that they could be shared with others. The pavilion, which was entirely financed by JRCS, attracted many hundreds of thousands of visitors and media coverage and was consistently voted as one of the top two or three most popular venues in the entire expo. The Federation regional delegation had been active in advising on the set-up in the early stages of this project and also promoted the achievements of the pavilion through its web site and a personal visit by the head of regional delegation as part of a wider mission to JRCS in early June.

Progress in making further significant advances in the area of communications and the promotion of humanitarian values, however, were hampered by the continued absence of a regional information delegate for the rest of the year following the departure of the previous incumbent in April. Nevertheless, throughout the remainder of 2005 there was regular coverage of Red Cross action and concerns by national, international and Movement media, reflecting the general ability of national societies and the Federation regional delegation to attract media interest within the region.

The national societies in China and Mongolia have been particularly successful in using the media to promote public awareness of their work in responding to natural disasters and HIV/AIDS. In particular, the MRCS hay project attracted a lot of good publicity in the national media, and the operation appears to have raised the society's standing considerably in both urban and rural areas. Following the November earthquake in Jiangxi, the Hong Kong Red Cross circulated an information bulletin that was posted on Relief Web. The RCSC, Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese and ROK Red Cross have also effectively promoted and disseminated information on their activities over the past year in connection with the anniversary of last year's tsunami.

The MRCS and the RCSC collaborated on raising public awareness of HIV/AIDS through a cross-border train campaign. Both national societies arranged for nationally-based journalists to accompany HIV volunteers on the train, with the Federation's regional delegation supporting international coverage of the event. At the same time, the Mongolian Red Cross conducted an awards ceremony honouring Mongolian journalists who have written articles to reduce stigma and raise awareness about HIV/AIDS. In China, Federation delegates working on the HIV/AIDS and community vulnerability reduction projects, as well as delegates working on relief operations in response to floods and an earthquake that occurred during the reporting period, have produced web stories for their national societies and the Federation as well as conducted interviews with international and national media about the disasters.

Another achievement was the publication, for the second year running, of the World Disasters Report (WDR) in the Chinese language. Using the model of the summary WDR produced by the Secretariat in French, Spanish and Arabic, the translation, layout and production was fully organized by the RCSC's information department. The society has used its tsunami anniversary meeting as the occasion to launch the publication of the WDR in China, and it will be distributed widely to relevant organizations in Beijing and to all its provincial branches.

Impact

The heightened sensitivity regarding communications and information which exists in the East Asia context is a constraint on some communications initiatives. However, national societies are increasingly able to share a greater amount of information and are developing a better understanding of the important role the media can play in disseminating information and raising the profile of Red Cross activities.

Cooperation, Coordination and Strategic Partnerships in 2005

Overall Goal: The 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.

Achievements, Constraints and Lessons Learnt

The start of 2005 was dominated by the response to the tsunami disaster, also from a cooperation and external relations perspective. The prominent role played by most of the region's national societies both in mobilizing resources and becoming active in disaster response operations provided many useful opportunities for networking within the Movement and reinforcing the profile of the Red Cross and Red Crescent with external partners.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent response to the tsunami disaster provided several opportunities for raising the profile of the Movement at the start of the year. Most notable was when the Federation was invited to be one of the keynote speakers at a special meeting on the tsunami called by the Boao Forum. This group, established in the late 1990s, is an Asian version of the Davos Forum, which organizes an annual conference and ad hoc meetings on topics of key interest to business and political leaders in the region. Other invited speakers at the one-day meeting on the tsunami disaster included the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Japan, China, its branch in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea all raised record amounts of funds and gained high visibility in their domestic media, and thus all needed to be seen as providing fast and effective response. Similarly, for the first two to three months of the year, the regional delegation spent time participating in tsunami-related events and meetings, advising societies on the best ways to engage alongside other partner societies in providing relief assistance and in handling a considerable amount of enquiries from the international media.

In May, the regular annual East Asia partnership meeting was held for four days in Mongolia. Designed to promote stronger and well coordinated assistance to national societies in the region, the meeting was attended by 46 participants from 13 national societies, the ICRC and the Federation. Discussions at the meeting reviewed the effectiveness and scope of programmes developed over the past two to three years in addressing key vulnerabilities and focused on how best to work together to make further improvements in the years ahead. More global issues covered at the meeting included a review of the lessons gained so far by the Federation in implementing cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) processes in different parts of the world, and insights from partner societies on their recent experiences in mobilizing funds from governments and the general public for development-oriented programmes.

A further positive development to enhancing coordinated development cooperation in the region has been the setting up by the American Red Cross of a bilateral office within the Federation regional delegation in July. Currently focusing on existing programmes with RCSC, the presence of this office in the region may offer opportunities for a wider collaboration in the years ahead. Similarly, the opening in September of the ICRC's regional delegation in Beijing has facilitated the development of more regular contacts and collaboration between the respective delegations.

On a more general level, the regional delegation is able to promote effective coordination and cooperation between all Movement partners active in East Asia through the regular missions carried out by partner national society representatives to the region. Beijing serves as a hub for all such visits, be they to China or to DPRK and Mongolia and, during the course of the year there were some 25 separate visitors from partner Red Cross societies hosted by the delegation. Furthermore, the delegation maintains regular contacts with representatives from donor country embassies and UN and international NGO agencies either based in or visiting China. In addition to the larger regional and inter-agency coordination events, the delegation met with over 20 different external organisations to exchange information and provide briefings on the work of the Federation.

In the area of promoting increased regional cooperation on policy-related matters, the delegation organized a national society leaders meeting in early July that brought together governance and management representatives from each of the five East Asian societies. Participants shared views on the current priorities of their societies and reviewed the key topics on the agendas of the Federation General Assembly and Council of Delegates meetings to be held in South Korea in November. They also examined the progress being made individually and collectively in implementing the action plan adopted by the 2002 Manila Asia Pacific regional conference. The discussions revealed that, although the societies faced a number of differing challenges, they also shared several common concerns. Amongst these was the emergence of “new vulnerabilities” in each of their countries that required a scaled up response. Such challenges included urban migrants, the rising costs and risks associated with curative health and blood services, the need to develop activities that have an impact on reducing rural poverty and, lastly, the need to develop meaningful activities to attract the attention and commitment of youth members.

Another initiative taken during the course of the year to further strengthen regional cooperation relates to disaster management. The Movement’s response to the tsunami has been a catalyst for developing new ideas related to disaster management policy and operational modalities within the Federation at large. One of the most notable, particularly given the significant response of Asian national societies, has been recognition of the potential for national societies from the Asia Pacific region playing an increased role in global disaster response. To this end, a meeting was organized by the Federation in Kuala Lumpur in early September to gauge interest and commitment to the concept of establishing an Asia Pacific disaster management unit/centre. Such a centre would play a key role in ensuring an enhanced and coordinated response from the region’s societies in the event of future large-scale sudden onset disasters. Following on from this meeting it became clear that several East Asian societies, especially Japan, are committed to taking this process forward. The regional delegation provided some input during 2005 into develop this initiative which will be taken forward during 2006.

Finally, the Federation General Assembly in Seoul provided a good opportunity for the Federation to facilitate discussions between East Asian and other national societies on issues of current strategic importance. One issue taken up was a side meeting between DPRK Red Cross and its partners to review the situation following the announcement by the government to terminate the activities of humanitarian organizations working in the country. Another issue concerned avian influenza, for which a meeting was organized to bring together societies from countries that are currently affected, such as Cambodia, China (and Hong Kong), Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam, together with the UN special coordinator for avian influenza and guest speaker at the General Assembly. The meeting helped raise awareness on the various preparedness activities that different societies were already mounting to combat the threat of this disease and provided a sense of common purpose that will be taken forward in the coming year.

Impact

As can be seen from the range of activities summarized above, the positive and active pattern of cooperation between all Movement partners in East Asia has been further enhanced during 2005. It is not always easy to assess the direct effect this has on the quality of the international assistance delivered to national societies in the region. However, whilst there is continued scope for further increasing two-way openness and transparency, it is evident that all partners are benefiting from the regular dialogue and experience sharing that is taking place amongst each other in this culturally diverse region. Equally, the profile and reputation of national societies and

the Federation amongst external partners in the region has been further increased, notably through activities in large-scale disaster work both in domestic operations and in international response to the tsunami and other events. Equally important, the increasing performance of China, DPRK and Mongolia Red Cross in working in new ways to address vulnerabilities at the local community level in rural and urban settings is beginning to receive recognition from governmental and international organizations, and this will hopefully lay the basis for the increased sustainability of this work in the years ahead.

[The annual financial report is below; click here to return to title page and contact information.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
EAST ASIA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/12
Appeal	M05AA061
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
A. Budget	399'786	367'273	224'599		56'150	1'047'807
B. Opening Balance	132'782	18'557	58'992		146'191	356'521
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross	27'743		1'066			28'809
China Red Cross Society			38'400		38'400	76'800
Danish Red Cross		38'500				38'500
Finnish Red Cross					36'865	36'865
Japanese Red Cross Society	34'483	56'266				90'749
Netherlands Red Cross					16'704	16'704
Swedish Red Cross	113'409		19'941			133'350
C1. Cash contributions	175'635	94'766	59'407		91'969	421'776
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross		181'200				181'200
Finnish Red Cross					9'774	9'774
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		181'200			9'774	190'974
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
On Line donations			34'600			34'600
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)			34'600			34'600
Inkind Personnel						
British Red Cross			24'800			24'800
Finnish Red Cross					52'700	52'700
C5. Inkind Personnel			24'800		52'700	77'500
Other Income						
Service Agreements					9'000	9'000
C6. Other Income					9'000	9'000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	175'635	275'966	118'807		163'443	733'850
D. Total Funding = B + C	308'416	294'523	177'799		309'634	1'090'371

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	132'782	18'557	58'992		146'191	356'521
C. Income	175'635	275'966	118'807		163'443	733'850
E. Expenditure	-293'908	-72'684	-71'794		-172'308	-610'694
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	14'508	221'839	106'005		137'326	479'677

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/12
Appeal	M05AA061
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)		399'786	367'273	224'599		56'150	1'047'807	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom		2'138	2'129			2'105	6'372	-6'372
Total Land, vehicles & equipme		2'138	2'129			2'105	6'372	-6'372
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs		874					874	-874
Total Transport & Storage		874					874	-874
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	588'000	58'921	10'698			70'977	140'596	447'404
Delegate Benefits		48'391	16'491	36'379		39'406	140'667	-140'667
Regionally Deployed Staff	178'000	19'976					19'976	158'024
National Staff		16'072	24'495	79			40'645	-40'645
National Society Staff		790					790	-790
Consultants	25'000			12'415			12'415	12'585
Total Personnel Expenditures	791'000	144'150	51'684	48'873		110'383	355'090	435'910
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	47'500	41'294				20'043	61'337	-13'837
Total Workshops & Training	47'500	41'294				20'043	61'337	-13'837
General Expenditure								
Travel	53'400	24'539	8'123	3'401		7'031	43'093	10'307
Information & Public Relation	74'200	45'838	23	10'408		285	56'554	17'646
Office Costs	13'600	8'660	4'497	3'480		9'295	25'932	-12'332
Communications		3'968	1'503	705		1'415	7'591	-7'591
Financial Charges		66		0			67	-67
Other General Expenses		3'279		365		10'774	14'418	-14'418
Total General Expenditure	141'200	86'349	14'146	18'359		28'800	147'654	-6'454
Program Support								
Program Support	68'107	19'104	4'724	4'562		10'977	39'368	28'740
Total Program Support	68'107	19'104	4'724	4'562		10'977	39'368	28'740
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1'047'807	293'908	72'684	71'794		172'308	610'694	437'114
VARIANCE (C - D)		105'878	294'589	152'805		-116'158	437'114	