

# Annual report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## East Asia

Appeal No. MAA54001

14 May 2010

This report covers the period from 1  
January to 31 December 2010.



The IFRC regional office provided support to the Red Cross Society of China to assist 3,000 flood affected families in two worst hit counties of Hubei province. A total of 90 tonnes of rice and 6,000 quilts were distributed.

## In brief

### Programmes summary:

The IFRC's East Asia regional office serves to support and build capacities within the national societies of the East Asia region. The region includes China, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. The IFRC has programmes that support the national societies in China, Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

A focus of the East Asia regional office during 2010 was in supporting disaster relief efforts of the region's national societies. China experienced a string of major disasters in the first half of the year, including a 7.1 magnitude earthquake in Yushu, Qinghai in April, which killed 2,698 people, and floods and landslides caused by torrential rain and tropical cyclones which left at least 3,222 people dead and 1,003 missing. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) quickly responded to the season's disasters by sending relief items, medical teams and ambulances and provided other assistance as needed. CHF 493,628 (USD 467,849 or EUR 360,410) was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 12 August 2010 to support the RCSC in delivering assistance to some 5,000 families (20,000 beneficiaries) in Zhouqu county in the Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gansu province after a mudslide wiped out the town on 8 August, killing more than 1,500 people.

The DPRK was also seriously affected in the flooding and typhoon season. Between July and September, many landslides and mudflows were caused by the dramatic levels of deforestation in the mountainous parts of the country. The DPRK Red Cross promptly responded to the emergency, distributing relief supplies and dispatching four mobile water purification units to the affected areas.

Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) prioritized its efforts to meet the needs of the thousands of herders who have suffered from harsh winter conditions. A total of CHF 100,000 was allocated from the IFRC disaster relief emergency funds (DREF) to assist MRCS in delivering relief supplies to 1,500 families. After

further assessments, an emergency appeal was launched in March for an additional CHF 1,062,295, relief distribution of food and basic non-food items, health education and psychological support to 1,800 families and livelihood support for 1,600 families, communication, logistic support and capacity building for the national society were covered in the emergency appeal.

The regional office continues to support national societies in strengthening their capacity to build up the resilience of hazard-prone communities. In China, the delegation supports a community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme in assessment process and planning. In Mongolia, continuous support was given to the MRCS on climate change programmes. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials were developed during the past year.

The regional health programme successfully organized the second annual regional health team meeting in March. A total of 36 participants attended the meeting which also included a one day workshop on road safety.

The regional office supported two regional national societies, Mongolia and China in developing proposals on tuberculosis prevention and control for the first time. In addition, the regional health unit continued to provide extensive technical support to the national societies in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), specifically on a CBHFA master facilitator workshop in Mongolia and a pre-planning workshop on CBHFA in the DPRK. CBHFA work in China is well underway through the support of the earthquake operation, and is now expanding to nationwide implications.

As part of the HIV prevention cross-border project, the RCSC and MRCS have organized a joint cross-border train campaign. The regional health delegate and regional communications delegate participated in the train campaign and the health team has been facilitating planning at the regional level for these activities.

The six-month World Expo in Shanghai, China, ended in October. The IFRC pavilion attracted 1,074,889 visitors – averaging about 5,800 per day – which has set a new historical record amongst peers.

Movie star Jet Li was officially committed as the IFRC's first goodwill ambassador in September in Beijing. He has represented the IFRC's work in Asia Pacific at a number of events in 2010.

**Financial situation:** The total 2010 budget was revised down from CHF 764,599 to CHF 629,190 to account for a shift in expenditures that were charged in the China earthquake appeal budget. Coverage is 128 per cent while expenditure from January to December 2010 is 60 per cent of the total 2010 budget.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

**No. of people we help:** IFRC's East Asia delegation supports an estimated 10,000 headquarters and branch staff of the Mongolian, Chinese and DPRK Red Cross Societies as well as the IFRC country offices in the region directly. The staff supported, in turn, work with millions of people throughout the region. The East Asia region includes China, Japan, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

**Our partners:** The IFRC's East Asia regional office works closely with the national societies in the region, their governments, and local communities. Other partners include the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, German Red Cross/German government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. The United Kingdom Department of International Development (DFID) is also a supporter in the region. Close coordination with other Movement partners, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Asian Red Cross Red Crescent Network on HIV (ART) is a key element of our work. Maintaining and building relations within the United Nations system continues to be a priority, especially with partners such as World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA and other international and non-government organizations. Furthermore, the regional office works with international media agencies and other partners to promote the work of the Red Cross national societies in the region. The national societies in the region have many Red Cross partners engaged in both bilateral and

multilateral projects. The IFRC supports the national societies in their coordination with partner national societies, specifically in Mongolia and the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) established in DPRK.

IFRC, on behalf of the national societies in the East Asia region, would like to thank the abovementioned partners for their generous support.

## Context

Each year, although there are a wide variety of challenges that national societies of this diverse region must face, there still remain some shared, common issues such as natural disasters.

In 2010, China has experienced a string of disasters including snowstorms, drought, earthquake, sandstorms and floods. Throughout the year, the various disasters caused 7,844 people dead or missing, 18 million relocated, 430 million (one third of the total 1.3 billion population) affected, 2.7 million houses collapsed, 6.7 million houses damaged, 37 million hectares crops hit by drought/floods, nearly five million out of it yield no harvest. The total direct economic losses are over CNY 533 billion<sup>1</sup>. Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan, Sichuan, Shaanxi etc. have been the most affected provinces this past year. This is the second worst disaster year in the past two decades only after year 2008.

A major earthquake measuring 7.1 Richter scale hit Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai province on 14 April. The deadly quake left 2,698 people killed, 270 missing<sup>2</sup>, more than 12,000 were injured, 15,000 houses collapsed and an estimated 100,000 were homeless<sup>3</sup>. Many more were affected, as tremors affected neighbouring areas, including Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan province.

Since early May, torrential rain triggered floods, landslides and tropical cyclones which had left at least 3,222 people dead and 1,003 missing in China by the end of November<sup>4</sup>, including the heavy downpours which triggered landslides and mud-rock flows in Zhouqu county, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gansu Province early on 8 August, in which the death toll was 1,471 with 294 missing. About 230 million Chinese had been affected. Nearly 270 towns and cities were flooded. Floods destroyed 2.27 million houses and damaged 17.87 million hectares of farmland. Nearly 15.2 million people had been evacuated. The economic loss caused by this year's flooding has reached CNY 374.5 billion (CHF 54.78 million or USD 56.74 million).

RCSC has played an important auxiliary role to the government providing effective and efficient assistance to disaster affected areas with swift relief items distribution and long-term recovery projects if needed. IFRC closely working with the RCSC to monitor the disasters and providing assistance to the national society as needed.

The six-month World Expo in Shanghai came to an end in October. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement pavilion attracted 1,074,889 visitors - averaging 5,800 per day. During the Expo, over ten large-scale thematic events were organized by the RCSC.

RCSC took on the responsibility of running the pavilion and of providing first-aid services to ensure a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement presence at this high-profile, prestigious event. Over the six-month period of the Expo, more than 160 Red Cross staff and volunteers were scheduled to work at five stations on the Expo site to offer first aid to visitors. The Expo provided the Movement with a valuable platform to highlight some major social and humanitarian issues that it faces and responds to. In particular, the theme of the Expo, "Better city, better life," was in line with the Movement's focus on issues relating to urbanization, the 2010 World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day theme. IFRC also supported RCSC on disseminating materials and conducting major activities at the World Expo.

In the DPRK, tropical storm Kompasu and the torrential rains and flooding during the months of July and September damaged homes and public buildings, affecting over 30,000 families. Due to dramatic levels of deforestation in the country, the effects of landslides and mudflows are more severe, showing the

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs, January 2011

<sup>2</sup> China News, 31 May

<sup>3</sup> Released in the press conference held on 25 April 2010 by the vice governor of Qinghai

<sup>4</sup> Source: Xinhua news

importance of tree planting/reforestation. DPRK Red Cross promptly responded to the disaster, distributing relief supplies and dispatching four mobile water purification units to the affected areas.

Winter in late 2009 and early 2010 as well as the following spring were extremely harsh for the herding communities of Mongolia who represents approximately 30 per cent of the country's population. According to a statement by the Mongolian government, up to 9 million heads of livestock perished due to the extreme weather conditions throughout 175 *soums* in 18 provinces. Approximately, 770,000 herders/individuals were affected, out of which 43,500 herders were left without a single animal and 164,000 lost more than half of their livestock.

MRCS started its response to the *dzud* already in December 2009 when the first losses of the disaster were reported by its midlevel branches. Further its operation was expanded with a funding allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) which had assisted 1,200 most severely affected herders, focusing on socially vulnerable groups with food aid and essential non-food items. The scope of this severe climatic condition covered nearly the entire country and was prolonged for almost six months. It had a devastating impact on food security, health, psychological well-being, and livelihoods. Thus, the MRCS decided to expand its relief operation to eight provinces and held fundraising events for livelihood and early recovery support.

In the past year, the Mongolian Government has been drawing the attention of the international donor community on the risks of a potential earthquake in Ulaanbaatar. In the worst case scenario that has been presented by the Mongolian government and international organizations it is estimated that an earthquake magnitude of 7 or greater during the winter months will seriously affect 55% of the population (approximately 800,000). The Mongolian Red Cross Society and its partners recognize the importance of earthquake preparedness work in Ulaanbaatar, and the unique role the MRCS can play in supporting communities and community based facilities, such as schools and hospitals in their preparedness.

The regional office also plays an important role in supporting the relations between the region's national societies. During the past year, this has been very important, especially in relation to tensions on the Korean peninsula. Also, the opportunities for national societies to gather together and discuss issues of common interest are always provided through partnership meetings and leadership meetings, organized by the IFRC regional delegation.

Since 2008, the regional delegation has been very busy with earthquake operation in China. In 2010, the IFRC made the decision to integrate the programmes with long term ongoing programmes of the RCSC, and aim to close the office by mid-year of 2011. Click [here](#) for more information.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management

#### Outcomes

Programme component	Component outcome
Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness	National society disaster management strategies and contingency plans are developed and implemented, promoting national societies as respected humanitarian organizations with effective disaster management capacity in their country
	Capacity of the three national societies in the region to respond to disasters is strengthened.
Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction	The capacity of East Asia national societies is strengthened to support hazard-prone communities in reducing the impact of disaster through increased awareness and preparedness activities.
Coordination and cooperation	The East Asia disaster management programme is supported through the effective coordination and cooperation with international and external groups.

#### Achievements

The IFRC East Asia regional office has been providing technical support to national societies in capacity building, thorough reviewing emergency response systems, contingency planning, and supporting the community disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities across the region.

## **Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness**

The office, together with RCSC closely monitored numerous disasters through global tools such as the disaster management information system (DMIS) for timely update and disaster response emergency fund (DREF) for immediate response. Six Information Bulletins on the Yushu earthquake were issued. In landslide-stricken Zhouqu county, the office and RCSC had immediately joint together for an emergency assessment, based on the needs thus applying DREF to support 5,000 displaced families with one-month's worth of food supplies, each family received a total of 30 kg of rice, 5 kg of oil, 1 kg of sugar and salt respectively. Along with food was also necessary kitchen utensils and hygiene items which the affected families had lost along with their homes, buried and washed away by mud and water. Under the DREF operation, some 50 local volunteers were trained with hygiene promotion knowledge as well the IFRC global tools on psychological support. Trained volunteers then disseminated the messages, through face-to-face interviews, talks, posters and other information, education and communication materials (IEC materials) to an approximate 1,500 families living in the temporary settlement site in Zhouqu County.

Apart from the DREF support, the office also provided support to 3,000 flood affected families in two worst hit counties in Hubei province with a total of 90 tons of rice and 6,000 quilts through the country's annual appeal and coordinated support to six provinces (including Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Jilin) with Japanese government fund. A total of 30,000 families which was seriously affected by flood received food parcel including 30 kg of rice, 5 kg of oil, 1 kg of sugar and salt. Monitoring and evaluation was done all through the process.

In Mongolia, the regional delegation provided support to MRCS in conducting an emergency assessment for the dzud at the beginning of the year. The regional health delegate, joined by an operations coordinator from the Asia Pacific zone office completed the Mongolia dzud disaster assessment together with MRCS. Funding totalling CHF 100,000 has allocated from DREF to assist the MRCS in delivering relief supplies to 1,500 families. With further assessments, an emergency appeal was launched in March for an additional CHF 1,062,295 for relief distribution of food and basic non-food items, health education and psychological support to 1,800 families and livelihood support for 1,600 families. Communications, logistics support and capacity building for the national society were also covered in the appeal.

To contribute to a longer term development and capacity building for the national societies in effective and efficient response mechanisms, tailor made efforts were provided to each individual national society.

In China, the regional delegation supported RCSC's national emergency response team in water and sanitation. A study tour for relevant Red Cross branches to visit Indonesia in order to learn the best practises from the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) emergency response team. Apart from that the regional delegation also coordinated technical staff from the Spanish Red Cross to work with the branches in maintenance and replacement of existing equipment and provide concrete feedback through simulation exercises.

To further strengthen disaster response effectiveness, the regional delegation supported the RCSC in constructing prefecture level disaster preparedness centres. Four of the centres in the earthquake affected areas of Sichuan had agreements in place by the end of the year, and the centres are expected to finish construction in 2011.

In Mongolia, the IFRC supported the MRCS in coordinating an external evaluation consultant team to review the dzud operation. Through review and evaluation, the MRCS was provided with the chance to review current practises and consolidate lesson learned to benefit future operations. A three-day emergency assessment workshop was held by the MRCS in Ulaanbaatar during 7-9 June where leaders of all of the Red Cross branches in the country attended and learned application of the IFRC assessment tools.

In the DPRK, the regional delegation continued to support the contingency planning workshop and plan of action for the contingency planning at provincial level.

Three pre-disaster meetings were held respectively in China, Mongolia and DPRK through October to December. The regional delegation worked together with the disaster management unit of the Asia Pacific zone office to facilitate the discussions, during which the national societies disaster management teams reviewed current practises in disaster response and discussed how to coordinate and mobilize resources to the full extent, and in particular, addressed mega disasters such as earthquakes in urban areas and large scale flooding. As a result of the meetings, mutual understandings on the roles and responsibilities, and identification on further need support were reached.



Colleagues from the DPRK Red Cross Society participate in a pre-disaster meeting from 4-8 December 2010. Photo by IFRC

In order to further enhance the level of understanding on technical issues in disaster management, programme managers and staff in the national societies in the region were supported by IFRC to attend various technical trainings. During 2-6 August, the regional disaster management delegate, together with the head of relief and health department of the RCS/C attended the IFRC's FACT, ERU, RDRT team leader training in Kuala Lumpur. Also during 30 August – 5 September, the regional disaster management officer attended the multi-sectoral assessment and plan of action in emergency workshop in Bangladesh.

### **Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction**

The regional delegation continues to support national societies in strengthening their capacity in building up the resilience of hazard-prone communities.

In China, the delegation supports a community based disaster risk reduction programme in assessments and planning. Through the process, capacities of the local Red Cross staff were enhanced through participation in workshops hosted by the IFRC and on-site practices. By the end of the year, community-based disaster preparedness programmes in Gansu and Shaanxi province had finished the planning process using participatory tools and stepped readily into the implementation stage. A pilot disaster risk reduction programme which integrated climate change adaptation elements, supported by the Finnish Red Cross had progressed smoothly in the second half of the year. As part of the programme, a climate change adaptation workshop was held in Fujian province during 26-28 July, where a platform was formed between government representatives from climate issue related departments and local Red Cross branch to discuss current challenges in dealing with climate change issues as well future cooperation mechanism.

At the national level, a review workshop was organized in Hubei, where 22 representatives from the national headquarters and seven provinces which had successful community based programme experiences, as well partner such as the Australian Red Cross and Hong Kong Red Cross attended the meeting. The meeting yielded a draft of the revised community-based disaster risk reduction model which was completed by the end of the year, which contributed as a guideline for future programmes in increasing community resilience.

In Mongolia, the delegation has continuously support MRCS on the community-based disaster preparedness programme project proposal and plan of activities seeking funding of the Norwegian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross. In May, the regional disaster management program has provided support to MRCS to define their community-based disaster preparedness programme in the Mongolia context and a number of discussions were held with herder families whom have been badly affected by the recent dzud disaster. The MRCS is working on community solutions to ensure that communities are more resilient to disasters. Coordinated by the regional delegation, technical support by the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre was provided to MRCS to develop a community based plan incorporating climate change programmes. Important IEC materials were also developed during the past year. A one day workshop to introduce climate change issues was held on 10 June right after the emergency assessment workshop where all leaders from the branch Red Cross participated. Apart from the climate change adaptation messages from the IFRC, a government representative working in the climate change field was also invited to give a talk on climate issues in Mongolia.

### **Coordination and cooperation**

During this reporting period, the regional disaster management programme has worked closely with the Asia Pacific disaster management unit and other regional offices in the region to coordinate and share experiences in the activities and cross regional learning.

Technical supports, such as on the development of a water and sanitation emergency response team in China, climate change adaptation programmes in China and Mongolia, and the evaluation of relief operations would not be successful without good cooperation with government, other national societies and different technical support sources within or outside the Red Cross system.

The regional disaster management delegate worked with the Korea Red Cross in preparing the 4th Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which was attended by ministers from the Asia Pacific governments, UN agencies, academic bodies, civil societies and about 40 Asia Pacific national societies including China, Mongolia and Korea. During the conference, the regional delegation presented the RCSC position on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation on the technical and plenary sessions; the concept was well received by the participants.

### Constraints or challenges

The scope of the region in terms of size and vulnerabilities to disaster puts pressure on the IFRC to meet the needs of the region in its current capacity. Frequent and diverse types of disasters throughout the year also put much of the time and efforts of both the regional delegation and the national societies into emergency response. We find that while recovery support is just starting for one disaster, another type of deadly disaster happens, with all the limited capacity, including human resources of national societies, forced to swiftly focus on emergency relief operations. Sharing of experiences between each country is also hindered because of the internal relief efforts of each of the national societies.

## Health and care

### Outcomes

Programme component	Component outcome
HIV prevention	Capacity of national societies to design, implement, monitor and evaluate effective HIV programmes has increased
Health and water and sanitation in emergencies	Capacity of national societies to respond to public health and water sanitation issues in emergencies has increased.
Blood donor recruitment	Capacity of national societies to manage non-remunerated voluntary blood donor recruitment programmes has increased.
Community-based health and first aid	Capacity of national societies to provide quality community-based health and first aid services has increased.

### Achievements

#### HIV prevention

In 2010, the East Asian national societies were able to continue their work in HIV prevention. The regional health programme conducted two technical visits to the MRCS to provide support to its HIV response programme and participated as a critical reference group member in the review of the programme, led by the MRCS and Australian Red Cross. The HIV programmes of the regional national societies were successfully profiled at different international and regional HIV forums, including the ART meeting and the International AIDS conference (Vienna, July 2010).

The regional programme helped to translate into regional languages various newly released IFRC resources and tools. The IFRC youth peer education manual was translated into Mongolian and Chinese and the IFRC advocacy report on harm reduction was translated into Chinese and distributed to all RCSC branches. It also supported the printing and dissemination of the RCSC's own HIV programme management manual to all branches.



Quality condoms are identified for providing better services to the target groups in Erlianhot Family Planning Association in December as a part of the activities in the HIV prevention cross border project. Photo: IFRC

During 2010, considerable progress was made in the implementation of the China - Mongolia HIV prevention cross border project. During this period, on Mongolia's side the project reached out to 24,308 members of the mobile population and 250 sex workers, through various trainings, focus group discussions and public events. Through the efforts, the capacity of the MRCS and RCS C, especially its border branches to implement HIV prevention activities in cross border and other contexts has increased and led to a more effective collaboration in 2011.

### **Emergency health and water and sanitation in emergencies**

During the reporting period, a total of ten representatives from the regional national societies (South Korea, Japan, Mongolia, China and its Hong Kong RC Branch) attended various IFRC regional/zonal trainings, which helped them to improve their emergency health and psychosocial support programming competence. Thus, the total number of trained emergency health responders from East Asia who are on the Asia Pacific roster have increased to 61. These members feel more cohesive regional group than before and spearheaded by the Japanese Red Cross Society members, so far, the four national societies decided to establish together a regional network on psychosocial support. The regional delegation has been approached to act as a secretariat for this network.

The plans for emergency health training workshop for East Asia originally planned in 2010 was cancelled, to enable the regional national societies to attend zonal trainings instead and benefit more effectively from the experience of other regions.

Through her active involvement in the Mongolian *dzud* disaster assessment and operations throughout 2010, the regional health delegate provided coaching and support to the MRCS staff in conducting emergency health and psychosocial sectoral assessments and designing appropriate interventions for the affected communities to address those needs.

Although the H1N1 pandemic that hit the region in 2009 turned out to be mild and the response to it by the regional Red Cross societies and the IFRC regional delegation was fairly rapid, the regional health programme continued to emphasize the importance of revisiting it and improving further the Red Cross preparedness level in the region. Hence, the programme undertook the review of MRCS's pandemic response actions in response to the pandemic and its findings helped to fine-tune the national society's general emergency preparedness system accordingly.

Besides the well publicized disasters such as *dzud* in Mongolia or extensive floods or mudslide in China during the past year, the Red Cross societies continued to respond to an array of smaller scale disasters and public health emergencies such as regional outbreaks of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) in Mongolia and China and short extreme heat wave in Mongolia. Whenever necessary, the regional programme staff offered consultations to the Red Cross societies and responded to ad-hoc requests for assistance.

### **Blood donor recruitment**

The Red Cross blood donor recruitment activities were profiled regionally through celebration of the World Blood Donor Day in each of the regional countries. The celebration in China was the largest and it was organized in conjunction with the Shanghai Expo 2010, attracting thousands of people who attended the event and attention of the media.

The GAP<sup>5</sup> did not carry out its self-assessment survey in 2010 and as the GAP is already stretched to the maximum with their ongoing support to other regional countries, their support to East Asia has been limited during the year. While the youth blood donor clubs took off well in Mongolia, and they have been in existence in South Korea for some time already, in China, it is still not clear to what is entry point in blood donor recruitment programming of RCSC for such initiatives.

Eight experts from the regional Red Cross societies blood programmes benefited from experience sharing with other national societies in neighbouring Southeast countries during the South East Asia regional blood donor recruitment workshop (Bangkok, December).

### **Community-based health and first aid**

The country adaptation of new concepts of IFRC's CBHFA approach that was introduced during 2009 to the

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<sup>5</sup> Global Advisory Panel on Corporate Governance and Risk Management of Blood Services in Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

regional national societies really took off during the past year in China, Mongolia and DPRK. The three national societies have started the implementation of community based projects that use CBHFA approach at various pace and the beginning period required extensive technical guidance from Mongolia and DPRK delegations, and Sichuan earthquake operations staff. The regional programme staff provided backup technical support to them and where required, provided direct technical support. For this purpose, the regional health staff visited the DPRK Red Cross Society once and the Mongolian Red Cross three times (two times by the regional health delegate and 1 time by the DPRK health delegate) during the reporting period.

Although the plans for regional working group on CBHFA were not carried out, the regional programme fed the learning from these country processes to the zonal and global CBHFA learning forums. The annual review of the DPRK Red Cross health programme was not carried in 2010, but planned to be conducted in 2011 in conjunction with the EU project review.

The annual regional health team meeting was conducted in March with the participation of 36 representatives from four regional national societies, WHO China, GRSP, British Red Cross and the IFRC health, water & sanitation, disaster delegates and officers from East Asia, the Asia Pacific zone office and the Global Health and Care Department. The meeting also introduced the concepts of road safety and, albeit for the first time at the regional level, the results of this workshop helped to jump-start more active involvement by the RC societies in road safety initiatives in their country contexts during 2010. For instance, the Mongolian Red Cross started a joint project on road safety in cooperation with a major international organization in their country working on road safety and ministry of health and the DPRK Red Cross and RCSC disseminated the IFRC road safety commitment cards in their own languages.

The regional annual health mapping was not conducted. Instead, the programme compiled an online catalogue of all the health related IEC materials from the regional national societies that have been received so far by the office.

### Constraints or challenges

During 2010, the regional health programme staffing included two staff, which considerably limited the amount of time and attention that they can place on achieving of each of these outputs outlined above, especially during large disasters in the region, that take precedence over the ongoing programmes. Mongolia faced severe *dzud* disaster for the most of the first half of the year, and extensive flooding occurred in China and DPRK during summer months.

Nonetheless, the major outputs of the programme were achieved successfully as planned. From 2011, the regional delegation will create a separate health delegate's position in Mongolia, which will help to reduce the level of support required towards the MRCS health programmes from the regional office.

## Organizational development

### Achievements

Programme component	Component outcome
Tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives	Organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.
Integration with health, disaster management and principles and values	Increased in tegration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes.
Information sharing and knowledge management	Lessons learned and best practices shared and peer support provided by skilled national society practitioners in organizational development and capacity building across all Movement components in Asia Pacific.

While organizational development is not a separate programme sector within the IFRC's regional support plan, it is a critical component of the IFRC's work. With specific input from the Asia Pacific zone organizational development coordinator and the regional programme coordinator, national societies continue to receive tailored support from the regional office. Further coordination with the ICRC office in Beijing, and

other partners taking active roles in the region, will ensure that capacity building initiatives are optimally utilized.

The regional programme coordinator delivered a two-day planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting training to the programme management office and disaster management and first aid department of the RCSC headquarters in May. The final session also included an interactive discussion on skills in communications and media relations. A total of 12 people participated in the workshop. The workshop was a hands-on approach in four half-day sessions to enable participants who are also staff of the headquarters to apply the daily learnings directly to their current projects. The workshop also aims to build up the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity based on adapting tools and knowledge to the current projects of the participants. A similar workshop was carried out with DPRK Red Cross and the IFRC country office in July in Pyongyang. The programme coordinator is also working with the MRCS to develop a tailor made training for their branches.

In coordination with the disaster management and health and care programmes, organizational development aspects are incorporated into respective activities, including principles and values. For further information, please refer to respective sections.

Also as part of the IFRC's support in organizational development, the annual leadership meeting provided an opportunity for the leaders of the national societies in the region to gather together and share their experiences in management and governance.

### Constraints or challenges

This component of the IFRC's support receives no separate direct funding, and thus is incorporated into programmes as much as possible. The coordinated support between programmes and on cross-cutting issues such as PMER, communications and finance development, as well as governance and management, is provided by the regional office whenever opportunities arise. The national societies prioritize these areas of support, and it is the challenge of the IFRC's regional office to find creative ways to incorporate cross-cutting organizational development work in every aspect of our work, regardless of funding limitations.

## Humanitarian values

### Outcomes

Programme component	Component outcome
Promotion of humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles	Advocacy and international representation.
	Capacity-building in principles and values / gender of national societies staff and volunteers.
	All national societies in the region have increased the capacity of their information departments.
	Enhancing understanding and sharing of best practices.
Integration of humanitarian values and gender into operational disaster management and health programming	Further development of tools and mechanisms to enhance principles and values-based programming.
	Further development of gender into programming.
Anti-discrimination and violence prevention/reduction programmes	Mapping of national society programmes which target discrimination, marginalization or exclusion of communities who fall outside the traditional health and disaster management programme areas.

### Achievements

Over the past year, the IFRC has led visits to some of the national societies in the region and their governments to look at ways to expand their roles in their own country context. Discussions with government officials focused on how the Red Cross channel could be better utilized in bringing support to other nations, especially in times of disasters. These discussions will continue into 2011 and beyond.

Throughout the six-month duration of the Shanghai World Expo, the communications delegate supported the documentation of a series of events around the Expo, including World First Aid Day and World Blood Donor Day. A series of joint IFRC-ICRC communications materials prepared by the two delegations in Beijing have also helped to provide more information about the Red Cross Red Crescent Pavilion. The number of visitors

to the RCRC pavilion topped 1 million days before the Expo was to end at the close of October. The event provided an unparalleled opportunity for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to open a window on its activities and its values for visitors who might otherwise not have had the exposure to the images and video from IFRC, ICRC and RCSC sources.

Emergency communications around region's disasters for instance Mongolia *dzud*/severe winter have also been an important priority.

Despite being overshadowed by the Haiti earthquake in January, the slow-onset Mongolian disaster did gain some attention, with video and photographs produced by MRCS and distributed to international media, including Reuters TV and APTN in Beijing.

The *dzud* provided useful opportunities for communications capacity building. Feedback obtained from Reuters TV on video footage provided after floods in the summer of 2009 and the *dzud* in 2010 indicated that there have been improvements in quality; further feedback was communicated to the MRCS' cameraman to target continued improvements in quality. The communications delegate also provided full support to the launch of an emergency appeal in response to the severe winter in Mongolia on 29 March, linking up with major international media such as BBC.

In the DPRK, a significant aspect of communications work has been the production of an information sheet about the DPRK Red Cross's success in humanitarian diplomacy in securing the passage of a crucial new Red Cross Law in 2007. This case study was among the first series of best practice examples produced by the Asia Pacific Zone and has been studied with interest by national societies in other parts of the world.

Communications on Red Cross Red Crescent programming in DPRK have continued to present more of a challenge, given the relative lack of media access to the country and the prevalence of more politically-charged stories which have hijacked press interest.

The communications delegate has given support to initiatives by visiting partner national society delegations from Norway and Sweden, which resulted in TV and print coverage in the Scandinavian countries. The delegate has also supported the production of information sheets detailing the range of IFRC-supported programming in DPRK.

A visit by the regional communications delegate, together with the regional programme coordinator to DPRK in July marked a useful step in gathering information and photos/video. The trip, the first for communications since 2008, came just as an initial episode of flooding began in the country. So it was useful to witness the response of the DPRK Red Cross and to see the information gathering process. At a later stage in the flooding, the communications delegate was able to combine the latest updates provided by the country delegation from the field with some of the background information gathered during the visit to present a more rounded picture of the situation.

As well as holding a photo workshop for branch level staff of DPRK Red Cross, this was also the first opportunity for the regional communications delegate to engage in discussions on capacity building and other priorities with the DPRK Red Cross' communications desk officer. Also for the first time, the DPRK communications desk officer will be attending the IFRC's Asia Pacific Communications Forum in Kathmandu, with support from the Swedish Red Cross. This will be a useful opportunity for DPRK Red Cross to gain a more international perspective on the work of communications. It will also combine naturally with the national society's ongoing work to explore new avenues of resource mobilisation. Further communications support was also provided to the DPRK Red Cross at the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) meeting, held in Stockholm, where the secretary general and the head of the international department held an information sharing meeting, which included members of the Swedish media.

Another important aspect of regional programming which the communications delegate has been documenting is the joint MRCS/RCSC cross-border HIV project. Together with the regional health coordinator and MRCS outreach workers from across the border, the communications delegate interviewed Mongolian sex workers in the inner Mongolian city of Erenhot and followed the RCSC and MRCS teams as they distributed information on HIV prevention in both languages in the shopping malls of Erenhot.

Mongolia is the focus of part of a new communications project by Finnish Red Cross, which aims to strengthen the national society's profile domestically by tapping into its volunteer base as a vehicle for increasing public awareness of MRCS. The IFRC Asia Pacific Communications Forum in Kathmandu will

provide a good venue for the Finnish Red Cross, MRCS and IFRC to coordinate their approaches for maximum effect.

In September, the East Asia regional delegation organised a media event to mark the international release of World Disaster Report 2010, focusing on urban risk. The release was coordinated with the major international release held simultaneously in Nairobi. The Beijing event also marked the official ceremony inaugurating martial arts movie star Jet Li's role as the IFRC's first goodwill ambassador. The event was covered by about 16 international media organisations and five major Chinese domestic media. It is anticipated that the regional communications delegate will play a coordinating role in arranging Jet Li's programme of planned events over the coming months, including a field trip within the Asia Pacific zone and attendance at several major international events on behalf of the IFRC.

For a period of time in October, the regional communications delegate served as the acting Asia Pacific communications manager, handling appeals for Vietnam and emergencies in the Philippines and Myanmar. This provided a useful insight into the dynamics of other regions within the Asia Pacific zone and the communications structures, which will bring benefits to the operation of communications in the East Asia region.

## Working in partnership

The East Asia regional delegation plays an important role in linking together the work of the national societies in this very diverse, yet closely linked region of the world. The regional office provides opportunities for national societies to conduct study visits on specific sector work, but also to open dialogue on common concerns. Through annual leadership meetings and partnership meetings the regional delegation is able to bring together leaders of the national societies, and their partners, to look at how we work together, and find ways of closer collaboration and harmonization.

The 2010 partnership meeting was held in China and brought together all national societies in the region with key partners. Discussions focused on closer coordination and the sharing of experiences and priority areas of future work.

The implementation of China – Mongolia HIV prevention cross border project was based on success of a regional partnership and collaboration between at least six separate offices (RCSC and their border branches, MRCS and their border branches, UNFPA China, UNFPA Mongolia, IFRC Beijing, IFRC Ulaanbaatar). This required considerable coordination efforts and communication from each of the partners and the IFRC regional delegation played an important coordinating and facilitating role at the regional level between the two implementing national societies.

Although the IFRC is a member of the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP) at the global level and the host of its secretariat in China, to date, there has been limited collaboration with the GRSP. In 2010, great strides were achieved in bringing together GRSP initiatives with the work of the RCSC. The RCSC worked jointly with the GRSP and IFRC in disseminating road safety awareness messages during the Shanghai Expo 2010.

During the past year, the delegation has been working closely with a number of partner Red Cross such as the Finnish Red Cross as well the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre for exploring means of increasing programme diversity and expanding the impact of programmes to all levels: from provincial Government to communities. Experiences are shared among other regional delegations in the Asia-Pacific zone disaster management programme meeting for best practises in various disaster management areas.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Over the years, the friendship between the regions national societies, and the bilateral support they provide to one another, especially in times of disasters and capacity building, has increased considerably. The regional delegation has taken a strong lead in making these opportunities possible, and has encouraged cross-region information sharing and support. At the same time, the regional office is supporting the national societies in increasing their public image and auxiliary role in their own contexts.

The impact of the regional health programme activities are long term and are not easy to attribute to or measure accurately. To overcome this, the programme follows up with the national society staff and

volunteers who have benefited from these activities for their regular feedback on any subsequent changes in their daily programme work and feeds it into its planning.

Through continuous support in capacity building of national staffs in assessment, programme planning and evaluation, the national societies in the region is able to lead and manage community disaster risk reduction programmes. Constant reviews in the national strategy and contingency plan, and building up the national disaster response team allowed the national society to better respond to disasters, hence contribute to saving more lives in the long run.

## Looking ahead

The regional office will continue developing with the national societies, a tailored support for their unique circumstances and challenges. Support in leadership development, branch development, humanitarian diplomacy and the formulation of national society's strategic plans aligned with the IFRC's new Strategy 2020, will all be priorities of the delegation in the coming year.

As the China earthquake operation winds down, the regional office will be absorbing much of the ongoing work of the operation. The team will continue to look for opportunities to integrate these programmes and the valuable experiences in this massive operation into not only the ongoing work in China, but also reflect the learning for the benefit of other national societies in the region. The findings of the review of the operation conducted mid-year will help shape our work forward.

Through the experience of collaborating on the HIV prevention project, the RCSC and MRCS established its own unique model of cross border collaboration on issues of HIV prevention within the Red Cross/Red Crescent and if replicated successfully, such cross border interventions can provide effective platform for dealing with other public health issues that require cross border collaboration in the region, using the existing network of Red Cross societies.

During 2010, the national societies of Mongolia, China and DPRK have all adopted the CBHFA approach as a key approach in conducting community based health work in the RC context and focus on empowering the communities to take care of their own health more effectively. Taking further, these national societies plan to integrate this approach with their other disease-specific or thematic components such HIV, tuberculosis and from 2011, also plan to integrate closely with other community based approaches such community based disaster risk reduction.

The East Asia disaster management programme in the coming year will build on the achievements of 2010 and continue focusing on the national societies' capacity building in the field of disaster management, with a specific focus on disaster response, contingency planning and community-based disaster preparedness linked to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

In China, at least four of the disaster preparedness centres will finish construction next year and begin to serve as one of the important point in immediate resources mobilization during emergency relief operation. More support will be given to the development of emergency response team such as technical trainings and drilling.

Continuous support will be given in the community based disaster risk reduction programme across the region, and the programme will continue to encourage exchange of good practice and experiences throughout the process. Climate change adaptation would remain a focal point in the programming process.

## How we work

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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***<final financial report below; click here to return to title page>***

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - East Asia region

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	200,963	150,272	0	214,866	60,090	626,190
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	115,901	101,032	0	147,503	244,099	608,534
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>		-0				-0
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>	42,958					42,958
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	-205					-205
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	36,140	42,164			30,117	108,421
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	-974					-974
<i>Other</i>	0	0				1
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		-0		0		-0
<i>UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund</i>		-7,121				-7,121
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>77,918</b>	<b>35,043</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>30,117</b>	<b>143,078</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services Fees</i>					50,356	50,356
<b>C4. Other Income</b>					<b>50,356</b>	<b>50,356</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>77,918</b>	<b>35,043</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,473</b>	<b>193,434</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>193,819</b>	<b>136,074</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147,503</b>	<b>324,572</b>	<b>801,968</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>540%</b>	<b>128%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	115,901	101,032	0	147,503	244,099	608,534
<b>C. Income</b>	77,918	35,043	0	0	80,473	193,434
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-149,313	-89,073		-114,229	-25,473	-378,088
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>44,507</b>	<b>47,001</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,273</b>	<b>299,099</b>	<b>423,880</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - East Asia region

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>200,963</b>	<b>150,272</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214,866</b>	<b>60,090</b>	<b>626,190</b>		
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicle Costs			120			120	-120	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>			<b>120</b>			<b>120</b>	<b>-120</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	159,500	100,775	31,627		69,900	238	202,540	-43,040
National Staff	72,000	9,008	26,228		20,872	2,118	58,227	13,773
Volunteers					222		222	-222
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>231,500</b>	<b>109,784</b>	<b>57,854</b>		<b>90,993</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>260,988</b>	<b>-29,488</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants			768				768	-768
Professional Fees	200		155				155	45
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>923</b>				<b>923</b>	<b>-723</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	171,500	6,924	9,796			26,556	43,276	128,224
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>171,500</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>9,796</b>			<b>26,556</b>	<b>43,276</b>	<b>128,224</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	74,158	20,783	10,760		5,624	19,619	56,785	17,373
Information & Public Relation	76,000	451			9,363	5,030	14,843	61,157
Office Costs	19,300	71	199		50	59	379	18,921
Communications	10,314	737	1,193		650	83	2,662	7,652
Financial Charges	50	3	1		4	16	24	26
Other General Expenses	3,300	141	50		380	-29,825	-29,255	32,555
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>183,122</b>	<b>22,184</b>	<b>12,202</b>		<b>16,070</b>	<b>-5,017</b>	<b>45,439</b>	<b>137,684</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			3,100				3,100	-3,100
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>3,100</b>				<b>3,100</b>	<b>-3,100</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			-920				-920	920
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>-920</b>				<b>-920</b>	<b>920</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	39,868	9,028	5,396		6,959	1,553	22,936	16,932
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>39,868</b>	<b>9,028</b>	<b>5,396</b>		<b>6,959</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>22,936</b>	<b>16,932</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Earmarking Fee		1,390	602		207	25	2,224	-2,224
Reporting Fees		3					3	-3
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>1,393</b>	<b>602</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>-2,227</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>626,190</b>	<b>149,313</b>	<b>89,073</b>		<b>114,229</b>	<b>25,473</b>	<b>378,088</b>	<b>248,102</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>51,650</b>	<b>61,199</b>		<b>100,637</b>	<b>34,617</b>	<b>248,102</b>	