

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

East Asia

Appeal No. MAA54001

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This report covers the period from
1 July 2010 to 30 December 2010.



This past summer, both China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have been seriously affected by floods. The picture above shows local volunteers repairing a dam swept away by flood waters in South Hamgyong province in the east of DPRK in July. Photo by IFRC.

In brief

Programmes summary:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) 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 (DPRK), the Republic of Korea, and Japan. The IFRC has programmes that support the national societies in China, Mongolia and DPRK.

In the second half of the year, normally the flooding and typhoon season for the region, both China and DPRK have been seriously affected the disaster. Since early May, torrential rain which triggered floods and landslides, and tropical cyclones had left at least 3,222 people dead and 1,003 missing in China, including the heavy downpours 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. In DPRK between July and September, many landslides and mudflows were caused by the dramatic levels of deforestation in the mountainous parts of the country.

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 Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) in delivering assistance to some 5,000 families (20,000 beneficiaries) in Zhouqu, Gansu that affected by the deadly mudslide. The DPRK Red Cross promptly responded to the emergency, distributing relief supplies and dispatching four mobile water purification units to the affected areas.

Three pre-disaster meetings were held respectively in China (13 December), Mongolia (19-22 October) and DPRK (4-8 December). As a result of the meetings, mutual understandings on roles and responsibilities, and identification on further need support were reached.

The regional office continues to support national societies in strengthening their capacity in building up hazard-prone communities. In China, the delegation supports community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme in assessment process and planning. In Mongolia, continuous support was given to the Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) on climate change programmes. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials were developed during the period under review.

As part of the HIV prevention cross-border project, the Red Cross Society of China (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 meeting and facilitated at the regional level the planning for these activities. The regional health officer participated in the project's steering committee meeting in July and travelled in December to monitor the project's activities from the Mongolian side.

A CBHFA lessons learnt, monitoring and evaluation workshop was held in Bangkok on 12-16 October. Four people attended this workshop from the region. The participants presented their programme experiences from DPRK and China and received updates on the latest global developments in CBHFA programming.

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 – 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.

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. The audited financial report will be issued with the 2010 annual report by April 2011.

[Click here for interim financial report.](#)

No. of people we help: During this reporting period, the headquarters and branches of the Mongolian, Chinese and DPRK Red Cross Societies directly benefited through support of the IFRC's initiatives. Indirect beneficiaries include the branch staff, volunteers and communities that gain further knowledge and better services through the workshops and trainings that are held at the regional level. Furthermore, through support from the regional office, the national societies were better able to reduce risks in the communities they serve both from disasters and public health concerns.

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 important, 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 the CAS established in DPRK and the initiation of the process in Mongolia and the Global Alliance on HIV in both Mongolia and China.

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

Context

In the second half of the year, normally the flooding and typhoon season for the region, both China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have been seriously affected the disaster. Mongolia

experienced a foot and mouth disease outbreak, which began in the eastern provinces in May, and which continues to spread across large portions of Dornod and Sukhbaatar provinces affecting herding families and thousands of livestock.

Since early May, torrential rain triggered floods and landslides, and tropical cyclones had left at least 3,222 people dead and 1,003 missing in China by the end of November¹, including the heavy downpours 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 374.5 billion yuan (CHF 53.23 million or USD56.74 million).

CHF 493,628 (USD 467,849 or EUR 360,410) was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 12 August 2010 to support the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) in delivering assistance to some 5,000 families (20,000 beneficiaries) in Zhouqu, Gansu that affected by the deadly mudslide. Two operation updates was issued for the DREF operation. Click [here](#) to view the reports.

From May to 8 September 2010, RCSC mobilized emergency relief materials valued at CNY 31.81 million (CHF 4.52 million or USD 4.81 million) to 18 most seriously affected provinces by floods. The IFRC East Asia office through the annual appeal provided 6,000 quilts and 90 tonnes of rice to 5,000 families in Hubei province. RCSC headquarters and local branches have mobilized relief items including tents, quilts, family kits, etc. to the floods and typhoon affected areas. For Typhoon Fanapi, the RCSC headquarters also mobilized USD 100,000 (CHF 93,949) to the Taiwan Red Cross Organisation in support of their relief operation. The Japanese government supported 30,000 food parcels to six floods affected provinces².

The once-a-century drought lingered in southwest China until the second half of the year. While many of the regions were inundated by the floods, mudslides and typhoons, other provinces such as Qinghai and Guizhou were experiencing drought in August. A new round of drought also started during this period. Since October, a two-month drought has plagued China's major wheat production areas. Henan, Anhui, Shandong and Hebei's four provinces produce over half of the country's summer grain, 90 per cent of which is wheat. In Henan, China's biggest grain-producing province, the dry weather has affected some 730,000 hectares of wheat crops, accounting for 10 per cent of the province's total arable land. In neighboring Anhui province, more than 667,000 hectares of wheat crops were affected. In Shandong, the drought had dried out more than 1.4 million hectares of wheat crops, or 40 per cent of the province's wheat growing area. In addition, 40,000 people and 20,000 livestock faced lack of drinking water. In Hebei province, 547,000 hectares of wheat crops were hit by the drought.

Torrential rains and tropical storm Kompasu seriously affected most areas in DPRK between July and September. Many landslides and mudflows were caused by the dramatic levels of deforestation in the mountainous parts of the country, showing the importance of a stronger focus on tree planting/reforestation. The DPRK Red Cross promptly responded to the emergency, distributing relief supplies and dispatching four mobile water purification units to the affected areas.

The DPRK celebrated the 65th anniversary of the foundation of its worker's party in September, and the supreme governance body of the party was elected at the party's conference.

The tense situation on the Korean peninsula after the explosion of the South Korean naval ship earlier this year, was aggravated due to a shooting incident on Yonphyong island, in the west sea of Korea in November. South Korea suspended all pledged aid to DPRK and postponed the Red Cross talks between North and South.

A foot and mouth disease outbreak, which began in eastern Mongolia in May, continues to spread across large portions of Dornod and Sukhbaatar provinces affecting herding families and thousands of livestock. As of 8 November, the foot and mouth disease spread forced the authorities and herding families to eliminate over 24,000 heads of livestock and the government has spent MNT 3.2 billion (approximately CHF 2.4 million or USD 2.5 million) for its efforts to fight against the disease.

Also, there has been an outbreak of hepatitis viruses in Ulaanbaatar and rural areas. According to the National Centre of Communicable Diseases report, to date, a total of 1,310 cases of hepatitis virus infections were

¹ Source: Xinhua news

² Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Jilin, Jiangxi and Hubei

registered, of which 92 per cent has been hepatitis A infections. Among those who contracted the hepatitis virus 86.7 per cent were children aged from 0-14. From this statistics, 43.5 per cent were secondary school children, 28 per cent were kindergarten children and the rest were children raised at home.

In October, Mongolia has registered its 84th case of HIV infection. While this being an officially recorded number, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there are at least 1,000 people carrying HIV in the country. Currently, all the cases were transmitted through sexual intercourse which shows a need for awareness raising and behaviour change towards safer sex. China has reported more than 68,000 AIDS-related deaths as of the end of October, up nearly 20,000 year-on-year; comparatively, China had 49,845 AIDS deaths during the same time period last year. A joint research by the health ministry, UNAIDS and WHO estimated the total of HIV infections to be at 740,000 as of the end of last year, including some 105,000 AIDS patients. The government will add more HIV/AIDS medications to basic medical insurance to ease the financial burden on HIV/AIDS sufferers.

Qinghai earthquake³ recovery The RCSC has signed a memorandum of understanding with Qinghai provincial government on 21 July. According to the memorandum, the Red Cross (RCSC headquarter and provinces, Hong Kong branch, Macao branch, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and other partner national societies support such as Japanese Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, etc.) will support the recovery of Yushu with an amount no less than CNY 2.3 billion CHF 3.8 million or USD3.4 million). Main focus will be placed on school, health care, and village houses reconstruction, while other focus will be put on social care, disaster risk reduction (DRR) facilities.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Pavilion in Shanghai World Expo The six-month World Expo in Shanghai, China ended by October. The IFRC pavilion attracted over 1 million visitors - averaging 5,800 people per day –a new historical record. During the Expo, over ten large scale thematic events were organized by RCSC. The RCSC World Expo Love-Future Summer Camp opened in July with more than 100 members attending, including children representatives from the Sichuan disaster area and less fortunate families. Activities included child and teenager education and a children’s sponge painting competition. Other activities in conjunction with the World Expo included Red Cross charitable public performances and first aid demonstrations to visitors on World First Aid Day, etc.

The involvement of RCSC in the Beijing Olympics of 2008 and in the Asian Games and Shanghai Expo both held in China this year has demonstrated RCSC’s capacity to offer quality first aid services during mass events and that is becoming a de-facto choice for similar events in the future.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Outcomes/Expected results

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

³ 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 missing³, more than 12,000 were injured, 15,000 houses collapsed and an estimated 100,000 were homeless³. Many more were affected, as tremors affected neighbouring areas, including Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan province.

In continuation with the work in the first half of the year, capacity building of national societies remained the major focus of the team. Capacity building is achieved through various means such as providing technical support in emergency relief response, review in response system, contingency planning, as well through supporting community disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities in the countries.

Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness

In China, more than 28 provinces were affected by torrential rains which intensified the impact of traditional flooding season. A landslide on 8 August in Zhouqu county of Gansu province in the northwest part of China alone had left more than 1,400 death and thousands of people homeless. The IFRC had supported the RCSC with the Japanese government's donation in the emergency relief operation in six seriously affected provinces including Gansu, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, Jilin, Sichuan and Hubei where more than 30,000 floods affected families were provided with immediate support of food supply such as rice, edible oil, salt and sugar. In Zhouqu county, which was hit by the deadly landslide, RCSC and the IFRC had immediately conducted an emergency assessment in the area, and used DREF to support 5,000 displaced families with one-month food supply. Each family received a total of 30 kg of rice, 5 kg of oil, 1 kg of sugar and salt respectively. A hygiene promotion activity in the affected area was also made possible under the DREF support, which 50 local volunteers were trained with hygiene promotion knowledge and conduct training as such to the families living in the temporary settlement site in Zhouqu county. Approximately 1,500 families in temporary settlement sites in the area received hygiene message which greatly reduced the risk of outbreak of diseases.

During the report period, the IFRC also provided support to 3,000 flood affected families in two worst hit counties in Hubei province with a total of 90 tonnes of rice and 6,000 quilts through the country's annual appeal. In monitoring the disaster situation, the regional delegation and East Asia national societies continued to use IFRC response tools such as the disaster management information system (DMIS) in reporting disaster updates in an accurate and timely manner.

To further enhance effective and efficient emergency response, the IFRC had supported the RCSC in constructing prefecture level disaster preparedness centres where five of the centres in Sichuan had confirmed design and obtained government support in providing permanent land for construction. The centres consist of a warehouse which will be used to store emergency food and non-food items such as tents, medicines, clothes, quilts etc. Agreements were confirmed and signed within all parties by the end of the year, which signified the start for the construction work. Construction of the centres were expected to be finished by next year. On the other hand, support on developing the RCSC national emergency response team in water and sanitation has continued during the past six months, during which the IFRC facilitated a study tour for the relevant Red Cross branches in visiting Indonesia to learn from the best practises from the Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) emergency response team. Two technical delegates from the Spanish Red Cross visited Yunnan and Hubei province to assist in quality check of existing equipments as well provided on the spot trainings.

In Mongolia, the IFRC had support the MRCS to coordinate an external evaluation consultant team to review the dzud operation which had finished early in the year. Through review and evaluation, the Red Cross country office was provided with the chance to review the current practise and consolidate a lessons learnt document to benefit future operations.

Three pre-disaster meetings were held respectively in China (13 December), Mongolia (19-22 October) and DPRK (4-8 December). The regional office worked together with the Asia Pacific zone office disaster management unit to facilitate the discussion, 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, in particular addressing mega disasters such as earthquakes in urban areas and large scale flooding. As a result of the meetings, mutual understandings on roles and responsibilities, and identification on further need support were reached.



The pre-disaster meeting with the Mongolia Red Cross, 19-22 October.
Photo by IFRC

In order to enhance the level of understanding on technical issues in disaster management for programme managers and staff in the national societies in the region, during 2-6 August, the regional disaster management delegate, together with the head of relief and health department of RCSC attended the IFRC's field assessment and coordination team (FACT), emergency response unit (ERU), regional disaster response team (RDRT) team leader training in Kuala Lumpur. Also during 30 August-5 September 2010, the regional disaster management officer attended the multi-sectoral assessment and plan of action (PoA) 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 hazard-prone communities. In China, the delegation supports community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme in assessment process and planning. Through the process, capacities of 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 provinces had finished its planning using participatory tools and stepped into implementation stage. A pilot DRR 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.

To support the national society in developing long-term strategy on community based programming, a CBDRR review workshop was organized from 29 June-1 July in Hubei province where 22 representatives from the national headquarters and seven provinces which had successful community based programme experiences, as well partner societies such as the Australian Red Cross and Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China attended the meeting. A draft of the revised CBDRR model was completed by the end of the year which contributed as a guideline for future programmes in increasing community resilience.

In Mongolia, continuous support was given to MRCS on climate change programmes. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials were developed during the period.

Coordination and cooperation

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

The regional disaster management delegate worked with the Republic of Korea Red Cross in preparing the 4th Asia Ministerial Conference on DRR which was held from 25-28 October. The conference, attended by ministers from the Asia Pacific governments, UN agencies, academic bodies, civil societies and about 40 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies from Asia Pacific, including China, Mongolia and Korea. During the conference, the regional delegation presented the RCSC's position on integrating DRR 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 diversified type of disasters during the second half of the year also put much of the time and efforts of both the regional delegation and the national societies into the emergency relief. While recovery support is still on the planning stage for one type of disaster, another type of deadly disaster happened, 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 hindered because of the attention draw on internal relief efforts for each of the national societies.

Health and care

Outcomes/Expected results

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

As a part of the HIV prevention cross border project, the RCSC and MRCS have organized a joint cross-border train campaign end of June. A special Red Cross train travelled on the Trans-Siberian railway from Ulaanbaatar to the Chinese border town of Erlian with frequent stops along the way, where the Red Cross staff and volunteers organized mass events to disseminate HIV prevention messages among the railway passengers and railway station communities. At the end of the train campaign, a bilateral cross-border meeting was organized in Erlian city, involving governments of border towns from both sides, respective border branches of the RCSC and MRCS and representatives of their headquarters. The regional health delegate and regional communications delegate participated in the train campaign and meeting and facilitated at the regional level the planning for these activities. A special article featuring the voices of sex workers from these border towns, who work as HIV peer educators for the Red Cross project, was published on the IFRC website (www.ifrc.org). The regional health officer participated in the project's steering committee meeting in July and travelled in December to monitor the project's activities from the Mongolian side.

Eight HIV programme staff and volunteers from the regional national societies and regional health officer attended the International AIDS Conference held in Vienna from 18-23 July and presented three presentations at the Conference highlighting the Red Cross work in HIV in East Asia.

World Aids Day was successfully celebrated in the regional countries. In Mongolia, the MRC organized a national press conference with the participation of representatives of government and civil society organizations. In China, with the support of the regional office, the IFRC's newly released Harm Reduction Advocacy Report was translated into Chinese and distributed to all 31 Red Cross branches. The report featured two case studies from the RCSC harm reduction work and was officially launched on World Aids Day. The regional programme also provided support in translating into Chinese of IFRC's youth peer education manual and printing of RCSC' HIV programme management manual. The RCSC launched their pilot HIV prevention project in Tianjin city on World Aids Day. This project is supported by the American Red Cross and it is aiming to reach 8,412 people with HIV prevention messages, including university students, men who have sex with men (MSM) and sex workers, and will indirectly benefit 70,620 people over the next two years. The launch event was widely covered in Chinese media.

Health and water and sanitation in emergencies

The outbreaks of communicable diseases in animals and humans kept re-occurring throughout the region. Both China and Mongolia have experienced annual surges of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) cases during summer months. In response to this situation, with the support of the regional programme, the RCSC has developed communication materials with HFMD prevention messages and distributed to the most affected branches. Mongolia has been experiencing outbreaks of hepatitis A and outbreaks of H3N2 (A) influenza in several provinces. As of 30 November, 3,193 people have been affected by hepatitis A outbreaks. In response to this, the MRCS printed and distributed over 5,000 copies of hygiene promotion materials to educate the public how to prevent further infections.

In July, the regional health delegate conducted a mission to Mongolia to conduct a review of the H1N1 project implemented by the MRCS.

Mongolia also experienced extreme heatwave during the summer months, with the temperature soaring to over 30 to 40 degrees Celsius for extended periods, unusually high for the country's continental climate. Learning from the Red Cross collective experience of the past European heat waves, the MRCS volunteers disseminated tailored first aid messages for the heat wave for the public. During this period, the social care



A poster of HFMD key message developed by RCSC and IFRC. Photo: RCSC

volunteers paid special attention to their programme beneficiaries, many of whom are the elderly and home bound, groups that are especially vulnerable in this situation. The regional programme continues to play a facilitative role in such situations, by ensuring that the national societies recognize early on and remain alerted to these emerging trends, and reflect collective global Red Cross Red Crescent experiences and latest scientific developments in their response.

As an agricultural country, Mongolia is prone to outbreaks of animal diseases, which occasionally infect also the people who live in close contacts with them such as herders. During the past months, several provinces in eastern Mongolia experienced extensive outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. The mass quarantine and slaughter of animals in outbreak areas affected indirectly the herders' lives. Since the Red Cross volunteers do not respond in quarantined areas, they have backed up the response activities of the local governments from behind. For example, the branches provided clean water and jerry cans in support of water distribution activities for the stranded herders.

Thanks to the close collaboration with South Asia regional delegation, the invitation to the South Asia regional psychosocial (PSP) training workshop was also extended to East Asia and five participants from the regional national societies (South Korea, Japan, Mongolia and Hong Kong branch of RCSC) attended from November 22-29 in Sri Lanka. These trained staff and volunteers will be regional resource people and can act as master trainers on PSP.

Five participants from the regional national societies (South Korea, China and Hong Kong branch of RCSC) have attended the Asia Pacific emergency health training held in Singapore from 6-13 November. One participant from RCSC attended the Asia Pacific RDRT water and sanitation training held in Cambodia from 8-14 November. These Red Cross staff and volunteers will be included in the Asia Pacific emergency roster and be available for deployments in case of large emergencies in Asia Pacific countries.

Blood donor recruitment

Eight participants from the region (Red Cross Societies of South Korea, Japan, China; Hong Kong branch of RCSC and Taiwan Red Cross Organization) attended the South East Asia regional blood donor recruitment workshop held in Bangkok on 1-3 December. This is the annual workshop where the participants collectively review their yearly progress towards 100 per cent voluntary blood donation and set goals for the next year and by having the participants from two regions together, this facilitates more effective experience sharing among the countries.

Community-based health and first aid

During this half year, the regional delegation supported the RCSC in starting up their first MDR-TB prevention project. The project will be implemented in Shanxi province and aims to support treatment adherence of vulnerable tuberculosis patients who have already failed their treatment and improve knowledge in tuberculosis in the communities. (For more updates on this project, please refer to the China appeal [here](#).)

The regional office has been actively supporting the first aid standardization process of the RCSC. Currently, all European national societies have harmonized their first aid training standards, which gave them a competitive edge by ensuring high quality of their first aid certificates in all countries, a base for legal recognition and meet the demands of ever increasing mobility of people across the continent. Using this experience, the RCSC has embarked on an ambitious project to achieve the same for all its first aid training and services across China. To support this initiative, the regional office organized a consultancy visit from the European Red Cross Reference Centre on First Aid Education in September and worked closely with the RCSC to map existing first aid training standards in all 31 Red Cross branches. The RCSC set up a national steering committee on first aid standardization which meets regularly to set the directions and review the progress on this project and the IFRC has been invited as a member of to these meetings. For more updates, please refer to China appeal.

The regional programme staff have attended and presented at the First Aid in Emergency/Conflict Situations workshop organized by the ICRC and RCSC, held from 12-16 July in Beijing. There is a strong commitment from the regional programme and the ICRC in Beijing to work together in supporting the RCSC's first aid programme. This collaboration and joint planning will be continued in 2011 as well.

The regional programme supported the celebration of the World First Aid Day (WFAD) by the regional countries. In the anticipation of this day, the RCSC organized a series of events focused on promoting first aid. One of the events included the first national first aid competition of the RCSC held in Guizhou from 31 August - 1 September and a high level national seminar on first aid on 2 September. The IFRC and ICRC participated in this event and the regional health programme officer was one of the competition jury members. The seminar was preceded by the President of the RCSC and all three vice presidents, demonstrating highest level of Red

Cross commitment to the cause of promoting first aid in China. The events culminated at the Shanghai Expo 2010, where RCSC organized a mass public event on WFAD.

On the request of the regional health delegate, the DPRK health delegate completed a two-week mission to Mongolia to monitor the CBHFA activities conducted so far by the MRCS in Gobi province. The regional delegate supported the MRCS in editing of the Mongolian translation of the CBHFA manual and supported the adaptation to the local context.

A CBHFA lesson learnt, monitoring and evaluation workshop was held in Bangkok from 12-16 October and four people attended this workshop from the region. The participants presented their programme experiences from DPRK and China and received updates on the latest global developments in CBHFA programming.

The regional office compiled an electronic catalogue of all the health related IEC materials from the regional national societies that have been received so far. The scanned images of the materials are available on the FedNet under the link <https://fednet.ifrc.org/sw195650.asp>. It is intended to help the national societies to access quickly them whenever needed and promote sharing of good practices/materials across the region and beyond.

Constraints or challenges

Due to extensive flooding in China and DPRK during summer months, the regional health delegate had to divert her attention to supporting relief procurement activities of the regional delegation and stand in for the people who were on missions during those months. This resulted in the slowing down of the regional programme during that period. However, the main objectives planned for the year's second half were achieved.

Organizational development

Outcomes/Expected results

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 integration 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.

Achievements

The regional programme coordinator organized a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) workshop for the DPRK Red Cross held in Pyongyang in July. This workshop provided time for each sector to work on their current plans, including logframes and monitoring and evaluation plans, and further develop planning documents for 2011.

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.

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.

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/Expected results

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

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.

Gathering and releasing news of the IFRC and national society response to successive floods has been marked by some challenges. The negative reporting in certain international media can mean that what should be positive visibility is transformed by the context into something which adversely affects the national society. Also, the DPRK Red Cross continues to have to take careful account of national regulations regarding the release of information to the international media. Despite these constraints, positive visibility has been achieved over recent months for Red Cross Red Crescent disaster preparedness, response and other facets of programming in the country. Plans to build on this are underway.

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 MRC 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.



The official ceremony inaugurating martial arts movie star Jet Li's role as the IFRC's first goodwill ambassador in September in Beijing. Photo: IFRC

In September, the East Asia regional delegation organised a media event to mark the international release of World Disasters 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. Al Jazeera, BBC, Reuters and CCTV all broadcast one on one interviews with Jet Li. 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

During the reporting period, the regional delegation has been working closely with a number of partner Red Cross societies 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.

The IFRC has developed a strong partnership at the global level with Eli Lilly and is a member of the Lilly MDR tuberculosis partnership. Thanks to this partnership, the regional programme received support in starting MDR-TB project in China. The RCSC, in close collaboration with the regional delegation, will continue to liaise with the Eli Lilly office in China to build an effective partnership at the country level to improve the access to quality care for MDR-TB patients.

Contributing to longer-term impact

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

The RCSC is currently the country's largest provider of first aid training and if the first aid standartization project is successful, their standards could eventually become the national standards in first aid. By having a harmonized approach to its first aid training and ensuring high quality of its services, the RCSC will be strategically positioned to significantly increase its revenues from first aid trainings and ultimately, strengthen its capacity to increase access to its first aid classes for disadvantaged groups that may not be able to afford them on fee basis.

Looking ahead

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 DRR and climate change adaptation.

In China, the five disaster preparedness centres in Aba, Mianyang, Yaan, Deyang and Guangyuan will finish construction next year and will 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 CBDRR programme across the region, and the programme will continue to encourage exchange of good practise and experiences throughout the process.

The response to multiple outbreaks mentioned above and heat waves show that in the recent years the MRCS, and to a less extent the RCSC started to play much more pro-active role in prevention and public risk communication during public health emergencies and have effectively built on the experiences gained during their response to avian influenza outbreaks, H1N1 pandemic, HFMD and other epidemics. In the past years, the IFRC's overall support in these areas has been focused each time on specific diseases. This approach was not very effective in building up the appropriate level of local response and preparedness capacity. The next years will be critical in supporting the regional national societies in re-focusing from a single-disease approach to "one-health" approach addressing all kinds of communicable diseases in humans, including emerging infections (of animal origin).

How we work	
<p>The IFRC's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the IFRC's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC East Asia regional office in Beijing: phone: +86 10 65327162, fax: +86 10 65327166 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mr Martin Faller (head of regional office), email: martin.faller@ifrc.org – Ms Nicole LaFleur (regional programme coordinator), email: nicolle.lafleur@ifrc.org – Mr. Gu Qinghui (regional disaster management delegate), email: qinghui.gu@ifrc.org – Ms. Amgaa Oyungerel (regional health delegate), email: amgaa.oyungerel@ifrc.org • IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur: phone: + 60 3 92-7 5700, fax: +60 3 2161 0670 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mr. Jagan Chapagain (head of operations), email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org • Mr. Alan Bradbury, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org. • Please send pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org 	

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

MAA54001 - East Asia region

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 95 to 31 dec 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	200,963	150,272	0	214,866	60,090	626,190
B. Opening Balance	115,901	101,032	0	147,503	244,099	608,534
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>		-0				-0
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>	42,992					42,992
<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>	13,904					13,904
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	0	0		0	0	0
<i>Other</i>	205	0				206
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		-0		0		-0
<i>UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund</i>		0				0
C1. Cash contributions	93,037	42,164		0	30,117	165,317
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	-14,879					-14,879
<i>UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund</i>		-7,121				-7,121
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-14,879	-7,121				-22,000
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services</i>					50,356	50,356
C6. Other Income					50,356	50,356
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	78,158	35,043	0	0	80,473	193,674
D. Total Funding = B + C	194,059	136,074	0	147,503	324,572	802,208
Appeal Coverage	97%	91%	#DIV/0	69%	540%	128%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	115,901	101,032	0	147,503	244,099	608,534
C. Income	78,158	35,043	0	0	80,473	193,674
E. Expenditure	-135,209	-82,323		-110,342	-49,006	-376,880
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	58,850	53,751	0	37,161	275,566	425,328

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		200,963	150,272	0	214,866	60,090	626,190	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	10,070							10,070
Construction Materials	374,690							374,690
Clothing & textiles	74,674							74,674
Seeds,Plants	83,176							83,176
Water & Sanitation	2,006,856							2,006,856
Medical & First Aid	3,218,157							3,218,157
Teaching Materials	163,490							163,490
Utensils & Tools	47,277							47,277
Other Supplies & Services	306,162							306,162
Total Supplies	6,284,552							6,284,552
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	1,569							1,569
Vehicles	12,750							12,750
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	14,319							14,319
Transport & Storage								
Storage	37,884							37,884
Distribution & Monitoring	375,031							375,031
Transport & Vehicle Costs	114,961		120				120	114,840
Total Transport & Storage	527,875		120				120	527,755
Personnel								
International Staff	1,024,645	92,256	31,415		69,819	165	193,655	830,991
National Staff	235,165	9,008	22,704		18,126	2,118	51,957	183,208
National Society Staff	204,668							204,668
Consultants	7,989		768				768	7,221
Total Personnel	1,472,468	101,264	54,887		87,946	2,283	246,380	1,226,088
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	503,210	3,628	9,796			25,331	38,755	464,456
Total Workshops & Training	503,210	3,628	9,796			25,331	38,755	464,456
General Expenditure								
Travel	143,700	19,274	8,528		5,259	18,200	51,260	92,440
Information & Public Relation	112,898	6			9,136		9,143	103,755
Office Costs	41,366	71	199		50	59	379	40,987
Communications	10,314	729	877		639	83	2,328	7,986
Professional Fees	200		155				155	45
Financial Charges	50	3			4	3	9	41
Other General Expenses	143,956	51	50		380	33	514	143,442
Total General Expenditure	452,485	20,134	9,808		15,467	18,378	63,788	388,697
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			3,100				3,100	-3,100
Total Contributions & Transfers			3,100				3,100	-3,100
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	603,326	8,176	4,987		6,722	2,989	22,874	580,452
Total Programme & Service Support	603,326	8,176	4,987		6,722	2,989	22,874	580,452
Services								
Services & Recoveries		1,253	545		207	25	2,030	-2,030
Total Services		1,253	545		207	25	2,030	-2,030
Operational Provisions								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination			
A								B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		200,963	150,272	0	214,866	60,090	626,190		
Operational Provisions		754	-920				-166	166	
Total Operational Provisions		754	-920				-166	166	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	9,858,235	135,209	82,323		110,342	49,006	376,880	9,481,355	
VARIANCE (C - D)		65,754	67,948		104,524	11,084	9,481,355		