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# East Asia regional office Annual Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAA54001**

**30 April 2015**

**This report covers the  
period 1 January to  
31 December 2014**

*A volunteer from the DPRK Red Cross gives instruction on how to prevent acute respiratory infections to a family on the Up co-operative farm in South Phyongan province in January 2014.*  
Photo: IFRC



## Overview

The IFRC East Asia Regional Office (EARO) supports and builds capacities of National Societies (NSs) in the East Asia region. The region includes China, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. The IFRC supports all five national Red Cross Societies in the region and additionally has long-term planning frameworks specifically for the NSs in China, Mongolia, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

EARO continued supporting the National Societies in East Asia in increasing their capacity to deliver relevant and sustainable services to the communities, and was successful in reaching the objectives of its programmes. Due to shifting EANS priorities, some of the activities have been postponed for later. In East Asia region was struck by earthquakes, typhoons, volcanic eruption and other disasters. The EANSs, supported by IFRC, have effectively responded to the most serious of those disasters. EARO had

### CHINA

Leadership changed in the RCSC in 2014. On 26 September, a new RCSC Communist Party Secretary and Executive Vice President was inaugurated.

Several disasters hit China and resulted in extensive loss of lives and property. Earthquakes, rainstorms, typhoons and manmade disasters claimed about 1,000 lives and had serious social impact. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) and IFRC have provided assistance to the disaster victims in various part of the country.

### JAPAN

Japan was affected by typhoons, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in 2014. Several people were reported dead or missing.

The typhoon “Vongfong” hit Japan with heavy rain and strong wind on 11 September. Around 28,000 households in the affected areas were without electricity because of the typhoon. Branches of the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) in the affected areas were put on standby for the deployment of relief teams and monitored the situation around the clock until the situation had been brought under control.

On 27 September, Mt Ontake in central Japan erupted. 32 people were seriously injured. Two JRCS disaster medical assistance teams were deployed to the affected area. The local Red Cross branch provided 150 blankets to the evacuation centre to help the victims.

On 22 November, an M-6.8 earthquake struck the north of Nagano prefecture in the central part of Japan. The main areas affected by the strong tremors were Nagano city, Otani town and Ogawa town. A total of 39 people were injured. Seven houses collapsed in Hakuba town, which is in a mountainous area. JRCS dispatched three national medical response teams to the affected areas to support the rescued/evacuated people and to make a rapid assessment for the development of further plans of action.

## **MONGOLIA**

MRCS continued to receive technical and financial support from IFRC and other partners. IFRC has provided extensive support for the national convention of the MRCS, technical training related to financial development, HR development, organizational development and other aspects such as linking MRCS with the IFRC Asia Pacific Fundraisers’ Network, safety and security, volunteer management etc.

A regional resilience workshop was organized by IFRC in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia in December. Workshop participants developed and endorsed an action plan for 2015. EANSS agreed to scale-up Community Resilience Programmes in their NSs and to mainstream them with on-going projects/programmes.

## **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The leadership of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) changed in October. A new President of KNRC was elected. She has extensive experience from her previous engagements in the private sector and strongly supports regional cooperation among National Societies in East Asia.

## **Working in partnership**

The IFRC’s East Asia regional office (EARO) and country teams work closely with National Societies in the region, governments and local communities. Other Red Cross Red Crescent partners contributing in the region 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, French Red Cross, German Red Cross/German government, Icelandic Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Kuwait Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Red Cross Society of China/Chinese government, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross, and many others who support East Asia national societies with bilateral agreements.

The EARO coordinates with partner organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Kingdom Department of International Development (DFID), AusAID, USAID, the Asian Red Cross Red Crescent Network on HIV (ART), the European Commission (EU-DEVCO and ECHO), partners within the United Nations system continue 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), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other international and non-government organizations such as the United Way. Important contributions also come from corporations such as Eli Lilly for the support of Tuberculosis projects in China. 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.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

**Outcome 1: EANSs are enabled and inspired to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their services.**

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
<b>Output 1.1:</b> EANSs are supported in their institutional development in relation to IFRC initiatives such as the digital divide, and are contributing to the global Federation Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) and the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process to profile their services, strengths and gaps.					
All 5 EANSs have contributed to and are regularly updating information to the FDRS.	N/A	1	5	1	100%
At least 3 EANSs have gone through OCAC.	Dec. 2013	1	1	2	100%
<p>Mongolia: Both BOCA and OCAC processes have been completed in second-half of 2014.</p> <p>MRCS: continues to regularly update its information in FDRS.</p> <p>DPRK: Completed BOCA during the reporting period</p> <p>China: Completed OCAC in 2013</p>					
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Opportunities for knowledge and experience sharing amongst national societies and other institutions have been identified and capitalized upon in East Asia.					
All EANSs are using the online learning platform with at least 500 staff and volunteers registered in East Asia.	N/A	N/A	200	225	100%
At least one academic institution has been identified in three countries to support the global knowledge sharing network.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
<p><b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.2.</b> At least 30 more staff and volunteers have started to use the online learning platform in quarter 1-2 of 2014. Approximately 70 % of them are newly recruited staff from MRCS. In the second half of 2014, at least 155 more staff and volunteers have started to use the online learning platform, mostly are from DRR cooperation platform academia participants.</p> <p>Close consultations took place between the RCSC and the coordinator of the IFRC learning platform resulted in considerable progress toward adoption of the Learning Platform by the RCSC. Trial section and navigation bars are being translated into Chinese and will be incorporated into the LP.</p> <p>EARO has actively participated in the DRR cooperation platform hosted by the Beijing Normal University and Peking University by providing technical knowledge sharing on DRR issues.</p> <p>The National University of Mongolia has been approached with regard to research and sensitization on climate change issues and in support of the planned community based Climate Change Adaptation pilot project in Mongolia.</p>					

**Business Line 2: “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”**

**Outcome 1: EANSs have an increased role in disaster response both domestically and internationally.**

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
<b>Output 1.1:</b> EANSs have well defined roles in national response and recovery mechanisms, as well as recognition among governmental responders.					
All 5 EANSs have improved their scope and role as part of the in their respective national disaster response mechanisms recognized by the government and other relevant responders.	31 Dec 2013	0	5	5	100%
All 5 EANSs have updated contingency plans that include the role of the IFRC and are closely linked to government and non-government responders.	31 Dec 2013	0	5	5	100%
<b>Output 1.2:</b> EANSs have effectively advocated for their governments to be aware of and make use of essential aspects of the Disaster Law and its components.					
At least 2 EANSs have effectively advocated through an event or discussion platform or research.	31 Dec 2013	0	1	2	100%
<b>Output 1.3:</b> EANSs have increased their ability to provide humanitarian aid internationally. These national societies have contributed to international operations with better quality, higher scale, and better coordination and effectiveness.					
At least 3 EANSs (Japan, ROK, and China) have increased their international humanitarian aid contributions within the RCRC Movement and improved their coordination using IFRC mechanisms.	31 Dec 2013	0	1	3	100%
International technical cooperation of EANSs is effectively coordinated within the IFRC and follows standard IFRC systems and procedures.	31 Dec 2013	0	1	5	100%
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b>					
<p>Output 1.1: All five EANS improved their national disaster response mechanisms through effective engagement with relevant governments, both local and national. They also clarified their roles in case of emergency. In Japan, the role of JRCS has become more recognized by the government as a result of lessons learned from the GEJET response. In China the RCSC has gained more recognition as a result of lessons learned from the Wenchuan earthquake. In Mongolia, MRCS continued its work towards amending its law which will result in better recognition of its role and mandates. All five NS form an integral part of the national response mechanisms of their respective countries, and continued to play significant roles in national contingency planning and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Output 1.2: In Mongolia IFRC has provided technical assistance to MRCS and National Disaster Management Agency (NEMA) with regard to modifications on the national law on emergency situations which has resulted in substantial changes to disaster law.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Three EANSs (Japan, China, RoK) continue their international aid operations in different parts of the world such as Africa, Myanmar, Central Asia and South East Asia.</p> <p>The JRCS and the KNRC have continued to contribute financially to IFRC operations.</p>					

**Outcome 2: EANSs have increased their capacity to work in communities and are able to respond to disasters in a timely and effective way.**

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
<b>Output 2.1:</b> EANSs have adequate access to material and skilled human resources and have standardized procedures, mechanisms, tools and guidelines in place for implementation of disaster response and recovery actions.					
All EANSs will have strengthened capacity in overall planning, coordinating and implementing disaster response operations.	31 Dec 2013	0	2	5	100%
All EANSs are arranging regular pre-disaster meetings.	31 Dec 2013	0	3	3	100%
All EANS will have established or improved functional emergency response units or teams and/or NDRTs.	31 Dec 2013	0	3	5	100%
All EANSs will have improved and well-functioning logistics and warehouse capacity for prepositioning and effectively mobilize relief supplies during disasters.	31 Dec 2013	0	2	2	100%
At least one EANS (including RCSC) and IFRC have explored feasibility of a Global Logistics Service hub in China providing support to disaster response operations in their respective countries.	31 Dec 2013	0	1	1	100%
<b>Output 2.2:</b> EANSs have delivered effective and scaled up emergency health and psychosocial support (PSS) services to affected populations as an integral part of their response and recovery activities.					
At least three EANSs have integrated and increased the scope of psychosocial support into their disaster response and preparedness interventions.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
A roster of IFRC trained Red Cross Red Crescent public health, psychosocial support, emergency response and other professionals is available and maintained for deployments in the region and beyond as a part of IFRC EA and global regional disaster response mechanisms.	N/A	N/A	2 staff	1 staff	50%
All EANSs have demonstrated increased capacity to deal with pandemics and outbreaks of communicable diseases in their communities as a part of their health emergency and preparedness interventions.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
Output 2.2. Around 27 participants from African national societies participated in a seminar on "Humanitarian Aid and Technical Cooperation Capacity Building of Developing Countries" organized by RCSC. The IFRC gave presentations on a number of key issues, including an introduction on psychosocial support (PSS) and psychological first aid (PFA) as well as resilience and Red Cross branding. Government officials and corporate partners from China also gave presentations and engaged in dialogue with Red Cross participants.					

### Business Line 3: “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”

**Outcome 1: EANSs are recognized as valuable and essential actors in building community safety and resilience, with tools and methodologies guided by the global community safety and resilience framework and integrated across programmes such as disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, road safety, health, livelihoods, migration and others.**

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
<b>Output 1.1:</b> EANSs have well established rural and urban community-based programmes with integrated, multi-sectoral support, well trained staff and both professional community volunteers equipped with tools and methodologies on <i>Community Safety and Resilience Framework</i> .					
At least 3 EANSs have increased human resources capacity and skills to facilitate and implement community-based programmes.	Dec. 2013	N/A	1	1	100%
All trainings on tools and methodologies at regional and country levels within EA are integrated cross-sectorally and have been adapted to fit national contexts.	Dec. 2013	N/A	2	2	100%
At least 3 EANSs have well established integrated programmes guided by the Community Safety and Resilience Framework.	Dec. 2013	N/A	1	1	100%
At least 1 EANS will benefit from the use of innovative beneficiary communication tools and technology.	Dec. 2013	N/A	1	0	0%
<p><b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b></p> <p>RCSC, with technical and financial support from IFRC within its PCN026 project (Integrated Community Resilience and Development Programme), is implementing the community-based programme in 47 communities in four provinces of China. An exchange visit is planned between DRPK RC and RCSC on community-based projects.</p> <p>Initially planned exchange visit between DPRK RC and RCSC to see community programmes was postponed due to the 21 days Ebola quarantine imposed on anyone coming into the DPRK from abroad.</p> <p>The TERA (Trilogy Emergency Response Application) project agreement with GMobile in Mongolia was signed in December. Intensive technical consultations on the launching and piloting are expected to take place in early 2015.</p>					
<b>Output 1.2:</b> EANSs have better capacity to analyze climate information, integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into existing activities and implement climate-smart DRR and community development programmes.					
All EANSs have incorporated CCA into their CBDRR programming and are actively utilizing climate information within their early warning systems.	Dec. 2013	N/A	2	1	50%
<p><b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b> The project agreement between IFRC and MRCS on the climate change adaptation (CCA) pilot project has been finalized, and approval is now pending. The project is expected to be signed in Quarter 1 2015, followed by the project launch.</p> <p>Due to changes in the priorities of the MRCS, both the integrated CCA workshop and rapid community assessments related to the CCA pilot project in Mongolia have been postponed to 2015.</p>					

RCSC has been engaged into community CCA through a Federation-supported ICRD programme. Two communities have received a funding and technical support in relation to small-scale construction projects related to irrigation and water preservation infrastructures in respond to changing climate patterns in their localities.

Three EANSs currently lack the technical capacity in development of the community-based CCA approaches and/or do not have appropriate mandates for such. Therefore, their current engagement in this work is being postponed.

**Output 1.3:** EANSs have mainstreamed sustainable livelihoods and household economic security approaches to poverty reduction and strengthened their capacities for improving quality of life of vulnerable groups.

At least 3 EANSs have improved innovative livelihoods enhancements with responsive procedural framework practices widely adopted.	Dec. 2013	N/A	3	3	100%
At least 3 EANSs are better positioned and play increased roles and responsibilities as partners and service providers in sustainable livelihoods development and poverty reduction.	Dec. 2013	N/A	1	3	100%

**Comments on progress towards outcomes:** 19 communities in China have resilience activities integrated into their DRR and community programming as part of the Integrated Community Resilience (ICR) programme (PCN026). Six communities are now piloting innovative approaches in support of the livelihoods of the vulnerable members of the community. The programme has funded Federation tools such as the translation of Livelihoods Programming Guidelines into Chinese.

The East Asia Regional Workshop on Strengthening Community Resilience through Effective Red Cross Red Crescent programming took place on 9-12 December 2014 in Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia. It was the first regional Community Resilience workshop in which East Asia NSs and partners participated. The overall goal of the workshop was to further strengthen the commitment of EANS's to improving community safety and resilience programming as well as to facilitate the effective exchange of ideas, approaches and lessons learnt between national societies. Three national societies in East Asia (South Korea, China and Mongolia) as well as Taiwan Red Cross Organization and Macau Red Cross Branch of the RCSC sent their participants to this workshop. Additionally there were participants from IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Thailand Red Cross, the British Embassy in Mongolia and the NGO World Vision. Nearly 30 participants shared their knowledge and experience on community resilience programmes and the development of effective Red Cross Red Crescent programming and integration.

RCSC, DPRK RC and MRCS continued their livelihoods support to vulnerable through their ICRD programme, Integrated Community Programme, and social care programme. Such innovative approaches included support to rural collective farms through a network of greenhouses with technical support from the Academy of Sciences in DPRK; Skills training and small loans were provided to beneficiaries in China and vocational training was provided for low-income community members in Mongolia.

**Output 1.4:** The incorporation of road safety initiatives by EANSs has effectively promoted increased awareness and safety at community and organizational levels.

Road safety has been integrated into different aspects of community safety and resilience work in East Asia including standard trainings for staff and volunteers.	Dec. 2013	N/A	1	1	100%
The Red Cross Road Safety cards' on the ten commitments are promoted within at least two EANSs.	Dec. 2013	N/A	1	1	100%

**Comments on progress towards outcomes:** Ten road safety commitments have been further promoted through integrated community work in 47 communities in China that participate in the ICR programme. Ten road safety commitments were disseminated through integrated workshops and volunteer toolkits.

Cartoons for children that were jointly developed by Hyundai, ROI visual and EBS were disseminated among RCSC branches and used in school activities.

**Output 1.5:** EANSs have focused and improved their TB and HIV prevention, care and support and anti-stigma work and are able to effectively target the most at-risk groups.

At least 3 EANS have strengthened and focused their HIV prevention, care and support work and anti-stigma work targeting at-risk groups including cross-border cooperation between RCSC and MRCS.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
At least 3 EANS have integrated TB prevention into their HIV and community-based health interventions.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
<p><b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b></p> <p>The annual meeting of Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART) was held in Beijing on 26-27 November. The Asia Pacific health coordinator and regional health manager attended this meeting by addressing IFRC working priorities in the field of HIV prevention. Further, the participants discussed ART activities in 2014 and the development of a feasible ART operation plan in year 2015.</p> <p>To mark the World AIDS Day, various activities were conducted by the Red Cross at all levels across the region. These events focused on HIV prevention among the young generation and providing care and support to HIV positive patients. Specifically in MRCS, the Red Cross Youth club members organized a “Traffic Jam” campaign on World AIDS Day. Members distributed condoms, vitamin C and HIV prevention leaflets to drivers who were stuck in traffic jams during rush hours.</p> <p>Altogether, four health staff participated in the East Asia regional community resilience workshop in Ulaanbaatar on 8-12 December. The purpose of this workshop was to improve the lives of vulnerable people by scaling up community resilience and integrated programming.</p>					

**Outcome 2: EANSs have been strengthened through robust organizational structures and systems and a wide representation of their stakeholders.**

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
<b>Output 2.1:</b> EANSs have increased capacity with a strong membership and volunteer base to better utilize their resources and diversify their services to vulnerable people.					
EANSs are participating in leadership induction courses offered by IFRC Secretariat in Geneva, Kuala Lumpur or other places.	Dec. 2013	N/A	1	1	100%
All 5 EANSs are actively participating in existing and potential regional networks, such as Psycho Social Support (PSS) and East Asia Youth Network.	Dec. 2013	N/A	5	5	100%
At least 5 case studies have been collected to highlight best practice in organizational development.	Dec. 2013	N/A	2	5	100%
At least 3 EANSs have improved volunteer management tools and methodologies which are better utilised by their branches.	Dec. 2013	N/A	2	3	100%
At least 3 EANSs have increased their resources through better retention of staff and volunteers and are raising their membership and funding sources.	Dec. 2013	N/A	2	1	50%
<p><b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b></p> <p>Six case studies have been completed with description of how poverty reduction approaches are integrated into community resilience and development framework.</p> <p>Two Volunteer Development cases from Sichuan Province have been highlighted and shared between ICRD participating branches.</p>					

Project has co-funded the MRCS’s Secretary General’s participation in MIC to Geneva in September.

MRCS has increased the utilization of RMS for volunteering management.

About another indicator “At least 1 EANS have increased their resources through better retention of staff and volunteers and are raising their membership and funding sources.” No information available.

**Output 2.2:** Role of youth has been taken into account by EARO in programme design and EANSs have been supported in their endeavor to engage and empower youth in Red Cross Red Crescent work and establish an East Asia Youth Network.

Youth network in Asia Pacific and East Asia is effectively linked to and supported by EANSs.	2013	N/A	1	1	100%
EARD effectively facilitates RC youth exchanges and involvement in EANSs services and communicates the updates of youth action from wider RCRC to all youth services of EANSs.	Accomplished in 2013	N/A	1	1	100%
At least one EANS adopts Y.E.S. to engage youth in their country.	Accomplished in 2013	N/A	1	1	100%

**Comments on progress towards outcomes:** In addition to two conference calls organized in support of the East Asia Youth Network (EAYN), six regional, zone and global conference calls are scheduled for the period from July until October in anticipation of the Beijing Youth Summit in October 2015.

RCSC and its Hong Kong branch have continued YABC peer-educators activities in Beijing and Shanghai. A total of 146 YABC peer educators have been trained in China during the reporting period.

The project provided technical assistance to 3<sup>rd</sup> Model IFRC General Assembly (MIGA) which was organized by the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) on 1-5 August. The event hosted 176 youth members from 36 NSs. The theme of the MIGA was Migrants and Humanitarian Action of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

IFRC EA participated in the Youth Olympic Games in Nanjing in August. During the two-week-long gathering, it hosted daily walk-in booth activities and five educational workshops in the Youth Olympic Village with varied themes ranging from humanitarian values, road safety, first aid and youth as agents of behavioural change.

**Business Line 4: “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”**

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
<b>Outcome 1: East Asia National Societies are better positioned and have stronger capacity to achieve the vital goal of helping to protect the most vulnerable and increasing and safeguarding humanitarian space.</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> East Asia National Societies are able to persuade decision makers and opinion leaders to act on behalf of vulnerable people following the pledges and resolutions of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Conference and the decisions of the General Assembly and Council of Delegates and through advocacy on issues such as climate change adaptation, risk reduction, road safety, social inclusion, migration and a culture of non-violence and peace.					
All EANSs are actively utilizing established and effective mechanisms (at least 3) for promoting issues of concern within the RCRC Movement and with other relevant parties	N/A	N/A	3	3	100%

<b>Outcome 2: EANSs and IFRC communications are improved, and better integrated, with focus on advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy, highlighting the areas in which NS and the IFRC needs to stress its competitive advantage.</b>					
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Each national society's communication capacities are strengthened and they are empowered to deliver messages about Red Cross Red Crescent action, humanitarian imperatives, and values.					
Visibility and positive images of Red Cross Red Crescent especially national societies and the IFRC are increased within the greater public and back to the communities served.	NA	NA	2	3	100%
<b>Output 2.2:</b> More is done to capture impact, with closer integration between communications and programme areas, in telling the human story in the most effective and imaginative ways.					
A collection of at least 30 unique beneficiary stories have been collected and compiled, capturing the impact of Red Cross Red Crescent work in East Asia.	NA	NA	10	20	100%
<b>Outcome 3: Potential is maximized through existing and potential resources allowing East Asia National Societies and IFRC to achieve their objectives.</b>					
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Potential technical and financial resources are identified, mapped and maintained through smart relationship management, securing funding for Red Cross initiatives, through long-term commitments and diversified sources.					
Resources for EANSs work and IFRC support to EANSs have been obtained at budgeted levels.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
<b>Output 3.2:</b> East Asia National Societies' ability to mobilize technical and financial resources has been strengthened through better relationship management and resource mobilization initiatives and trainings.					
At least 3 EANSs are actively participating in fundraising skill-exchanges with other NSs such as the skill share and the AP fundraisers network.	N/A	N/A	1	3	100%
EANSs have an increased number of staff (at least five) who are trained in resource mobilization and relationship management	N/A	N/A	10	14	100%
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b>					
<p>Output 3. 2. Through P54002 (regional development) two representatives from MRCS took part in the annual meeting of the Asia Pacific Fundraiser's Network's meeting. These meetings further enhanced the peer-to-peer fundraising cooperation between MRCS and AP NSs. RoK RC and JRCSC are active members of the network and take part in its work proactively.</p> <p>Output 2.1. The regional communications delegate resigned from his position in August and a replacement arrived in Beijing by the middle of November. These staff changes caused a delays in implementation, and many activities had to be postponed.</p> <p>Output 2.1, EANSs have been proactively engaged in their national dissemination campaigns using traditional dissemination tools and social media.</p> <p>Output 2.1. Considerable progress has been made in producing materials for publication on Chinese-language social media platforms, particularly Tencent Weibo. The EARD is also exploring ways of improving the profile of the IFRC in Chinese-language wikis.</p>					

**Business Line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability**

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
<b>Outcome 1: EANSs are working together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within RCRC and with external partners.</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> EANSs have effective platforms and mechanisms for Federation-wide coordination, integration and harmonization.					
At least 3 EANSs have improved mechanisms/platforms for coordination of partnerships within their country including individual national society-focused platforms such as the CAS in the DPRK or joint platforms such as annual EA Leadership and partnership meetings, etc.	N/A	N/A	2	1	50%
All 5 EANSs are participating in and satisfied with the utilization of technical and partnership meetings.	N/A	N/A	5	5	100%
<b>Output 1.2:</b> East Asia national societies consider EARD as their regional reference and knowledge centre and are making use of the resource of the EARO and IFRC global reference centres and contribute with case studies and direct participation to the IFRC's work.					
Case studies have been contributed by EANSs through EARD for knowledge sharing and EANSs are utilizing the global reference centres in their work.	N/A	N/A	1	30	100%
EARD has established platforms for information-sharing such as a virtual library or communities of practice or similar mechanisms.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</b>					
Output 1.1. The cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) of DPRK Red Cross continues to be an important cooperation mechanism. KNRC has indicated that it is planning to formally join CAS in 2015.					
The Macau branch of RCSC and the Taiwan Red Cross Organization took active part in 2014 East Asia's leadership meeting. Both expressed their interest in continuing to be active members of this forum in the future.					
High level discussions continue in China, Japan and South Korea to seek government support for IFRC operations and programmes. The IFRC president visited Seoul in July to meet with the Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) and government officials to encourage broader support for international operations. The IFRC is currently working with KNRC to create a proposal that would be presented to the government in Seoul, and the IFRC continues dialogue with the Missions in Geneva of all three countries on ways to increase engagement to support IFRC global operations.					
RCSC worked closely with the Chinese government during the last quarter of 2013 to explore potential support for international humanitarian and development aid, such as in the DPRK and the Philippines. The IFRC teams in Beijing and Kuala Lumpur gave continuous support to the RCSC leadership in discussing appropriate support, writing proposals, and coordinating their efforts. With support of their government, RCSC was able to send several relief and medical teams and is working on building transitional schools in Tacloban.					
The Hong Kong Red Cross has been working on establishing a Humanitarian Education Center which will be a public space to showcase the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The EARD has been supporting this effort with technical support from the delegation as well as financial support.					

The EU Commissioner for International Cooperation Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response invited the IFRC, RCSC and two Chinese University Professors to a dinner at the EU Ambassadors residence to discuss the future of global issues and China's evolving role. This was an unique opportunity to discuss the role RCSC can play in advocating to its government and partners for support in its international humanitarian work.

The General Assembly has approved the budget and plans for the 2014 Asia-Pacific Conference, to be hosted by the RCSC in October 2014. The RCSC has already engaged their government for support and participation at this event.

**Outcome 2:** East Asia national societies' staff have mechanisms and systems in place that support good results based programme management, transparency and accountability.

**Output 2.1:** East Asia national societies have programme staff with practical Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and financial programme management skills and are applying proper tools to their programme management.

At least 3 EANSs have staff trained in PMER and/or financial programme management annually.	N/A	N/A	3	0	0%
IFRC team members have PMER and financial management skills to support their NS counterparts.	N/A	N/A	10	21	100%
All IFRC supported programmes are applying standard IFRC programme management tools	N/A	N/A	3	4	100%

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

In cooperation with the ICRC the EARO continues to support the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) in carrying out reputational research in country. The aim of this initiative is to help improve the public image of the RCSC. Due to the ongoing leadership change within the RCSC, plans for reputational research have been put on hold, but the EARO will continue to engage in dialogue with the NS on this issue in 2015. EARO communication staff provided training to RCSC in two workshops on the topic of media management, photography, effective message delivery and beneficiary communications. Considerable progress has been made in moving towards making use of Chinese-language social media platforms. Substantial communications support has been provided to the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) at the end of the year 2014.

The DPRK health delegate and regional health manager attended the workshop on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), maternal and newborn child health (MNCH), and non-communicable diseases (NCD) on 17-21 November in Istanbul, Turkey. Around 38 participants from Asia Pacific National Societies participated with the main objective of sharing updates, evaluations, research and lessons learnt on the relevant fields.

The annual meeting of Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART) was held in Beijing on 26-27 November. The Asia Pacific health coordinator and regional health manager attended this meeting by addressing IFRC working priorities in the field of HIV prevention. Further, the participants discussed ART activities in 2014 and the development of a feasible ART operation plan in year 2015.

## Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority	Recommended Action
	High Medium Low	
Leadership change in the RCSC: On 2 September, the former deputy director of National Health and Family Planning commission was appointed as Communist Party Secretary of the RCSC. On 26 September she was inaugurated as RCSC Executive Vice President.	M	Her predecessor maintained a strong focus on international involvement. Madame Xu Ke may may shift the orientation of the National Society towards a more domestic direction.
The National Congress of the CCP was held in December. The uncertain outcome of the National Congress and its impact on RCSC policies and leadership appeared to have resulted in less willingness within the NS to take consequential decisions on a strategic level.	M	The National Congress was a major factor causing the postponement of the RCSC General Assembly to early 2015. At the same time the high level of uncertainty about future policies may also have discouraged long term strategic decisions by its leadership.
Leadership change: KNRC has elected a new president who has a strong business background and interest in international humanitarian activities.	L	No major changes have been observed in the NS, and this new leader is likely to maintain the already established strong focus on corporate partnerships. A larger interest from the KNRC has been indicated in support of the community work done in DPRK.

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

Leadership of both RCSC and KNRC changed in the past year, which has influenced the priorities of these National Societies. In the RCSC, the former Deputy Director of National Health and Family Planning Commission, was appointed as Communist Party Secretary of the RCSC, as well as RCSC Executive Vice President. Her different priorities may cause the work of the RCSC to become more domestically oriented than it was under her predecessor. Uncertainty caused by the postponement of the RCSC General Assembly has also had impact on decision making in the National Society. This is a factor that may influence future collaboration between RCSC and IFRC. The newly elected president of the KNRC has expressed interest in greater involvement in international humanitarian assistance which may also lead to increased cooperation with the IFRC.

EARO team stability was an important concern in 2014 as the contracts of many staff ended during the second half of the year. This challenge is being adequately addressed through restructuring and recruitment of highly skilled local staff.

## Financial situation

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

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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