

## Annual Report 2016-2017

Our world. Your move.

Our world. Your move.



## MISSION STATEMENT

### Mission of Japanese Red Cross Society

Aiming to save people who are suffering,  
we will protect human life,  
health and dignity under any circumstances.

### Our Fundamental Principles

Our work is guided  
by the seven fundamental principles of the International Red Cross  
and Red Crescent Movement.

- Humanity : Under any circumstances, we will strive to prevent and reduce people's suffering.
- Impartiality : We will not discriminate based on nationality, race, religion, social status and political belief.
- Neutrality : To obtain the trust from everyone, we will not participate in any conflict.
- Independence : In accordance with the laws of each country, we will always follow the fundamental principles of the Red Cross to maintain our independence.
- Voluntary service : We will voluntarily act to save people without seeking profits.
- Unity : As a sole organization of the Red Cross in a country, we will conduct activities that are open to everyone.
- Universality : Utilizing the worldwide Red Cross network, we will cooperate and take actions.

### Our Determination

We, as an actor of the Red Cross and Red Crescent  
Movement, will fight self-interest, not become disinterested,  
pay attention to people's pain or agony and act always with  
imagination in order to realize humanity.



## The Birth of the Red Cross

In 1859, a Swiss man named Henry Dunant encountered about 40 thousand soldiers killed or wounded and left behind in Solferino, the bloodiest battlefield in the Austro-Sardinian War. Henri Dunant devoted himself to providing aid to such soldiers in cooperation with villagers on the basis of his belief "Those wounded soldiers are no longer soldiers anymore; they are humans. We must save their precious lives as humans." He wrote about this experience in a book entitled "A Memory of Solferino" and stressed the following needs:

- (1) Give aid to those wounded and ill at battlefields whether friend or foe.**
- (2) Establish relief societies to this end in each country, even in time of peace.**
- (3) Formulate an international treaty to this end.**

This philosophy reverberated in European countries. It led to the signing of the Geneva Conventions, designed to protect and rescue the victims of wars and the founding of the Red Cross was in 1864.

The Japanese Red Cross Society, as a member of the Red Cross, carries out activities in partnership with other Red Cross societies in 190 countries/territories around the world, all operating under the same shared philosophies and principles.

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#### Reporting Period

This report is prepared on the basis of the results of the activities conducted in fiscal year 2016 (from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017).

Cover photo: **Miki Okuno**, survivor of Kumamoto earthquake disaster and mother of three children.

# How the Red Cross Works

As a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Japanese Red Cross Society works domestically and internationally to “protect lives, health, and human dignity.”

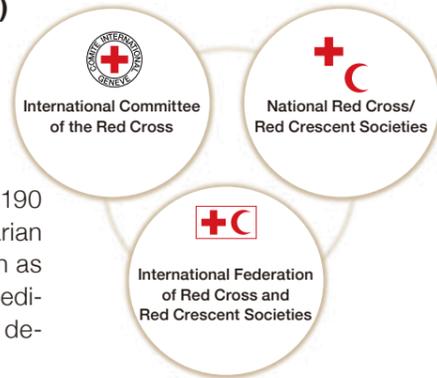
## International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

### International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC protects the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and provides them with assistance.

### Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies

The Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in 190 countries/territories around the world carry out humanitarian activities tailored to each country’s circumstances, such as relief activities during times of conflict and disaster, and medical and healthcare services, blood programs, and youth development initiatives during times of peace.



### International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The IFRC is a federation of 190 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies around the world. It supports and promotes activities in various countries and coordinates international activities in times of disaster and other calamities.

### The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement carries out humanitarian activities on a global scale using our following three attributes.

#### Shared Philosophies & Principles

Our work is conducted based on shared philosophies and principles that form the foundation of Red Cross activities, such as the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and international humanitarian laws, etc.

#### Support from Volunteers

The 16 million Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers across the globe plant roots in all corners of society and work to help the most disadvantaged individuals.

#### International Network

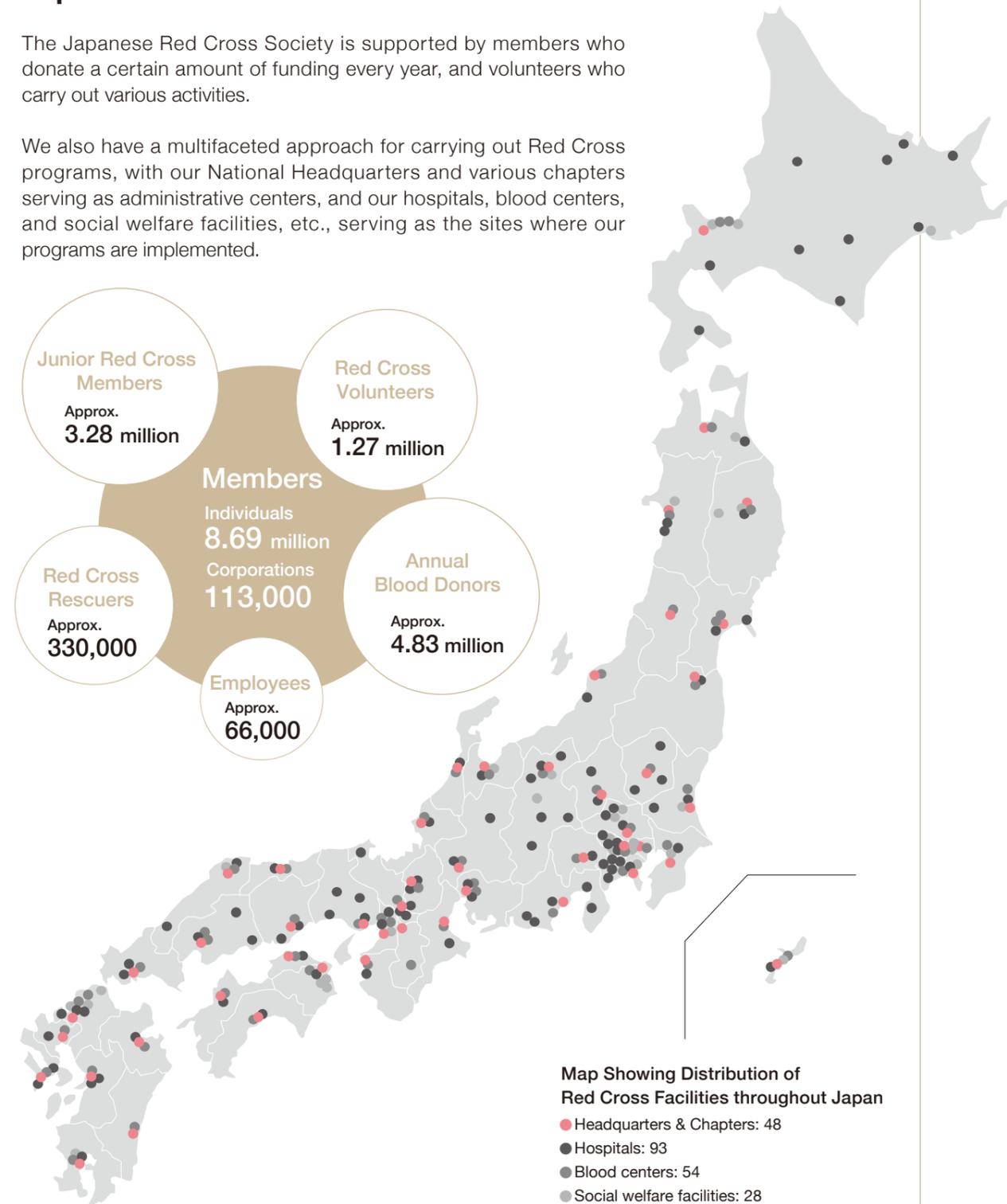
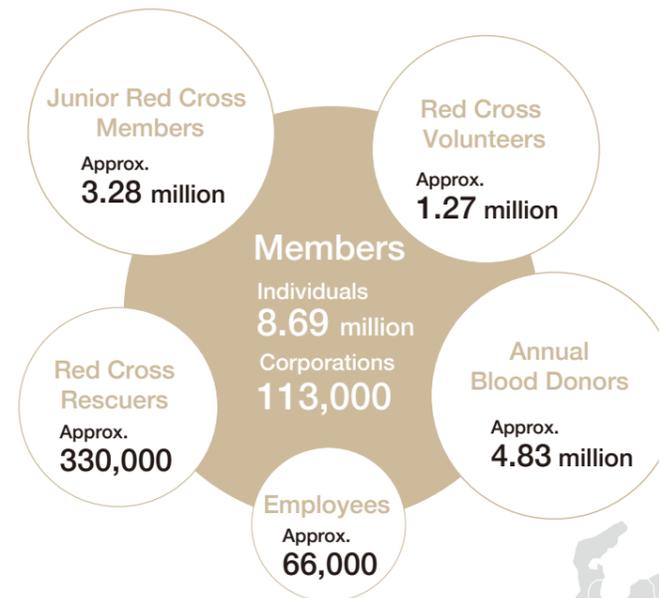
There are Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 190 countries/territories around the world who work together taking advantage of their different resources, know-how, and attributes.



## Japan’s Nationwide Red Cross Movement

The Japanese Red Cross Society is supported by members who donate a certain amount of funding every year, and volunteers who carry out various activities.

We also have a multifaceted approach for carrying out Red Cross programs, with our National Headquarters and various chapters serving as administrative centers, and our hospitals, blood centers, and social welfare facilities, etc., serving as the sites where our programs are implemented.



Map Showing Distribution of Red Cross Facilities throughout Japan

- Headquarters & Chapters: 48
- Hospitals: 93
- Blood centers: 54
- Social welfare facilities: 28



Message from the President

# Achieving the Red Cross Movement Together

President of the Japanese Red Cross Society also as President of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

**Tadateru Konoé**

## Celebrating 140th Anniversary Since Founding of JRCS- Thanks to Volunteers

This year the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) celebrates the milestone of 140 years since the establishment (1877) of our founding organization, the Philanthropic Society (Hakuaisha). It was thanks to donations from citizens and Red Cross members, and participation from volunteers that we were able to expand the Red Cross Movement for setting communities up with humanitarian support. I would like to once again express my appreciation and admiration for your help.

As part of our 3-year business plan leading up to FY2016, the Japanese Red Cross Society set the goal of becoming “the JRCS that protects lives against disaster,” and the whole organization worked toward this goal so that we can offer a spectrum of continuous services, from disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction, to response and relief efforts, and restoration and recovery. When the Kumamoto earthquakes struck last year, we were able to take advantage of the preparations we had implemented to that end as well as our experience up until now.

## FY2014-2016 Priority items in the 3-year business plan

**Overall Priority: Be the JRCS that Protects Lives Against Disaster**

**Strengthen Organizational Structure: Be a More Trustworthy JRCS**

## Leading up to our 150th Anniversary: Confronting the Needs of Communities and the Present Times

In order to prepare for massive natural disasters that are forecast to happen in the future, it is extremely important to work toward enhancing and strengthening community medical, health, and welfare facilities during times of peace, and to improve the capabilities of local communities.

The JRCS intends to contribute local communities by being active in fields that other organizations cannot cover, taking advantage of both our local networks made up of hospitals, blood centers, and volunteers that have deep roots in their communities, and our international networks spanning throughout 190 countries/territories.

Looking at the big picture in the world today, humanitarian issues requiring our services are increasing in severity, with exclusionism on the rise and frequent conflicts and natural disasters. We must not only carry on our legacy from the past 140 years, but also take responsibility for lighting the path to the future, in an effort to be a Red Cross Society that the next generation of youngsters can trust with their dreams and aspirations.

Yet, the efforts to achieve this must be rooted in communities and must emanate from within those

communities, so it is important to keep our eyes and ears open to the needs that our volunteers discover in the field, and to actively use our networks with local communities.

To do that, our volunteers who are carrying out various efforts in different communities are an essential component of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and I believe that by having a diverse mix of talent participating in our programs, without adhering to past frameworks, we will be able to achieve further revitalization.

To achieve the mission of “protecting lives, health, and human dignity” over the long term, the JRCS has been listening to the voices of the people and developing programs together with them. Leading up to our 150th anniversary, we will implement Red Cross programs tailored to changing social needs and to local expectations, while more effectively and maximally utilizing the strengths we have in terms of our networks and group synergism.

I sincerely hope that we will continue to receive your further support and understanding toward our cause.

## FY2017-2019 Basic Policy for Formulating Program Plans

**We will develop versatile programs using our collective strengths, for a JRCS that protects lives, health, and human dignity.**

### Develop Programs According to Needs

By reaffirming the objectives, endeavors, and achievements of our programs, advancing organizational efforts such as reviewing policies and ranking priority items, and putting our strengths to use, the JRCS will work to more clearly define activities and initiatives that can respond to society's needs.

### Enhance Use of Our Networks & Group Synergism

We will work to improve the quality of and further optimize each program, as well as develop new initiatives, by fully utilizing our group synergism achieved from partnerships through programs and between facilities, such as our Headquarters, chapters, medical facilities, blood centers, and social welfare facilities, and our networks which include our members, volunteers, and employees.

### Expand Volunteers' Sphere of Participation

We will obtain cooperation from our volunteers who champion the Red Cross Movement as well as promote their independent activities, in order to advance all programs not only run by our employees but also run by our volunteers.

# 1

## Domestic Disaster Response

### Relief Activities and Achievements

In addition to the Kumamoto earthquakes, other earthquakes, typhoons, and natural disasters afflicted Japan in 2016, and the JRCS responded with comprehensive activities, from dispatching medical

relief teams and psychological care teams, to distributing relief supplies, and supporting volunteer efforts.

#### Typhoon No.10 (August and September 2016)

The heavy rainfall accompanying Typhoon Lionrock brought about widespread injury and damage across Hokkaido and Iwate Prefecture. The JRCS responded by dispatching a total of 18 relief teams and delivering supplies.



Train tracks and bridge destroyed by river flooding due to Typhoon Lionrock (Hokkaido)

#### Central Tottori Earthquake Disaster (October 2016)

The JRCS dispatched two relief teams and distributed supplies in response to the Central Tottori Earthquake, which caused injuries to 30 people, complete or partial destruction to 212 homes, and over 500 evacuees.



Distributing sleeping pack sets at evacuation center (JRCS Tottori Chapter)

#### Kumamoto Earthquake Disaster (April 2016)

The Kumamoto earthquakes brought about massive harm, causing 58 deaths, complete or partial destruction to 2,876 homes, and over 180,000 evacuees. To respond, the JRCS sent out 207 relief teams (approximately 1,600 individuals) and 3 temporary medical clinic (dERU) teams.



### Kumamoto Earthquake Disaster Support in Numbers



Temporary medical clinics (dERU):

3



Injured victims examined:

Approx. 5,000



Relief teams and individuals:

207  
Approx. 1,600



Blankets distributed:

22,480



Support personnel such as doctors/nurses:

Approx. 300



Tarps distributed:

11,230



Psychological care team members:

149



Sleeping pack sets distributed:

7,551

## Preparations for Speedy Disaster Response

### Efforts to Strengthen Relief Operations

The JRCS has been consecutively holding “Nationwide Red Cross Medical Relief Team Workshop” sessions in aims of offering methodical training to members of our medical relief teams who are dispatched to disaster-affected areas, and we trained approximately 250 participants in FY2016.

Relief training is also conducted in each chapter/facility throughout the country as part of our efforts to

enhance the quality of our relief operations.

From March of 2015, we also started holding training sessions for the Japanese Red Cross Disaster Medical Coordinate Team which organizes the medical relief teams. In FY2016, we trained approximately 100 participants, for a cumulative total of approximately 290 trainees.



Practical simulation training (JRC Kobe Hospital)



Joint training for nine chapters (JRCS Tokyo Metropolitan Chapter)

### Coordination with Government Institutions

The JRCS conducts joint training sessions with designated government authorities, such as the Fire and Disaster Management Agency and the Japan Coast Guard, to enable us to effectively carry out relief activities during disasters.

In September, as part of our disaster response cooperation agreement with the Japan Coast Guard, we loaded one of our domestic Emergency Response Unit (dERU) containers onto one of their patrol vessels, and we completed training for setting up a relief site on board.



Loading the JRCS's dERU container onto a patrol vessel (at the Japan Coast Guard Yokohama Base)

### Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction

Having experienced disasters such as the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, it is extremely important to heighten people's ability to help themselves and help each other through disaster preparedness education in local communities, in protecting people's lives in the face of large scale disasters that are forecast to occur in the future, such as an inland earthquake near Tokyo or an earthquake on the Nankai Trough.

To that end, the JRCS holds training of trainers sessions for our volunteers, so that they can carry out disaster preparedness education targeting local residents.



Creating and discussing disaster preparedness map (JRCS Oita Chapter)

# 2

## International Activities

### Responding to Disasters & Conflicts

#### Hurricane Destruction in Haiti (October 2016)

Approximately 2.1 million people were affected by the massive hurricane in the Republic of Haiti. The Red Cross dispatched over 3,000 volunteers and distributed drinking water and tarps, etc. The JRCS also helped provide relief to victims by immediately dispatching one of our recovery assistance staff who was already stationed in Haiti.



Volunteers working in disaster-stricken area (Haiti) ©IFRC

#### Humanitarian Crisis in the Middle East

The war in Syria, which has entered its sixth year, remains the largest and most complex humanitarian crisis in the world. The number of Internally Displaced People has reached approximately 5.02 million and those who fled to other countries. Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, working closely with volunteers, are providing our utmost support for people in the Middle East such as Syria and Iraq by distributing food and other essentials as well as supporting medical services.

#### Earthquake in Ecuador (April 2016)

When 676 people died or went missing after the earthquake in the South American country of Ecuador, the Red Cross dispatched volunteers and provided psychological care and supplies.



Carrying out rescue efforts through the night immediately after the earthquake occurred (Ecuador) ©Ecuadorian Red Cross



Migrants on their way to Europe (Greece) ©Finnish Red Cross



A boy was born during the disaster, now one year old. (Nepal) ©IFRC

#### Earthquake Disaster in Nepal (Recovery Efforts) (April 2015)

The JRCS has been carrying out medical relief activities in Nepal since the occurrence of the earthquake disaster that claimed 8,856 lives. Following the disaster, we worked through 2016 rebuilding four medical clinics that had been destroyed in mountainous regions.



Rebuilding a damaged house (Nepal)

## Responding to Disasters & Conflicts

### Recovery Assistance for Typhoon Haiyan in Philippines

The JRCS worked together with the Philippine Red Cross from 2014 to provide recovery assistance for the destruction from Typhoon Haiyan, which occurred in November 2013. In 2016, the final year of the initiative, we finished rebuilding and repairing nine damaged schools and 76 classrooms on Leyte Island, and then we handed the completed buildings over to the local government.

In a village in the northern part of Cebu Island, we also worked to provide and repair homes for victims from 913 households, to provide equipment to six different medical facilities, to offer livelihood support to 742 households, to educate healthcare

volunteers, and to increase disaster preparedness activities amongst locals. Going forward, the JRCS plans to support the Philippine Red Cross's health and sanitation activities.



Shell craftsman who received support from the JRCS (Philippines)

### Responding to IFRC & ICRC Appeals (Requests for Support)

In FY2016, the JRCS provided approximately 600 million yen in total, in response to appeals issued by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).



JRCS delegate at a refugee camp (Rwanda) ©Juozas Cernius/IFRC

## Development Cooperation

For many years, the JRCS has been providing support to Asia and Pacific, the regions most impacted by natural disasters in the world, and to Africa where the state of health and medical care is dire. Although we carry out a diverse array of activities in these areas, there is a common goal of working to strengthen resilience of the local community and individual to be able to respond to and recover from the effects of adversity on their own. We provide support while keeping in mind "sustainable support

methods" so that we can heighten our beneficiaries' ability to help themselves and continue the activities on their own after external funding ends.

So that the Red Cross societies in those countries can achieve their humanitarian missions, it is also important to provide support that helps them strengthen their organizational development as well as capacity of staff and volunteers.

## Major Medium-Term & Long-Term Initiatives for Humanitarian Causes

Project Name	Implementation Period	Overview
Mangrove Plantation / Disaster Risk Reduction Programme in Vietnam	1997 ~ 2016	This project involves planting and replanting mangroves as a storm surge countermeasure, carrying out disaster preparedness education and training, stockpiling relief supplies, maintaining irrigation canals, and training disaster-response volunteers, etc.
ICBRR (Integrated Community Based Risk Reduction) in Indonesia	2012 ~ 2018	This project involves setting up village Disaster Management committees that carry out the activities, providing local volunteer education and training, raising awareness on disaster and health-related problems, carrying out disaster preparedness activities at schools, doing risk mapping, and co-organizing disaster preparedness conferences with local governments, etc.
CORD (Community Actions for Resilience to Disasters) in Nepal	2012 ~ 2018	This project involves setting up Community Disaster Management Committees, providing disaster preparedness training, formulating disaster preparedness plans, establishing relief funds, raising awareness and providing training on earthquake resilient houses, educating on hygiene, supporting target communities (most vulnerable) in building sanitary facilities, and offering livelihood support, etc.
IHOP (Integrated Health Outreach Project) in Kenya	2007 ~ 2017	This project involves educating Community Health volunteers, providing health-related education operating mobile clinic, and enhancing community health system in aims of reducing morbidity and mortality rates in children under 5 years old.
Support through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	2016	We provide funding for development cooperation projects carried out by the different Red Cross societies supported by IFRC, including projects for disaster preparedness countermeasures in Pacific, strengthening the organization capacity of the Mongolian Red Cross Society, Health and Disaster Awareness Programme in eastern Africa, and preparedness and prevention of infectious disease in southern Africa, etc.

## Fostering Personnel Who Carry Out International Activities

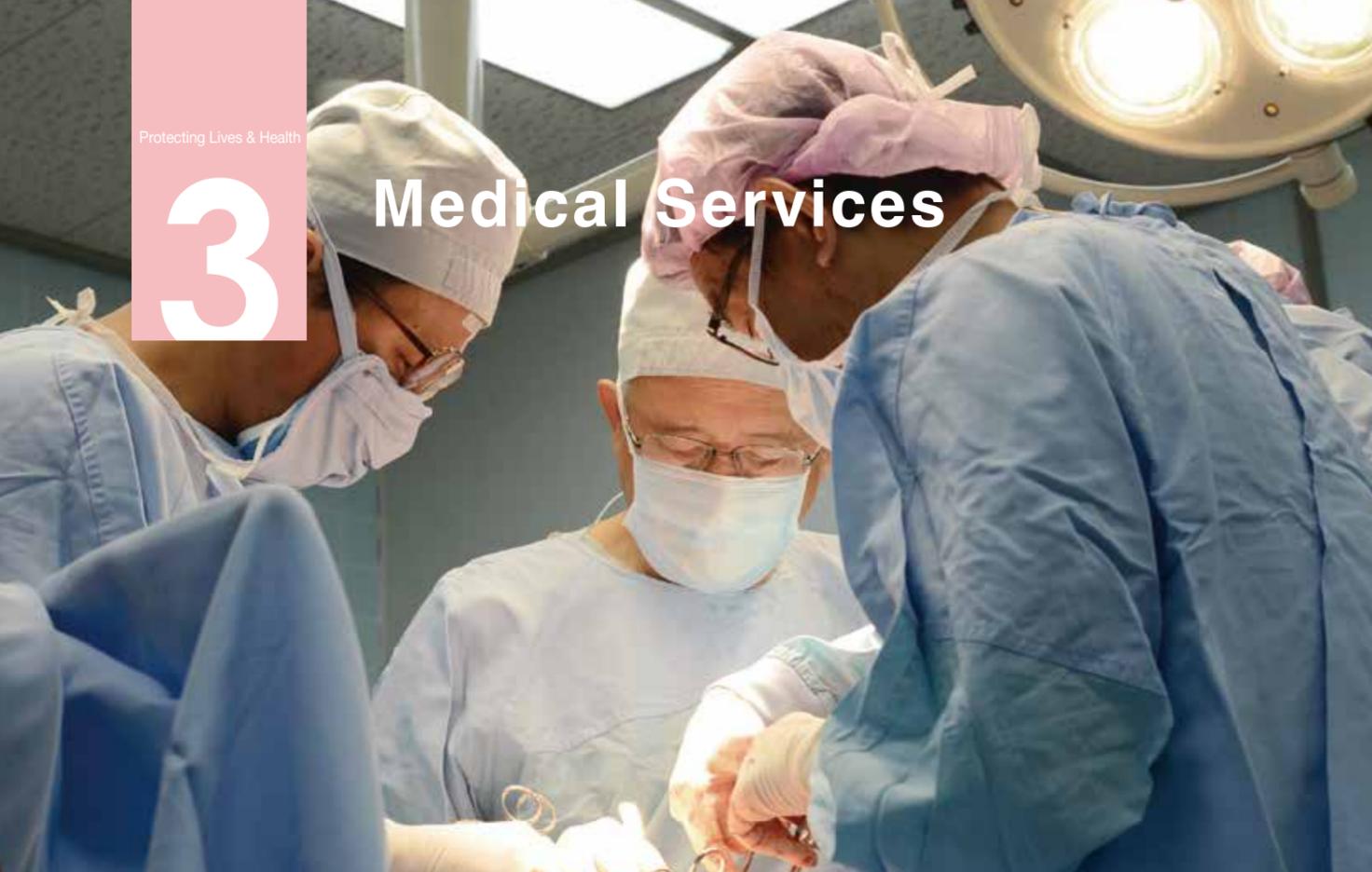
To become a JRCS delegate dispatched overseas who carries out the Red Cross's international activities, in addition to completing classes online, we have made it mandatory to take group seminars that deepen understanding toward our international activities through discussion and simulated exercises. In FY2016, we newly registered 25 people.

Moreover, by requiring all staff to complete crisis management training as well as various specialized training sessions, we are fostering personnel that can respond to the Red Cross's international needs. As of May 2017, the JRCS has 486 registered personnel that can be dispatched overseas. FY2016, we sent a total of 45 employees overseas.

### Total Number of JRCS Delegates Dispatched Overseas (FY2016)



## Medical Services



Performing surgery (JRC Shimoina Hospital)



Palliative care unit (JRC Fukui Hospital)

### Providing Disaster Medical Services

61 Red Cross hospitals across the nation are designated as the centers of disaster medical care, performing their pivotal role in disaster relief activities in affected regions.

To cope with large-scale disasters, the JRCS has made the hospital buildings earthquake-resistant, and has improved facilities and functions to receive patients and disaster victims in times of disaster while taking appropriate measures, including those that secure lifelines for maintaining the functions of the hospitals.



Medical relief team in action during disaster (Kumamoto Prefecture)

### Providing High-Quality Medical Services

Due to advancements in medicine and the aging of patients in Japan, we are starting to need more workers in the fields of medicine and nursing. As such, Red Cross hospitals are working to advance collaborative care so that hospital staff in all positions can fully use specialized know-how and skills in treating patients.

By advancing collaborative care as well as building medical-quality evaluation systems and promoting

medical safety measures and contamination countermeasures, our hospitals are also working to deliver safe, secure, high-quality medical services. In order to provide even higher caliber nursing services, we are also advancing educational programs and activities that help nurses become specialized in certain fields, as “specialized nurses” and “certified nurses.”

### Providing Regional Medical Services

#### Providing medical services that meet regional requirements

Red Cross hospitals are appropriately playing the role of public medical institutions in each region by actively working in the area of medical care for which the national government decides on the policy, namely five diseases (cancer, cerebral stroke, acute cardiac infarction, diabetes and psychiatric disorders), five projects (emergency medical service, disaster medical care, medical services in remote areas, perinatal care and pediatric care), and home medical care.

In terms of the greater context surrounding the medical field, in FY2016 all of the local governments throughout Japan formulated regional medical plans based on policies for reorganizing medical and nursing services to address the problem of population decline and aging, and they are advancing initiatives to successfully execute their plans.

#### Fostering Personnel that Support Local Elderly Residents

Now that we have entered the era of being a super-aged society, we are reaching a turning point for transitioning from a hospital-focused medical system to a community-focused medical system, and comprehensive regional care systems are being

constructed for reshaping the role and function of care facilities in communities, and for integrally providing housing, medical services, caretaking services, preventative care, and lifestyle support.

# 4

## Blood Programs



### Supplying Blood Products

#### Supplying Blood Products for Transfusions

There are approximately 10,000 medical institutions that perform blood transfusions throughout Japan, and the JRCS is constructing a system in which needed blood can be delivered quickly at any time.

Calculating one unit as the amount of blood products obtainable from a 200 mL blood donation, we supplied 6.42 million units of red blood cell products, 3.15 million units of plasma products, and 9.09 million units of platelet products to medical institutions in FY2016.

#### Safety Measures

The JRCS has been reviewing prospects for developing new blood products that mitigate side effects from transfusions, setting new items to test in blood as a safety measure against emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases such as dengue fever and Chagas disease, and introducing technologies that reduce infectious diseases

#### Securing Source Plasma for Plasma Derivatives

In addition to being used for blood products for transfusions, donated blood is also used by domestic pharmaceutical companies for source plasma for manufacturing plasma derivatives, based on plans for plasma supply set forth by the national government.

In FY2016, the JRCS sent approximately 970,000 liters of source plasma to three domestic pharmaceutical companies (Japan Blood Products Organization, Chemo-Sero Therapeutic Research Institute (Kaketsuken), Nihon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.).

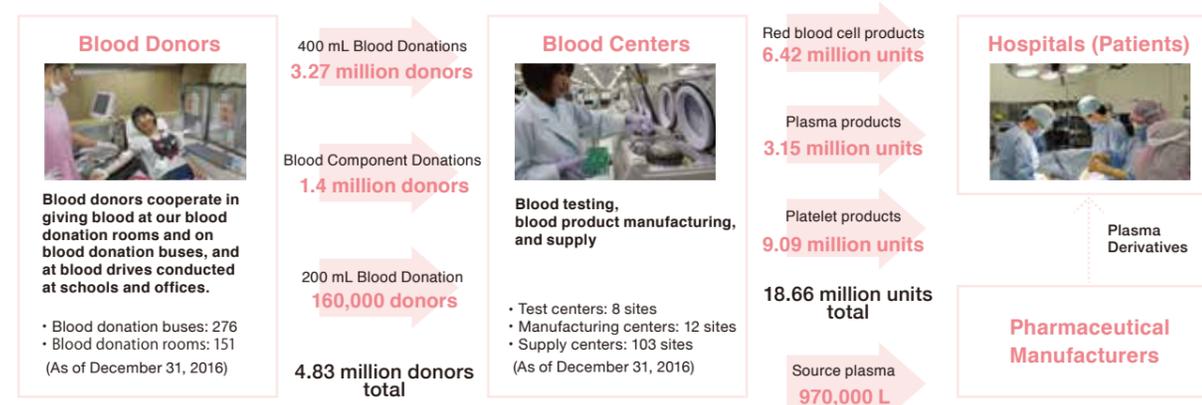
due to pathogen-contaminated blood.

We have also been working to improve safety in transfusion practices by collecting and dispersing information regarding the proper utilization and correct handling of blood products for transfusions at medical sites.

### From Blood Donations to Medical Institutions

Blood, with its role in transporting nutrients and oxygen and in aiding immunity, is vital to maintaining human life. Since there are currently no other means capable of fully replacing the functions of blood, transfusions are an essential therapy in medical practices. As such, everyone's blood donations work to support transfusion practices.

The blood received through donations is used for manufacturing blood products that are used in transfusions, such as red blood cells, platelets, and plasma, as well as for source plasma that is used to manufacture plasma derivatives, in which specific proteins in blood plasma are extracted and purified.



### International Cooperation

#### Hosting International Blood Program Trainees

In October of 2016, the JRCS invited eight trainees from eight countries through sister Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies throughout Asia (such as Bangladesh and Indonesia), and we trained them for approximately two weeks at our blood centers and other locations, regarding aspects of our blood programs such as promoting blood donations, conducting tests, and manufacturing products.

#### Support for the Lao Red Cross Blood Program

In an effort (implemented as a six-year project starting in 2012) to support the Lao Red Cross in strengthening quality assurance and operational management mechanisms in their blood program, the JRCS dispatched its employees to Laos two times in 2016, once in February and once in November, to check on how procedure manuals are being disseminated. In October, we invited two employees from the Lao Red Cross's central blood center and trained them on quality assurance for a period of approximately three weeks.

### Cooperating in Building iPS Cell Stock for Regenerative Medicine

In response to a request from the Center for iPS Cell Research and Application at Kyoto University, where renowned Professor Shinya Yamanaka who has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine serves as director, the JRCS has been cooperating with the university in building an "iPS Cell Stock for Regenerative Medicine" for manufacturing iPS cells that can be used to help many people throughout Japan.

Our primary contributions involve recruiting individuals with certain human leukocyte antigens (HLA), from groups who donated platelet components at some of our donation sites in the Kinki region and who have registered as bone marrow donors since April of 2016, to cooperate in the iPS Cell Stock for Regenerative Medicine project. After using the blood of consenting individuals to manufacture iPS cells, the Center for iPS Cell Research and Application then supplies the cells to external institutions.

## Social Welfare Services



Scene from a summer volunteer program where local children exchanged with the residents (Kinkoen Special Nursing Home for the Elderly)

### Promoting Regional Welfare Activities

#### Social Welfare Facilities for the Elderly & the Disabled

At welfare facilities for the elderly, such as our special nursing homes, we work to foster human resources who play a role in social welfare, through courses such as our “Welfare Experience Course” for local elementary and junior high school children and our “Training Course for Dementia Supporters” for creating caretakers who can warmly attend to

dementia patients and their family members. We also actively hold welfare experience courses and community exchange events at welfare facilities for the disabled, and work to help mitigate the social problem of disabled individuals being isolated from the community, while contributing to the creation of societies where everyone can live at ease.

Welfare experience course for local elementary and junior high school children (Hojuen Special Nursing Home for the Elderly)



#### Welfare Facilities for Children

At welfare facilities for children, such as homes for infants, we hold Red Cross courses on child-safety methods, targeting households with children and staff of welfare facilities for children, and we disseminate information and techniques needed for protecting children from accidents and illnesses that they are prone to.

inate information and techniques needed for protecting children from accidents and illnesses that they are prone to.



A volunteer at a nursery school (Kushiro Sakae Nursery School)

### Promoting Volunteer Activities

#### Volunteer Activities

There are approximately 50,000 volunteers total per year active at the JRCS social welfare facilities, and they are a vital presence in the operation of these

facilities, as important partners that help us achieve better lives for the recipients of our services.

#### Major Volunteer Activities

<b>Welfare facilities for children</b>	Playing with and holding children, beautifying the facilities, and giving babies massages, etc.
<b>Welfare facilities for the elderly</b>	Serving as conversation partners, doing musical performances, and supporting hobbies, etc.
<b>Welfare facilities for the disabled</b>	Transcribing books into Braille, creating audiobooks, and supporting hobbies, etc.

#### Corporate Social Contribution Activities

We also work enthusiastically with companies and organizations to incorporate the new social contribution activities that they propose, and we construct

relationships of trust with many volunteers and companies/organizations in order to promote volunteers' activities.

#### Major Social Contribution Activities

	Activity Details	Sponsor Companies
<b>Organizing entertainment/events</b>	Holding puppet shows and summer festivals, and inviting participants to tea ceremonies (exchange activities) and construction machinery events, etc.	Mitsuuroko Group, ANA, Nippon Caterpillar, etc.
<b>Donations</b>	Nursing care products, hand-built playground equipment, toys, baby goods, baby clothing, etc.	France Bed, Combi, etc.

# 6

## Training of Nurses



Scene from nurses' capping ceremony (JRCS Himeji School of Nursing)

### Training of Nurses

Since the JRCS began training nurses in 1890, the number of trained nurses has reached 116,036. In FY2016, approximately 4,800 students were trained at 16 nursing schools, six colleges of nursing (en-

rollment limit per year: 1,315 students), one mid-wifery school and graduate school (enrollment limit per year: 40 students).

### Fostering Red Cross Nurses as Medical Relief Personnel

On the basis of our experience in relief operations in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, we nurture our Red Cross nurses, including head nurses and trainers, as relief personnel, with the aim of fostering Red Cross nurses who can operate within the entire disaster management cycle.

From FY2015, we started training Red Cross head nurses in our "Nurse Manager Training Program II" at the Japanese Red Cross Society Executive Nurse Training Centre. We also conducted the "Red Cross Nurse Follow-up Training Program for Medical Relief Personnel" targeting the trainers who carry forth the above training program at the various Red Cross hospitals.



Scene from the Red Cross Nurse Follow-up Training Program for Medical Relief Personnel

# 7

## Safety Services



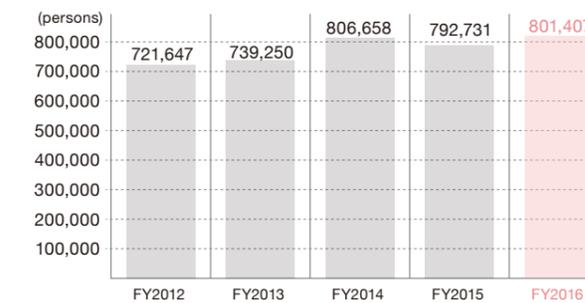
Students learning basic life support (BLS) practices using an AED (JRCS Akita Chapter)

### Spreading Awareness of Safety Methods

The JRCS offers courses tailored to the various needs of society and the different life stages of participants. In addition to our courses on first aid methods, water safety methods, and snow safety methods, in which participants learn how to prevent accidents and rescue victims, we also offer a Healthy-Life Support Course in which participants

learn information and skills for protecting and supporting elderly family members and elderly community members, and courses on child-safety methods in which participants learn how to care for ill children, prevent accidents, and administer first aid. Approximately 800,000 participants took our courses over the year in FY2016.

Changes in the Number of Participants (FY2012-2016)



Number of Participants in Each Course in FY2016

Course Name	Number of Participants
First Aid	546,572
Healthy-Life Support	104,324
Child Safety	75,402
Water Safety	74,350
Snow Safety	759
Total	801,407

### Projects to Help Red Cross Societies Overseas Spread Safety Services

The JRCS has been implementing projects to help Red Cross societies in three countries overseas spread safety services, including East Timor from 2004 and Myanmar and Cambodia from 2008. The Asia and Pacific region, where the three countries are located, is one of the regions in the world that experiences relatively frequent natural disasters, such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Furthermore, with economic development advancing and traffic increasing in cities, this is also a region where frequent traffic accidents are considered to be a problem. In areas with insufficient hospitals and emergency-response systems, there is a need for locals to learn safety methods themselves.



Volunteer trainer providing technical support at a Red Cross society overseas (Myanmar)

## Junior Red Cross



Disaster preparedness education program at Marugame Jokon Municipal Elementary School (Kagawa Prefecture)

### Junior Red Cross Activities

It is becoming increasingly necessary in present day school curriculums to incorporate autonomous and collaborative learning (active learning) opportunities for discovering and solving problems.

Advocating the precept “notice, think, and act,” the Junior Red Cross, in a history spanning over 90 years, has been providing its members with opportunities for active learning that are ahead of the times,

through group work and lectures that members experience at our Leadership Training Center overnight training camps, which are held with the cooperation of many school teachers.

These activities are receiving positive attention and the number of Junior Red Cross members is on the rise.

#### Junior Red Cross Registration Statistics (as of March 2017)

Type of School	Number of Member Schools	Number of Members	Number of Teachers
Kindergartens & Nursery Schools	1,662	145,900	204,170
Elementary Schools	6,832	1,899,857	
Junior High Schools	3,366	961,980	
Senior High Schools	1,852	266,413	
Schools for Children with Special Needs	145	11,902	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,857</b>	<b>3,286,052</b>	

### Promoting Disaster Preparedness Education

Ever since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami occurred, there is increasing acknowledgement that damage caused by disasters can be effectively reduced by disseminating information on disaster preparedness as part of school curriculums. With over 90% of victims of natural disasters losing their lives in the aftermath of the disaster, people’s ability to help themselves and their ability to help others is extremely important.

Capitalizing on our experience of involvement with school curriculums, the Junior Red Cross developed our own educational booklets on disaster preparedness. We have distributed 105,000 booklets for free to all of the schools nationwide, from elementary to senior high schools, in an effort to promote disaster preparedness education that teaches necessary information and actions to take.

We are also working on disaster preparedness education, by holding disaster preparedness seminars and awareness-raising activities through education boards and principal associations all across Japan, and directly instructing teachers about methods for in-class activities and group work.

In November, we invited 39 Junior Red Cross mem-



A workshop on disaster preparedness held at the international exchange meeting

bers from 21 sister Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and held a Junior Red Cross international exchange program called “Tokyo2016.” The discussions and lectures by experts on the theme of disaster preparedness provided a valuable opportunity for both the international members and the Japanese senior high school members to learn about the conditions of disaster-affected areas, and to think about effective ways to prepare for disasters.

### New Projects to Support International Causes

The Junior Red Cross has been carrying out projects to support education and other causes in countries such as Mongolia, Nepal, and Bangladesh for 12 years since 2004, with the main source of funds being from donations that our members have collected using the Junior Red Cross War Chest (commonly known as the “1-yen coin donation fund”). In FY2016, we researched and reviewed prospects for starting new projects to support international causes from April 2017.

In order to clearly define the objectives and achievements of new projects, we narrowed new projects down to activities related to “disaster preparedness and disaster response” and “improving environmental hygiene,” which are fields in which we can take advantage of the know-how and experience that the JRCS already possesses. After researching and reviewing prospects, we decided



Students washing their hands upon arriving at school (Nepal)

to implement projects for improving environmental hygiene in Nepal and disaster preparedness in Vanuatu.

# Red Cross Volunteers



Shigaraki Town Red Cross Volunteer Corps members giving ornamental kale to elderly community members (JRCS Shiga Chapter)

## Promoting Grassroots Red Cross Projects

In order to address the issue of Japan being a super-aged society with an extremely low birth rate, the JRCS encourages our regional Red Cross Volunteer Corps members, who shoulder the tasks of community welfare, to enroll in our Healthy-Life

Support Course and our courses on child-safety methods, etc., and we back volunteer activities that support causes related to the elderly and raising children in their community.

## Promoting Projects that Value Volunteer Autonomy & Diversity

The JRCS is working to establish a system in which volunteers can autonomously carry out activities, while also developing Red Cross projects taking into consideration the opinions of Red Cross volunteers, who are our closest connection with locals. Without being confined to the conventional frame-

works of our volunteer corps, we implemented new forms of volunteer participation this past year, including activities in which volunteers were recruited through advertisements for independent participants and a program for being a Red Cross volunteer for a day. We also initiated efforts to revitalize

the activities of JRCS Youth Volunteers, by forming the Red Cross Youth Committee at the end of July and by sharing examples of stellar work done by youth in Japan and abroad, and disseminating information overseas about JRCS Youth Volunteer activities.



Red Cross Youth Committee formed in July

## Revising Training Programs to Enhance & Strengthen Personnel Development

We offer training sessions for volunteers throughout the country to teach the know-how and skills needed in Red Cross Volunteer Corps' activities, so that volunteers can autonomously carry out activities in their regions during both times of peace and disaster. We also newly introduced a program called the "Red Cross Seven Principles Seminar

(YABC Training Program)" in which participants learn, through activities, how to incorporate the concepts behind the Red Cross's seven principles into both their everyday life and their volunteer activities, and Youth Volunteers constituted the majority of participants in the program.

### FY2016 Major Training Programs

Chapter Instructor Training Program (National Headquarters; Advanced Level)	20 participants
Volunteer Leader Training Program (National Headquarters; Advanced Level)	76 participants
Volunteer Leadership Training Program (Chapters; Basic-Intermediate Level)	2,751 participants
Basic Volunteer Training Program (Chapters; Basic Level)	33,081 participants
HIV/AIDS Peer Leader Training Program (National Headquarters)	29 participants
(New) YABC Training Program (National Headquarters)	19 participants
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,976 participants</b>

## Partnering with Other Organizations

In attempt to make it easier for people who have an interest in volunteering to participate in JRCS activities, we are collaborating in various ways with Tokyo universities with whom we have concluded volunteer partnership agreements. These universities are holding courses which discuss the values that underlie the Red Cross's work and humanitarian philosophies. Moreover, the Tokyo Student Volunteer Corps, in collaboration with NPOs, started the "Smile Children Project" to address issues of poverty amongst children. Through this project, Red Cross Youth Volunteers are helping children from poor households with their studies and are taking advantage of the Red Cross's know-how to carry out disaster preparedness initiatives.



Students at a workshop for learning disaster survival skills

# FY2016 Summary of Financial Reports

(thousand yen)

## Overview by Account Type

(thousand yen)

Account Type		FY2016 Financial Results (B)
<b>General Account</b>	Annual income	71,848,172
	Membership fees and contributions	22,902,949
	Income from delegated activities	178,273
	Grants	1,078,082
	Deposit income from relief donations	30,504,728
	Deferred income	9,870,122
	Other income	7,314,016
	Annual expenditure	68,339,174
	Expenses for domestic disaster relief activities	35,036,229
	Expenses for social activities	3,356,912
	Expenses for international activities	3,143,918
	Expenses for other activities of chapters	647,398
	Grants for branches	1,979,484
	Expenses for organizational development	2,473,544
	Expenses for infrastructure	1,995,104
	Reserve fund	10,485,969
	Expenses for acquisition and maintenance of property	1,150,045
	Cash transferred to the Headquarters	2,247,425
	Other expenses	5,823,141
	<b>Total balance of annual income and expenditure</b>	<b>3,508,997</b>
<b>Medical Institutions (Special Account)</b>	Revenue income	1,020,292,772
	Revenue from medical operations	972,380,096
	Inpatient services revenue	659,531,743
	Outpatient services revenue	270,730,110
	Other medical operations revenue	42,118,241
	Non-medical operations revenue	35,710,650
	Medical social services revenue	938,421
	Incidental business revenue	9,643,771
	Extraordinary revenue	1,604,954
	Headquarters revenue	14,878
	Revenue expenditure	1,039,120,889
	Expenses for medical operations	988,913,285
	Materials expenses	278,919,033
	Payroll expenses	508,614,151
	Outsourcing expenses	65,296,277
	Equipment related expenses	94,296,328
	Research and training expenses	3,835,594
	Overhead costs	37,951,899
	Non-medical operations expenses	19,202,460
	Medical volunteer expenses	8,002,256
	Incidental business expenses	11,033,475
	Extraordinary losses	10,286,607
	Corporate taxes, etc.	273,027
	Contingency fund	—
	Headquarters expenses	1,409,776
	<b>Total balance of revenue income and expenditure</b>	<b>△18,828,116</b>
	Capital income	118,581,767
	Fixed liabilities	56,630,883
	Capital gains income	0
	Other capital income	61,950,884
Capital expenditure	118,581,767	
Fixed assets	84,168,462	
Loan repayments, etc.	34,413,305	

Account Type		FY2016 Financial Results (B)
<b>Blood Programs (Special Account)</b>	Revenue income	161,137,915
	Operating revenue	157,680,111
	Revenue from supplying blood products for transfusions	147,191,468
	Revenue from supplying derivatives	0
	Revenue from supplying source plasma	10,316,063
	Other operating revenue	172,579
	Non-operating revenue	1,757,511
	Revenue from related businesses	1,699,739
	Extraordinary revenue	553
	Revenue expenditure	158,592,950
	Operating expenses	152,502,913
	Personnel expenses	66,686,393
	Materials expenses	39,149,606
	Other supply costs (plasma derivative procurement expenses)	8,344
	Overhead costs	46,658,568
	Non-operating expenses	3,577,065
	Expenses for related businesses	1,668,539
	Extraordinary losses	840,551
	Corporate taxes, etc.	3,880
	<b>Total balance of revenue income and expenditure</b>	<b>2,544,965</b>
Capital income	8,347,729	
Income from loans, etc.	710,346	
Capital gains income	2,180	
Other income	7,635,202	
Capital expenditure	8,347,729	
Fixed asset expenditure	7,049,915	
Loan repayments, etc.	1,297,814	
<b>Social Welfare Facilities (Special Account)</b>	Income from business activities, etc.	18,120,160
	Income from welfare facilities for children	6,746,445
	Income from welfare facilities for the elderly	3,709,732
	Income from welfare facilities for the disabled	605,051
	Income from social welfare complexes	1,634,612
	Other income	0
	Income related to facilities maintenance and other activities	1,107,966
	Balance of working capital at the end of previous term	4,316,352
	Expenditure for business activities, etc.	13,641,120
	Expenses for welfare facilities for children	6,277,803
	Expenses for welfare facilities for the elderly	3,733,574
	Expenses for welfare facilities for the disabled	567,898
	Expenses for social welfare complexes	1,669,381
	Other expenses	26,442
Expenditure related to facilities maintenance and other activities	1,366,021	
<b>Total balance of income and expenditure</b>	<b>4,479,039</b>	

\*Since the total balances are rounded down to the nearest thousandth, the calculations are not necessarily the same as the difference between the annual income and annual expenditure.

•Major overhead costs resulting in double-counting amongst the National Headquarters, the chapters, and the various facilities  
Approximately 33.898229 billion yen

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) Deposits made to special accounts for the damages compensation fund and the severance payment fund | 28.351526 billion yen |
| (2) Grants from the National Headquarters to the chapters and facilities                               | 1.38359 billion yen   |
| (3) Membership fees sent from the branches to the National Headquarters                                | 2.247425 billion yen  |
| (4) Funds transferred from the chapters to the hospitals   | 1.044258 billion yen  |
| (5) Funds transferred from the severance payment fund to the retirement pension fund                   | 800 million yen       |
| (6) Funds repaid for loans from the chapters to the hospitals  | 71.428 million yen    |

•Since the line items listed above are based on accounting regulations for different accounts, there are discrepancies in the wording used.

# Overview of the Japanese Red Cross Society

## Name, Address, etc.

Name Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS)  
 Address 1-1-3 Shiba Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo  
 Phone +81-3-3437-7087

## Purpose

The purpose of the Japanese Red Cross Society is to accomplish its humanitarian tasks in line with the ideals of the Red Cross, and in compliance with the spirit of the Conventions concerning the Red Cross and the principles adopted by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

## History of JRCS

- 1877 The Philanthropic Society (Hakuaisha) was founded (to aid those wounded in the Satsuma Rebellion).
- 1886 The Japanese government acceded to the Geneva Conventions.
- 1887 The Society changed its name to the Japanese Red Cross Society and was recognized as such by the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- 1901 The JRCS was approved as an incorporated association under the Civil Code. The Japanese Red Cross Society Regulation (later "Japanese Red Cross Society Law") was issued under Imperial Edict No. 223.
- 1947 The Japanese Red Cross Society Law was abolished.
- 1952 A new Japanese Red Cross Society Act (Act No. 305) was enacted as a single ordinance based on a bill drafted by lawmakers and the Society became a special corporation established under the Act. The Act clarifies the public and international nature of the Japanese Red Cross Society, emphasizes its autonomy, and strictly guarantees the neutrality of the Red Cross.

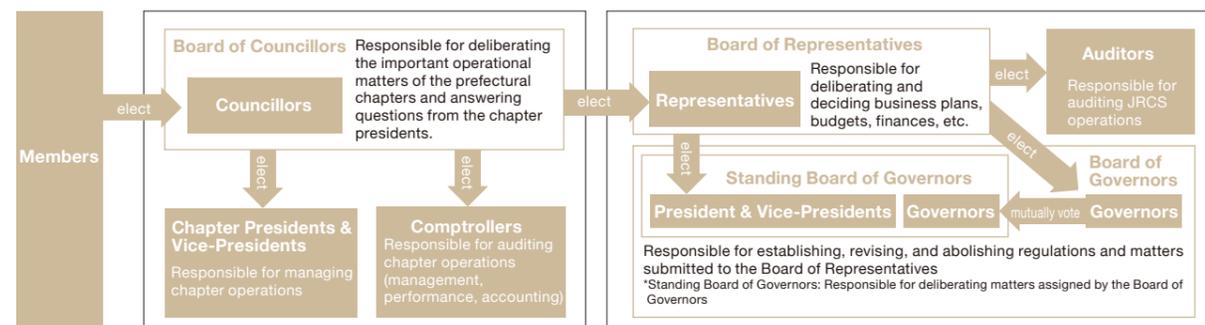
## Honorary President & Vice-Presidents

Honorary President: Her Majesty the Empress  
 Honorary Vice-Presidents: Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess, Her Imperial Highness Princess Akishino, Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Hitachi, Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Tomohito of Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamado

## Decision-making Bodies, etc.

The Japanese Red Cross Society Act stipulates that "The Japanese Red Cross Society is organized by members." Members make up the foundation of the Japanese Red Cross Society organization and in paying membership fees, they have the right to elect executive officers and representatives, and to receive reports about the organization's operations and finances.

Councillors are elected from among members of the prefectural chapters to form the Board of Councillors. Representatives (223 seats) are elected by the Board of Councillors, and the elected representatives form the Board of Representatives, the highest governing body of the JRCS.



## To Be a More Trustworthy JRCS

Supported by the people who offer their understanding and cooperation, as we carry out programs and activities to achieve the mission of "protecting lives, health, and human dignity," the Japanese Red Cross Society is both a highly public organization and one that is responsible for broadly contributing to society. By further

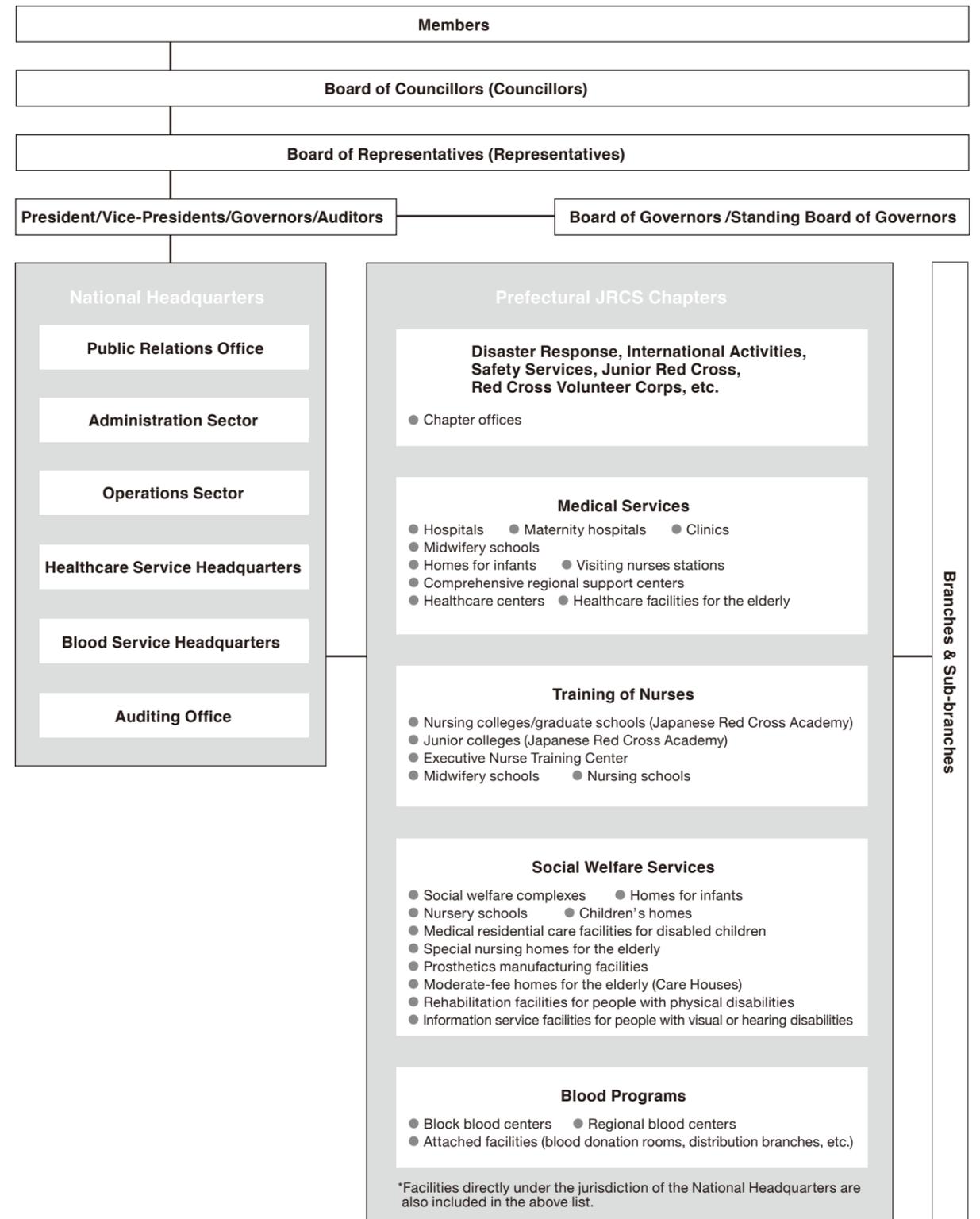
strengthening our structure so that we can be more trustworthy, heightening our organizational capabilities so that we can execute our tasks properly, and ensuring transparency so that we can achieve accountability, we are aiming to become an organization that can obtain even greater understanding and cooperation.

- We will enhance and strengthen our compliance system
- We will bolster information security measures, such as unifying our information systems
- We will reinforce our auditing mechanisms to establish a more comprehensive auditing system

# Organization of the Japanese Red Cross Society

Below the chapter level are branch headquarters formed in association with government administrative units of "designated cities" (cities designated as such by government ordinance), followed by branches formed in association with government

administrative units at the ward level (wards of Tokyo or wards of designated cities), at the district welfare office level, and at the regular city level, and sub-branches formed in association with government administrative units at the town and village level.



\*Facilities directly under the jurisdiction of the National Headquarters are also included in the above list.