

# Summary of Annual Report

## 2020-2021



## MISSION STATEMENT

### Mission of the 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 give priority to those most in need, without any discrimination.
Neutrality:	To obtain the trust from everyone, we will not take sides in any conflict.
Independence:	We will work in accordance with the laws of each country and cooperate with other humanitarian organizations but 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 among ourselves.

### Our Determination

**We, as a component of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement,  
will fight against self-interest, and indifference,  
pay attention to people's plight 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. Henry Dunant devoted himself to providing aid to such soldiers with the cooperation of 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 irrespective of friend or foe.**
- ② **Establish relief organizations to this end in each country, even in times 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 save the victims of war and the founding of the Red Cross in 1864. The Japanese Red Cross Society, as a component of the Red Cross, carries out activities in partnership with other Red Cross societies in 192 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 2020 (April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021).  
Feature 1 also reflects the results before March 31, 2020 and after April 1, 2021.

Cover photo: Syrian refugee family receives instructions in proper handwashing by a Japanese Red Cross staff



# The Changing World, New Challenges

**Yoshiharu Otsuka**  
President, Japanese Red Cross Society



The expansion of the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) could never have been realized without the extensive support and cooperation from all stakeholders. I would like to once again express my sincere respect and appreciation to all.

The Long-term Vision of the JRCS, established toward our 150th anniversary, is a guideline for responding flexibly to social needs and challenges that change with the times in order to continue fulfilling the Red Cross mission of "protecting human lives, health and dignity." FY 2020 was the first year of operation under the Long-term Vision. FY 2020 was a year in which the entire society worked hard together, beginning with the dispatch of relief teams to the Diamond Princess cruise ship in February 2020, in order to deal with COVID-19 which shook not only Japan but the whole world.

Red Cross hospitals around the country, in particular, have received a large number of patients, and they continue to work hard day and night in a tense atmosphere.

In addition, the current COVID-19 situation has had a major impact not only on medical practice, but also on various activities of the JRCS. For example, at social welfare facilities, close attention was required to prevent the spread of infection and increase of severe cases among the elderly and people with disabilities. With the blood program, efforts were made to overcome the serious situation faced by the rapid decrease in the number of blood donors. Each day, we continued to search for operational models that would respond to "new lifestyles." We have made further efforts to utilize ICT in disaster response activities, international activities, various training programs, disaster prevention seminars, and the Junior Red Cross programs.

The JRCS received warm messages of encouragement and various forms of support from individuals, companies and organizations throughout Japan for these activities. This gave much courage to our frontline staff. I myself came to encounter many heart-warming experiences.

We, the Red Cross, are "committed to save lives." In order to respond to the wishes of many people who have expectations and trust in our activities, we will respond flexibly to changes in the environment, and continue our tireless efforts and bold challenges even in difficult circumstances.

We would sincerely appreciate your continued support and cooperation.

### The Long-term Vision of the Japanese Red Cross Society

Creating a society where people are  
protected from disasters and conflicts

Developing communities which  
support people's health and welfare

Creating a society where people  
care, help, and respect each other

Vision and Long-term Strategy  
toward the 150th anniversary

**- Our Vision -**

The Red Cross being the pivot of humanitarian action both in Japan and world-wide,  
forming a core for community health service and blood service in the country

**- Operational Focus Area -**

- To upgrade support and assistance for victims of disasters and conflicts in Japan and beyond and reinforce their community
- To pursue healthy and safety living at a community level in the fast-aging society with an extremely low birth rate
- To expand the humanitarian network in a diversified society

**- Focus area to strengthen Movement Platform -**

- To promote the Red Cross Movement by more active members
- To promote the volunteer-centered activities
- To promote the collaboration with other Movement partners

03

04

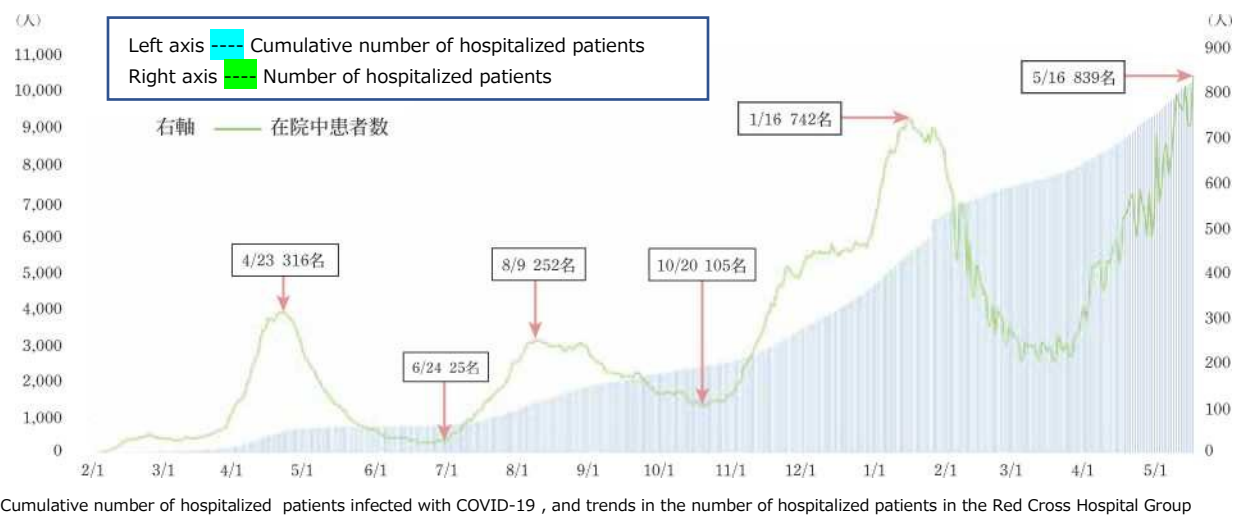


# Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)



## Efforts of the Red Cross Hospitals

As the spread of COVID-19 and the consequent difficulty in providing medical services are reported across the country, Red Cross Hospitals, as public medical institutions, have accepted confirmed cases and suspected cases at 89 of the 91 (98%) Red Cross Hospitals nationwide. As of May 16, 2021, a total of 11,152 people have been hospitalized.



Starting with a large cruise ship in February 2020, as of March 31, 2021, a total of 4,817 physicians and nurses were dispatched to other medical facilities, long-term care health facilities, and lodging sanatoriums where clusters emerged.

## System for conducting tests for infectious diseases

As of May 16, 2021, 80 hospitals have been providing outpatient services for 105,943 patients with high fever (returnees / those who have had contact with an infected person) by setting up clinics and testing centers.



Relief tents set up for testing those with high fever Reception desk in the waiting area for those with high fever

## Supporting healthcare professionals

Many Red Cross volunteer groups made face shields and other substitutes for hygienic materials such as masks and medical aprons, which were in short supply, and donated them to hospitals and other organizations.

In addition, the "Frontline Support" campaign, a project to support medical professionals nationwide, was launched, sending videos, messages, flowers and lunches. We also actively engaged in other activities to convey our gratitude.



Present of a bouquet of flowers modeled after the Red Cross (Himeji City Red Cross Volunteer Corps in Hyogo Prefecture)



For patients who need blood transfusions

Although the number of blood donors, particularly in metropolitan areas such as Tokyo, was on a declining trend, appropriate measures were taken in response to demand trends in the stock of blood products. By taking these measures, we became capable of maintaining a stable level of stock.



Blood donor sanitizing her hands (Tokyo)



Blood Donation Room staff (Tokyo) calls for blood donations under the Emergency Declaration

Infection control measures at blood donation venues, etc.

From the viewpoint of preventing the spread of the virus and maintaining a safe and secure blood donating environment, we are implementing a variety of measures, including thorough health management for staffs and restriction on the entry of people who may be infected with the virus to the blood donation site. We are also accepting blood donations while responding to the "New Lifestyle."



Realizing the feeling of "being with you"

The daily life of social welfare facilities has changed. We regularly implemented infection control measures such as hand washing and disinfection of common spaces so that users could spend time at facilities with peace of mind. In special nursing homes for the elderly, where many elderly people were at high risk of severe illness, more thorough measures were taken. In order to reduce the risk of infection, many facilities have reduced or discontinued their day care activities. However, since family visits could also reduce stress due to the prolonged period of self-restraint, many facilities were actively introducing new forms of visits using acrylic boards and online visits.



Visits through an acrylic board (Saitama Prefecture)

Contributions to school education

As the infection spreaded around the world, educational materials, including "Learn about the three faces of COVID-19~Break the negative spiral~", a support guide created by JRCS to maintain "mental health," were distributed mainly to member schools of the Junior Red Cross. The materials were widely used, for example, throughout the country in classes on morality and health & physical education, and posted on bulletin boards in front of school health clinic. It was also disseminated to parents and guardians through school communications and health care, and provided opportunities for parents and children to think about COVID-19. Furthermore, in a project implemented by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to eliminate discrimination and prejudice, the concept of this educational material was incorporated into videos and was also widely used at the Board of Education and schools other than those belonging to the Junior Red Cross.



Health classes at elementary schools using the "Three Faces"

Response of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has been working on the following three pillars: (1) strengthening the functions of health and medical care, including infection prevention; (2) socio-economic support, including food and shelter support, for migrants, refugees, and poor households; and (3) strengthening the response capabilities of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, including safety management of staff and volunteers and preparation of business continuity plans; and assistance related to vaccination. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been working in conflict areas to provide support for the communities and residents devastated by infectious diseases, including health and medical care, prevention of infections in POW(Prisoner Of War) detention facilities, support for separated families due to the pandemic, livelihood support, and water supply infrastructure development.



Staff encourages people to disinfect their hands (Nigeria) © IFRC

Volunteers supporting activities

Of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 192 countries and territories around the world, more than 150 are currently engaged in activities to combat COVID-19. The activities of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in various countries are supported by many Red Cross volunteers who provide services such as transporting patients in ambulances, distributing medicines and food to the elderly and people in self-quarantine/self-isolation, and providing telephone counseling for mental care of infected and quarantined people. Because volunteers understand their own local community, they can provide support that meets the needs of local people.



Distributing medicines and food to people in self-isolation (Italy)



Leaflets on preventing infection are distributed at camps for displaced people (Bangladesh)



Screening of immigration along the border (Uganda)



# Online Visit by Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress



Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress visited hospitals through monitors and listened to the words of healthcare professionals from around the country.

## Meeting with healthcare professionals fighting COVID-19

On November 18, 2020, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress made online observation over the Japanese Red Cross Medical Center (Tokyo) and Red Cross hospitals around the country, receiving reports from healthcare professionals who were on the front lines in their fight against COVID-19. The event was the first opportunity for Their Majesties to offer online encouragement to medical professionals in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Fukushima and Okinawa who represent 91 Red Cross hospitals across the country.

After a brief explanation from President Yoshiharu Otsuka, the directors of each hospital and other relevant personnel made presentations. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress took notes during the online visit and asked questions about medical practices on the ground and local conditions of where they were.

His Majesty the Emperor thanked medical professionals by saying, "There may be a lot of difficulties, but I hope you will take care of yourselves while you work." Her Majesty the Empress, who serves as Honorary President of the Japanese Red Cross Society, said, "I would like to express due respect for your efforts."

"The expression on their faces and the way they nodded deeply made me feel that they were close to us," said Dr. Yoichi Watanabe, the director of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital, who participated in the online discussion. "They sometimes looked at and talked to each other while consulting, and that gave us a feeling of warmth," said Dr. Yasushi Omine, the director of Okinawa Red Cross Hospital.



Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress referred to many documents and asked many specific questions.

## Report to Their Majesties

### Tokyo Japanese Red Cross Medical Center

#### Examples of response to infectious diseases and mental care for exhausted employees are explained

We reported on the efforts of Japanese Red Cross Medical Center in Tokyo, which is on the frontline of treatments, using a video which was shot and edited for this visit. Yukio Homma, director of the hospital, led the video tour to various areas of the hospital and explained the details of the measures taken by the hospital staff. Looking back to April and May 2020, when the outbreak peaked, Their Majesties the Emperor and Emperess were deeply impressed by the tension at the site and by the efforts of hospital staff members who were engaged in the treatment of COVID-19 patients under such anxious situation. After viewing the video they asked some questions to the staff.



Munehiro Hayashi, the director of Emergency Department, explains ECMO used in cases of severe respiratory failure.

### Hokkaido Kitami Red Cross Hospital

#### Dispatch of medical team to support facility for persons with disabilities

On April 29, 2020, Kitami Red Cross Hospital, together with Koshimizu Red Cross Hospital and Oketo Red Cross Hospital, dispatched a medical team to help the staff and residents of support facilities for the disabled in Hokkaido. They stayed overnight in shifts and worked with facility staff 24 hours a day for 33 days, providing treatment to control the spread of infection in the facility.



Staff of Kitami Red Cross Hospital

### Fukushima Fukushima Red Cross Hospital

#### With the experience of assisting in disasters, he was dispatched to the Yokohama Port cruise ship

In February 2020, a cluster occurred on a cruise ship while it was anchored at Yokohama Port. Fukushima Red Cross Hospital cooperated with other Red Cross hospitals and dispatched a medical team. His Majesty said, "I think Fukushima had also greatly suffered from the nuclear accident caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami."



Director Watabe provided medical relief on the cruise ship

### Okinawa Okinawa Red Cross Hospital

#### Overcoming Nosocomial infections and working together to avoid a crisis

The infection was discovered at Okinawa Red Cross Hospital on July 30, 2020 while there was a sudden widespread outbreak within the prefecture. We set up a hospital infection task force to devise outside medical treatment methods, such as tents for patients with fever and PCR test using the drive-through method. We also thoroughly implemented infection control measures, such as health management for staff and the wearing and removal of protective clothing.



PCR testing was performed using the drive-through method



# Torrential rain and flood in July 2020











In July 2020, an emergency alert for heavy rain was announced in 7 prefectures in the Kyushu and Chubu regions. Floods and landslides caused by the overflow of rivers occurred mainly in Kumamoto prefecture. Immediately after the disaster, JRCS dispatched a relief team consisting of doctors and nurses to the affected areas to visit evacuation centers, assess health needs, and provide care to the affected people.

## We continue to "save" even during the spread of infectious diseases

Torrential rains in July 2020 caused a disaster in the midst of the spread of COVID-19. In carrying out the relief activities, the top priority was to ensure the safety of the affected people as well as relief team members, and some measures were taken to prevent infections. The members of the relief team wore masks, carried disinfectant, and frequently sterilized their hands, the equipment and the vehicles that they used.

Before the torrential rain occurred, JRCS had already created guidelines for disaster relief activities under the spread of COVID-19, while taking into account the opinions of disaster and infectious disease specialists, and worked out the preparatory action in the emergency. We will continue to help people while being flexible to necessary changes in the social environment.

### [Results of Operation]

Dispatch of staff and volunteers		Distribution of relief items	
	54 relief teams (297 people) dispatched *Including Japan Disaster Medical Assistance Team(DMAT) (20 teams)		2,268 Blankets
	26 disaster medical coordination teams dispatched		997 Sleeping Pack Sets
	6 branch support staff dispatched		1,238 Emergency sets
	501 disaster prevention volunteers were active		5,651 Towels

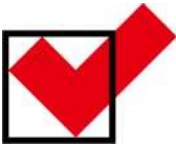


# ACTION! Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction -Act now to save lives-



10 years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. JRCS implemented a new project "ACTION! Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction -Act now to save lives-" from March 1 to 31 in 2021.

By looking to the future and thinking together about the importance of "preparations for disaster," this project aimed to provide an opportunity for each and everyone of us to take on his or her own responsibility and take concrete actions (ACTION) to save his or her own life and that of his or her family and loved ones.



**ACTION!**  
**Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction**  
-Act now to save lives-

## “#Your Preparation is Preparation for Everyone” Campaign



As part of the project, we ran a campaign on Twitter called “#Your Preparation is Preparation for Everyone.” This campaign aims to spread the wisdom and ingenuity by posting images and text messages about "preparations for disaster" being conducted at home and in the workplace, as well as donating 100 yen per 1 Tweet or retweet to JRCS through participating companies, thus contributing to raise "preparedness" across Japan.

During this period, there were 258,491 tweets and retweets, while giving many people throughout Japan an opportunity to think about and act on "preparations for disaster." In addition, we received donations of 21,031,500 yen from participating companies. The same amount was used as the maximum budget limit for disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities in JRCS.

## Why should we prepare?

In Japan, earthquakes, tsunamis, and heavy rainfalls have caused many disasters that threaten our lives and livelihoods. JRCS has learned a lot from the past relief activities in times of disaster. For example, the larger the size of the disaster, the fewer lives can be saved immediately after the disaster by external assistance, such as by relief team from JRCS. Also, in the event of a large-scale disaster when “external help” cannot be expected, "self-help" to protect yourself and your family, and the power of "mutual help" in which neighboring residents and local people cooperate and help each other becomes important.

In the near future, large-scale earthquakes such as the Tokyo metropolitan earthquake and the Nankai Trough earthquake are predicted to occur. It is “now” necessary to implement preparations for such disasters on our own and in our own communities.

## What is JRCS doing in preparation for disaster?

In FY 2014, we planned a disaster prevention education program based on the lessons that if we could improve people's knowledge, consciousness, and skills about disaster preparedness and risk reduction, then could change their behavior, and further improve the power of local self-help and mutual help before any disaster occurs, we could reduce the damage caused by disasters. After a extensive preparatory period, including the formulation of a curriculum and implementation of pilot projects, JRCS Disaster Prevention Education Program (Red Cross Disaster Prevention Seminar) was finally launched nationwide in FY2017.

### >> Curriculum of the Red Cross Disaster Prevention Seminar

#### [Preparation for disaster]



Understanding disasters and disaster prevention, possible damage by different types of disasters, and preparations in peacetime (self-help and mutualhelp)

#### [Disaster Ethnography]



Understanding the specific image of the disaster affected experience through interviews with victims of past disasters

#### [Disaster Imagination Game (DIG)]



Identifying disaster prevention resources, hazardous locations, and locations of people who may be requiring special care in the area while using local area maps

## Introduction Video for the Red Cross Disaster Prevention Seminar

The purpose of the Red Cross Disaster Prevention Seminar and an overview of each curriculum is presented with an easy-to-understand 8-minute animated video. Why not take the opportunity of the seminar to think about and implement the necessary preparations in your community to enhance the power of "self-help" and "mutual help"? \*You can watch the introduction video from the QR code below.



(YouTube video)





# The Latest on Reconstruction Assistance

## < Nepal and Philippines >



© Nepal Red Cross Society

### Earthquake Recovery Support Project in Nepal: For a Safer and Better Life

On April 25, 2015, an earthquake of magnitude 7.8, causing serious damage, occurred in Nepal. 8,856 people were killed, 22,309 people were injured and about 5.6 million people were affected, and about 600,000 houses were completely destroyed.

JRCS dispatched an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) to Sindhupalchok County which was one of the worst hit areas, for approximately 3 months while engaging in emergency relief operations.

In accordance with the Nepal government's policy of "Build Back Safer and Better", JRCS started a reconstruction assistance project with the Nepal Red Cross Society.

Various kinds of assistance were provided in a wide range of areas: Those are 1)reconstruction of housing; 2)reconstruction of clinics; 3) improvement of water quality and sanitation facilities; 4) livelihood support; 5) reconstruction of schools and providing disaster prevention education; 6) support for blood centers; and 7) building up of Nepal Red Cross chapters' capabilities. Although the activities in the mountainous areas faced many difficulties, we carried out a wide range of activities. Those activities included reconstruction of houses and toilets, and the repair and construction of water supply and irrigation facilities, the infrastructure which is essential to the lives of communities. We trained people of the affected households on how to improve their livelihoods and cash benefits, and the materials and equipment were provided to establish the stable supply of blood. In addition to the above, we disseminated the knowledge and skills of supporting the self-reliant recovery of the affected people. In FY 2020, we completed the project spanning 5 years.

Main Support Activities by JRCS (as of March 2021)	Results
Number of households that have rebuilt their homes	1,676
Number of households that have rebuilt their toilets	1,514
Number of water supply facilities which were repaired or newly installed	20
Number of households with access to safe drinking water through the above water supply facilities	824
Number of reconstructed clinics	14
Number of residents who received medical care in the above clinics	59,092
Number of reconstructed schools	1
Number of households that have received livelihood training and cash benefits	413
Number of households that have recived training in agriculture and livestock industry improvement	649
Number of irrigation facilities that were repaired	8
Number of households using the above irrigation systems	1,856
Number of Nepal Red Cross chapter's office which were constructed	1
Types of blood-related materials and equipment which were prepared	40

### Elementary school completed!

'The beautiful classroom we've been waiting for, the spacious schoolyard, we're so happy!'

Among the various support projects, the reconstruction of an elementary school faced a series of difficult challenges. It took time to get approval from the Ministry of Education, so the construction of the school finally started in January 2019. Then in March 2020, when construction was nearing completion, Nepal was also affected by COVID-19, and it was linked to a nationwide lockdown. The Nepal Red Cross Society decided to suspend all activities except for the response to COVID-19. Then, in late July, as the related regulations were relaxed, the school construction proceeded little by little and the school building was finally completed. On December 28, 2020, the handover ceremony from the Nepal Red Cross Society to the local government was held successfully.



External view of the reconstructed elementary school © Nepal Red Cross Society

After the school building became unusable due to the earthquake, children used to use a building made of galvanized iron. They are now able to enjoy the lessons in a bright and spacious classroom. Separate toilets for men and women and with wheelchair accessibility were built. Children with physical disabilities and girls can now go to school with peace of mind. In addition to the installation of a water supply which can be used not only by children but also by local residents, sanitation education and evacuation drills were also held. Children, teachers, parents and other residents participated in this movement based on the school disaster prevention plan. In the future, schools will be expected to play a leading role in their local disaster prevention activities.

"We have been waiting for the completion of the school construction for a long time. I would like to express our appreciation to the JRCS and the Nepal Red Cross Society for their support in constructing this great school building. In the future, we want to improve the quality of education and make it an attractive school for local children. For example, our school has hired English teachers to focus on English education," said Vijay Dural, who has served as the principal of the school for 30 years.

### Recovery Support Project after Typhoon in the Central region of Philippines

Typhoon number 30(Haiyan) directly struck the central region of the Philippines in November 2013 and caused extensive and devastating damage. Due to deadly violent storms and storm surges, 7,361 people were killed or missing, and 16 million people, or about 16% of the population, were affected. JRCS dispatched an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) for approximately 3 months after the disaster. Following the end of the relief activities, JRCS continued to provide the recovery assistance in the northern part of Cebu Island and Leyte Island in cooperation with the Philippine Red Cross. The support included the construction of housing for those whose houses were completely destroyed, provision of cash benefits, vocational training, development of health centers, further reconstruction and restoration of school facilities and so on.

Aiming to build a stronger disaster-resistant community, from 2017, the project has been transformed from a life rebuilding project which began immediately after the start of the reconstruction process to a project to strengthen the ability of local people to prepare themselves for future disaster, such as a project for health and sanitation, a project for disaster preparednes and risk reduction, and creation of an instructional textbook that stipulates the appropriate responses for nurses in a disaster. The recovery support project has completed most of its activities in the past 7 years and it is scheduled to be completed in 2021. In the future, the local people will be expected to continue their own efforts to reduce future disaster risks.



Red Cross Volunteers conducting Disaster Response Training  
© Philippine Red Cross

### Voice of a Volunteer: Red Cross Volunteer for the Municipality of Bogo: Ms. Juvidina Yaun

Since participating in the recovery support project as a volunteer for the Philippine Red Cross and as a leader of local Red Cross volunteers, I have sought to create a community in which not only the project staff and Red Cross volunteers but also the people living in my community can respect and support each other. I thought that it would be the best way for us living in our community which faces a lot of disasters.

It sometimes took a lot of patience to talk and cooperate with people who lived in the same community with different personalities, but the resulting realization of "Community Connections" was the biggest outcome achieved through this project. This is because I am not the only one who has acquired the knowledge and skills through the first aid training and evacuation training, but also I am able to share these matters with all the people living in our community. Also in the future, I would like to continue to live with all the people while supporting each other with keeping our bonds in this community.



© Philippine Red Cross



# Providing Relief for Humanitarian Crisis in the Middle East



Rescue efforts immediately after Beirut Port Explosion (Lebanon) ©Lebanese Red Cross

In addition to the Palestinian refugee problem that has continued for more than 70 years, the conflict in Syria that has continued for 10 years since its outbreak in 2011, and the conflicts in Iraq, Yemen and other countries, many refugees and internally displaced persons have been forced to lead hard lives in the Middle East and its neighboring countries. Since April 2015, the JRCS has been providing humanitarian assistance in the Middle East as one of its priority projects. In cooperation with the local Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the JRCS has been serving for the people suffering from protracted and complicated humanitarian crises in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Palestine, and Yemen.

## The explosion in Lebanon’s capital Beirut

### Prompt response of Lebanese Red Cross volunteers

In Lebanon, where the JRCS established its Middle East representation office, many refugees from neighboring Palestine and Syria have evacuated to a country about the size of Gifu Prefecture. In addition to the growing number of Syrian refugees, political anxiety and economic collapse since 2019 have greatly disrupted society, and the global spread of COVID-19 has made people's lives even more difficult. While under such conditions a huge explosion in Beirut on August 4, 2020 (local time) shook the country. The explosion affected a radius of more than 10km, from the epicenter, devastating the busy shopping district.



Lebanese Red Cross volunteers transport injured people

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) played a major role in the emergency in which more than 200 people were killed, more than 6,500 injured and more than 300,000 left homeless. Immediately after the disaster, the LRC, which is responsible for emergency transportation and blood donation operations for the sick and injured in Lebanon, provided immediate support to more than 32,000 people including rescue and transportation of the injured, first aid at the site, and mental care. After the initial response, the LRC conducted door-to-door volunteer visits to approximately 42,000 households to provide appropriate support. The LRC continues their support activities for recovery from the coronavirus disaster, including mental health care and cash payment to households to help them rebuild their lives. The JRCS was in close contact and coordination with the local community immediately after the disaster, and based on the relief money donated to the JRCS, a total of 31 million Japanese yen in donations through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was given to the LRC, in order to support the victims of the disaster.



Mental health care to the victims ©Lebanon Red Cross

### The Palestinian Red Crescent Society Hospital, supported by the JRCS, contributed to the relief activity.

The Lebanese branch of the Palestine Red Crescent Society played an important role in providing rescue for the injured people in the explosion, together with the Lebanese Red Cross. Palestinian refugees, who were deprived of their homes in the First Middle East War in 1948, have taken refuge in Lebanon, and about 500,000 people still live in refugee camps there. The hospital of the Lebanese branch of the Palestine Red Crescent has been providing the necessary medical services in the refugee camps. It was not easy to secure and improve the quality of medical care in refugee camps with inadequate infrastructure, where funding was tight and opportunities for work and education were limited. Therefore, since April 2018, the JRCS has provided medical technical support at three hospitals of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, including Haifa Hospital. However, this explosion occurred at a time when the medical staff of the JRCS, who had been dispatched to Lebanon, was forced to return to Japan due to the effects of COVID-19, and there were no doctors and nurses of the JRCS in Beirut.



Under these circumstances, Haifa Hospital in Beirut accepted and treated 55 injured people, both Lebanese and Palestinian, from the immediate aftermath of the disaster, capitalizing on the knowledge and training provided by the JRCS Medical Team to deal with Mass Casualty Injury (MCI). Hamshari Hospital, which was also supported by the JRCS, dispatched staff and ambulance to the site to assist the injured. The local people expressed their gratitude for the support they have received saying, "The know-how that the medical team of the JRCS provided was very useful."

Staff of the Palestine Red Crescent Society providing first aid to the wounded at explosion site in Beirut.>>





# Activity Report 2020-2021



1

## Domestic Disaster Response

In the event of disasters such as earthquake, typhoon, or other major accident, relief team is to be dispatched to provide medical relief, distribute relief items, provide mental health care and engage in volunteer activities.



2

## Social Activities

We offer five training courses, including First Aid which provides first-aid treatment for injuries etc, according to the diverse needs of society and life stages. We are also promoting community comprehensive care activities to realize a society in harmony with the local community.



3

## Junior Red Cross

Based on the spirit of the Red Cross, we support a wide range of activities aimed at the practical goals of health and safety, voluntary service, and international understanding and goodwill, so that children and students can contribute to world peace and the welfare of mankind at all levels of education around the country, ranging from kindergarten to high school.



4

## International Activities

In order to provide assistance to people in conflict, disaster, disease and other humanitarian crises around the world, we utilize the Red Cross network in 192 countries and regions to provide support.



5

## Strengthening the Movement

We are working to increase the number of members who support the purpose of the Red Cross activities then participate in its operation, and to strengthen the support system for the Red Cross volunteers.



6

## Social Welfare Services

We provide support at welfare facilities so that elderly people, children, and people with disabilities who need a variety of support in their daily lives can live independently and with individual dignity. By collaborating with various Red Cross programs, we are operating facilities by taking advantage of the unique characteristics of the Red Cross.



7

## Medical Services

As the public medical institutions, the 91 Red Cross hospitals nationwide respond to the diverse needs of local medical care. They also provide emergency medical care, advanced medical care such as cancer treatment, remote medical care, and home-visit nursing services.



8

## Training of Nurses

Training of nurses has been a project of the JRCs for more than 120 years. As Red Cross nurses, they learn the spirit and skills of the Red Cross by studying the fields of health and medical care, disaster response, and international relief. They demonstrate their skills not only in clinical practice in Japan, but also overseas in times of disaster.



9

## Blood Programs

The JRCs's blood program is a series of services that recruit blood donors and deliver blood products to medical institutions. Blood Donation Rooms and Blood Donation Buses are used to recruit people for blood donations. After blood is taken, it is processed into safe blood products through advanced testing, and delivered to medical institutions around the country 24 hours a day.



# 1. Domestic Disaster Response



Relief team at evacuation center in Kumamoto during the heavy rain disaster in July 2020

## Establishing a system to strengthen capacity for disaster response

The JRCS is working to further strengthen its disaster response capabilities by addressing the entire Disaster Management Cycle including ‘emergency response’ immediately after a disaster occurs, ‘recovery and reconstruction’ to continuously support the reconstruction of the lives of disaster victims, and ‘disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction’ to enhance the self-help and mutual assistance of local communities.

Even in the midst of the spread of COVID-19, we have established a system to strengthen disaster response by holding online seminars for staff and volunteers on relief activities.

In addition, we had been constantly working to strengthen cooperation with related organizations so that relief activities could be carried out in close cooperation with other organizations during a disaster. In FY 2020, the JRCS concluded an agreement with the Cabinet Office to dispatch the JRCS doctors and other personnel to the investigation team dispatched by the government to the affected areas in the event of a disaster. In July 2020, the JRCS proposed some measures to improve the environment at evacuation centers in the event of a heavy rain.

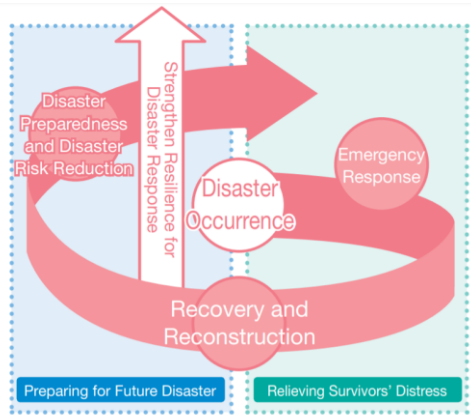


Diagram for Disaster Management Cycle



JRCS doctor accompanying the Minister of State for Disaster Management on an inspection tour and proposing environmental improvement measures for evacuation centers

## Identifying issues and formulating policies related to the promotion of Disaster Prevention Education Projects

The JRCS Disaster Prevention Education Project (the Red Cross Disaster Prevention Seminar) is based on lessons learned from disasters in the past, such as the Great East Japan Earthquake. The purpose of this project is to disseminate and improve knowledge, consciousness, and skill concerning disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction for local residents, and to train local leaders in emergency response in the case of disaster, in order to protect the lives of local residents and alleviate the mental and physical pain caused by the disaster.

In FY 2020, under the impact of COVID-19, a total of 191 seminars were held nationwide with 8,541 participants. In addition, the Disaster Imagination Game (DIG) curriculum, which had been conducted in group work, was cancelled in terms of the infection prevention, which made it difficult to train the project leaders of the disaster prevention education.

However, in order to steadily promote this project in the future, challenges related to its implementation and the contents of each curriculum were consolidated and measures were introduced to adapt to the new lifestyle.

In FY 2021, the JRCS will endeavor to promote the project by taking appropriate infection control measures, and will formulate policies for future project development based on the issues of the project.



Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Seminars (Fukuoka Prefecture)

## Dissemination of the Junior Red Cross Disaster Prevention Education Program

Taking advantage of the strengths of its activities in school education, the Junior Red Cross continues to disseminate “Protecting Life and Disseminating Disaster Prevention” (Mamoru Inochi Hiomeru Bosai), a disaster prevention textbook for elementary, junior high and high school students, and “Find Disaster Prevention Mistakes, Find Danger!” for kindergartens and nursery schools.

Some schools have been working on disaster prevention through the entire school education by organizing and utilizing these disaster prevention materials across subjects. We are also expanding the use of educational materials by providing disaster prevention education to foreign residents and visually impaired people.

In recent years, there has been a growing need for disaster prevention education, particularly in areas that have been heavily damaged by storms and floods. Even in the midst of the spread of the COVID-19, the JRCS continued to provide disaster prevention education while conducting online courses and implementing infection control measures.



Disaster prevention class using disaster prevention materials for all fifth grade elementary school students in the city (Miyazaki Prefecture)



### Voice of a Volunteer:

#### Disaster Prevention Education that fosters the ability to survive disasters: Shin Fujitaka, teacher, Ozasa Elementary School (Fukuoka City)

Our school focuses on disaster prevention education. In order to nurture independent children who “protect their own lives by themselves,” we are working on a curriculum management that promotes “deep learning” by linking subjects, etc, with life courses and comprehensive study hours at the core. This research started with the use of the Junior Red Cross Disaster Prevention Education Program, “Protecting life and spreading disaster prevention,” but now it provides disaster prevention education throughout school education.

At first, it was difficult to organize a cross-curricular curriculum, but once the disaster prevention education curriculum was completed, teachers were able to carry out guidance with perspective, while being aware of the content of instruction, connection between subjects, and key points of evaluation.

It has been three years since I started researching disaster prevention education, including “Protecting life and disseminating disaster prevention (Mamoru Inochi Hiomeru Bosai)” consciousness and knowledge about disaster prevention among the children are also growing. In addition, I was able to connect with the local community through lifestyle courses, comprehensive study hours, and school events.



Lessons utilizing disaster prevention education programs



## 2. Social Activities

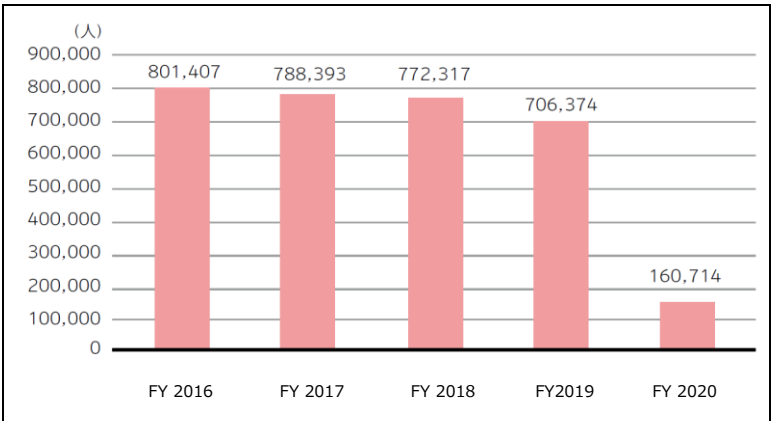


Holding a training course while taking thorough infection control measures such as keeping an appropriate distance between participants and using individual training dolls (Hiroshima Prefecture)

### Enhancing the dissemination of diversified training courses

The JRCS disseminates the following five training courses depending on the diverse needs of the society and life-stage of the participants; First-Aid course, which includes the prevention of accidents and providing first aid (including CPR and AED); Water Safety course, which includes the prevention of water accidents, drowning rescue methods and treatment; Snow Safety course, which includes the prevention of snow accidents, rescue methods and treatment; Healthy Life course, which provides knowledge and skills to live and support a healthy elderly life; and Child Safety course, which provides how to care for children, prevent their accidents and provide first aid.

In FY 2020, due to the spread of COVID-19, the JRCS postponed or temporarily canceled these training programs. After that, the JRCS resumed them while ensuring the participants' safety, and actively promoted the dissemination of the training by using a new method utilizing the online system.



Changes in the number of training participants

### Projects to support Red Cross Societies overseas to disseminate First Aid

The JRCS has been providing support to the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society (since 2004) and the Lao Red Cross (since 2019) to disseminate First Aid courses so that first aid can be widely carried out by the citizens.

In FY 2020, the JRCS continued to provide financial support to these sister Red Cross Societies, but the spread of COVID-19 caused their delays in implementing some projects. In addition, the dispatch of First Aid trainers from the JRCS was cancelled. Considering this situation, support for the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society, which was scheduled to end at the end of December 2020, has been extended for 1 year until December 2021.

The JRCS will continue to provide effective support to both Red Cross Societies through appropriate project management and close coordination in order for them to independently sustain their dissemination of First Aid training.

### Promotion of community-based integrated care activities

In FY 2020, due to the spread of COVID-19, community-based integrated care activities were on the decline throughout Japan. However, under these circumstances, we held seminars for community volunteer corps in response to their community situations and online salon activities targeting community residents, while taking adequate infection control measures.

In addition, as the spread of the infectious disease required an appropriate response to the drastic changes in our social life, to help protect the lives and health of the elderly in particular, the JRCS actively engaged in community activities utilizing the "Healthy Life Course" focusing on knowledge and skills for preventing infection and leading a healthy life. We will continue to promote community-based integrated care activities in the future while carefully observing our community situation and changes in the social environment caused by the spread of infectious diseases.



Holding a Healthy Life Course (Tochigi Prefecture)

### Promotion of community activities led by volunteers

The Kimitsu City Red Cross Volunteer Corps in Chiba Prefecture, which operates "Sato-no-Ie(house of village)," a salon for the elderly with a day service function, suspended salon activities under the declaration of state of emergency, but continued regular interaction with facility users by making phone calls to them and delivering handmade masks to their homes. In June, it resumed salon activities by sharing many ideas, such as thoroughly implementing infection control measures and devising activities to prevent participants from getting too close to each other. Other Volunteer Corps also continue their community activities while devising ways to respond to the local infection situation.



Operating salon for the elderly in Chiba Prefecture with thorough infection control measures

### Voice of a Volunteer: Remembering the spirit that I started with through Instructing Training Overseas

#### Mr. Soichi Shiraki: First Aid trainer(Okayama Chapter)

I volunteer as First Aid trainer of the Okayama Chapter. As the chairperson of the Safety Service Volunteer Corps, I am also working hard with other trainers to provide as many people as possible with practical Red Cross training.

Two years ago, I participated in a JRCS's project to support the dissemination of First Aid in the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society. In such a young developing country, I got to know many trainers and was impressed by their enthusiasm and ingenuity for training. This experience was a valuable opportunity for me as a trainer and was a great asset for me to realize the importance of communicating in an easy-to-understand way. Making the most of this experience, I would like to continue to engage in volunteer activities.



Providing advice to local volunteer trainers



### 3. Junior Red Cross Program



The Junior Red Cross (JRC) Committee was so active even during the COVID-19 pandemic that it held a total of 15 SDGs training sessions in their campus (Fukushima Prefecture) .

#### Overview of the Junior Red Cross activities

Currently, it is important to incorporate a profound learning opportunity in school education to identify and resolve any issues in a proactive and interactive way based on the course of study.

Throughout its nearly 100-year history, the Junior Red Cross has set a behavioral goal: “Be aware, think and act” so as to raise children who can act upon their own initiative for the importance of life and others based on the spirit of the Red Cross. There are more than 14,500 member schools with about 3.46 million Junior Red Cross members and about 240,000 leaders active as of the end of March 2021. In FY 2020, in addition to humanitarian education, Junior Red Cross continuously promoted disaster prevention education and conducted international understanding and friendship activities through overseas support projects.

#### Dissemination and continuation of activities selected by educational fields: Provision of programs useful for school education

Based on the experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake, it is widely acknowledged that promoting knowledge on disaster prevention as part of school education is effective in reducing disaster damage. To increase the number of lives that can be saved in the future, the Junior Red Cross is taking advantage of its strengths to provide disaster prevention education in school education.

As three “infectious features” associated with the COVID-19, “disease,” “anxiety,” and “discrimination” were spreading at schools, the JRCS distributed a guide “Three faces of COVID-19 we must be alert to -A guide to breaking the negative spiral-” and reflection sheets, and other materials available in classes mainly to its member schools nationwide. After learning these lessons, the Junior Red Cross members considered what they could do now and put it into action by donating masks, sending messages of encouragement to medical professionals, and creating publicity videos and posters to raise awareness about blood donation and prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.



Messages of gratitude and encouragement delivered by junior high school JRC members to medical professionals in Kitami Red Cross Hospital (Hokkaido)

#### International Exchange Program of the Junior Red Cross in COVID-19 Pandemic International Understanding and Friendship utilizing the Red Cross Network

The Junior Red Cross International Exchange Program has used to invite children from approximately 20 countries to Japan, where they spend more than 1-week training in each prefecture and overnight training in Tokyo with the participation of Japanese high school students from all over the country, thereby deepening international understanding and friendship. In FY 2020, however, overseas travel was not possible due to effects of the COVID-19 and international exchange was conducted online. With the theme “Creating a World Free from Prejudice,” participants learned about the current situation during the COVID-19 pandemic in various countries and thought about what they could do now. More than 500 people, including the Junior Red Cross Supervisors, the Red Cross Language Service Volunteer Corps, and branch staff participated in the event, helping to develop new forms of international exchange.



International understanding and friendship through quizzes and cultural introductions among overseas and Japanese participants through an online system (nationwide)

#### Voice of a Volunteer: Lessons that teach the importance of life!

**Ms. Yuka Inomata, advisor and school nurse, Jumonji Junior and Senior High School JRC Club (Tokyo)**

As part of the Junior Red Cross (JRC)’s practical goal “Health and Safety” activity, my school introduced a simulated experience of a pregnant woman in its health classes for first-year high school students. The reason I introduced it was because of a program held in the JRC Leadership Training Center. When I conducted the pregnant woman’s simulation program, I heard voices of participating students saying, “When I experienced a pregnant woman’s difficulties, I felt gratitude for my family again.” I wanted many students to experience it in my school as well, and as its content are handled in sex education it was easy for me to introduce it to them.

There was only one trial set in my school. So I borrowed five sets from the Japanese Red Cross Tokyo Metropolitan Chapter and had all the first-year students go through this experience. After the students experienced the heaviness of their stomach and difficulty of moving, I heard comments from them such as “I am grateful for being here right now” and “I value myself.” I realize that the importance of life, gratitude to parents, and the feeling of caring about others have been fostered among students.



Students experienced crawling through a whiteboard, which was not easy.



## 4. International Activities



Displaced children learning how to wash their hands properly on Global Handwashing Day © Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

### Health and medical support for displaced people in Southern Bangladesh

In August 2017, violence erupted in Rakhaine State of Myanmar, forcing many people to flee to neighboring Bangladesh. More than 860,000 people are currently living a difficult life in camps for the displaced. Following emergency relief operations in September of the same year, the JRCS has been working with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society since May of the following year to provide medical care, maternal and child health, community health, and mental health support in a clinic in the camps. In FY 2020, we responded to the growing healthcare needs in the camps for those displaced people due to the spread of COVID-19, treating more than 19,000 people and providing mental care to more than 15,000 people. In addition, more than 70 displaced people were trained to be volunteers, and efforts were made to raise awareness of infection prevention through door-to-door hand-washing education and distribution of soap.



Doctor examining patients in a clinic for displaced people  
© Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

### Improving resilience in local communities

#### Aiming to create villages that are not defeated by Disaster and Poverty (Rwanda)

Since FY 2019, the JRCS has collaborated with the Rwandan Red Cross to support people suffering from poverty and natural disasters caused by climate change. In FY 2020, we provided first aid and community health care training to 50 volunteers who will be responsible for these activities. About 2,200 people (57% of the villagers), participated in cooking classes aiming to spread knowledge about nutrition improvement, and the food they cooked was given to their children. In addition, we developed a communal garden to improve nutrition, planted trees to prevent soil erosion, and installed toilets with consideration of cleanliness and safety. As part of measures against COVID-19, we are also working to disseminate accurate knowledge to residents and change their behavior by conducting preventive education activities using mobile radio, a traveling advertising vehicle equipped with speakers.



A volunteer teaching in First Aid class  
© Rwandan Red Cross



Children eating food cooked in cooking classes  
© Rwandan Red Cross

#### Providing support needed "Now" to Local Communities (Afghanistan)

The JRCS continues to train local volunteers to help prevent infections. In Afghanistan, due to the spread of the COVID-19, promotional activities for health and blood donations scheduled for FY 2020 were changed to those for the prevention of infectious diseases. Through workshops held at branch offices in all 34 states, 1,680 youth volunteers acquired knowledge and procedures on infectious disease prevention. In four cities, including the capital Kabul, volunteers contributed to prevention of infection by actually patrolling the villages, distributing soap for handwashing to every household (approximately 82,000 people in total) and disseminating knowledge on prevention.



An Afghan Red Crescent youth volunteer distributing soap to prevent infectious diseases © IFRC

### Remote Deployment of International Personnel

As it became difficult to dispatch international personnel to support operations overseas due to COVID-19, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has newly started "remote deployment" of international personnel to remotely carry out technical cooperation online. In FY 2020, 2 members were deployed remotely by the JRCS. At the request of the IFRC, one of them served in the disaster response department in the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office.



Meeting with team members of the IFRC

#### Voice of a Volunteer: Thank you, JRCS. I will protect people from disasters.

##### Mr. Purbo Sapta Dianingrat, Indonesian Red Cross Volunteer

Four years have already passed since a disaster prevention organization was established in our village with support from the JRCS. As a disaster prevention volunteer, I am continuing disaster prevention awareness activities, evacuation training and drills. We are proud that our achievements have now been recognized and that we have grown to the level where we have received funding from the local government. The relationship of trust with residents is also being utilized in measures against infectious diseases, which we have newly started in the wake of the COVID-19. Thank you for bringing the life-saving activities to our village.



© Indonesian Red Cross Society



# 5-1. Strengthening the Movement's Foundation: Membership Fee and Contributions

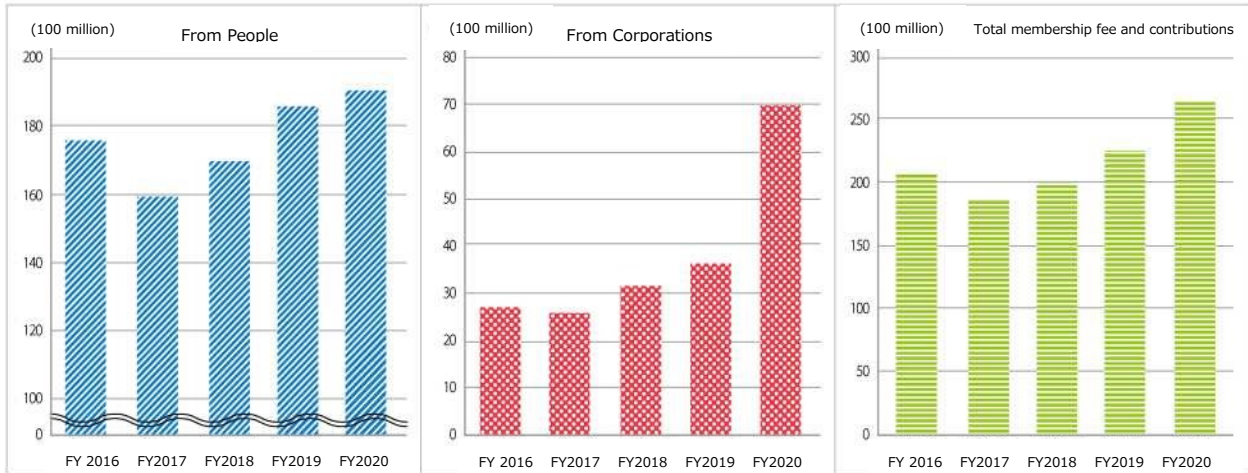


Members of the Red Cross Volunteer Corps (Kyoto Prefecture) engaged in membership recruiting activities while taking infection control measures.

## Changes in Membership Fee and Contributions

Although there are minor changes every year in membership fee and contributions, despite the recently frequent earthquakes, torrential rain, COVID-19, and other disasters, the JRCS is still expected to keep on functioning. In order to continue fulfilling our missions, the JRCS will secure the membership fee and contributions which are the source of our activities.

### Changes in membership fee and contributions



## Efforts to recruit members and secure financial sustainability

### Red Cross Movement Membership Recruitment Month

May 8, the day Henry Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross was born, is known as the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, and there is a worldwide movement to spread the missions and the activities of the Red Cross. In Japan, since May 1 is the anniversary of the founding of the JRCS, May is designated as Red Cross Movement Membership Recruitment Month and its recruitment activities are carried out every year.

However, in view of the spread of COVID-19 in 2020, recruitment activities were carried out not only in May but throughout the year, depending on local conditions.

Based on the mission of the Red Cross, we will continue to seek the understanding and cooperation of as many people as possible in order to develop activities that meet the changing needs of society and the expectations from local communities.



### Variety of Financial Cooperation Methods

Our major way of receiving funds is mainly through communities such as town councils and neighborhood organizations. However, we are also promoting a contactless donation method that considers the convenience of donors. For example, we are considering introducing smartphone payment applications in response to the growing cashless social situation in addition to the automatic membership fee collection from bank accounts and credit cards.

We have also prepared a nationwide membership recruitment and contribution leaflets which describe the variety of contributions that suit various lifestyles.

## Efforts in fundraising for International Activities

### Implementation of NHK International Helping Hand Campaign

In order to promote the JRCS's international activities, in December of each year we run the NHK International Helping Hand Campaign in cooperation with NHK. In addition to NHK television and radio broadcasting, we also use direct mail and the Internet to ask donations from a wide range of people. In FY 2020, we received 86,964 donations totaling approximately 750.38 million yen.

### Acceptance of Overseas Relief Funds

Overseas Relief Funds is raised when large-scale overseas disasters occur and when it is difficult for the affected Red Cross or Red Crescent Society alone to respond to the situation, and an appeal for emergency relief is requested through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The money is allocated for emergency relief and reconstruction support for the affected people. In FY 2020, we received 143.99 million yen for the Middle East humanitarian crisis and 23.97 million yen for people displaced from Myanmar in Southern Bangladesh. We have been accepting relief funds for the Middle East humanitarian crisis since 2015 and will continue to accept them as funds to protect the lives, health and dignity of victims of conflicts. We will continue to actively provide information, ensure transparency in our operations, and continue to call for support.



A nurse from the JRCS working in the camp for displaced people in Southern Bangladesh © IFRC



Lebanese Red Cross staff providing relief at explosion site in Beirut © Lebanese Red Cross



# 5-2. Strengthening the Movement’s Foundation: Red Cross Volunteers



Volunteer group members in Saitama Prefecture handcrafting masks, which had been in short supply due to the rapid spread of COVID-19

## Strengthening the Volunteer Support System with Branch Guidance Instructors

Each branch appoints instructors from among the people who have extensive experience as Red Cross volunteers and who are in a position to teach. They are called “Branch Guidance Instructors.” We are promoting the establishment of a system to support volunteers so that they can take the initiative in their activities, such as coordinating volunteer activities and holding workshops.

In order to strengthen the activities of the branch guidance instructors, in FY 2020 we conducted a survey of actual activities at each branch and collected case studies of actual teaching experiences. Based on the issues identified, we are considering how to improve the system in the future.

## Improving Red Cross volunteer training

In FY 2020, due to the impact of COVID-19, we were unable to provide the usual learning gatherings but instead, we provided training in small groups, conducted with thorough infection control measures in order to provide volunteer groups a chance to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for their activities.

Also, in order to improve the quality of training, the introduction of the "Red Cross Volunteer Training Guidebook," which was completed in 2019, was held online for volunteer groups nationwide.



Instructors participate in online study sessions from home and use handwritten boards.

The Guidebook organizes the meaning and purpose of training in line with the training system and provides guidelines for each branch to conduct training. More than 130 local branch guidance instructors, volunteer corps members and staff from around the country participated in the online workshop. For their future activities, each participant deepened their understanding of the significance and purpose of their work.

## Volunteer activities during COVID-19

In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19, supplies such as masks and medical aprons, which were in short supply, were provided. In addition, a message on SNS calling for action to prevent infection by attaching the hashtag "#Overcoming Together" was posted in order to raise consciousness to prevent this infection.

Using a guide prepared by the JRCS, we actively engaged in educational activities to break the three negative spirals of "disease," "anxiety" and "discrimination," as well as sending videos and messages of gratitude to medical professionals.

In addition, initiatives are underway to continue activities while paying attention to infection control measures, and we held the “Study Group on distributing meals in a disaster during the COVID-19”.

At the International Volunteer Day online event organized by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on December 5, members of the Junior Red Cross Volunteers in Ishikawa Prefecture talked on stage about their activities during the COVID-19 pandemic and called out for Red Cross volunteers around the world to "do their best together."



Study group on distributing meals in a disaster during COVID-19 (Saitama Prefecture)



A member of the Junior Red Cross Volunteers talking to volunteers around the world through a camera from the JRC Ishikawa Chapter

## Voice of a Volunteer: Stay Healthy with Friends and Linking Activities

### Ms. Kiyoe Morita, Chairperson of the Tokyo Beauty Care Red Cross Volunteer Corps

As volunteer members, who were unable to carry out our usual activities due to the spread of COVID-19 and had no chance to meet other members, we were happy produce substitute medical supplies such as medical aprons for Red Cross hospitals. This was done with cooperation, ingenuity, and support from the JRC chapters.

Helping the people at hospitals fighting COVID-19 reflects the very origin of the Red Cross volunteer, and many members offered to participate in these activities. I felt the strength of having friends.

When I can't have gatherings that take a long time, I can do it in a short time. When I can't see you, I can use emails and phone calls. I am looking for ways to maintain my health and to link our activities.





# 6. Social Welfare Services



Users of special nursing homes for the elderly visiting cosmos fields (Kagoshima Prefecture)

## Safe and secure operation of social welfare facilities

Social welfare facilities in the JRCS are mainly financed by public funds, so they must be operated appropriately and stably. However, the management environment surrounding social welfare facilities is becoming increasingly severe due to social issues such as the reduction of social security benefits. Due to the increase in welfare needs caused by the aging of society, the nationwide shortage of welfare personnel and the improvement of treatment have become social issues.

In order to continue stable operations in the future, in 2020, information on measures against infectious diseases and solutions to secure human resources was shared through seminars for administrative staff at all facilities, and efforts were made to improve the facility management.

## Promotion of volunteer participation

### Volunteer Activities

Many volunteers, including the Red Cross Volunteer Corps, carry out activities to support users' lives. In 2020, due to the impact of COVID-19, the program was limited to environmental improvement activities, such as cleaning wheelchairs and toys, and activities that did not involve contact with people such as becoming conversation partners and doing exercises online. Volunteers also made protective clothing by hand for use when coming into contact with users.

### Corporate and other social contribution activities

The JRCS social welfare facilities actively accept the social contribution activities of various companies and organizations. In 2020, we received donations of nursing care supplies and toys, as well as donations of masks and rubber gloves to be used against infectious diseases.



A Red Cross volunteer in Iwate Prefecture teaches how to make protective clothing using plastic bags.



Toys donated by Tokyo Dome Corporation (Hokkaido)

## Promotion of community contribution activities

Social welfare facilities are required to play a role as local welfare bases in the community-based integrated care system promoted by the national government. In light of this, social welfare facilities carry out a variety of community contribution activities targeting local residents, elementary and junior high school students. In 2020, we continued certain activities after taking adequate measures against COVID-19.

### Efforts at child welfare facilities

In cooperation with local chapters, child welfare institutions such as infant homes provided training based on the Child Safety course for facility staff to reconfirm the knowledge and skills necessary to prevent accidents and diseases that are likely to occur with children.

In addition, we continued to organize parenting meetings which were previously held as places for parents and children in the neighborhood, but by downsizing and using online services. We also worked to support parenting by the facility's staff and to promote the spread of foster parents and raise awareness.



"Niko niko hoppe", a child-rearing support program (Tokushima Prefecture)

### Efforts at welfare facilities for the elderly and disabled

At welfare facilities for the elderly, such as special nursing homes for the elderly, we conducted training courses for working with people with dementia to develop communities that are friendly to the elderly with dementia and their families. We also engaged in the development of personnel who will play a major role in social welfare in the future by accepting university students and vocational school students who are aiming to become welfare workers.

We conducted counseling at welfare facilities for people with disabilities, with the aim of securing support systems for people with disabilities to live independently and with peace of mind in the community. Through these activities, we will strive to alleviate social issues such as the isolation of the elderly and the disabled people.



High School Students Learning about Dementia (Saitama Prefecture)

## Voices of Volunteers: Be close to our users

### Muroran Braille Red Cross Volunteer Corps

In addition to braille books, our volunteer group provides monthly living information, annual calendar, and bus and train timetables for visually impaired people in the city. At braille classes at elementary schools, in addition to braille, the president of the Welfare Association for the Visually Impaired serves as a lecturer, answering questions about difficulties in daily life and explaining about objects used by visually impaired people in their daily lives, such as talking clocks and bathroom scales and playing cards in braille; focusing on "knowing" about visual impairment. We also hold individual braille classes for the partially visually impaired. We will continue to work closely with our users.





# 7. Medical Services



Guidance by an infectious disease specialist (Japanese Red Cross Kyoto Daiichi Hospital)

## Response to COVID-19

The Red Cross Hospital Group has worked to respond to COVID-19 at medical facilities and continue regular medical care in the face of the spread of the disease.

### Procurement of materials and equipment for infection control

In the early stages of the spread of the infection, there was a shortage of protective equipment such as masks, and it was difficult to secure them at each facility. As a hospital group, we were able to procure them in bulk using our collective purchasing know-how, and promptly supply them to our medical facilities upon their request. In addition, we used financial resources such as donations to the JRCS, and prepared medical equipment, thermometers, acrylic panels, and other equipment needed to prevent infections for patients with COVID-19, and PCR testing apparatus and artificial breathing equipment for the treatment of patients.

### Strengthening the infection control system

In order to prevent nosocomial infections (clusters), we worked to strengthen infection control systems at our medical facilities. Basic infection control measures, such as the proper use of protective equipment and zoning (dividing floors by conditions), and preventive measures that should be taken by all staff. Those measures were shared through an infection control network and online meetings for infection control personnel.

## Providing high-quality, safe medical care

The JRCS has been promoting the evaluation of medical care using objective standards (clinical indicators), and have been working to develop personnel at each medical facility who can promote the improvement of medical care quality using the clinical indicators.

In addition, the "Guidelines for Promotion of the JRCS Team Medical Care\*" was revised for the first time in seven years to include topics such as the ideal form of the JRCS team medical care and the evaluation and improvement of the quality of medical care. Efforts were made to promote team medical care based on the guidelines.

In the area of medical safety, in order to prevent medical accidents, we have promoted cross-organizational medical safety initiatives across all types of jobs and departments.

\*A formation that provides medical care in collaboration among doctors, paramedical staff such as nurses and pharmacists. The expertise of each profession enables the provision of optimal medical care suitable for the individuality of the patient.

## Development of personnel capable of responding to Community-based Integrated Care Systems

The JRCS has worked to develop personnel who can play an active role in the Community-based integrated care system. Even in the face of the spread of infectious diseases, training was conducted online, with 35 facilities providing the specific conduct training and 92 persons completing the training accordingly(at the end of last FY: 34 facilities, 70 persons).

In addition to the specific conduct to support home medical care, a new system was introduced to provide training in areas to support in-hospital medical activities as well.

## Efforts for sound hospital management

### Operating conditions under the spread of COVID-19

COVID-19 also had a major impact on hospital management. The number of in-hospital patients decreased by 12.4% from the previous fiscal year due to measures such as ensuring beds for accepting patients with COVID-19 and curbing the number of patients visiting hospitals. As a result, the medical operational balance for FY 2020 recorded a deficit of 10.4 billion yen, much below the figures of the past few years.

On the other hand, the Red Cross Hospital Group, as a public medical institution, has taken measures to protect local medical care, such as securing beds for patients infected with the COVID-19 and accepting such patients in response to requests from the government. We have been able to receive subsidies from the government and prefectures to support these efforts accordingly.

As a result of these subsidies, which were implemented mainly in FY 2020, the total balance became a surplus of 109 billion yen. However, since these subsidies are not expected on a permanent basis in the future, it is necessary to continue to improve management while carefully monitoring the impact of the decline in the number of patients and the functions and roles in communities.

### Efforts to improve management as a group

Even in the face of difficult financial conditions due to the COVID-19, we took measures to reach our existing targets of achieving a surplus in the Group's operational balance and improving the equity ratio.

In particular, we designated hospitals with deteriorating business conditions and increasing borrowings that were unable to achieve sufficient improvement with the conventional framework of support from the head office. In the short term, we implemented guidance and management to reduce borrowings, and at the same time established a system for deliberating the future direction of the hospitals.

In order to reduce material costs, which have been increasing at a high rate in recent years, we participated in a joint bid by the National Hospital Organization as a new initiative for the joint purchase of large medical devices such as CT, MRI, and surgical support robots.

### Voice of a Volunteer: Supporting Healthcare Professionals

#### Ms. Yoko Amano, Representative of the Hadano Red Cross Hospital Volunteer Group

It was about 15 years ago that I started hospital volunteer work. Since then, my life has changed. Supporting people is my emotional support as well, and I can spend every day energetically. Recently, due to the spread of the COVID-19, our activities have almost ceased. However, we decided to send a message of encouragement to the people at Hadano Red Cross Hospital who are working hard for the local community by dealing with infectious diseases. Avoiding our member meetings, I collected the messages from 41 people by mail and put them down on a large piece of paper. When I gave it to the hospital director at a presentation ceremony, he said, "It's really encouraging, and I feel very happy." I would like to continue to help local communities and hospitals with what we can do now.



Presentation ceremony (Ms. Amano in the middle)



# 8. Training of Nurses



Opinion exchange among nurses to enhance nursing practice (Fukuoka prefecture)

## Promotion of Career Development Ladder for nurses in Red Cross facilities

In an aging society with a declining birthrate, there is a high expectation of nurses who can play an important role in dealing with disaster, health care and welfare in local communities. In order to develop advanced nursing skills based on the Red Cross philosophy, the JRCS medical facilities have been using methods called “Career Development Ladder for the Red Cross Facilities” since FY 2006 as a mechanism for developing the skills of nursing staff. As of the end of August 2020, 25,800 nurses (68.3% of the total 37,773 nurses) have been certified under the Career Development Ladder, which has 4 fields: Practitioner Ladder, Manager Ladder, Teacher Ladder, and International Ladder.

As Red Cross nurses also play roles as members of relief teams, we have set up a program to continuously train the nurses and head nurses as as members of relief teams and to provide disaster nursing education for the development of medical relief personnel. Through this program, we are working to improve nursing skills in times of disasters.

## Widely providing learning opportunities to medical staff etc.

The educational institutions of the Red Cross train nurses at 14 schools of nursing and 6 colleges of nursing (1 grade capacity of 1,315 students), midwives at 1 schools of midwifery (1 grade capacity of 40 students), 1 college of nursing (1 grade capacity of 10 students) and 4 graduate schools (1 grade capacity of 38 students), and public health nurses at 6 colleges of nursing (1 grade capacity of 149 students).

In FY 2020, a total of 1,200 students graduated from Red Cross educational institutions. Since the start of nurse training in 1890, the number of graduates has reached 121,059.

As a community-based educational institution, the Red Cross provides learning opportunities as recurrent education (a place for adults to learn again) for professionals and the general public such as nurses and care workers working in the same region.

\*Schools of nursing operated by the Japanese Red Cross Academy are included in the Red Cross educational facilities.

\*As of April 2020, the number of training facilities for Red Cross nurses and other educational institutions (capacity).

## Promotion of training for Red Cross nursing managers

As a continuing education institution for Red Cross nurses, Japanese Red Cross Training Center for Nurse Managers provides advanced education with the aim of fostering nurse managers who can cultivate a rich humanity based on the Red Cross philosophy and play an active role as promoters and reformers in the organization. The Training Center holds workshops for Red Cross nurse managers training program I, II, III, Red Cross subjects I, II, and other practical training courses. In FY 2020, however, because of the spread of COVID-19, the Training Center could not hold workshops for Red Cross nurse managers training I and practical training courses. The remaining workshops were held as online remote training. A total of 76 trainees completed their courses, although the trainings were carried out in an environment with many restrictions.

### Voices of Volunteers: Healing handbells on Christmas Eve Nursing Student Volunteer corps “Himedaka” at Japanese Red Cross Toyama School of Nursing

We, nursing student volunteer corps “Himedaka”, have been visiting nearby infant homes and in-hospital day-care centers on Christmas Eve in order to deliver songs and handbell performances to children for years.

We also play Christmas songs with handbells while touring the wards of Japanese Red Cross Toyama Hospital. This year, under the corona virus situation, when we saw the patients waiting at the entrance of their hospital rooms, we couldn't help but cry.

Unfortunately, our school was closed at the end of March 2021, and this was the last activity of the Nursing Student Volunteer Corps, but we would like to continue to nurture the feelings that have been cultivated through our volunteer activities.





# 9. Blood Programs

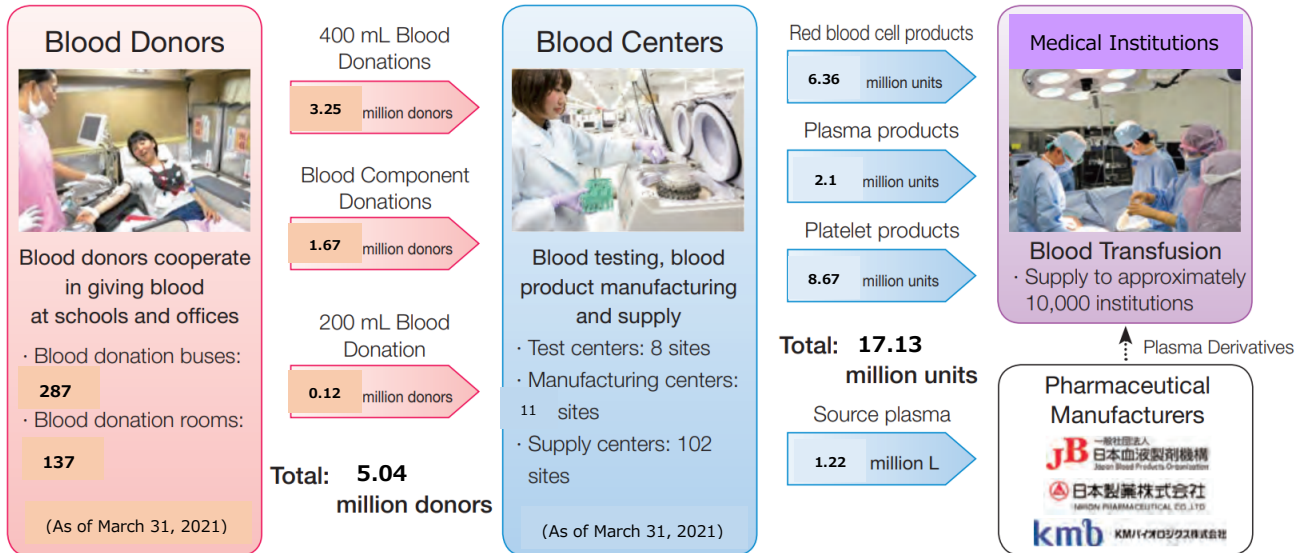


Staff of Blood Donation Room trying to ease tension of a blood donor(Tokyo).

## To ensure stable blood volume in need

### Acceptance of blood donation and stable supply of blood products

The JRCS is engaged in the blood program with the mission of providing safe blood products to medical institutions in a stable manner for the people and their families who are suffering from illness or injury and in need of blood products. In FY 2020, despite the impact of the spread of the COVID-19, we made efforts to ensure blood volume that met medical demand. With the great cooperation of 5.04 million blood donors, we were able to stably supply blood and blood components, which are needed by medical institutions. We were also able to allocate the required amount of plasma (source plasma). which is raw materials of plasma derivatives. to domestic pharmaceutical companies.



From Blood Donation to Medical Institutions (Achievements in FY2020)

\* The number of units supplied is the unit converted to the amount of 200 mL blood donation.

## Efforts to promote blood donation

### Promoting blood donation reservations and raising awareness of blood donation among young people

In order to ensure that the safety of the people who can donate blood, even in the face of the spread of the COVID-19, we have implemented thorough infection control measures at blood donation sites.

We have also promoted the reservations for blood donation through the blood donation web membership service "Love Blood," and the reservation ratio reached 28% of all blood donations.



In addition, in order for the general public to understand necessity and importance of donating blood, we continued to promote blood donation through the mass media and the internet. In particular, we launched campaigns of "Blood Donation for Everyone" throughout the year, and "Give Blood at Twenty " from January to February, as a measure to appeal to young people who will become the major blood donors in the future. In addition to television and internet publicities, we actively utilized various SNS, frequently used by young people, to raise awareness of blood donation.

## Review of systems and operations in Supply Department

### Switching to web order of blood products

In the blood products programs, the rationalization and utilization of blood supply systems has become an important issue for further efficiency improvement. In FY 2020, as part of a review of the Supply Department's system and operations we introduced a new web ordering system that reflects medical institutions' opinions in order to improve the efficiency of blood products' ordering and supply operations.

## Implementation of safety measures on blood products

### Further pursuit of blood products safety

Blood products are made from donated blood. In order to protect the health of transfusion recipients, it is necessary to keep improving the safety and quality of blood products by updating safety information and incorporating the latest science and technology. As a safety measure against hepatitis E virus (HEV), the nucleic acid amplification test (HEV-NAT), which had been conducted on a trial basis in Hokkaido, was introduced for all blood donations nationwide in August 2020. In addition, in order to further improve the safety of platelet products, studies were conducted to introduce bacterial screening in order to reduce the risk of bacterial infection caused by platelet products.

### Voice of a Volunteer: Making blood donation commonplace to young people

#### Ms. Nasa Yoshida (Kyoto University), Chairperson of the National Executive Committee for Student Blood Donation Promotion

The National Executive Committee for Student Blood Donation Promotion is a student volunteer organization working to increase the number of young people donating blood which has been decreasing in recent years.

Every year, we held a blood donation campaign and visited schools to hold blood donation seminars, but last year, due to the spread of COVID-19 infection, those on-site activities were extremely limited. Instead, we held online blood donation seminars and posted videos about blood donation on social media.

In FY 2021, we will work even harder by taking advantage of what we learned from such experiences.





# Enhancing Organizational Functions

## Efforts to achieve the Long-Term Vision

In the FY 2020, which marked the full-scale start of the long-term vision, we took it up from different angles, including interviews with staff in each region and dialogues with outside corporate executives and then publicized. We also held seminars and lectures for different levels of staff of the headquarters according to the result of the awareness survey. These were efforts to foster awareness and corporate culture among the staff to utilize the long-term vision for better performance.

In formulating a three-year medium-term operational plan and a single-year operational plan to link with this long-term vision and to give concrete form to the measures, we introduced procedures to examine plans, budgets, and organizational structure in a more integrated manner. We also strengthened the PDCA cycle by improving the report so that the outcomes and achievements based on the plan are visible. In particular, we revised the mid-term operation plan in light of the impact of the COVID-19 and reviewed the FY2020 plan to reflect the consequences of the virus infection and our responses.

Furthermore, we proceeded with studies to enhance the functions of the corporate divisions which support the achievement of our long-term vision toward the 150th anniversary of the establishment, and we have been examining the system and framework to support the operational development.



## Strengthening public relations

The flow of donations has five stages: "recognition," "understanding," "consideration," "action," and "continuation." We enforced effective communication measures for each stage. We developed "Integrated Digital Marketing," which aims to maximize the flow of donations by setting targets for each stage and improving efficiency through repeated analysis and evaluation of the effects of the measures. We promoted public relations development linked to all PR measures including our owned Media, as the COVID-19 became more widespread.

As a result of the trial and verification of mass advertising (Terrestrial TV commercials) in FY2020, we had confirmed that the crossover of TV commercials and digital advertising is most effective on the brand image of the JRCS and direct donations. Consequently, in FY2021, we planned to air terrestrial TV commercials nationwide.

## Strengthening of the financial base

In FY2020, we promoted effective and efficient operations and the improvement of our financial base. We considered and carried out measures such as strengthening purchasing power by leveraging scale advantage, making appropriate and well-planned capital investments, borrowing funds, and further improving operational efficiency based on the characteristics of each account, such as the nature of the operations and the structure of income.

## Restructuring of human resource systems

### Strengthen recruitment and training of human resources

In FY2020, in light of the impact of the COVID-19 infection etc., we changed the conventional group-based training format and actively promoted online training for each level and subject. Additionally, we reviewed the executive training program structure to accommodate the needs, such as focusing on the topics necessary for facility management. Furthermore, to secure and develop diverse human resources, we created an environment for human resource development and skills development that allows individuals to make the most of their individuality.

### Promotion of Work Style Reform

In FY2020, we reviewed our salary system and frameworks of overall personnel management to respond to changes in the environment surrounding our operations. We decided to introduce some of the new procedures from April 1, 2021. We also worked to secure a sound working environment, including optimizing working hours and establishing a safety and health system. We considered the "new lifestyle" advocated by the Japanese government and strived to respond to the "reform of work styles" due to the spread of the COVID-19.

## Strengthen organisation-wide efforts to promote compliance

As for strengthening organization-wide efforts to encourage compliance, we strived to raise awareness according to the newly formulated "Compliance Regulations" and "Compliance Code of Conduct" so that staff can abide by laws, regulations, and internal rules and take appropriate actions. We decided to focus on anti-harassment measures over the next three years and conducted specialized training to raise awareness, including designating December as Harassment Prevention Month.

## Improvement of organisation-wide crisis management capabilities

We established a organization-wide reporting and responding system to minimize the risk of loss of credibility and other risks associated with incidents and accidents. Regarding risk management necessary for operational continuity, in order to use our resources effectively, we decided to identify and evaluate the risks that might cause a negative impact such as economic loss on a cross-operation basis, and had a survey on the risks of loss in each operation.

## Strengthening information security measures

According to the "Japanese Red Cross Society Basic Concept for IT," we continuously promoted to take part in the organization-wide integrated information system in FY 2020 as well, and 14 facilities (1 branch, 6 hospitals, and 7 social welfare facilities) had newly joined the system despite the severe environment caused by the COVID-19 infection.

As for the Blood Center's participation in the organization-wide integrated information system, in addition to the network participation already completed, it also has been completed the Groupware participation in FY 2020.

We conducted Information Security training sessions from November to December 2020 to raise staff awareness of information security. We also participated in the joint training with the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to share information with police agencies and enhance our information security management system.

## Strengthen organization-wide internal controls and audit functions

### Consideration of a new internal audit (Operations audit)

We considered a new type of audit that evaluates whether internal controls are properly functioning to make them more effective.

### Improvement of the existing internal audit

We made the following two improvements to the existing internal audit. We conducted it at 4 chapters and 36 facilities.

- Conducting internal audit focusing on audit items with high importance and influence.
- Conducting internal audit of all departments at the Headquarters.

In conducting the audit, we introduced a non-contact method (submitting written forms and conducting video interview conferences) as countermeasures against the spread of the COVID-19, and maintain the function of the audit operations.

### Establishment of internal controls

As part of establishing internal controls, we reviewed the contents and procedures of "self-inspection" of administrations and operations.



# The Red Cross and Myself

## Training volunteers capable of addressing humanitarian needs



JRC Hiroshima Chapter Guidance Instructor  
Hiroshima Red Cross Bike Rescue Support Volunteer Corps  
First aid instructor  
Head Instructor of Disaster Prevention Education Project

### Mr. Chiaki Asano

#### •Chiaki Asano

While working as a company employee, he has been active in the Red Cross as a disaster volunteer for the Hiroshima Red Cross Rescue Support Bike Corps. He sometimes instructed more than 2,000 people in one year in his first aid classes. In 2009, he completed a training program to be an instructor at the local chapter and is currently working as a lecturer at the chapter's volunteer training program.

My relationship with the Red Cross began with the first aid training. It was 25 years ago, on November 13, 1996. A car crashed into the parapet of a bridge. There was a man in the vehicle with the suspension dislodged by the impact. Somehow I was able to give him artificial respiration, but I could not perform chest compressions unless I got him out of the car. The 19-year-old college student was rescued from the severely damaged vehicle by paramedics more than 40 minutes after the accident. There were two men in work clothes with me. They ran to a payphone two kilometers away from the accident site and called for an ambulance. I could feel their eagerness to help the injured. If people like them knew first aid, some lives could be saved. Around that time, I was a participant in the first aid training course. I decided to become a first aid instructor at the moment of facing the injured person. Even now, in my classes, I instruct people as if I were talking to the two men in work clothes who tried to save the life of the 19-year-old student.



I have been working as a lecturer for volunteer training courses at the chapter since I completed the chapter's guidance instructor program in 2009. It is preferable to be proactive in volunteer activities, but it is not enough to merely aspire to do something. It is necessary to be able to understand humanitarian needs. Through my training, I would like to contribute to training volunteers who can recognize humanitarian needs.

We sometimes conduct activities based on "organizational needs," such as providing classes at the request of organizations like schools and Red Cross offices. Naturally, we know what they want us to do on what date at the designated location. These are "perceptible needs." It is essential to accommodate the obvious organizational needs. However, as a Red Cross member, I believe that there are other needs to which we should pay attention.

When I was working as a volunteer in the affected area of the Tokai torrential rain disaster in 2000, there was a person who saw the Red Cross logo and called out to me. The person said, "There is an elderly woman who goes out for a walk every day, but I haven't seen her for the last three days." I called out for her, but there was no response. Somehow, I managed to open the door with a local welfare officer and a chairperson of the neighborhood association and went into a room which was flooded more than one meter deep. The room was covered by sludge and smelled awful. Fortunately, we were able to call the emergency services before the elderly woman lost her life. She spent three days in her mud-stained night clothes and soaking wet bedding. This event has been the driving force for the activities of our volunteer corps ever since.

What we need to become aware of is the "invisible humanitarian needs" for the people who cannot even ask for help. We should not leave them unattended. The Red Cross is the only organization that allows everyone to do volunteer works focusing on brotherly love, without getting caught up with unnecessary things. That is why, as a training instructor, I would like to train volunteers who can address humanitarian needs.



# The Red Cross and Myself

"I am willing to work under harsh conditions. I like to participate in international medical relief and help the suffering people in the world."

With such an aspiration, many doctors and nurses knock on the doors of Red Cross hospitals, which have a worldwide network. Dr. Nobuhiro Komiya of the Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center is one of them. Dr. Komiya has experienced many international medical relief missions as an infectious disease specialist and will introduce his daily life dealing with the COVID-19 from his perspective.

## COVID-19 as seen by infectious disease specialists



### Mr. Nobuhiro Komiya

After graduating from Hokkaido University School of Medicine, he studied tropical disease at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University, and infectious disease epidemiology at FETP, National Institute of Infectious Diseases.

After working at Hyogo Prefecture Federation of Democratic Medical Institutions and Tokyo Metropolitan Bokutouh Hospital, he started working at the Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center in 2012. He is the Director of the Division of Infectious Diseases and also the Director of the Infection Control Office.



Dr. Komiya (right) was dispatched by WHO to Liberia, where Ebola virus disease was spreading. A doctor who became his friend there later died of Ebola.



Dr. Komiya treated people who came to a camp for displaced people in southern Bangladesh. Dr. Komiya (right) advises a local doctor during a diphtheria epidemic.

Dispatch to the large cruise ship where many people were infected. And to those who returned from Wuhan by chartered plane...



It was on New Year's Day of 2020 when I began to pay attention to the COVID-19. I learned that there had been an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown cause in China around the end of 2019. I thought, "It is quite common to find out the name of the disease later, even if the cause is unknown." The situation changed in mid-January. The number of patients was increasing rapidly. I thought that this was going to be a global threat.

The first case of infection in Japan was reported on January 16, 2020. I was not surprised, since there are so many people and goods coming and going between Japan and China, it was natural that it would come to Japan. Our task force was set up at the Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center under the leadership of the hospital director to replenish protective equipment to prevent infection, formulate a hospital manual, review and strengthen the systems of each department and division. These measures were completed by the end of January. On January 30, we held a "Study Session on Novel Coronavirus Infections," inviting health care personnel and medical administrators in the prefecture, and more than 500 people participated in the session. The hospital response to prepare for the possible spread of the infection, which could occur at any time, was carried out at a speedy pace from a nationwide perspective.

I was dispatched from February 12th to a large cruise ship entered the port of Yokohama, and from February 18th to a temporary accommodation for people returned from Wuhan by chartered plane as an infectious disease adviser in the relief team. Although we had a lot of experience in disaster relief, it was the first time for all of us to be dispatched to the closed space of the large cruise ship where infectious diseases were widespread. I gave them all the advice I could think of on infection control, starting from how to prevent infection, to how to safely return to the hospital after completing the mission. As a result, not a single person was infected among the 255 members dispatched by the Japanese Red Cross Society because every member of the relief team did what they had to do to prevent infection. Unfortunately, after the activities on the ship, which even I with a lot of experience of various kinds of infectious diseases found frightening, I heard that some of us had received heartless words at some locations. Nevertheless, I would like our staff to be proud of themselves.

It is impossible to prevent infected people with no symptoms from spreading the virus into the hospital. It is also impossible to detect 100% of the virus once it has entered the hospital. There is the potential for the first infected person to cause a nosocomial infection in any hospital. The reason that it did not happen at the Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center is due to a combination of early countermeasures and good luck.

Nowadays, it is crucial for medical institutions to catch the early signs of the infection as soon as possible and take measures to control the spread. In addition, medical personnel is also required to change the behaviors, including avoiding the 3 Cs (Closed spaces with poor ventilation, Crowded places with many people nearby, and Close-contact settings such as close-range conversations) and refraining from going out and moving around, even outside of work. Under such circumstances, how should we prepare for infectious diseases? What should we pay attention to, and how should we respond? I believe that my experience and knowledge in dealing with infectious diseases in foreign countries with limited medical resources are helpful to deal with this infection.

Influenza viruses spread via children. COVID-19 viruses spread via adults and have a significant impact on elderly people. Although there are age groups that need special attention, the same basic measures are effective in preventing the spread of infection. Avoid the 3Cs, maintain social distance, and wash your hands thoroughly.

It is hard to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 to zero. However, we can reduce or minimize the spread of the infection. I hope that we can overcome this crisis through the efforts of the entire society to minimize the number of infected people.

(\*The information on this page is as of June 2020.)



Visiting performance in Kure City, Hiroshima Prefecture



## Shimane

# The power of “LAUGHTER”

## The message in the RAKUGO storytelling is “to protect lives.”

Takao Elementary School in Okuizumo town, a member of the Junior Red Cross (JRC) in Shimane prefecture, has been working on RAKUGO(traditional comic storytelling) under the theme of "laughter and health," and perform at a theater for the local community.

It was about eight years ago, in 2013, when the school started rakugo. It is a small school with only seven students.

It started with the hope of teachers that students would acquire expressive skill without being nervous, even when in front of many people. As theater performances continued to be held, the desire to save people with the power of “laughter” became stronger among the children.

At the time of the torrential rain and flood disaster in Western Japan in July 2018, the children took it seriously and thought that such a disaster could happen to them because Hiroshima, the worst affected prefecture, shares the border with the area they live in. Then they used the themes of self-help and mutual-help and gave performances with a strong message of "to protect lives."

On July 27, 2020, the children received a lecture on disasters from the staff members of the Shimane chapter and volunteer corps, as well as lessons on how to evacuate to a shelter during the COVID-19 pandemic and practical skills useful during a disaster. After that, they applied what they learned to their theater performances.

On March 25, 2021, with the cooperation of the Hiroshima chapter, a visiting performance was held in Kure city, Hiroshima prefecture, which was devastated by torrential rain in 2018. It brought smiles and energy to the local people. On the same day, the children visited a disaster reconstruction site in Sakamachi and received an explanation about what it was like at the time from a Hiroshima chapter staff member, so they were able to further deepen their understanding of the disaster damage.

At the Shimane chapter, we are working to revitalize the JRC activities through exchanges between JRC member schools and Red Cross volunteer corps as well as classes we provide by visiting member schools.



Children receiving an explanation at a disaster reconstruction site.

# Deep Dive into the Activities of the Chapters

The JRCS has one chapter office in each of 47 prefectures and conducts activities rooted in local communities. In this article, we will focus on two of these chapters and introduce activities that meet the needs of each region.

Children are experiencing hot towels with volunteer members



"Please raise your hand if you don't know where to put the AED pad." We actively communicate through screens.



## Tokyo

## Disseminate Red Cross Safety Methods even during the spread of infection!

About 60,000 to 80,000 a year. This is the number of people who die from cardiac sudden death (CSD) in Japan. In the JRCS, training courses on first aid are regularly held, but due to the influence of COVID-19, some of the scheduled courses had to be cancelled. Under these circumstances, it was difficult to hold training courses to save the lives of people. Therefore, the Tokyo Metropolitan Chapter started to launch online courses using a web conference tool.

Aiming at the same level of face-to-face training, we tried to build an optimal internet environment, create and develop contents for the course. Three large monitors were installed in front of the instructors and the training was carried out while they were seeing how the participants were doing.

"You are compressing the chest with a good pace!"

Participants can learn by using familiar things like T-shirts and plastic bottles!



Monitors are set in front of the instructors and they give guidance while seeing how participants are doing.



I smile naturally when seeing participants even through the screen, since it has been awhile.

"Please stretch your elbows more!" said the instructors, which sounded exactly the same as during face-to-face training.

Some of the participants commented, "I learned a lot even online," "I learned the importance of taking the first step with courage." Others commented, "I was glad that I was able to take the course at home with my small children."

In the midst of the spread of COVID-19, the JRCS has held training courses while taking thorough infection control measures such as keeping social distance between participants and has introduced online courses at some of chapters. With protecting health and safety of participants and instructors, we are continuing to train people who can save someone's life in an emergency.



Overview of Financial Reports FY 2020

(thousand yen)

		FY2019 Financial Results	FY 2020 Actual Budget	FY2020 Financial Results	Year-on-year Increase/Decrease
General account  (Total of the headquarters and chapters)	Annual income	49,103,339	57,416,187	57,838,367	8,735,028
	Membership fees and contributions	24,704,315	26,740,875	29,027,032	4,322,717
	Income from delegated activities	193,584	161,804	216,138	22,554
	Grants	1,011,244	1,221,543	990,404	△20,840
	Deposit income from disaster cash grants	12,753,358	6,236,414	6,157,418	△6,595,940
	Deferred income	4,265,213	5,237,953	2,918,016	△1,347,196
	Other income	2,292,505	14,760,592	14,593,051	12,300,545
	Carryover from the previous year	3,883,117	3,057,006	3,936,305	53,188
	Annual expenditure	45,167,033	57,416,187	53,036,729	7,869,696
	Expenses for domestic disaster relief activities	15,756,966	9,309,125	8,974,248	△6,782,718
	Expenses for social activities	3,191,728	3,404,630	2,609,020	△582,707
	Expenses for international activities	2,311,507	2,040,042	1,903,853	△407,654
	Expenses for specific activities of chapters	569,851	549,840	545,498	△24,353
	Grants for branches	1,868,706	2,089,144	1,777,279	△91,426
	Expenses for organizational development	2,771,417	3,338,013	2,797,887	26,469
	Expenses for infrastructure	3,552,448	5,292,463	4,955,584	1,403,135
	Reserve fund	6,623,945	12,041,189	11,744,681	5,120,735
	Expenses for general affairs management and audit	4,563,694	5,125,889	4,253,060	△310,633
	Expenses for acquisition and maintenance of property	1,427,631	1,616,660	1,300,745	△126,886
	Cash transferred to the headquarters	2,417,820	2,559,210	2,523,554	105,734
	Other expenses	111,313	9,651,978	9,651,314	9,540,000
	Contingency fund	0	398,004	0	0
	Total balance of annual income and expenditure	3,936,305	0	4,801,638	865,332
Special Account for Medical Institutions  (Total of the headquarters and hospitals)	Revenue income	1,097,945,216	1,127,007,719	1,151,049,508	53,104,292
	Revenue from medical operations	1,047,442,878	1,068,839,424	999,089,073	△48,353,804
	(In-patient services revenue)	704,434,534	—	670,276,669	△34,157,864
	(Out-patient services revenue)	300,797,534	—	290,547,389	△10,250,144
	(Other medical operations revenue)	42,210,809	—	38,265,014	△3,945,795
	Non-medical operations revenue	35,809,254	43,125,818	137,225,954	101,416,699
	Medical social services revenue	839,915	881,837	660,910	△179,004
	Incidental business revenue	11,719,508	12,022,906	12,043,515	324,006
	Extraordinary revenue	2,133,659	2,137,734	2,030,055	△103,604
	Revenue Expenditure	1,115,386,236	1,137,769,804	1,041,984,766	△73,401,469
	Expenses for medical operations	1,076,230,000	1,096,758,471	1,009,554,741	△66,675,259
	(Material expenses)	316,811,606	—	306,672,475	△10,139,131
	(Payroll expenses)	541,751,326	—	485,000,440	△56,750,886
	(Outsourcing expenses)	70,075,383	—	74,172,989	4,097,605
	(Equipment related expenses)	104,386,646	—	104,269,297	△117,349
	(Research and training expenses)	3,793,843	—	1,878,131	△1,915,712
	(Overhead costs)	39,411,192	—	37,561,406	△1,849,785
	Non-medical operation expenses	11,315,877	10,750,128	9,805,397	△1,510,480
	Medical volunteer expenses	8,244,433	8,864,625	7,526,780	△717,652
	Incidental business expenses	12,928,959	13,594,464	12,545,956	△383,003
	Extraordinary losses	6,086,217	6,699,763	2,444,500	△3,641,717
	Corporate taxes, etc.	580,747	405,910	107,390	△473,357
	Contingency fund	0	696,441	0	0
	Total balance of income and expenditure	△17,441,019	△10,762,085	109,064,742	126,505,761
	Capital income	86,949,791	123,464,289	89,460,594	2,510,802
	Fixed liabilities	31,025,811	54,463,494	34,381,844	3,356,033
	Capital gains income	0	2,200	2,200	2,200
	Other capital income	55,923,980	68,998,595	55,076,549	△847,430
	Capital expenditure	86,949,791	123,464,289	89,460,594	2,510,802
	Fixed assets	55,797,987	92,242,530	58,624,497	2,826,509
	Loan repayments, etc.	31,151,803	31,221,759	30,836,096	△315,707

(thousand yen)

		FY2019 Financial Results	FY 2020 Actual Budget	FY2020 Financial Results	Year-on-year Increase/Decrease
Special Account for Blood Programs	Revenue income	165,416,375	163,919,021	164,620,854	△795,521
	Operating revenue	160,313,936	160,993,602	159,913,856	△400,080
	(Revenue from supplying blood products for transfusions)	146,464,325	—	145,636,193	△828,131
	(Revenue from supplying source plasma)	13,688,573	—	14,115,300	426,727
	(Other operation revenue)	161,038	—	162,362	1,323
	Non-operating revenue	3,245,073	1,241,964	2,542,452	△702,621
	Revenue from related businesses	1,840,840	1,683,455	2,164,357	323,516
	Extraordinary revenue	16,524	0	188	△16,336
	Revenue expenditure	153,402,583	160,712,465	150,386,291	△3,016,292
	Operating expenses	149,817,476	157,779,678	148,327,304	△1,490,172
	(Personnel expenses)	64,618,672	—	58,507,865	△6,110,806
	(Materials expenses)	37,969,075	—	39,638,786	1,669,710
	(Overhead costs)	46,426,386	—	49,657,001	3,230,615
	(Other supply costs)	803,342	—	523,651	△279,690
	Non-operating expenses	707,679	580,443	36,562	△671,116
	Expenses for related businesses	2,222,993	1,983,773	1,760,279	△462,713
	Contingency fund	0	0	0	0
	Extraordinary losses	636,710	358,571	255,237	△381,472
	Corporate taxes, etc.	17,723	10,000	6,906	△
	Total balance of income and expenditure	12,013,792	3,206,556	14,234,563	2,220,770
	Capital income	8,017,074	11,437,069	5,912,271	△2,104,802
	Income from loans, etc.	880,459	512,780	804,610	△75,849
	Capital gains income	14,247	0	388	△13,859
	Other income	7,122,36	10,924,289	5,107,272	△2,015,094
	Capital expenditure	8,017,074	11,437,069	5,912,271	△2,104,802
	Fixed asset expenditure	7,680,910	11,100,905	5,576,107	△2,104,802
	Loan repayments, etc.	336,164	336,164	336,164	0
	Other expenses	0	0	0	0
Special Account for Social Welfare Facilities (The total of each section of base)	Annual income	18,797,347	19,755,455	18,992,285	194,938
	Income from operational activities	13,373,082	13,904,238	13,239,478	△133,603
	(Welfare facilities for children)	7,095,665	7,321,290	6,964,516	△131,148
	(Welfare facilities for the elderly)	3,922,842	4,218,649	4,014,303	91,460
	(Welfare facilities for the disabled)	623,788	629,334	608,441	△15,346
	(Social welfare for complexes)	1,730,786	1,734,965	1,652,216	△78,569
	(Headquarters Accounting)	0	0	0	0
	Income from facility maintenance, etc.	111,766	96,946	103,383	△8,382
	Income from other activities	942,609	1,498,156	1,183,940	241,330
	Balance of working capital at the end of the previous term	4,369,889	4,256,115	4,465,483	95,593
	Annual Expenditure	14,331,864	15,581,621	14,409,998	78,133
	Expenses for operational activities	13,053,556	14,163,052	13,211,983	158,426
	(Expenses for welfare facilities for children)	6,740,165	7,196,073	6,677,925	△62,239
	(Expenses for welfare facilities for the elderly)	3,850,013	4,269,263	4,001,521	151,507
	(Expenses for welfare facilities for the disabled)	610,330	685,950	650,071	39,741
	(Expenses for social welfare complexes)	1,830,663	1,985,575	1,877,907	47,244
	(Headquarters Accounting)	22,383	26,191	4,556	△17,827
	Expenditure related to facilities maintenance, etc.	439,482	454,165	372,537	△66,945
	Expenditure for other activities	838,825	905,505	825,478	△13,347
	Expenditure of contingency fund	0	58,898	0	0
	Total balance of income and expenditure	4,465,483	4,173,834	4,582,287	116,804

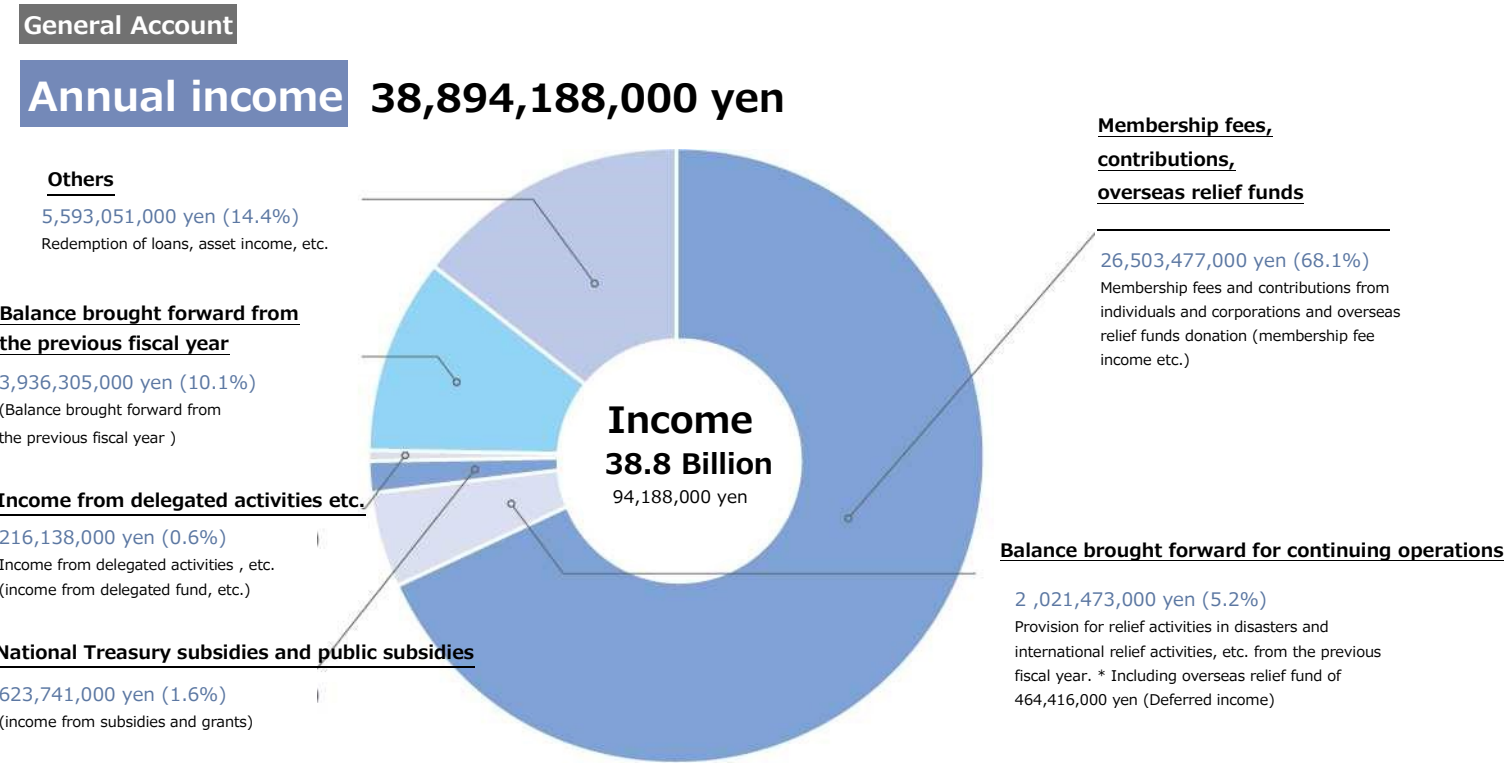
\*The total balances are rounded to the nearest thousand yen.

- Major overhead costs resulting in double-counting amongst the Headquarters, the chapters and the various facilities
- 1)Grants from the Headquarters to the chapters and facilities: 3.476336 billion yen
- 2)Membership fees sent from the chapters to the Headquarters (general accounts): 2.523554 billion yen
- 3)Funds transferred from the chapters to the medical institutions : 2.810659 billion yen
- 4)Internal transactions between the Headquarters and medical institutions (special accounts for medical institutions): 965.829 million yen
- 5)Loans from the general account to the special accounts for medical institutions: 9 billion yen



# Financial Reports Highlights

In FY 2020, JRCS has developed operations with the budgets totaled over 1.2 trillion yen in the general account and 3 special accounts (medical institutions, blood programs, and social welfare facilities). Of this amount, revenues and expenditures related to activities implemented mainly using membership fees and contributions received from individuals and corporations are as follows.



\* 1) Regarding the amount of 2,890,217,000 yen which is duplicated between the Headquarters and chapter offices, it is shown after deduction of income and expenditure.  
\* 2) Regarding the loan of 9 billion yen from the general account to the special account for medical institutions, it is shown after deduction of income and expenditure.  
\* 3) "The balance forward to the next fiscal year " is shown as " Total balance of annual income and expenditure" in the financial result overview in the previous page.  
\* 4) As less than 1,000 yen is rounded down, the total amount of each item of income and expenditure does not match the total amount presented.

Disaster Cash Grants

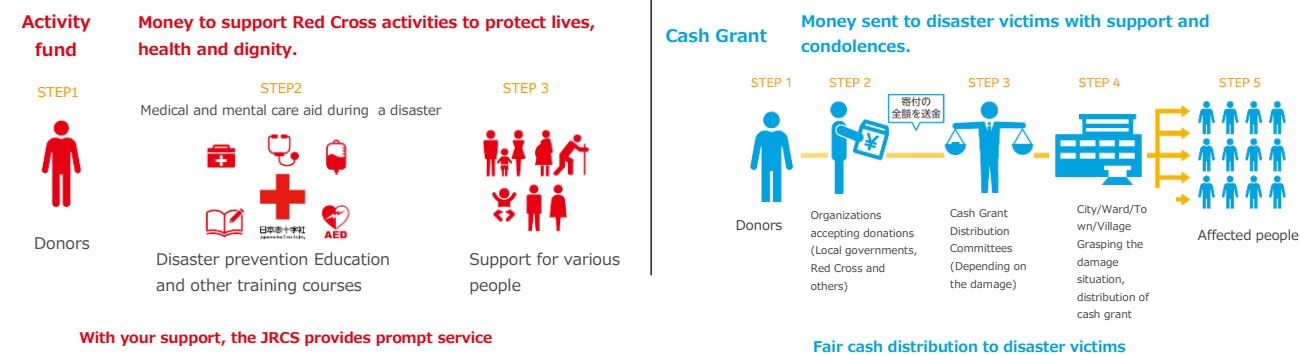
7,053,961,000 yen

All disaster cash grants sent to JRCS are remitted to the disaster cash grant distribution committees in the disaster-affected prefectures and distributed to affected people through each municipality.  
\*The disaster cash grants shall not be used to finance JRCS's activities or administrative expenses.

Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Cash grant for the Great East Japan Earthquake	1,072,628,000 yen	Cash grant for 2019 Typhoon No. 15 in Chiba	34,297,000 yen
Cash grant for 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake disaster	114,035,000 yen	Cash grant for 2019 Typhoon No. 15 in Tokyo	7,020,000 yen
Cash grant for heavy rain from July 5, 2017	25,818,000 yen	Cash grant for 2019 Typhoon No.19	693,924,000 yen
Cash grant for torrential rain in July, 2018	178,511,000 yen	Cash grant for torrential rain in July, 2020	4,814,762,000 yen
Cash grant for 2018 Hokkaido-Iburi Tohoku Earthquake	37,074,000 yen	Cash grant for Fukushima earthquake on Feb, 2021	39,713,000 yen
Cash grant for torrential rain in August, 2019	36,174,000 yen		

\* Amounts of less than 1,000 yen is rounded down. Therefore, the amounts presented do not match the actual amounts.

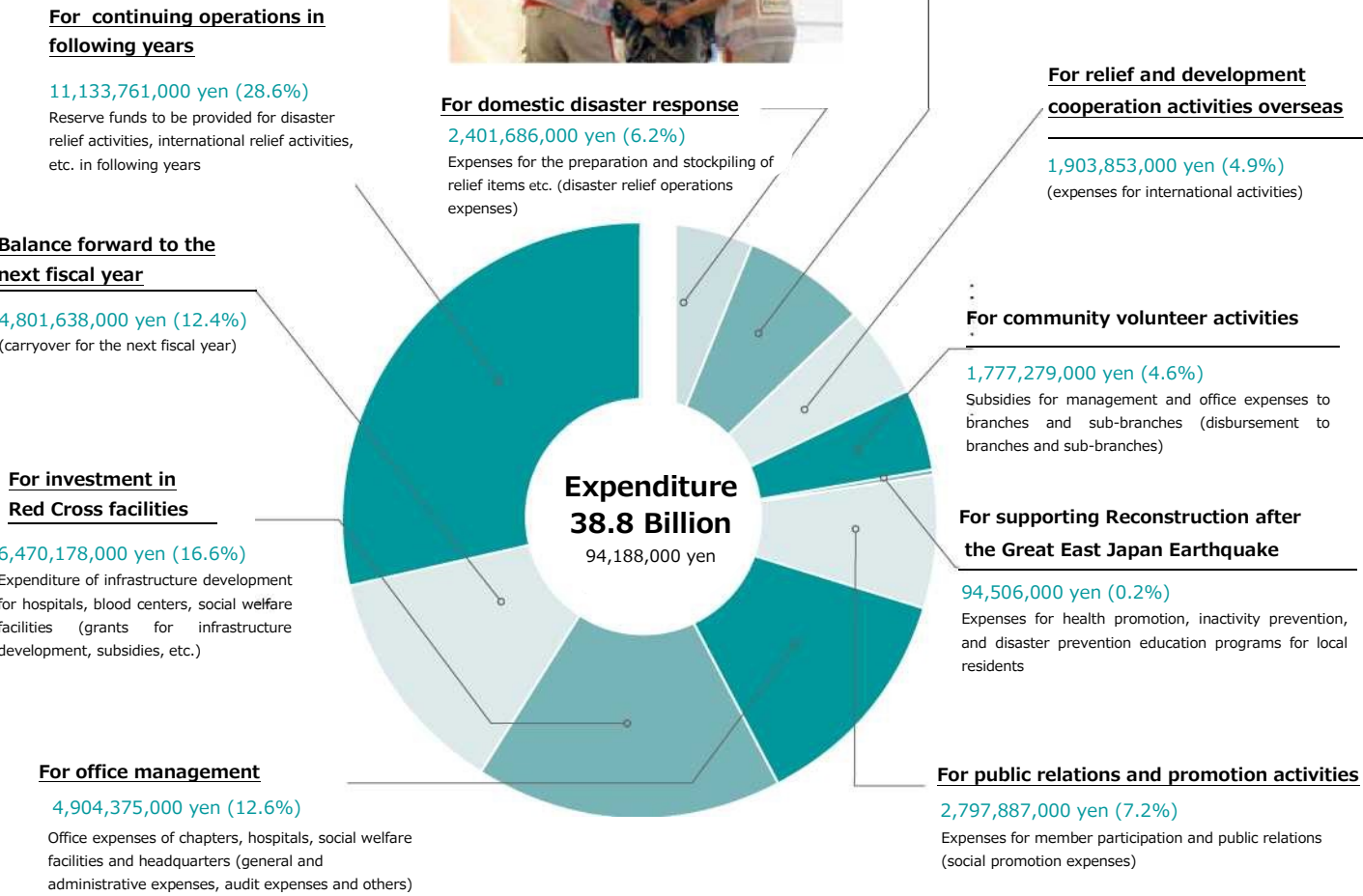
## What's the difference between Activity fund and Cash Grant?



## General Account

## Annual Expenditure

38,894,188,000 yen



## Special Accounts



### Medical Institutions

Income and expenditure from the operation of Red Cross Hospitals and other facilities mainly financed from medical treatment fees.

Income: 1,151,049,508,000 yen  
Expenditure: 1,041,984,766,000 yen  
Net amount: 109,064,742,000 yen



### Blood Program

Income and expenditure from the operation of the Red Cross Blood Center, which is mainly financed from blood product supplies to medical institutions.

Income: 164,620,854,000 yen  
Expenditure: 150,386,291,000 yen  
Net amount: 14,234,563,000 yen



### Social Welfare Facilities

Income and expenditure from the operation of various social welfare facilities, which are mainly financed from safeguarding and long-term care insurance services.

Income: 18,992,285,000 yen  
Expenditure: 14,409,998,000 yen  
Net Amount: 4,582,287,000 yen

\*1)Amounts of less than 1,000 yen is rounded down. Therefore, the amounts presented do not match the actual amounts.  
\*2) Income means "revenue income;" expenditure means "revenue expenditure";;and net income means "net revenue expenditure".

## Special factors in FY 2020 settlement of accounts

- A subsidy was granted to medical institutions due to the measures against the COVID-19 (about 100 billion yen).
- We received a large amount of donations from individuals and corporations (about a 4 billion yen increase from the previous fiscal year).
- The amount of liabilities for future retirement benefits was decreased (about a 68.5 billion yen decrease from the previous fiscal year).



# How the Red Cross Works

As a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Japanese Red Cross Society works in Japan and beyond to "protect human lives, health, and human dignity."

## International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

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

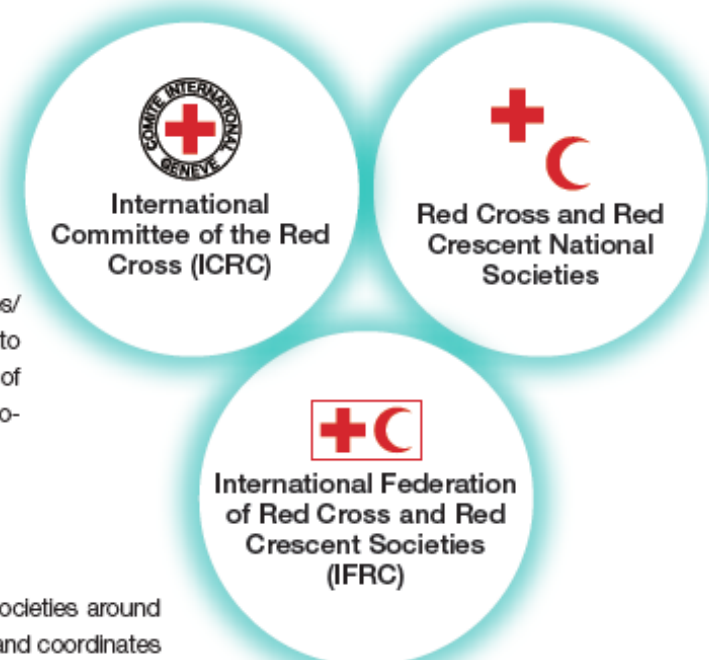
The ICRC protects the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and provides them with the necessary assistances.

### Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies

The Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in **192** countries/regions 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 **192** Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world. It supports and promotes activities in various countries and coordinates international activities in times of disaster and other emergency.



## The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement carries out world-wide humanitarian activities on the following three characteristics.

### Common Spirits and Principles

Our work is conducted based on common 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 law, and so on.

### Power of Volunteers

The **13.7** 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.

### Global Network

There are Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in **192** countries/regions around the world who work together taking advantage of their different resources, know-how, and attributes.



# 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 +81-3-3438-1311

## 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 Seinan War).
- 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

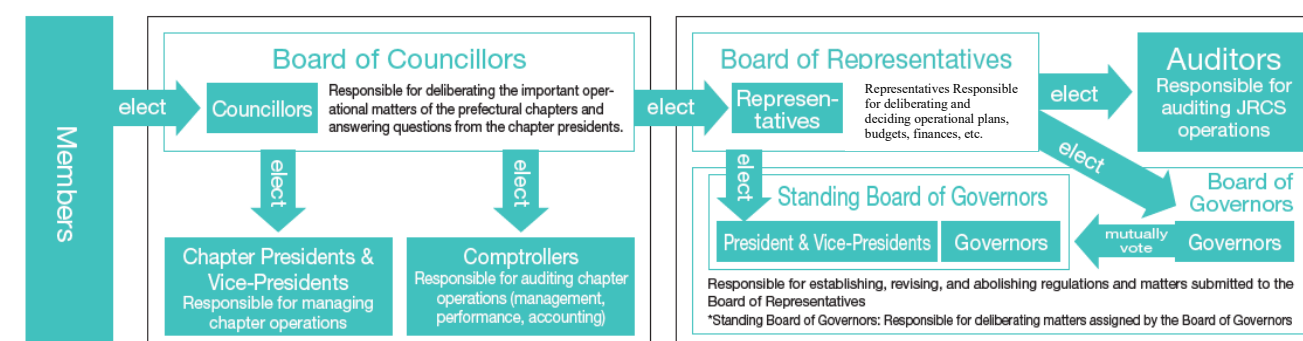
Honorary Vice-Presidents: Her Imperial Highness Crown Princess Akishino, Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Hitachi, Her Imperial Highness Princess Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Tomohito of Mikasa, Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamado

## 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.



Board Members of Japanese Red Cross Society (As of April 1, 2021)

President and Vice President

President Yoshiharu Otsuka	Vice president Hiroki Tomita	Vice president Hiroaki Nakanishi Chairman, Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)
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Governors (\*)Members of Standing Board of Governors

Kyoto Prefecture Tamio Imai Former Chairman, Kyoto Association of City Mayors	Osaka Prefecture Yoshiharu Yokogawa Chairman, JRCS Osaka Branch Satellite City District Red Cross Society Joint Council	Hyogo Prefecture Masayoshi Takeda Former Chairman, Hyogo Council of Social Welfare (*)	Nara Prefecture Kojiro Tanino Representative Director, Nippon Fudosan
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Wakayama Prefecture Soichi Kitani President and Representative Director, MasonKitani Co.,Ltd	Tottori Prefecture Taketoshi Enomoto Former Mayor of Iwami/Chairman, Tottori Tochikaiyou Jigyodantai Rengokai	Shimane Prefecture Satomi Nonouchi Chairman, Shimane Rengou Fujinkai	Okayama Prefecture Hiroshi Nakashima Chairman, Okayama Keizaidantai Renrakukyougkai
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Hiroshima Prefecture Makoto Matsumura Chairman, HIROSHIMA Prefectural Medical Association	Yamaguchi Prefecture Yukiko Fujiie Chairman, Yamaguchi Rengou Fujinkai (*)	Tokushima Prefecture Eiji Nishimiya Senior Advisor, The Awa Bank, Ltd.	Kagawa Prefecture Ryohei Kagawa Vice President and Director and CCO., 114 Bank Ltd.
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Headquarters Mamoru Morohoshi Director, Northern Territories Issue Association (*)	Headquarters Kiyoko Ikegami Professor,Guraduate School of The Nagasaki University (*)	Headquarters Hiromichi Iwasa Chairman of the Board, Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. (*)	Headquarters Yoshiki Watanabe Former Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Sweden (*)
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Headquarters Makoto Kato Honorary Director, Narita Red Cross Hospital *	Headquarters Koki Takahashi Chief Executive Officer, Blood Service Headquarters, JRCS (*)	Block 1 representative Satoko Kawanishi Representative Director, Sankousyouji	Block 2 representative Yasuo Kikuchi Senior Advisor, The Tochigi Bank, Ltd.
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Block 3 representative Yukio Kurita Senior Advisor, Fukui International Association	Block 4 representative Kiyokazu Sawada Chairman, Board of Red Cross Volunteer Corps (Kyoto Chap.)	Block 5 representative Shu Kawashima Chairman, Kawashima Hosital Group	Block 6 representative Tomoyuki Aramaki President and Representative Director, Denki Building Co., Ltd.
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Hokkaido Hiroshi Ogasawara Representative Director, Eichi ando Ei	Aomori Prefecture Hiromi Takahashi Chairman, Takahashi Corporation	Iwate Prefecture Hiroshi Miura Senior Advisor, Iwate Nippo Co., Ltd.	Miyagi Prefecture Hidero Kato Chairman, YagiYama Fukushimai (*)
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Akita Prefecture Yoshitaka Noguchi Former Chairman, Akita City Council of Social Welfare	Yamagata Prefecture Nobuaki Seino Chairman of the Board, Yamagata Panasonic	Fukushima Prefecture Akira Kozakura President and Representative Director, Sakura Kotsu Co., Ltd.	Ibaraki Prefecture Takashi Otabe Chairman of the Board , Ibaraki Shimbun Co., Ltd.
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Tochigi Prefecture Seichi Suzuki Chairman, Tochigiken Bouhan Kyoukai	Gumma Prefecture Kinichiro Machida Chairman, Gunmaken Kotsu Anzen Kyoukai	Saitama Prefecture Tadahiro Tone Honorary Chairman, Saitama Employers' Association (*)	Chiba Prefecture Hiroko Otsubo Chairman, Board of Red Cross Volunteer Corps (Chiba Chap.)
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Kanagawa Prefecture Mitsunobu Kamiya Chairman of the Board, Kamiya Corporation	Niigata Prefecture Kiroku Takeuchi Chairman, Niigata Council of Social Welfare	Yamanashi Prefecture Yasunobu Kanemaru President and Representative Director, Television Yamanashi Co.,Ltd.	Toyama Prefecture Susumu Kyuwa Chairman of the Board , Hokuriku Electric Power Company
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Ishikawa Prefecture Kazuyoshi Nakanishi Former Mayor of OshimizuMachi (*)	Fukui Prefecture Tadashi Kiyokawa Chairman, KIYOKAWA Plating Industry Co., Ltd.	Nagano Prefecture Kenichiro Hata Chairman, Nagano Chousonkai / Mayor of Nagawa Town	Gifu Prefecture Koji Mizuno Mayor of Mizunami City
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Shizuoka Prefecture Yoshihiro Taki Chairman, Shizuoka Jichikai Rengoukai	Aichi Prefecture Toshio Mita Senior Advisor, Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.	Mie Prefecture Mariko Ushiba Representative Director, Suzuki Co., Ltd.	Shiga Prefecture Koichi Sakaguchi Chairman of the Board, OHMI PRESS WORKS AND FORGING Co., Ltd.
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Ehime Prefecture Kimihiro Suzuki Former Chairman, Niihama City Council of Social Welfare	Kochi Prefecture Yasuyoshi Odagiri Managing Director, Tosa Kibonole	Fukuoka Prefecture Takashi Matsumura Former President, Medical Care Education Research Foundation	Saga Prefecture Kazuhide Nakatomi President and Representative Director, Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co.,Inc.
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Nagasaki Prefecture Masatoshi Miyawaki Senior Advisor , The Juhachi - Shinwa Bank, Ltd.	Kumamoto Prefecture Saburo Aiko Director , JRCS Kumamoto Yukokai	Ōita Prefecture Masaharu Sugihara President and Representative Director, Oita Kotsu Co., Ltd.	Miyazaki Prefecture Tomoyo Tashiro President, Oyodo Gakuen
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Kagoshima Prefecture Kyoichi Iwamoto President and CEO, Yamagataya	Okinawa Prefecture Mikio Higa Special Advisor, THE TERRACE HOTELS CO.,LTD
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Auditors

Hitoshi Ogita Senior Advisor, ASAHI GROUP HOLDINGS, LTD.	Kazuaki Kama Special Advisor, IHI Corporation	Izumi Misawa Former Executive Director General, Operations Sector, JRCS
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The fixed number of boad members is 1 president, 2 vice presidents, 61 governors and 3 auditors. (Three governors are vacant.)  
At present, there are four full-time board members (the president, one each of the vice presidents, the governors and the auditors) and others are part-time board members without compenation.



Audit Report

In accordance with the JRCS Statutes Article 23, paragraph 4, the methods and results of the audit of JRCS's operation for the fiscal year of 2020 which is from April 1st 2020 to March 31st 2021 were reported as follows.

(1) Audit Method and Details

Each auditor communicated with the President, the Vice President, the Governors, and the Executive staff, etc., and cooperated with the internal audit division and the audit firm to collect information and improve the auditing environment, and conducted audits by the following methods. In addition, the auditors reviewed operational reports and business reports, revenue and expenditure accounts and other statements of accounts for the fiscal year.

- (a) Attended the Board of Governors, the Standing Board of Governors, and other important meetings, received reports from the President, the Vice President, and Executive staff on the status of the execution of their duties, requested explanations as necessary, and inspected important approval documents. At the end of the fiscal year, we received reports on the status of operational implementation from staff in charge and requested explanations as necessary. In addition, we received reports on the results of audits by the audit committee members of each chapter regarding the management and execution of chapter operations.
- (b) In addition to monitoring and verifying whether the entrusted audit firm conducting financial audits maintains an independent position and conducts appropriate audits, we received reports on the status of the execution of duties from the audit firm and requested explanations as necessary. In addition, notified by the audit firm that items had been prepared in accordance with various laws and regulations that stipulate the appropriate performance of auditing services in relation to the execution of duties, we requested explanations as necessary. In addition, we received reports on the results of audits by the audit committee members of each chapter regarding the accounts of the chapters.

2. Audit Results

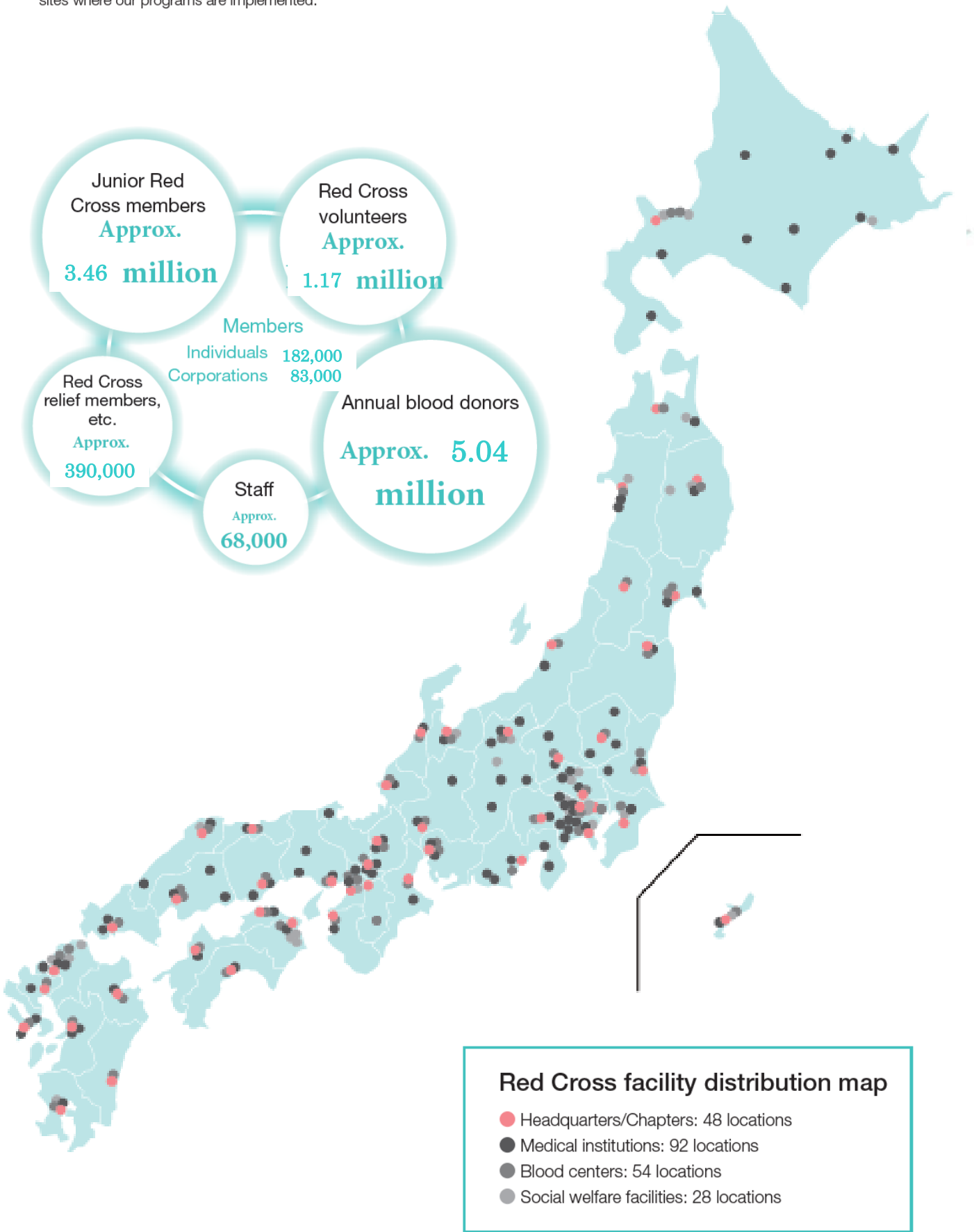
- (1) There is no evidence of any misconduct in the performance of the duties of the President, Vice President, or Governors, or any material fact in violation of laws or statutes of the Japanese Red Cross Society.
- (2) The Operational Report and the Business Report present the situation of the Japanese Red Cross Society appropriately in accordance with laws and regulations and statutes of the Japanese Red Cross Society.
- (3) The Japanese Red Cross Society 's statements of revenues and expenditures and other statements of accounts fairly present, in all material respects, the statuses of income and expenditure, property and profit of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

June 15, 2021

Japanese Red Cross Society Auditor Izumi Misawa  
Japanese Red Cross Society Auditor Hitoshi Ogita  
Japanese Red Cross Society Auditor Kazuaki Kama

Nationwide Red Cross Movement in Japan

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.





This report has been translated in cooperation with the Japanese Red Cross Language Service Volunteers.

## Summary of Annual Report 2020-2021



Japanese Red Cross Society  
1-1-3, Shibadaimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo  
105 -8521, Japan  
TEL: 03-3438-1311 <https://www.jrc.or.jp>