

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## EAST ASIA

10 June 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

For more information: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

### In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA061; Programme Update no. 1, Period covered: 01 January to 30 April, 2005; Appeal coverage: 40.5%; Outstanding needs: CHF 827,400 (USD 661,232 or EUR 540,459).

([click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List \(also available on the website\)](#)).

Appeal target: CHF 1,390,588 (USD 1,158,340 or EUR 909,178)

Related Annual Appeals: [China Annual Appeal 2005 \(05AA058\)](#)  
[DPRK Annual Appeal 2005 \(05AA059\)](#)  
[Mongolia Annual Appeal 2005 \(05AA060\)](#)

#### Programme summary:

The Asia earthquake and tsunami has triggered a region-wide response from Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies in East Asia, which contributed generously despite facing technological and natural disasters on their home front. While the Federation and national societies agreed to focus on national activities as a basis to develop regional strategies in the core areas of the appeal, this reporting period also saw progress in external relations through participation in several international conferences in the region. Among them were the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in January in Kobe, Japan, and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's three-day tsunami forum, held in March in Hong Kong. These activities have cemented the global presence of some East Asian national societies as donor countries, while other activities in the core areas of the East Asia appeal – especially in China, Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea – have progressed well in this reporting period.



Photo 1: Japanese Red Cross gives a first aid demonstration during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan.

#### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In China: Mr. Alistair Henley, head of East Asia regional delegation, Beijing, email: [ifrcen01@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrcen01@ifrc.org); phone: +8613501205972; fax: +861065327166
- In Geneva: Asia and Pacific department, Ms. Ewa Eriksson, East Asia regional officer, email: [ewa.eriksson@ifrc.org](mailto:ewa.eriksson@ifrc.org); phone: +41227304252; fax: +41227330395

This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents). All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

## Operational developments

Diplomatic relations surrounding countries in East Asia have become increasingly precarious. Speculation and analysis concerning the nuclear capacity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to keep the media and international diplomatic community occupied, while pre-existing friction between China and Japan erupted into demonstrations in China, a response to the way the Japanese occupation of China was depicted in a Japanese history textbook published in April.

Coal mine disasters continue to be a regular occurrence in China and, together with the serious mid-April train crash in Japan, function as reminders of the continued threats of industrial and technological disasters. Medium-sized earthquakes struck Japan and China, while severe frosts in Mongolia as well as China's Tibet and Xinjiang provinces left many of the region's nomadic farmers destitute following the loss of their herds. Avian flu was detected in DPRK but the situation is now reported to be stable.

East Asia's national societies have actively contributed to the global Red Cross and Red Crescent response to 26 December's tsunami. National societies in China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Mongolia as well as the Hong Kong and Macao branches of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) initiated vigorous public fundraising campaigns, engaging high-profile celebrities to participate in large media events to support the Federation's appeal and assist the affected national societies in the region directly. Additionally, a large number of medical teams from the region are providing assistance through clinics set up in the affected area. In March, the Hong Kong Red Cross Society was host to a large Federation international coordination and planning meeting for the tsunami, where representatives from the RCSC, Japanese Red Cross Society and Republic of Korea Red Cross Society pledged their support for future recovery projects.

## Health and care

**Overall goal: National societies in the East Asia region contributed to the prevention/care of HIV/AIDS.**

**Programme objective: The national societies and the communities they serve will improve their awareness of HIV/AIDS and knowledge of transmission and prevention.**

### Background

Four new cases of HIV infection were reported in April in Mongolia, bringing the cumulative total to nine (two of them have died). Partially, as a result of the Mongolian Red Cross Society's March training for the media, reports of these new cases were much less sensational and the press showed more respect for the human rights and confidentiality of those diagnosed.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) is cooperating with other NGOs and government agencies to complete the fifth round of application for the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, where MRCS will focus on human rights, vulnerable children and the uniformed services.

Although there are no identified cases of HIV/AIDS in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the government, with the DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) as an active partner, is educating the public and the medical sector on prevention.

Plans for the next reporting period include the regional HIV/AIDS delegate's participation in an Australian Red Cross Society review of the MRCS's programme in May. The delegate will also support MRCS in conducting a second training for the media in June; the first such training was held in March.

The East Asia partnership meeting will be held in Mongolia in May and the Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network (ART) meeting will be hosted by MRCS in July. The Federation's regional delegation will support three MRCS staff to attend the third part of the Chinese training of expert trainers on HIV/AIDS prevention and care in May, as well as support another staff to attend the International Congress on HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) in July.

The Japanese Red Cross Society's (JRCS) trainee delegate is assisting JRCS with the logistics of the Red Cross and Red Crescent participation at ICAAP. The delegate will travel to Japan before the congress to help set up the exhibition booth, plan the satellite meeting and arrange the welcome reception.

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** Train passengers of the Beijing-Ulaanbaatar track understand HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention.

There was no activity related to this expected result in this reporting period, although both Chinese and Mongolian Red Cross societies are committed to working on this project as part of a cooperation agreement they established last year.

**Expected result 2:** Up to 200 household doctors in DPRK have improved their knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, as well as decreased their stigmatisation towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

The Federation's 2005 country appeal for DPRK is able to provide adequate support to cover training for household doctors. DPRK does, however, need additional funds for World AIDS Day events and, possibly, travel to the Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network meeting to be held in July in Mongolia. There will therefore be a request to amend the budget and logframe in the third quarter to cover those activities.

**Expected result 3:** Public awareness of HIV/AIDS in China, Mongolia, and DPRK has increased.

Most activities for this expected result will support World AIDS Day in December. Further details on plans will be available in upcoming programme updates.

**Expected result 4:** Mongolian and Kazakh speaking people in Mongolia and China have improved their understanding of HIV/AIDS prevention.

The MRCS and the Xinjiang branch of the RCSC have begun designing a HIV/AIDS informational leaflet in the Kazakh language. The leaflet will be printed in the second quarter and distributed by Red Cross branches in the Kazakh areas of Xinjiang and Mongolia.

**Expected result 5:** National societies in East Asia continue to improve domestic HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

The MRCS, with the support of the Australian Red Cross Society, completed a five-year strategic plan for HIV/AIDS. The development of the plan was participatory and included all sections of the MRCS, government, NGOs and community representatives. The strategy identifies men who have sex with men, prisoners, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), out-of-school youth and migrant workers as priority groups for MRCS's activities.

The DPRK RCS is cooperating with the government to educate household doctors and the public. A booklet for doctors and a leaflet for the public has been developed. DPRK RCS is considering joining the ART to learn from others in the region and further develop its programme.

The JRCS has sent a trainee delegate to join the Federation's regional delegation for six to twelve months at the end of March. Other than assisting the HIV/AIDS delegate in China and the region, the trainee delegate is also tasked by JRCS to learn about youth peer education and other HIV interventions, with a vision of building JRCS's own capacity in developing future HIV/AIDS programmes in the region or elsewhere.

### **Constraints**

No major constraints were recorded in this reporting period.

## **Disaster management**

**Overall goal: National societies in East Asia and the Federation are better prepared for disasters and the ability of at risk communities to cope with disasters is improved**

**Programme objective: To refine existing systems and introduce new and innovative ways of working to ensure both the national societies and the Federation have improved capacities to respond to disasters.**

**Expected result 1:** New and innovative approaches have been developed in cooperation with national societies in the region.

**Expected result 2:** Vulnerability is reduced.

**Expected result 3:** Ability of national societies in the region to respond to disasters has improved.

### **Progress/Achievements**

In this reporting period, progress in developing the national societies' capacity in the area of disaster management has primarily taken place at the country and local levels through the Federation's country disaster management programmes in China, DPRK and Mongolia. The regional delegation has provided additional technical support to national society programme coordinators in the areas of donor coordination and review of new project proposals and reports.

Good communication has been established with partner national societies, such as the Danish Red Cross Society, Australian Red Cross Society and Hong Kong Red Cross branch, who have worked closely with the Federation in developing disaster preparedness and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) activities in China, Mongolia and DPRK. There is now a consensus amongst the national societies and the Federation to focus on national activities, particularly on community-based programming and vulnerability reduction, and this approach is now evolving into a more general disaster management (DM) strategy for this diverse and complex region. Funding for this programme has been secured from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). The existing DM programme in DPRK will be finishing in June, and a new programme proposal is currently being shared with certain stakeholders before being finalized and officially submitted to donors.

The region's programming is also starting to benefit from an extended DM team, in which a number of individuals have been performing different roles, such as working as consultants with their respective national societies to review existing programmes and design new ones, serving as Federation delegates or functioning as desk officers and representatives for the region. Although roles shift, those engaged in the programming can now put the experience obtained from having seen the projects from different angles to good use and strengthen the quality of programme management. A good example of this is the current review team working with the DPRK RCS on a strategic review of all its programmes, where three of the team members have experience managing and designing programmes in the region.

Work towards achieving the specific expected results set forth in the appeal will begin to move forward at a quicker pace during the second quarter, following April's appointment of the Federation's new senior disaster management officer for the region, who is a Chinese public health doctor with considerable experience of working overseas with international NGOs.

## **Humanitarian values**

**Overall goal: The Red Cross will be seen as a primary, credible source of information on humanitarian issues and disasters in the East Asia region and the awareness and application of humanitarian values will be enhanced across the region.**

**Objective: The degree of visibility, cooperation and support for the Red Cross in East Asia, through communications and advocacy, will increase.**

**Background:**

This period was significant for a large amount of external relations activity in support of Federation global interests that are linked to international conferences in the region.

The first in January at Kobe, Japan, was the World Conference on Disaster Reduction where the regional information delegate was part of the Federation's media team advocating for greater investment in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. The consequences of minimal investment had been underlined by the devastating Asian earthquake and tsunamis. Just a few weeks after the catastrophe, the issues were now centre stage at the conference and the Federation was publicly asking: "Will this be just another talking shop or will the world at large finally face up to its responsibilities?"

The tsunami catastrophe brought heightened international interest and delegates from 150 countries were present in Kobe, along with a huge media presence that was unforeseen when the conference was scheduled. Federation lobbying and interventions were intense and the profile extremely high, with major television, radio, wire services as well as leading magazines and newspapers all carrying interviews and arguments supporting its case. Such was the impact that pro-investment government delegations took to carrying Federation press releases into the conference's drafting committee to strengthen their lobbying there.

The World Conference on Disaster Reduction showed the strength of the Federation as a forthright campaigner and what communications can achieve when fully integrated and given its head. Communications is not just about marketing, public relations and fundraising. It is a response in itself.

From the regional perspective, the conference heightened the profile of the JRCS as well as the Federation. The extremely professional, energetic and hardworking JRCS communicators, with whom their Federation counterparts worked as a team, gained large amounts of media coverage that was front page and prime time as well.

The second international meeting was the Movement's three-day tsunami forum, held in Hong Kong in March to structure a long-term plan of action. Alongside a strategy to help devastated communities get back on their feet again, representatives of 50 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as well as the Federation and the ICRC, agreed on ways to better protect those in peril against future catastrophe.

The meeting gained excellent coverage in both Hong Kong and the international media. Federation communicators worked hand-in-hand with colleagues from the Hong Kong Red Cross branch, who were assisted on a pro bono basis by the media consultants Burson-Marsteller. From a regional perspective, it was also an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with Hong Kong-based media.

**Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** There is regular coverage of Red Cross actions and concerns by national, international and Movement media.

The RCSC's tsunami appeal brought the biggest single outpouring of public support and generosity for people affected by disasters in the history of the country, raising RMB 380 million (about USD 46 million). Media attention was wall-to-wall and newspaper support was intense. From the *People's Daily* and the *Women's Daily*, to the *Farmers' Daily* and the *Beijing Youth Daily*, everyone was involved in the campaign, including provincial newspapers were as well.

Radio and television covered it round the clock, and all the channels of China Central Television (CCTV) got involved. CCTV 4 (the international Chinese-language broadcaster that reaches the Chinese diaspora worldwide as well as the domestic audience) was camped out at Red Cross headquarters doing live updates three times a day. They focussed on donations coming in by phone and from a never-ending queue of people. The nation was gripped by tsunami mania and the Red Cross was centre stage. CCTV 3 (the entertainment channel with which the national society works closely) carried Red Cross fundraiser shows with Chinese pop, rock and other stars. CCTV 5 (the sports channel) involved sports stars in the campaign.

The Federation fed the international media, particularly the wire services, by producing human-interest stories. Rich and poor supported the campaign, from captains of Chinese industry to a poor, illiterate farmer who rang the donation hotline to ask if it would accept as little as RMB 10 (about USD 1.20). On two consecutive nights in early January, the regional information delegate and the head of the national society's international department appeared on CCTV 9 (the international English-language channel), filling its 30-minute current affairs talk show.

Having shown such a huge capacity, one can only applaud the national society's communicators and hope to see them campaign intensely on burning national issues. HIV/AIDS (particularly stigma and discrimination), disaster preparedness and risk reduction as well as road safety, are but three that cry out for advocacy.

Other international media coverage in the period featured a potential threat to Red Cross programmes in the DPRK. The Associated Press Television News (APTN) and Reuters Television distributed reports on the growing concern over government curbs on expatriate travel in the country. Should support for humanitarian operations be compromised, the Federation said, loss of life and increased suffering were inevitable.

Meanwhile, the Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE) visited the community vulnerability reduction programme in rural Guangxi, southern China. The Guangxi branch worked hard on the visit and the two reports YLE then broadcasted were highly praised by the Finnish Red Cross Society. Moreover, the YLE provided the Federation with two hours of rough film footage that the Red Cross could use to further promote the programme. The Guangxi Red Cross achieved what everyone should seek: partnership with the media.

**Expected result 2:** All national societies in the region have increased the capacity of their information departments

The reporting period saw East Asian national societies and their branches excel in communications, underlining the enormous potential the Red Cross in the region possesses. They did not just increase their capacity, but used it to great effect. Capacity grows with performance and the Red Cross was truly a primary, credible source of information on humanitarian issues.

**Expected result 3:** Partner national societies are supported in promoting awareness of their programmes.

A community vulnerability reduction (CVR) information pack was produced in English and Mandarin. It consists of a folder containing loose cards, each devoted to an essential element of the RCSC's programme underway in Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing. While appropriate for general use at conferences, seminars and other such events, as well as a briefing tool, the pack's prime target audiences are donors and local, provincial and national authorities. It is an advocacy tool as the Federation seeks the programme's replication.

It can also be used by partners. Besides the Federation, the CVR programme is supported by ECHO and the Australian and Danish Red Cross Society. A card on ECHO in China is already in the pack, and an Australian Red Cross Society one was being compiled as the period ended.

Wherever possible, the delegation promotes partner national society programmes in the region. Federation video footage distributed to the media on DPRK concerns (see above) is available to involved partner national societies for their own use and contains reference to them. A web story on the Red Cross water and sanitation programme in the DPRK also underlined support from the Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross Society. The story appeared on the Federation site for World Water Day and appeared in Dutch on the Netherlands Red Cross site.

**Expected result 4:** Allies and partners have been identified in the region as well as within the Movement.

The media are allies and partners. During the reporting period many new relationships were forged and developed, particularly as a consequence of the international meetings in Japan and Hong Kong referred to above.

### **Constraints**

Raising the visibility of regular Red Cross programmes in the DPRK continues to be problematic. Access for communicators is limited and the production of materials is hampered. A television documentary and video

production project on water and sanitation, which had donor support, was declined by the national society after many months of prevarication. Why it declined is not clear.

## Cooperation, Coordination and Strategic Partnerships

**Overall goal: The International Federation is a widely known and respected partner in the humanitarian field in East Asia**

**Programme objective: Strong coordinated and diversified partnerships with long-term stakeholders will lead to sustainable and cost-effective national society programmes targeted at those most in need of assistance.**

### Background

As noted in other sections of this report, this period has been dominated by the response to the tsunami disaster, also from a cooperation and external relations perspective. The prominent role played by most of the region's national societies both in mobilizing resources and becoming active in disaster response operations has provided many useful opportunities for networking within the Movement and reinforcing the profile of the Red Cross and Red Crescent with external partners.

Japan, China, its branch in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea all raised record amounts of funds and gained high visibility in their domestic media, and thus all needed to be seen as providing fast and effective response. Similarly, for the first two to three months of the year, the regional delegation spent a fair amount of time participating in tsunami-related events and meetings, advising societies on the best ways to engage alongside other participating societies in providing relief assistance and handling a considerable amount of enquiries from the international media.

One notable consequence of this heavy focus on the tsunami operations has been that the attention of the traditional partner national societies was drawn away from following and supporting programmes in the region. A few delegates have been withdrawn to work in the tsunami affected countries and it has been difficult to recruit new or replacement delegates. Hopefully, the sense of engagement and spirit of cooperation that has been built up over the past three years can re-emerge soon, and the East Asia partnership meeting to be held in Mongolia in May can help to re-energise this process.

**Expected result 1:** Quality of international assistance delivered to national societies in the region has been enhanced.

At the start of the year, a two-day meeting was organised with the heads of the country delegations from DPRK and Mongolia, the regional programme delegates and the regional officer from Geneva. The purpose of the meeting was to review the objectives and key priorities in each of the 2005 annual appeals and to revise the budgets in the light of available funding.

In terms of country programmes, the regional delegation was particularly involved during this reporting period in preparing the strategic review of DPRK RCS programmes in collaboration with colleagues in Geneva and DPRK. Although various reviews have been carried out in recent years for the health, water and sanitation and DM programmes, these have all taken a purely sectoral focus and the purpose of this current strategic review is to make recommendations as to what the future scope and direction of international assistance should be in the coming three to five year period.

The review team, consisting of three experienced external members and the DPRK RCS's deputy secretary-general, started their work in mid-April and will be making a report of their findings to the East Asia partnership meeting in May. It is intended that this review will serve as an important input into building a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process that will enable the society to deliver effective long-term programmes to the most vulnerable in DPRK.

**Expected result 2:** Strategic dialogue between national societies of the region has increased.

The head of regional delegation was invited by the RCSC's management to give a talk in mid-March to the headquarters staff on the delegation's strategy for the region, its support in the coming year for RCSC's programmes and to provide some reflections on the national society's priorities from the Federation's perspective. As the society's leadership starts to plan the implementation of goals contained in its recently adopted five-year development plan, it will have to face up to a number of key issues. This meeting and the subsequent discussion provided a useful opportunity to initiate a dialogue on such issues as the respective roles of headquarters and provincial branches in project management, the public's perception of the society, the changing external perceptions of China and future fundraising strategies.

At the end of March, the head of delegation carried out a mission to the Republic of Korea to meet with the society's new president and secretary-general, who had taken office at the start of the year. Topics discussed included cooperation between Republic of Korea (ROK) and DPRK, ways in which the regional delegation could play a facilitating role, and plans for the Federation's general assembly to be held in Seoul at the end of the year. The society's leaders also provided a briefing on some internal changes within the Republic of Korea National Red Cross Society (KNRCS), including some internal restructuring, and on its priorities for international cooperation in 2005.

At the start of the year, the regional delegation had provided some in-service orientation to a staff member from the society, who was going to take up a new position as a staff-on-loan for two years in the Asia Pacific department in Geneva. Although KNRCS's staff is now heavily committed to the tsunami operations and the forthcoming general assembly's preparation, the possibility of having another staff-on-loan at the regional delegation in 2006 was also discussed.

**Expected result 3:** Awareness amongst international organizations and donor country embassies of the role as well as value of the International Federation and its member national societies in the region is heightened.

At the start of the year, the head of regional delegation and the DPRK country delegation paid visits to several donor country embassies based in Beijing to brief them on the Federation's work in DPRK. With no sign in sight of the six-party talks on the DPRK nuclear crisis moving forward, there is a risk that Western countries may become reluctant to continue providing humanitarian assistance. It is thus important to remind key partners of the continuing plight of large sections of the DPRK population and the critical necessity of maintaining current programmes at their current levels.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent response to the tsunami disaster provided several opportunities for raising the profile of the Movement at the start of the year. Most notable was when the Federation was invited to be one of the keynote speakers at a special meeting on the tsunami called by the Boao Forum. This group, established in the late 1990s, is an Asian version of the Davos Forum, which organises an annual conference and ad hoc meetings on topics of key interest to business and political leaders in the region. Other invited speakers at the one-day meeting on the tsunami disaster included the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Two other important events in which the Federation participated included briefings for an Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID) health strategy scoping mission that was visiting China and for senior officials from ECHO Brussels.

At the end of March, the regional delegation organized a meeting for donor country embassies based in Beijing to provide a general update on the Federation's programmes in China and the East Asia region. This meeting was unfortunately not well attended, with only four embassies participating. This probably reflects that most traditional donor countries are disengaging from China as the perception that the country is becoming progressively successful economically increases.

**Expected result 4:** New funding partnerships with donor organizations in the region have led to an increase in funds.

During this period, the delegation established new contacts with the ADB. The ADB is aiming to diversify its activities in China, from concentrating on financing large infrastructure projects to increasing its involvement in poverty alleviation. It was agreed that there is a potential for some form of cooperation in the area of rural water supply and sanitation, where the ADB is initiating some new programmes and the Federation has its well-established community vulnerability reduction programme in southern China.

Another potential collaboration that has emerged during this reporting period has been with the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP). The GRSP, which is based at the Federation headquarters in Geneva, is a World Bank-sponsored entity that aims to link large automotive companies from the private sector with international funding institutions and civil society organizations, with the purpose of advancing initiatives to reduce deaths and severe injuries from traffic accidents and promote greater road safety, particularly in developing countries. The GRSP has obtained funding for a five-year programme in China and is developing a dialogue with central and selected municipal government bodies to explore initial ideas for potential projects.

The GRSP paid two visits to China during January and March, visiting the regional delegation on each occasion. Information on RCSC activities was provided and it was agreed that a meeting with RCSC will be set up on the next visit to explore the national society's interest in becoming involved with this project as it evolves.

**Expected result 5:** Members of the Federation's governing board are effectively supported.

Nothing special to report in this period.

#### **Constraints**

No significant constraints were encountered in implementing this programme during this reporting period.

**[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)**

APPEAL No. 05AA061

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

07/06/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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### CASH

					<b>TOTAL COVERAGE</b>	
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				<b>1,390,588</b>		<b>40.5%</b>
OPENING BALANCE				356,521		
DANISH - RC				38,500	11.04.05	REGIONAL DM (DR GU)
JAPANESE - RC		29,164	USD	33,014	14.04.05	TRAINEE DELEGATE
NETHERLANDS - RC		10,850	EUR	16,801	15.02.05	COUNTRY SUPPORT SERVICES AGREEMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		500,000	SEK	85,500	29.03.05	HIV/AIDS, DELEGATE'S COSTS (AUDREY SWIFT)
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				530,336	CHF	38.1%

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			24,000		
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			8,800		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				32,800	CHF	2.4%

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	