

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

Appeal No. MAA54001
30 June 2006

(with a special focus on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 183 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 1; Period covered: 1 January to 30 April 2006;
Combined Appeal target for 2006-2007: revised from CHF 30.6 million to CHF 29.1 million
(EUR 18.7 million or USD 24 million)

Appeal coverage: 20%;

Outstanding needs: CHF 26.6 million (USD 18.7 million or EUR 14.8 million).

(Click here for the interim financial report reflecting the revised budget and latest income and expenditure)

Related Appeals and documents:

[Special Focus on the DPRK Programme Update no.1](#)

[China Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAACN001\)](#)

[Mongolia Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAAMN001\)](#)

Programme summary:

Generally satisfactory progress has been made by the regional delegation in carrying out planned regional activities to support the work being carried out at the country level by the region's five national societies and respective delegations. This period has seen the appointment of a new regional health delegate and the unanticipated departure for personal reasons of the regional finance delegate. Modifications have been made to the budgets for the regional health, humanitarian values and coordination and cooperation programmes based on changed operational circumstances.



East Asia's population is subject to serious threats posed by potential pandemics and frequently occurring natural disasters.

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Operational developments

The impact of East Asia's increasingly important role in the global economy and international diplomacy, and the increasing influence that the region's culture is having on the world is becoming increasingly evident, ranging from international headlines and in depth media coverage to the range of material goods on department store counters and supermarket aisles. East Asia can be viewed as an intensely dynamic but complex environment of extremes. It is at once home to some of the world's wealthiest and some of its poorest, the source of some of the most innovative and sophisticated technology and architecture yet also a region in which sustains many millions of people whose culture and economic patterns have changed little in the past several hundred years.

East Asia's population is also subject to serious threats posed by potential pandemics and frequently occurring natural disasters. As such the national societies in China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Japan, Mongolia, and the Republic of Korea (ROK), although servicing widely differing populations, are having to adjust their programming to the changing environment that they operate in. Global warming, population movements and new vulnerabilities are having a collective impact on the nature and extent of disasters in the region. At the same time, each society is facing challenges to its traditional role and working methods from more newly established organisations, and is having to ask itself key questions as to how best to address the humanitarian needs generated by these changing socio-economic trends and how to mobilize/maintain/manage volunteers to respond effectively.

A key change for the regional delegation during this reporting period has been the implications of the changes to the Federation's planned programming and structure in DPRK. Following several months of uncertainty in the latter part of 2005 after the DPRK government announced that it wished to halt the work of all humanitarian agencies working in the country, confirmation was given that the Federation could maintain its presence, but on a reduced basis and provided its programming focussed on more developmental activities. Arrangements have therefore been made to provide increased support to the country programme from the regional delegates, and their work and travel plans have been adjusted accordingly.

On a more general level, a key priority for the regional delegation is to continue to foster dialogue and knowledge sharing on programme issues and future strategies between the societies of the region and their international partners. This was one of the objectives of the regional partnership meeting held in mid-April, which also sought to place the Federation of the Future process adopted at the General Assembly in November 2005 into a context that was relevant and could be taken forward at the national level.

Table: Revised budget figures specific to regional and DPRK programmes under the East Asia Appeal 2006-2007

| Programmes | Regional Programmes | | DPRK Programmes | | Original Appeal Budget CHF | Revised Appeal Budget CHF | Variances |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Original Budget CHF | Revised Budget CHF | Original Budget CHF | Revised Budget CHF | | | |
| Health and Care | 721,114 | 701,736 | 26,634,814 | 24,181,971 | 27,355,928 | 24,883,707 | -9% |
| Disaster Management | 517,006 | 517,006 | 1,581,896 | 2,041,621 | 2,098,902 | 2,558,627 | 22% |
| Humanitarian Values | 406,630 | 436,150 | 439,290 | 498,485 | 845,920 | 934,635 | 10% |
| Coordination and Implementation* | | | | | 282,728 | 748,820 | 165% |
| Total | | | | | 30,583,478 | 29,125,789 | -5% |

* Revision is made to Coordination and Implementation taking into consideration current pledges received to date in support of delegate costs.

Health and Care

Overview

The diversity of East Asia's countries in terms of demographics and socio-economic development is reflected in the nature of the risks posed by HIV/AIDS and the epidemiology in each of the five countries. According to the latest statistics released by UNAIDS in the organization's 2006 report on the global AIDS epidemic, the estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS in China is some 650,000; Japan 17,000; Republic of Korea 13,000; less than 500 in Mongolia; and no cases reported from the DPRK. Red Cross societies in East Asia are responding to HIV/AIDS both in terms of supporting the development of programmes in partnership with sister societies, while at the same time developing their own national programming. Knowledge and experience obtained both nationally and through development cooperation initiatives has the positive impact of increasing the overall knowledge and experience of national societies in East Asia to address HIV/AIDS.



MRCS outreach activities includes work with men's prisons to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS.

Over the months to come partner national societies working in the region, such as the Australian Red Cross are planning a review of their supported HIV/AIDS programme in China. The outcome of this exercise will provide further learning for actors in the field. The East Asia partnership meeting held in April also provided a good forum for the national societies to share and exchange experiences on health and care activities in the region.

Red Cross societies in East Asia are alert in terms of the threat of avian influenza. As of 21 June, China has reported a cumulative number of 19 human cases of which 12 have died, while no human cases have so far been reported in DPRK, Japan, Mongolia and ROK over the reporting period. Following these recent developments, additions have been made to the programme's goal, objective and expected results, enabling a platform to profile regional support in this area.

The DPRK and Mongolian Red Cross are involved in national coordination mechanisms. The RCSC, in response to requests from several provincial branches, has taken an active role in initiating preparedness actions. This led to the participation by the Federation and RCSC in January's international conference in Beijing, and with support from the American Red Cross to the holding of a national conference at the end of March. The RCSC headquarters, also with support from the American Red Cross, commenced an awareness campaign distributing posters and leaflets, while several provincial branches developed initial awareness raising activities on their own initiative. Further funding received from the Federation's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the German Red Cross will enable the RCSC to start more systematic prevention activities in targeted provincial branches through mainstreaming avian influenza information and prevention into ongoing programme activities, as well as carrying out interventions focusing on rural back yard farmers.

The level of technical support and pace of implementation of this programme has been slightly delayed due to the change of delegates during this reporting period. The budget for this regional programme has been reduced by a small amount to take into account activities that will be carried out as part of the country appeal and programme in Mongolia.

Overall Goal: The five countries of the East Asia region have successfully contained the spread of HIV, have appropriate care and treatment for all PLWHA, and have demonstrated acceptance and non-discrimination towards People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), people affected by HIV/AIDS, and those who may practice risk behaviours. National societies have also contributed to reduce the circulation of the avian influenza (AI) virus and prevent its transmission from animals to humans through preparedness activities

Programme Objective: By the end of 2010, all five national societies in the region have the capacity to design and implement innovative and effective HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes. National societies also have further capacity to implement sustainable AI interventions leading to increased awareness/knowledge among volunteers and community members.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: Kazakh-speaking people in western Mongolia and eastern Xinjiang have knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

An assessment mission was carried out late last year covering western Mongolia and eastern Xinjiang, indicating good branch capacity as well as need for scaling up HIV/AIDS activities. There have been some preparations in terms of developing training material. A follow up on these activities is planned for after the summer.

Expected Result 2: Communities in Mongolia have expressed a reduced fear of HIV/AIDS and reduced discriminatory attitudes and behaviours.

During the reporting period the Mongolian Red Cross has continued to carry out HIV/AIDS activities with support from the country delegation and bilateral partners.

Expected Result 3: National societies and their partners in the region have greater capacity and skills to design and implement effective HIV/AIDS prevention, care and anti-stigma programmes.

National societies in the region are committed to continue their work to implement HIV/AIDS programmes and their commitments are set out in the document "Responding to HIV/AIDS in Asia Pacific 2006-2010." The upcoming ART meeting in July will be an important event for the National Societies to share experience and best practices with each other.

Expected Result 4: National societies and their partners in the region have greater capacity and skill to design and implement effective avian influenza awareness/preparedness programmes.

Several national societies in the region have initiated cooperation with other actors and are discussing their role in responding to avian influenza. The regional delegation is assisting these societies in terms of collecting and sharing data and providing assistance in disseminating the global AI policy and guidelines being developed from Geneva. Although these activities are not funded through the East Asia Appeal 2006-2007, in order to provide further assistance, the regional delegation is seeking additional funding from the [Avian Influenza Preparedness, Mitigation and Response Global Appeal](#) as well as from other donors.

Disaster Management

Overview

Given the differences in languages/dialects (several within China alone), strongly-defined borders and widely varying socio-economic environments and contexts within which the region's five national societies are operating, standard international emergency response tools developed by the Federation and successfully used in other parts of the world, such as regional disaster response teams (RDRTs), are being modified in a manner that they can be practically implemented and applied to the operational realities in East Asia.



As of March 2006, according to the relief division of the Jiangxi Red Cross 13,000 people were still living in tents following 26 November 2005's earthquake in Jiangxi province. Following a request from the Federation regional delegation, the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) agreed to provide funding to help meet the sanitation needs of the displaced people and temporary toilets were provided to the affected population.

Owing to the region's particular operating environment, it is unlikely that there would be a requirement for the mobilization of the Federation's international disaster response tools such as field assessment and coordination teams (FACT) or emergency response units (ERUs) within any of these countries.

The Federation's disaster response strategy for East Asia rather seeks to strengthen the capacity of the region's five national societies in disaster preparedness and response, and to enhance their mutual cooperation in disaster management as well as with other neighbouring societies and external partners in the Asia Pacific region. To this end, the region is actively engaging in the process to develop a disaster management unit in Kuala Lumpur as part of a new Asia Pacific-wide disaster management strategy.

For the regional delegation, knowledge sharing activities play a key role in facilitating mutual cooperation amongst the respective country delegations and the national societies. The respective Federation country delegations and partners such as the Hong Kong, Netherlands and Australian Red Cross are actively working with national societies in DPRK, China and Mongolia focusing on developing the societies' capacities in disaster management. In the first part of 2006, the Federation's regional disaster management delegate has participated in various Federation-supported meetings and workshops, in places such as Hong Kong and Geneva, in order to align the region's approach to disaster management trends within the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and disseminate the latest information accordingly. The regional delegation has also continued to participate and make presentations at a number of external disaster management-related events and meetings organized in the region, while ensuring that East Asia national societies engage fully in the Federation's new Asia Pacific-wide disaster management strategy.

Overall Goal: National societies in East Asia are well prepared to response to disasters in a timely, effectively and coordinated manner.

Programme Objective: By the end of 2007, East Asian national societies have improved capacity in disaster management, and there is increased cooperation and wider employment of best practices in the region.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: There is greater disaster management capacity and increased cooperation between Movement and external stakeholders in the region.

The main focus for achieving this aspect of the overall programme objective continues to take place at the county level and, during this reporting period, the regional delegation has been in active dialogue with various partner national societies (PNS) and several donor government agencies in the region to mobilize further support for disaster management programmes in China, DPRK and Mongolia.

In the case of China, such contacts have included Belgian (Flemish) Red Cross and embassy, British Red Cross and United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) as well as the European Union (EU). For the latter, a special programme was organized for the acting EU ambassador in China to take part in a closing ceremony and visit one of the project villages of the long-running Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO)-supported community vulnerability reduction programme in southern China. Although ECHO support for this programme has now ended, the visit provided a good opportunity to promote the many successful outcomes of this programme and helped create an increased awareness of the nature and scope of RCSC's disaster management work with a key potential future partner. Following a visit by the British Red Cross (BRCS) desk officer in March, an outline agreement has been reached for BRCS to provide new funding support to the CBDP programme in Hunan province which has been supported by the Federation/Danish Red Cross for the past 18 months.

For DPRK, the focus for the regional delegation has been to work closely with the country delegation and the regional officer to ensure a reliable funding base for the continuation of the successful DPRK Red Cross disaster management programme that has been built up over the past three to four years. Confirmation was received in March that the main previous donor for this programme would no longer be able to continue providing support. However, based on the new plan developed and included as part of the 2006/07 regional appeal, it has been possible to mobilize new partners from Norway, Finland, Australia and Denmark that will allow this programme to be implemented and that will undoubtedly further strengthen the DPRK Red Cross's ability to respond quickly and effectively to future disasters.

For Mongolia, the priority has been to mobilize support for the continuation of MRCS's well-regarded "hay project" this year, which mobilizes and arranges for poor nomadic herder communities to be able to access sufficient hay to allow their animals to survive the harsh winter. Here also, the donor that had supported this work last year announced that it would not be able to continue this year. Efforts are currently still underway to identify a donor(s) for this year's programme, although there are prospects that longer term funding for this work may be available from another party starting from 2007.

Underlying these various resource mobilization efforts, it is evident that these efforts have to be reinforced with the sharing knowledge and experience, where relevant, between these different national disaster management programmes, and the benefits of these programmes with external partners. Building such a knowledge and awareness base will thus remain as the overall objective of this regional programme.

Expected Result 2: National society contingency plans and disaster management strategies are developed and maintained.

All five societies in East Asia have developed their own separate disaster management strategies over the past several years based on their experience in responding to disasters in their own countries. In the case of Japan, ROK and China, these are also based on the formal relationship that the society has as part of the official national disaster plan.

Recent experience, however, has shown that some of these plans may need to be reviewed, notably to take into account the potential role of the society in responding to newer types of disasters such as epidemic outbreaks. A dialogue with each society is being maintained as to how far their existing strategies need to be updated, and any future work on this will be carried out in conjunction with aligning individual plans to the new Asia Pacific regional disaster management strategy (see below).

Expected Result 3: Linkages to the Federation's regional and global response systems are reinforced through an integrated regional disaster management approach.

A process to develop an overall Asia Pacific-wide disaster management strategy is being launched as part of the work to establish a disaster management unit in Kuala Lumpur. A consultant has been hired to produce a first draft of such a strategy which will be discussed at a regional disaster management meeting to be hosted by the Japanese Red Cross in June. The regional delegation will ensure that any related initiatives undertaken in East Asia will be fully consistent with this broader strategy.

Humanitarian Values

Overview

Good cooperation and team efforts during this reporting period between the region's five national societies, partner national societies working in East Asia, and Federation delegates from East and South East Asia have contributed towards the generation of good publicity and visibility for Red Cross activities related to avian influenza (AI). In January, such team efforts in raising the profile of the Red Cross were demonstrated at the International Pledging Conference on Avian and Human Influenza in Beijing, where the Federation's secretary-general addressed the conference and presented key messages about the Red Cross role in addressing AI to the international community. Similarly, good coverage of the conference and of Red Cross activities was provided to the international and Chinese media by the Federation's Southeast Asia regional information delegate.

The RCSC's national AI conference in March was well covered by the national society. A story on the conference was posted on the society's website on the opening day, and sections of this story were picked up by the international media and included in international press coverage of the event. At the same time, the American Red Cross, which provided support for the conference, produced information for the media targeting US based and international press agencies, and finally the Federation's reporting delegate produced an article which was posted on the Federation's website.

Projects supported in the region by the Federation and PNS in health and disaster management have all included modules on the Red Cross Movement, its principles and values as part of the project activities. The training of facilitators for the HIV/ AIDS projects in Mongolia and in China, and disaster preparedness projects in DPRK, for example, each contain modules which explain the guiding principles and values which form the framework underlying programme strategies. Educational activities and information about the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement was also included in the Mongolia hay project, and distribution ceremonies of relief items in response to floods and an earthquake in China.

The continued absence of a regional information delegate has hampered the regional delegation's capacity to contribute towards the further development of regional capacities, and strengthen existing networks during the first period of 2006. To a certain extent this has been compensated by the active involvement of the regional reporting delegate in media and publicity-related activities. However, an experienced regional information delegate, to be provided by the Finnish Red Cross, will arrive in Beijing and start work in late July. The budget for this programme has been revised to take into account changes in the planned presence of delegates for this programme.

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

Programme Objective: The degree of visibility, cooperation and support for the Red Cross in East Asia, through communications and advocacy, has increased.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: The Federation and national societies in the region are seen by national and international media as a primary source of information.

Red Cross societies in the region and the Federation remain a primary source of information about health and disaster related issues arising in East Asia as well as a source of information about international events. Profiles of responses from the Japanese Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China and the Republic of Korea Red Cross to large scale disasters have profiled the role of the Federation and the respective national societies.

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

Work on this initiative will commence during the second half of 2006.

Expected Result 3: Partner national societies working in East Asia have been supported in promoting awareness of their programmes.

Although a more active approach to this initiative will commence during the second half of the year, the Federation's East Asia delegation regularly profiles PNS activities in the region's programme updates, information bulletins and briefings and meetings within the local diplomatic community.

Expected Result 4: Professional non-Red Cross Red Crescent information resources and allies have been identified and used to support Federation information work in the region.

Work on this initiative will commence during the second half of 2006.

Coordination, Cooperation and International Representation

Overview

Ensuring good results-oriented coordination and cooperation between Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners and taking an active approach to relations with relevant international and regional organizations remain key priorities for the regional delegation. During this reporting period the main event was the holding of the East Asia partnership meeting in mid-April. The main focus of the meeting was on the individual country sessions for China, DPRK and Mongolia, in which these societies presented their current trends and key concerns. It also served as an avenue for the countries' partner national societies, the Federation secretariat and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to give their perspectives and indications on future cooperation. Presentations were also given on the Federation of the Future process and the new Asia Pacific disaster management centre being established in Kuala Lumpur. Both these sessions helped participants gain a much better understanding of the issues involved and were able to understand the practical implications for their societies. Other matters discussed were the current activities and issues in the Japanese and ROK Red Cross, as well as the perspectives of the ICRC and Federation secretariat. Overall the meeting reinforced the good level of cooperation and mutual understanding that has been built up between the different Red Cross partners in recent years in the region, and there were a number of informal side meetings organized, at which more detailed issues could be raised and talked through.

In addition, this period has seen the visit of several individual PNS missions to the region and contacts taken up with a number of donor country embassies and international organizations. One new development has been the opening at the start of the year of the China office of the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP) within the Federation regional delegation. The GRSP is an international partnership originally established by the World Bank and based at the Federation headquarters in Geneva. It brings together the World Bank and other international financial institutions, private sector motor industry companies and civil society organizations all dedicated to the aim of improving road safety and reducing the numbers of deaths and injuries caused by traffic accidents. In China, GRSP is working with seven large motor industry companies and the Asian Development Bank to establish a number of road safety projects over the next five years. Although there are no current activities between GRSP and the Chinese Red Cross, contacts have been made and there are possibilities for developing some joint activities in the future.

The budget for this programme has been revised to take into account costs not covered by the core cost allocation for the work of the regional delegation.

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

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: The quality of international cooperation in the region is enhanced through more programmatic cooperation and mutual knowledge sharing between all PNS, ICRC and Federation staff working in the region.

As noted above, the main event related to advancing cooperation and knowledge sharing on programmes has been the holding of the annual partnership meeting from 9 to 12 April in Beijing. This brought together 43 participants from 15 national societies, the ICRC and the Federation. Unfortunately due to other commitments two well established PNS were not able to be present, but otherwise the meeting allowed for a good standard of dialogue in both the formal and informal sessions. Key issues discussed in the individual country sessions included:

Red Cross Society of China (RCSC)

- Progress in meeting targets for organizational growth as set out in the society's five year development plan
- Expansion of fundraising for disaster relief (domestically and internationally)
- New emphasis on rural health by participating in health insurance scheme for very poor farming families
- Development of first aid and blood stem cell programmes
- Functioning of the newly established project management office at headquarters

DPRK Red Cross (DPRK RC)

- Update on the society's strategic directions
- Revision of operational plans and budgets for 2006 in light of the changed DPRK government policy towards humanitarian assistance
- Review of the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) operational plan and related MOU to be signed by partners
- Changes in Federation delegation structure

Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS)

- Overview of MRCS development over past eight years
- Alignment of MRCS strategy to the Federation's newly adopted Framework for Action
- Progress and lessons learnt over past three years in programme delivery
- Challenges in areas of human resources, revenue generation and financial management

The opening presentation on the Federation of the Future process by a representative from the Federation's Geneva secretariat helped de-mystify the practical implications of this process for many participants and enabled them to understand better how they could take it forward within their own societies as part of their ongoing work. A general consensus was reached that the 10 areas of improvement identified in the newly adopted Federation Framework for Action were relevant in varying degrees for all societies, and that international cooperation activities should focus more explicitly on working on these issues.

The discussions around the new Asia Pacific disaster management unit served mainly to get the views and opinions of the societies from the East Asia region on what the role and function of this new unit should play. However, the opening presentation and subsequent dialogue focussed attention on the continuing importance of disaster work and particularly in times of major disasters such as the recent tsunami operations and the Pakistan earthquake. Experience had shown that the societies in East Asia were willing and able to become actively involved in such operations and had skills and resources that could be harnessed, particularly if there was a mechanism that facilitated such involvement.

During the first four months of the year, a number of individual missions were carried out by various PNS to national societies in East Asia. Such visits provide a very useful opportunity for the regional delegation to discuss plans and share approaches so that a maximum degree of common awareness of key issues can be achieved. These visits included:

- Australian Red Cross to China and Mongolia
- British Red Cross to China, DPRK and Mongolia
- Belgian Red Cross (Flemish section) to China
- Danish Red Cross to DPRK
- Norwegian Red Cross to DPRK
- Canadian Red Cross to China

Expected Result 2: Increased strategic dialogue exists between the national societies of the region.

One useful and unexpected outcome of the East Asia regional partnership meeting was a discussion that developed between the societies of the region about the challenges they are facing when it comes to attracting new members and maintaining their profile in the face of competition from other national humanitarian agencies. This discussion was stimulated by the presentations made by the ROK and Japanese Red Cross and, while there are marked differences between the economic and social situations in which they operate, all societies were keen to share experience and develop new ideas as to how to address these challenges. The ROK Red Cross in particular is developing some innovative approaches and some of these may be applicable in other countries of the region.

This is one of the issues that is likely to be taken forward for the agenda of the meeting of leaders from the East Asian societies that is scheduled to be held at the end of August.

Expected Result 3: National societies of the region are playing a more prominent role in the international activities of the Federation.

The national societies of East Asia are becoming increasingly active on the international level. In terms of Federation governance, the president of the Japanese Red Cross, is vice-president for the Asia Pacific region and two other societies, China and ROK, are members of the Federation's Governing Board. The regional delegation plays an occasional role in liaising with these governance members and supporting them when advice or assistance is needed.

The tsunami and Pakistan earthquake operations saw several of the East Asia national societies becoming very active in the emergency response phase, and this trend has continued into the recovery phase. Japan, ROK, China and Hong Kong Red Cross have all mounted large-scale bilateral recovery programmes, and all of them plus Mongolian Red Cross have made substantial financial contributions to the Federation's programmes in the affected countries. In February RCSC sent its first bilateral delegate to work in Indonesia, and the regional delegation provided a briefing to the delegate and helped establish links to the Federation's delegation in Indonesia to facilitate the provision of logistical and administrative support.

The number of Federation delegates from East Asia, however, remains relatively low. In order to help address this issue, the regional delegation has been sponsoring a number of participants from East Asian societies to delegate basic training courses. In April, two staff members from RCSC headquarters were supported to attend a basic training course organized by Hong Kong Red Cross. It is hoped that some of the now gradually expanding number of trained RCSC personnel will be put forward as delegates for international assignments in the years ahead.

Expected Result 4: There is a heightened awareness amongst international organizations and donor country embassies of the role and value of the International Federation and its member NS in the region.

The main external relations event for the Federation during this period was the International Pledging Conference on Avian and Human Influenza held in Beijing in January as reported on above. Although this was essentially a donor conference, the presence of the Federation's secretary-general and the RCSC executive vice-president as a

member of the Federation's governing board, backed up by good publicity materials and media support, ensured that the Red Cross was very visible at this event. The conference also provided several opportunities for contacts with representatives from World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, including the UN special representative for avian influenza.

Similarly the RCSC avian influenza national meeting in March was attended by representatives from WHO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and some national research institutions and provided a useful opportunity for networking and making sure that the work of the Red Cross in China and the region as a whole is better understood and appreciated.

Other notable contacts during this period were with the head of the international relations department of the International Olympics Committee to discuss the involvement of RCSC in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games; and with the acting Representative of the European Union in China to take part in an official closing ceremony in Guangxi province of the community vulnerability reduction programme that had been supported by ECHO for the previous four years. Although there are no prospects of accessing EU or any more ECHO funding for this project, the visit to Guangxi was a useful opportunity to show the EU representative some of RCSC's grass roots work and organisation.

Federation delegations in China, DPRK and Mongolia continued to participate in sectoral interagency coordination meetings that are organised on a regular basis in each country.

Expected Result 5: New funding partnerships/operational alliances have been established with donor organizations based in the region.

Although no progress was made in regard to this expected result during the initial four months of 2006 by the Federation, representatives of the Netherlands Red Cross and the American Red Cross have developed a positive rapport with large corporations from their respective countries. Netherlands Red Cross in particular has been successful in the past several months in obtaining substantial support for HIV/AIDS programmes in China and water and sanitation programming in Mongolia.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

[*< click here for the Special Focus on the DPRK linked to this programme update >*](#)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Red Cross continues to function as a leading organisation in the humanitarian field; working within the government's policy change from emergency relief to developmental phase; and frequent small scale disasters affecting the country. The commitment to achieve the first strategic priority of the "National Society Development Plan 2010" to deliver responsive and focussed programmes is being implemented with a strengthened national headquarters structure and support from partners to improve its core areas of disaster management, health, humanitarian services to alleviate sufferings and misfortunes caused by separation of the nation; and, promotion of the Principles of the Movement and humanitarian values.

The second strategic direction of striving to be a "well-functioning national society" is being addressed through work to strengthen the legal base, develop the network of branches, diversify income, upgrade finance management, improve volunteer management, and motivate the media to communicate the importance of the national society on the occasion of its forthcoming 60th anniversary. The third strategic direction of "working together effectively" is being addressed through the draft CAS operational plan and MOU process.

In January, following a four month period of uncertainty about the future of the Federation Delegation and its programme in the DPRK, the DPRK Red Cross received government assurance for continuation of the Federation delegation. However, the presence of permanent delegates had to be reduced and technical support arranged on a temporary, 'short-term' basis. As a consequence, the delegation was strengthened with local programme officers and arrangements were made for increased support from the regional delegation.

Immediate government measures to halt humanitarian aid and focus on development required a revision of the programmes. The operational programme 2006-2007 was already largely focused on rehabilitation and development but the transition from relief to development needs greater pace than earlier foreseen. Based on acknowledgement of the role of the Federation programme, discussions have been held with all concerned stakeholders (including line-ministries) to adjust operational planning for 2006. Following these discussions, the budget has been modified from CHF14.44m to CHF 12.46m. For further details, see the Special Focus on DPRK Programme Update no.1.

Japan

The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) has 54,000 staff, two million volunteers, and 13 million members. JRCS continues to manage and implement a strong set of domestic services, among the three largest in the world, as well as national and international disaster response activities. The JRCS has also played a central role in the Federation's process to establish a regional disaster management strategy and coordinating body for the Asia and Pacific region. The national society is hosting a meeting for representatives of some 37 national societies from the Asia and Pacific region in June to agree upon a framework for an overall disaster management strategy and approach in Asia Pacific.

Cooperation with the Danish Red Cross in the area of psycho-social support and joint work has improved the society's role in this area during and after disasters. Japan is highly earthquake prone, hosting 20 percent of the world's magnitude 6 or greater earthquakes and over one thousand earthquakes which are powerful enough to be felt by the general public. Given the large number of major earthquakes, a large number of people have required counselling for up to 15 years after a major disaster. Additionally, the JRCS following a recent government mandate will assume responsibility within the country for tracing services in disasters.

Republic of Korea

Thirteen percent of the total country's population is represented in the ROK Red Cross human resources base, with the society's services reaching 15 per cent of the population. With 2,885 paid staff, 5.8 million members (including 158,000 monthly sponsors), 77,000 volunteers, and 116,000 Youth RC members, the total human resource base of the national society is over six million people.

The national society has introduced a number of initiatives to align the society's programming with the Federation of the Future agenda. These include training sessions for the whole staff, team meetings, workshops for national headquarters teams, publishing key texts on the society's intranet systems, and having a training of trainers process for 24 focal persons to undertake further orientation.

The ROK Red Cross has established effective corporate partnerships to support disaster preparedness and response, where private companies now provide relief kits to ROK Red Cross pre-specified standards in emergencies. The society has also developed a "Volunteer in action" part of its websites where volunteers can report on what they have done.

Management of the delegation

The unanticipated departure of the delegation's finance delegate in February, the long-running search for a head of delegation for Mongolia, and the continued lack of an information delegate has stirred up the balance of the delegation's daily activities during this reporting period, requiring the delegation's staff and delegates, and colleagues in Kuala Lumpur to cover activities extending beyond their traditional job descriptions. To this end the regional disaster management delegate will function as the acting head of delegation for the Federation's country delegation in Mongolia until a replacement is found. Over the coming two months, three staff will join the Federation delegation. This includes the new regional finance and information delegates, as well as a new programme assistant who will work with the regional disaster management delegate.

[*Interim Financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.*](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to achieve the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering quality and accountable 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>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2006/1-2006/5 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2006/1-2007/12 |
| Appeal | MAA54001 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

| | Health & Care | Disaster Management | Humanitarian Values | Organisational Development | Coordination & Implementation | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| A. Budget | 24'883'709 | 2'558'626 | 436'150 | 498'486 | 748'819 | 29'125'789 |
| B. Opening Balance | 2'463'882 | 399'118 | 106'005 | 100'145 | 155'663 | 3'224'812 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Cash contributions | | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | 115'945 | | | | 115'945 | 231'890 |
| Australian Red Cross | 23'678 | | | | | 23'678 |
| British Red Cross | | 91'800 | | | | 91'800 |
| Danish Red Cross | -204'944 | | | | | -204'944 |
| ECHO | 204'944 | | | | | 204'944 |
| Finnish Red Cross | 47'994 | | | | | 47'994 |
| Netherlands Red Cross | 582'489 | | | | | 582'489 |
| Norwegian Red Cross | 32'957 | 482'971 | 83'910 | | 73'430 | 673'269 |
| Swedish Red Cross | 335'783 | | | | | 335'783 |
| C1. Cash contributions | 1'138'844 | 574'771 | 83'910 | | 189'375 | 1'986'901 |
| Outstanding pledges (Revalued) | | | | | | |
| British Red Cross | 11'400 | -75'840 | | | | -64'440 |
| Danish Red Cross | 2'086 | | | | | 2'086 |
| Finnish Red Cross | -48'057 | | | | | -48'057 |
| German Red Cross | 1'475 | | | | | 1'475 |
| Netherlands Red Cross | -416'505 | | | | | -416'505 |
| Swedish Red Cross | 302'295 | | | | | 302'295 |
| C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued) | -147'305 | -75'840 | | | | -223'145 |
| Inkind Goods & Transport | | | | | | |
| Netherlands Red Cross | 758'529 | | | | | 758'529 |
| C4. Inkind Goods & Transport | 758'529 | | | | | 758'529 |
| Inkind Personnel | | | | | | |
| British Red Cross | | | | | 27'487 | 27'487 |
| Finnish Red Cross | 22'000 | | | | 12'400 | 34'400 |
| Netherlands Red Cross | 8'507 | | | | 42'500 | 51'007 |
| Norwegian Red Cross | 8'067 | | | | | 8'067 |
| Swedish Red Cross | 20'873 | | | | 20'047 | 40'920 |
| C5. Inkind Personnel | 59'447 | | | | 102'434 | 161'881 |
| Other Income | | | | | | |
| Service Agreements | | | | | 6'000 | 6'000 |
| C6. Other Income | | | | | 6'000 | 6'000 |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6) | 1'809'515 | 498'931 | 83'910 | 0 | 297'809 | 2'690'166 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 4'273'397 | 898'049 | 189'915 | 100'145 | 453'472 | 5'914'978 |

II. Balance of Funds

| | Health & Care | Disaster Management | Humanitarian Values | Organisational Development | Coordination & Implementation | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| B. Opening Balance | 2'463'882 | 399'118 | 106'005 | 100'145 | 155'663 | 3'224'812 |
| C. Income | 1'809'515 | 498'931 | 83'910 | 0 | 297'809 | 2'690'166 |
| E. Expenditure | -1'972'991 | -111'113 | -19'431 | -55'840 | -345'338 | -2'504'713 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 2'300'406 | 786'936 | 170'484 | 44'305 | 108'134 | 3'410'265 |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Health & Care | Disaster Management | Humanitarian Values | Organisational Development | Coordination & Implementation | | |
| A | | B | | | | | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | 24'883'709 | 2'558'626 | 436'150 | 498'486 | 748'819 | 29'125'789 | |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter | 77'000 | | | | | | | 77'000 |
| Construction | 420'665 | | | | | | | 420'665 |
| Clothing & textiles | 654'000 | | 2'653 | | | | 2'653 | 651'347 |
| Seeds,Plants | 69'300 | | | | | | | 69'300 |
| Water & Sanitation | 3'892'400 | 315'576 | | | | | 315'576 | 3'576'824 |
| Medical & First Aid | 14'114'495 | 750'712 | | | | | 750'712 | 13'363'783 |
| Teaching Materials | 324'119 | 37'921 | | | | | 37'921 | 286'198 |
| Utensils & Tools | 191'400 | | | | | | | 191'400 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 845'094 | 260'558 | 5'945 | | | | 266'503 | 578'591 |
| Total Supplies | 20'588'473 | 1'364'768 | 8'598 | | | | 1'373'366 | 19'215'107 |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | | | | | | 7'500 | 7'500 | -7'500 |
| Computers & Telecom | 36'140 | 4'637 | 2'681 | | 2'286 | 4'448 | 14'052 | 22'088 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Ec | 5'500 | | | | | 5'443 | 5'443 | 57 |
| Others Machinery & Equipment | | | 10'147 | | | | 10'147 | -10'147 |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipme | 41'640 | 4'637 | 12'828 | | 2'286 | 17'391 | 37'142 | 4'498 |
| Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 84'817 | 4'413 | 261 | | | | 4'673 | 80'144 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 310'158 | 27'167 | 189 | | | | 27'356 | 282'802 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 574'803 | 64'669 | 11'090 | | 3'852 | 26'705 | 106'316 | 468'487 |
| Total Transport & Storage | 969'778 | 96'248 | 11'540 | | 3'852 | 26'705 | 138'345 | 831'433 |
| Personnel Expenditures | | | | | | | | |
| Delegates Payroll | 1'418'400 | 6'208 | 26'670 | 11'122 | | 25'894 | 69'894 | 1'348'506 |
| Delegate Benefits | 1'176'907 | 131'047 | 10'852 | 4'350 | | 157'870 | 304'118 | 872'789 |
| Regionally Deployed Staff | 84'900 | | | | | | | 84'900 |
| National Staff | 320'945 | 41'054 | 1'576 | | 3'352 | 14'308 | 60'290 | 260'655 |
| National Society Staff | 449'152 | 73'643 | 11'962 | | 5'415 | 990 | 92'010 | 357'142 |
| Consultants | 164'000 | 16'125 | | | | | 16'125 | 147'875 |
| Total Personnel Expenditures | 3'614'304 | 268'077 | 51'060 | 15'471 | 8'767 | 199'062 | 542'437 | 3'071'867 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 1'151'057 | 40'049 | 14'075 | 342 | 25'160 | 16'073 | 95'698 | 1'055'359 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 1'151'057 | 40'049 | 14'075 | 342 | 25'160 | 16'073 | 95'698 | 1'055'359 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 226'758 | 12'100 | 1'671 | 60 | 10'441 | 14'239 | 38'510 | 188'248 |
| Information & Public Relation | 338'200 | 3'681 | 898 | 39 | 497 | 1'284 | 6'399 | 331'801 |
| Office Costs | 152'621 | 8'049 | 1'936 | 1'528 | | 30'069 | 41'581 | 111'040 |
| Communications | 145'013 | 5'163 | 808 | 728 | 185 | 16'694 | 23'577 | 121'436 |
| Professional Fees | 3'000 | | | | 2'948 | | 2'948 | 52 |
| Financial Charges | 10'200 | 974 | 478 | | 236 | 662 | 2'351 | 7'849 |
| Other General Expenses | 25'000 | 57 | | | | 1'145 | 1'202 | 23'798 |
| Total General Expenditure | 900'792 | 30'023 | 5'790 | 2'355 | 14'308 | 64'093 | 116'569 | 784'223 |
| Depreciation | | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation | | 6'481 | | | | | 6'481 | -6'481 |
| Total Depreciation | | 6'481 | | | | | 6'481 | -6'481 |
| Program Support | | | | | | | | |
| Program Support | 1'859'745 | 162'707 | 7'222 | 1'263 | 3'630 | 22'014 | 196'836 | 1'662'909 |
| Total Program Support | 1'859'745 | 162'707 | 7'222 | 1'263 | 3'630 | 22'014 | 196'836 | 1'662'909 |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | -2'162 | | -2'162 | 2'162 |
| Total Operational Provisions | | | | | -2'162 | | -2'162 | 2'162 |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters | |
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| Appeal | MAA54001 |
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Health & Care | Disaster Management | Humanitarian Values | Organisational Development | Coordination & Implementation | | |
| A | | | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | 24'883'709 | 2'558'626 | 436'150 | 498'486 | 748'819 | 29'125'789 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 29'125'789 | 1'972'991 | 111'113 | 19'431 | 55'840 | 345'338 | 2'504'713 | 26'621'076 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 22'910'718 | 2'447'513 | 416'719 | 442'646 | 403'481 | 26'621'076 | |