

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
28 February 2007

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 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 4; Period covered: 1 September to 31 December, 2006;
East Asia Appeal (including DPRK) target for 2006-2007: CHF 29 million (USD 23.4 million or EUR 18.6 million); Appeal coverage for 2006-2007: 56%; Outstanding amount for 2007 only: CHF 12.5 million

(Click here for the attached interim financial report with income and expenditure up to November 2006)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [China Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAACN001\)](#);
[Mongolia Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAA MN001\)](#); **East Asia Appeal 2006-2007- [Focus on DPRK](#)**

Programme summary: All five national societies which comprise the East Asia Region were active participants at the VIIIth Asia and Pacific Regional Conference, held in Singapore over the period 19 – 23 November 2006, taking home with them commitments memorialised in the Singapore Declaration to continue to strengthen and uphold the Movement's Fundamental Principles while "strengthening the involvement of young people in governance and management, recognizing that the programmes of today must be sustainable if they are to protect generations of the future".

This programme update provides a summary of the activities carried out in implementing the planned East Asia regional programmes over the four month period September through December.

Operational developments

The World Meteorological Organization reported that 2006 was the Earth's sixth warmest year on record. Nearly every country on the planet experienced extreme weather events in 2006, many of which were record-breaking and East Asia was no exception. According to China's ministry of water resources, experts pointed out that the shifts in the country's climate conditions conformed to the trend of global warming. Since November, central and east China has suffered severe drought. Reports said that more than six million hectares of farmland had been plagued by drought and nearly five million people and 2.7 million head of livestock had faced water shortages. In China, millions of hectares of crops were damaged by drought in Sichuan province during the summer and in eastern China during the autumn. China also suffered its worst tropical cyclone season in a decade. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also suffered from severe flooding over the reporting period.

A few days following the conclusion of the latest round of inconclusive six- party talks, 25 December marked the 15th anniversary of Kim Jong-Il's command of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) armed forces. At the end of December, the United Nations publicly voiced its concerns over an "impending food crisis" in the DPRK. This is a result as a result of summer floods which destroyed crops, and gaps in the country's supply chain due to sanctions imposed by the UN following 9 October's nuclear tests.

In the middle of November, Avian Influenza (H5N1) emerged in poultry in the Republic of Korea (ROK). As of 25 December, the Republic of Korea has reported four bird flu cases in a period of five weeks. In addition to the culling of birds, the ROK quarantine workers are slaughtering pigs, dogs and cats. The resurgence of the virus in ROK and the potential for a pandemic in East Asia is particularly worrying in a part of the world which is home to hundreds of millions of people living on less than two dollars a day, especially in light of the findings of a study of

the potential impact of future influenza pandemic published in December's edition of *The Lancet*, regardless of how lethal the virus is the burden of the next influenza pandemic will be "overwhelmingly focused in the developing world".

Finally, at the autumn meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco, participants raised their concerns that slow-moving plates like those in Japan could trigger tsunamis. The concern is that Tokyo, which sits on three adjoining tectonic plates could, under significant stress, push a monster wave toward Hawaii's shores. Experts who participated in the meeting expressed their concerns to the press that they may have underestimated the potential maximum size that tsunamis could reach in places where tsunamis have occurred in the past, such as Japan, raising questions as to whether existing evacuation plans are big enough to handle such an event.

VIIth Asia and Pacific Regional Conference (Singapore 19 -23 November)

All five national societies which comprise the East Asia Region (China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Japan, Mongolia and the Republic of Korea Red Cross) were active participants at the VIIth Asia and Pacific Regional Conference, held in Singapore over the period 19 – 23 November 2006, taking home with them commitments in the Singapore Declaration to continue to strengthen and uphold the movement's Fundamental Principles while "strengthening the involvement of young people in governance and management, recognising that the programmes of today must be sustainable if they are to protect generations of the future".

During the Conference, national societies in East Asia pledged to take measures that will contribute towards increasing regional disaster management and response capacity, including:

- Developing and eventually using a disaster management resource mapping database at national and regional levels based on guidelines established by the Federation.
- Work towards the development of clear guidance for effective partnership for recovery and risk reduction and guidelines for the formalization of partnerships.
- Ensure effective and transparent disaster management and response, aligned with the new Federation Performance and Accountability Framework (Accountability Framework).

Outcomes from the conference in regards to health and care programming included:

- Use the Global Health and Care Strategy to work with communities to promote health and reduce vulnerability, especially to HIV and AIDS;
- Develop clear guidance for effective partnership for health and care activities and guidelines for the formalization of partnerships, ensuring clarity of responsibilities of national societies in their auxiliary role, as well as in the relationships with other organizations and the private sector; and,
- Develop and strengthen health and care programmes that empower women and involve young volunteers.

Finally in recognition of the importance of creating a solid foundation for national societies to operate from, the conference focused on measures to be taken by the respective national societies in the area of resource mobilization and capacity building. The conference was also an opportunity to reinforce the organization's commitment to ensuring accountability and the continuation of national societies being managed with good governance; and, that all activities are carried out transparently with integrity, free from exploitation, abuse and discrimination.

The conference provided an opportunity for each of the region's national societies to share technical papers about their experience in disaster management, community-based health and resource mobilization. These informative papers are available on the Federation's FedNet, or can be obtained by contacting the regional delegation in Beijing. One notable event in the margins of the conference was the signing of the DPRK Red Cross cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) document (see section on Coordination, Cooperation and International Representation below).

This update reports on programme goals and objectives prior to revisions in the 2007 Outlook document, in which the latter will only have relevance in 2007 ([click here](#) for Programme Update no 3: Outlook 2007).

Health and care

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.

- *Following recent developments regarding avian influenza (AI), national societies will contribute 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 2007, 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 will 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.

As agreed with the concerned national societies, activities to achieve this result were not implemented.

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

A recent survey within the Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) indicated that knowledge about HIV/AIDS was lower among staff in the society's headquarters compared to mid-level branches. The MRCS is actively working on internal mainstreaming in HIV/AIDS, and during the reporting period conducted a number of sensitization workshops for MRCS staff.

Over the period 7-24 November, a review was conducted of the MRCS health and care programme. The review team was headed by the regional health delegate and included members from the MRCS, Mongolia's ministry of health and the Finnish Red Cross. Findings from the review will be shared with stakeholders early 2007.

The regional health programme supported the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) and the MRCS with arranging and conducting a train campaign during the World Aids Day. A questionnaire was distributed to travellers on the train, the results from this small survey will be analysed and shared with the participating national societies.



Red Cross volunteers from China and Mongolia during the HIV/AIDS prevention train campaign.

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.

An HIV/AIDS delegate meeting was conducted in the beginning of September with representation of delegates working on Federation HIV/AIDS programmes from China and the DPRK, as well as from delegates working with the RCSC on bilateral basis from the Netherlands, Australian and Swiss Red Cross.

The China HIV/AIDS delegate participated in the Federation's launch of the *Generic Training Package* for community-based volunteers in Harare Zimbabwe. This package will be shared with national societies in the East Asia region.

Representatives from the regional delegation attended a UN symposium on infrastructure corridors and HIV/AIDS vulnerability. The outcome from this meeting has been shared with all Red Cross Red Crescent partners working on HIV/AIDS in the region.

Two staff from the Tibet Red Cross attended an HIV/AIDS training of facilitators workshop in Shandong. This capacity building initiative was initiated and planned during the HIV/AIDS meeting held in September.

The regional delegation has been assisting the RCSC to connect with the Italian Red Cross in order to learn more about the Italian Red Cross's harm reduction programme. Six participants from the RCSC (from headquarters, Sichuan, Jilin, Liaoning and Yunnan provinces) will participate in a harm reduction workshop in Rome over the period 15 to 20 January. The Netherlands Red Cross bilateral HIV/AIDS delegate will also attend this workshop.

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.

During the November review of the MRCS health programme, the review team met with Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) who stated that they saw a clear role for the MRCS in AI prevention through awareness building amongst the general population. Following discussions with the society's under secretary-general, a decision was taken to submit an application to the Federation's global AI appeal. A draft of the proposal is currently being reviewed by the MRCS prior to its formal submission. The RCSC is also currently reviewing a draft application for funding for AI activities in China.

Funding situation

During the reporting period, the regional health programme received additional funding support from the Swedish Red Cross amounting to SEK 350,000 (CHF 62,000).

Voluntary Non-remunerated Blood Donation (VNRBD) workshop in Myanmar

The regional delegation provided financial support for staff members from the DPRK and Mongolian Red Cross Societies to attend the VNRBD workshop held in Myanmar over the period 11-15 November. The workshop was an excellent opportunity for the two participants. For the participant from the DPRK Red Cross the workshop was an excellent introduction to the topic as the DPRK Red Cross will be initiating VNRBD activities in 2007; as well as for the MRCS participant who recently started her job as the programme officer for the society's blood department.

Danish Red Cross support to DPRK Red Cross drug distribution programme

Over the period 28 November to 12 December, a delegate from the Danish Red Cross was sent to work with the DPRK Red Cross to both assess and provide recommendations for improvement in regard to the DPRK Red Cross drug distribution programme. The delegate concluded that the health situation in the country and the provision of health services is still very fragile; and, that continued external support is necessary.

It was recommended that, when eventually the medical supplies distribution programme is scaled down or revised to scale-up some of the many other possible community-based health activities. Harmonization of the medical kits has taken place, and the process of tendering, purchase and distribution should take place as soon as possible following a few technical recommendations in this report. In general the monitoring regime needs revision including monitoring forms, monitoring frequency and not least the data analysis needs much improvement.

Meetings

The regional delegation has participated in the Federation's AI telephone conferences on monthly basis. In Beijing the regional delegation participates in the UN technical meetings on AI as well as HIV/AIDS (ETG meetings).

Disaster Management

Overall Goal: National societies in East Asia are well prepared to respond 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 (DM), and there is increased cooperation and wider employment of best practices in the region.

Progress/Achievements

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

The regional delegation facilitated a visit to China in the first part of September by the head of Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission's (ECHO) regional office in Bangkok. Responsibility for China, which was previously covered by ECHO's office in DPRK, was transferred to Bangkok earlier in 2006 and this was the first visit to China by the Bangkok office. Field visits for the representative to Red Cross operations in flood affected areas in Hunan province and to the drought affected parts of Chongqing (this organized mainly by Save the Children) were arranged, as was a meeting with the director of the ministry of civil affairs disaster management centre in Beijing.

Over the past several years, ECHO has been one of the Federation's main donors for both relief operations and the vulnerability reduction programme. However, at the end of the visit, the ECHO representative confirmed that a strategic view has now been taken that the Chinese government has adequate resources and capacity to respond to normal, albeit major scale of disasters that strike the country each year. It therefore does not envisage supporting any further operations by its usual non-governmental partners' disaster relief or recovery/mitigation work. The only exception might be if a really exceptional disaster was to strike that exceeded the government's capacity to respond adequately to the immediate needs arising.

The ECHO representative then proceeded on to DPRK, where he reviewed the status of ECHO's current and planned future programming. The decision to phase down there was confirmed, and the only support envisaged for 2007 was new funding for one final year for the Federation and UNICEF health programmes, and extensions to a few programmes being carried out by international NGOs. ECHO will, however, continue to monitor the situation inside the country closely and would be ready to respond if the situation required.

The Chinese government has continued to take an active interest in promoting disaster risk reduction and organized a large- scale national seminar on this topic in Qingdao in early October which was attended by a wide range of international partners, including the American regional office of foreign disaster assistance in Bangkok, ECHO and several donor country governments. The Federation was one of the few international organizations invited to make a presentation, and the regional DM delegate gave an overview of the Federation's international and regional DM activities as well work with RCSC in China.

The delegation has also been in discussion with the China office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concerning its newly-launched disaster risk reduction programme. This has been developed over the past 12 – 18 months with the Chinese authorities, and was formally launched at a meeting organized in late November. There appears to be potential for collaboration and possibly joint funding of project activities, and this will be followed up in the first part of 2007.

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

National societies in the region have continued to receive technical and operational support through the regional disaster management programme. During the reporting period, the DM programme has played an active role in disaster relief operations in China and DPRK, as well as the disaster risk reduction programme in Mongolia (the hay project). Following serious flooding which affected both China and DPRK over the six month period spanning

May-October 2006, the Federation supported the respective national societies with the distribution of food and non-food items to the flood affected population. In China, 2006 saw a significant move within the RCSC to extend its activities beyond relief activities into nationally based recovery initiatives namely the reconstruction of private houses which were destroyed by the floods and typhoons.

A joint disaster response training organized by the regional DM programme together with the Southeast Asia DM delegate took place in October in Sichuan, China. The overall objective of the training was to strengthen the response capacity of the five most disaster prone provinces in China. The training focused on the Federation's guidelines for conducting an emergency assessment, the Sphere project and Public Health in Emergencies. The Federation's emergency assessment guidelines and the Sphere handbook were translated into the Chinese language.

The regional disaster management programme is in the process of scaling- up the risk reduction activities in the region. At the moment, three national societies, China, DPRK and Mongolia are implementing community-based disaster preparedness programme activities with support through the Federation.

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

In December, the regional DM delegate participated in the Federation's risk reduction workshop in Costa Rica. The workshop focused on developing a global framework on disaster risk reduction, which will provide the overall guidance to national societies on the scope and emphasis of disaster risk reduction. The framework will help national societies to identify and to monitor progress on efforts to reduce risks posed by the disaster.

Two meetings were held in Kuala Lumpur and Geneva to discuss the role and the functions of the disaster management unit (DMU) recently established in the Federation's Asia Pacific service centre in Kuala Lumpur. The meetings were an opportunity to outline how to best work together within the new structure.

Humanitarian Values

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

Progress/Achievements

In China, the regional information delegate joined a field trip to Shaanxi province with an assessment team sent out as part of the Norwegian Red Cross's organizational development project in the province. For the second year in a row the Federation's *World Disasters Report 2006* was translated and published in the Chinese language. A launch of the report took place in Beijing on 14 December. An agreement was reached with the RCSC in December to contribute stories on the Federation's international activities on a regular basis to the RCSC's weekly newspaper.

During the second week of October, the regional information delegate attended the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the DPRK Red Cross. While in the DPRK the delegate participated in a field visit and filed a story on the impressive impact of the society's health and water and sanitation projects.

In November, the delegate joined the health assessment team in Mongolia for a field trip. Stories were produced for the Federation's website following these two visits and can be found on the Federation's website.

Each of the visits, first visits to the respective countries (DPRK and Mongolia), were opportunities for the regional delegate who arrived in August to be introduced and acquainted with the respective national societies.

Over the reporting period the Federation's information delegate participated in an information workshop in Bangkok in October, and an information workshop in Delhi in November.

Coordination, Cooperation and International Representation

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 knowledge sharing between Movement partners.

One important event during this period was the finalization of the CAS document and its formal signing during the Asia Pacific regional conference in Singapore in November. The development of the DPRK CAS process has been underway since the second half of 2005. A first CAS meeting with partners was organized in Denmark in September of that year. Further dialogue continued and a second CAS meeting was held in Beijing in October 2006. Joint strategies agreed between partners are contained in an operational plan document which is based on the society's 2004 – 2010 development plan. The actual CAS document sets out definitions of key concepts and a set of cooperation principles, as well as specifying the roles and responsibilities of the different partners. In addition to adoption by the DPRK Red Cross and the Federation, it has been signed by nine partner national societies (Australia, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden. Canadian Red Cross has also signalled its intention to sign the document but was not able to attend the Singapore meeting.

The regional delegation has written to all Movement partners working with RCSC, DPRK Red Cross and MRCS, asking them to update the information sheets on their bilateral cooperation projects. This information will be posted on the East Asia section of FedNet, which is currently being revised and extended to include all the key basic documents of the East Asian societies, as well as information on the plans and activities of Movement partners working in the region. Summaries will also be included in the forthcoming Federation 2006 annual reports on each country.

There were several missions to the region by partner national societies (PNS) representatives during this period. These included visits from the secretary general of Netherlands Red Cross in September and the secretary-general of Australian Red Cross in December. Both these societies have had long standing project activities with societies in the region, and these visits were a useful opportunity for these chief executives to get a better understanding of the collaboration between their societies and the regional delegation. Two new delegates from the Swiss Red Cross arrived in China for briefing at the end of November to replace the outgoing delegates working in Tibet, and visits were also carried out by representatives from the Australian and Norwegian Red Cross.

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

The main event in this area was the holding of the Asia Pacific regional conference as described earlier in this report. As part of the preparations, each of the societies of the region was requested to prepare background papers outlining their role in one or more topics being covered by the conference. The regional delegates facilitated this process and provided advice and comments on the first drafts of these papers before they were formally submitted.

Another notable event was the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the DPRK Red Cross on 18 October. The Federation and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were invited to attend, as well as the Norwegian Red Cross. A number of high profile events were organized in Pyongyang, and representatives from all the society's branches came to the capital to take part in the ceremonies. This provided a good opportunity for the DPRK Red Cross to gain widespread publicity for itself inside the country, which is very opportune at this time when the process of finalizing the new Red Cross law is close to being realised.

In this connection, the Federation arranged a study tour to Malaysia for the society's counsellor who has been leading the work on developing the law, together with two members from the legal department of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. The society had earlier visited Chinese Red Cross to learn of its experience in carrying out a similar process, and Malaysia was chosen on this occasion because expertise of some of the

Malaysian Red Crescent leaders in this area, plus also the fact that its constitution and its relationship with its government is considered a good model to study.

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

The leaders of the Japanese, Chinese and Republic of Korea Red Cross all played a prominent role during the Singapore regional conference reflecting their positions on the Federation's governing board.

Expected Result 4: There is heightened awareness amongst international organisations and donor country embassies of the role and value of the International Federation.

The regional delegation was actively involved during this period in supporting Chinese Red Cross with contacts with the International Olympic Committee and other organizations based in Beijing in the preparations for a major HIV/AIDS workshop planned for the first- half of 2007. This will bring together representatives from the national Olympic committees and other sporting organizations from China and other countries in the region in order to increase their understanding of HIV/AIDS and engage their commitment and support for carrying out future HIV/AIDS awareness raising activities.

Another area has been the early involvement in the early planning for the 2010 World EXPO to be held in Shanghai. At the last World EXPO held in Japan in 2005, the Japanese Red Cross organized a pavilion on behalf of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement that attracted a lot of attention for its innovative design and it became one of the most visited and appreciated venues in the six month long event. The Chinese Red Cross wants to be able to achieve similar results when the World EXPO is held in Shanghai. The first formal planning meeting was held in Shanghai in mid-November and several RCSC representatives and the head of the regional delegation attended along with participants from some 120 countries and international organizations.

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

No significant developments to report during this period.

[*Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.*](#)

How we work

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 assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/12
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	23,000,940	3,498,491	580,535	703,945	934,873	28,718,784
B. Opening Balance	2,463,882	399,118	106,005	100,145	155,663	3,224,812
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	115,945				115,945	231,890
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	250,515	226,558		0		477,073
<i>British Government</i>		4,713				4,713
<i>British Red Cross</i>	11,400	105,480			3,412	120,292
<i>Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		55,440		55,440		110,880
<i>Caritas International</i>		87,837				87,837
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	1,046,524	124,893				1,171,418
<i>ECHO</i>	204,944					204,944
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	76,607		30,973		806	108,385
<i>German Red Cross</i>	51,879					51,879
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	0	0				0
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1,284,993				6,630	1,291,623
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	1,022,981	680,871	83,910	98,950	74,236	1,960,949
<i>Other</i>		-27,427		-27,427		-54,854
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>		33,592				33,592
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	399,818			0	1,303	401,121
C1. Cash contributions	4,465,608	1,291,958	114,883	126,963	202,332	6,201,744
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Government</i>		4,797				4,797
<i>British Red Cross</i>		-85,260				-85,260
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	361,628					361,628
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	-48,057		28,877		123,700	104,520
<i>German Red Cross</i>	10,967					10,967
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	82,080	92,340		41,040		215,460
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	-457,951					-457,951
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-51,333	11,877	28,877	41,040	123,700	154,161
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		14,249		14,249		28,498
<i>British Red Cross</i>		-2,842		-852		-3,694
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		4,502		4,502		9,004
<i>Hellenic Red Cross</i>		2,235		2,235		4,470
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		51,289		51,289		102,578
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	-24,724					-24,724
<i>UNHCR (UN Agency)</i>		17		17		35
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)	-24,724	69,451		71,441		116,167
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	3,342,049					3,342,049
<i>German Red Cross</i>	880,065					880,065
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	787,482					787,482
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	1,037,281					1,037,281
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	6,046,877					6,046,877
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>					52,287	52,287
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	46,347		32,033		12,400	90,780
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	39,307				102,000	141,307
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	8,067				12,400	20,467
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	64,273				20,047	84,320
C5. Inkind Personnel	157,994		32,033		199,134	389,161

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Other Income

Miscellaneous Income					1,832	1,832
Service Agreements					35,171	35,171
C6. Other Income					37,003	37,003

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	10,594,422	1,373,285	175,793	239,444	590,587	12,973,530
D. Total Funding = B + C	13,058,304	1,772,403	281,797	339,589	746,250	16,198,343

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	10,594,422	1,373,285	175,793	239,444	590,587	12,973,530
E. Expenditure	-10,266,934	-1,005,559	-175,820	-256,949	-551,244	-12,256,506
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,791,369	766,845	105,978	82,640	195,005	3,941,837

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		23,000,940	3,498,491	580,535	703,945	934,873	28,718,784	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	326,300		74,812				74,812	251,488
Construction Materials	606,165	225,543	76,599		16,087		318,230	287,935
Clothing & textiles	573,884		100,422				100,422	473,462
Food		358					358	-358
Seeds,Plants	96,400		14,468				14,468	81,933
Water & Sanitation	2,997,660	1,019,852	17,249				1,037,102	1,960,558
Medical & First Aid	13,548,466	5,716,735	45,191				5,761,927	7,786,540
Teaching Materials	380,759	212,158	18,360		27,921		258,438	122,321
Utensils & Tools	353,250		180,724				180,724	172,526
Other Supplies & Services	1,052,714	560,316	136,149		11,576		708,041	344,673
Total Supplies	19,935,599	7,734,963	663,973		55,584		8,454,520	11,481,078
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	7,500					7,500	7,500	0
Computers & Telecom	29,340	4,637	2,681	2,131	7,306	11,243	27,999	1,341
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	5,500					5,443	5,443	57
Others Machinery & Equipment		15,338	899		449	-16,686	0	-0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	42,340	19,975	3,580	2,131	7,756	7,500	40,942	1,398
Transport & Storage								
Storage	107,800	41,262	2,018				43,280	64,520
Distribution & Monitoring	730,870	368,251	3,317		821	1,346	373,735	357,135
Transport & Vehicle Costs	347,617	187,087	31,484		13,654	1,749	233,975	113,642
Total Transport & Storage	1,186,287	596,600	36,819		14,475	3,096	650,989	535,298
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	1,410,000	21,634	64,149	50,338		96,299	232,419	1,177,581
Delegate Benefits	1,045,259	400,477	29,850	78,999		289,421	798,747	246,512
Regionally Deployed Staff	168,100							168,100
National Staff	333,450	138,994	14,604		13,303	-3,659	163,241	170,209
National Society Staff	520,511	159,190	35,618		11,432	3,308	209,549	310,962
Consultants	171,500	37,099					37,099	134,401
Total Personnel Expenditures	3,648,820	757,394	144,221	129,337	24,735	385,368	1,441,055	2,207,765
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,173,443	137,573	40,012	146	107,742	36,755	322,228	851,215
Total Workshops & Training	1,173,443	137,573	40,012	146	107,742	36,755	322,228	851,215
General Expenditure								
Travel	227,251	49,360	13,622	8,795	19,719	26,649	118,145	109,106
Information & Public Relation	297,800	27,877	6,643	7,090	8,842	1,003	51,455	246,345
Office Costs	155,450	25,077	4,074	4,455	1,107	78,803	113,515	41,935
Communications	158,700	8,199	1,832	2,573	2,240	86,709	101,553	57,147
Professional Fees	3,000	1,118			2,948		4,066	-1,066
Financial Charges	12,500	1,125	657		636	-5,764	-3,345	15,845
Other General Expenses	43,400	141,271	24,765	10,000	7,382	-151,235	32,184	11,216
Total General Expenditure	898,101	254,027	51,593	32,913	42,875	36,166	417,572	480,529
Depreciation								
Depreciation		15,555					15,555	-15,555
Total Depreciation		15,555					15,555	-15,555
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies						47,371	47,371	-47,371
Total Federation Contributions & Tr						47,371	47,371	-47,371
Program Support								
Program Support	1,834,194	750,847	65,361	11,293	16,702	34,990	879,193	955,001

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)		23,000,940	3,498,491	580,535	703,945	934,873	28,718,784	
Total Program Support	1,834,194	750,847	65,361	11,293	16,702	34,990	879,193	955,001
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions					-12,919		-12,919	12,919
Total Operational Provisions					-12,919		-12,919	12,919
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	28,718,784	10,266,934	1,005,559	175,820	256,949	551,244	12,256,506	16,462,278
VARIANCE (C - D)		12,734,006	2,492,932	404,715	446,996	383,629	16,462,278	