

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAST ASIA

Appeal no. 05AA061

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organisation, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2005, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information please contact: Satoshi Sugai, East Asia Desk, satoshi.sugai@ifrc.org, phone +41227304273, fax +41227330395; or please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

Click on the programme title to go to the relevant text, and the budget figure to go to the country programme budget.

Programme title	2005 in CHF
Strengthening National Societies	
Health and Care	399,786
Disaster Management	367,273
Humanitarian Values	224,599
Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships	398,930
Total	1,390,588²

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 1,158,340 or EUR 909,178.

Regional Context

The East Asia region, one of the most populous in the world, includes the People's Republic of China with a population of some 1.3 billion, as well as Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea and Mongolia. It is characterised by the great diversity in political, social and economic systems of its countries. It is also a region that is prone to almost all types of natural disasters including floods, drought, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, snowfall, typhoons and cyclones and environmental disasters including air pollution, soil erosion and forest fires.

The overall political situation in East Asia remains generally peaceful and there are no serious conflicts of any nature. However, the protracted situation surrounding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) nuclear crisis and China's relations with Taiwan threaten the region's security and are regarded as sources of potential conflict.

Natural disasters and poverty are primary contributing factors to growing migrant populations in China and Mongolia. It is estimated that as many as 100 million people in China are travelling between the provinces for economic reasons while natural disasters in 2004 left hundreds of thousands of families homeless. Over the past decade, an estimated 320,000 people have migrated to Mongolia's capital city of Ulaanbaatar, increasing the city's population from approximately 700,000 to over a million people.

Most of China's and Mongolia's migrant populations are comprised of people from rural communities seeking opportunities in the urban workplace. Family farms are tended to by female headed households and children are left in the care of elderly parents. In Ulaanbaatar, an increasing number of recently resettled families find school fees prohibitive, contributing to an increasing number of street children.

In August, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) jointly published a report on the progress made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation. The agencies voiced their concern over the lack of progress in reaching the goal set for access to adequate sanitation and the consequential threats posed to public health. Although leaders, in a declaration adopted by 189 countries, promised to cut the number of people who do not have safe drinking water and basic sanitation in half by 2015, progress in meeting the goal for sanitation has been minimal and, as of 2004, a large percentage of the people lacking adequate sanitation resided in East Asia.

Prevalence and understanding about HIV/AIDS in the East Asian region is as varied as the countries themselves. China has the largest documented epidemic, while 12,000 cases have been reported in Japan and 8,000 cases in the Republic of Korea. Mongolia has few reported cases (WHO estimates there are fewer than one hundred people living with HIV/AIDS), however, despite the present low numbers in Mongolia, health authorities consider the country to be vulnerable to a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic. There are no recorded cases among the DPRK citizens, nevertheless the medical community is conscious of the important role education plays in preventing the disease.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement Context

The Federation's East Asia regional delegation covers the national societies of China, Japan, the Democratic Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Mongolia. The diverse societies of these countries necessitate the design of a strategy that is flexible and responsive to the very differing needs and realities of each.

The East Asia regional delegation, formally opened in February 2000, was established as a functioning entity in March 2001 following extensive negotiations with the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) and the government of China. In its first phase it made good progress in building an understanding of the capacities and needs of East Asia's national societies, giving particular priority to building working relations and good cooperation with the RCSC. The delegation was strengthened in mid 2002 by the arrival of regional delegates for health-HIV/AIDS and information, and since the start of 2003, the delegation has taken on overall management responsibility for the Federation's country delegations in Mongolia and DPRK, while a new head of regional delegation took up assignment in mid-2003.

The delegation's overall strategy for the region, elaborated through consultations with the societies of the region and their main supporters, has three main themes: providing support to the priority programmes of all societies in

the region; facilitating regional cooperation; and promoting the international engagement of East Asia's national societies.

Given the great differences in the contexts and capacities of the societies in the region, programme development will focus on supporting the needs of individual societies through national programmes. These plans presented in the separate 2005 country appeals for China, DPRK and Mongolia, will take into account the assistance planned by partner national societies (PNS) on a bilateral basis and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In 2005, these Federation country programmes will be complemented by much smaller regional programmes set out below, which focus mainly on promoting exchange of experiences and best practice in current programmes while seeking to involve Japan and ROK as active participants in relevant areas.

The work of the regional delegation gives particular priority to promoting effective coordination and cooperation between all Movement partners as well as carrying out representation and advocacy work amongst regional and international organisations on issues of interest for national societies and their beneficiaries. These activities are provided for in the section on coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships of this appeal.

Strengthening National Societies

Health and Care [<click here for logframes>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The national societies of China, DPRK, and Mongolia have well established health activities, and the programmes that will augment them are outlined in the relevant country appeals. This regional programme aims to complement country-based work by supporting HIV/AIDS programmes in DPRK and Mongolia that include cross border initiatives, by promoting knowledge and sharing experiences in health education campaigns in epidemic disease prevention, blood donor recruitment, and by advocating for and making Red Cross health programmes better known to international organisations and other agencies.

Since 2002, the Australian Red Cross has been funding a HIV/AIDS prevention youth peer education (YPE) programme in Mongolia, and the Federation country delegation proposes further support to those activities in 2005 and 2006. The East Asia regional health delegate-HIV/AIDS coordinator provides technical assistance to Mongolia Red Cross Society (MRCS) YPE.

In addition to peer education and in collaboration with the railway authorities, MRCS implemented three HIV prevention campaigns on trains running from Ulaanbaatar to its border with China. The train campaigns aim to educate passengers and the residents of the towns along the rail line on prevention of HIV. The RCSC Yunnan provincial branch conducted similar train campaigns in western China, and has a curriculum and materials to support such activities.

The MRCS, DPRK Red Cross and RCSC take full advantage of World Red Cross Day and World AIDS Day to increase HIV/AIDS awareness among the public.

The Federation supported health promotion activities of the DPRK Red Cross include community-based first aid (CBFA) and health promotion that relate to the prevention of malaria, rational drug use, waterborne diseases, acute respiratory infections and breast feeding/safe delivery. Workshops and mass educational activities for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention of other communicable diseases recommended by a 2003 review team are planned for the five-year period of 2005 to 2009. In addition, DPRK Red Cross plans to increase its capacity and skills in HIV prevention by visiting successful programmes in the region and including HIV/AIDS knowledge in their training curricula for CBFA, training-of-trainers, and training of volunteers.

The regional and country Federation delegations will continue to promote the involvement of national societies and the Federation in international forums such as UNAIDS theme groups and Global Fund country coordinating mechanisms.

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

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

Expected results and related projects for this objective

- Train passengers of the Beijing-Ulaanbaatar track understand HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention.
- Up to 200 household doctors in DPRK have improved their knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, as well as decreased their stigmatisation towards people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Public awareness of HIV/AIDS in China, Mongolia, and DPRK has increased.
- Mongolian and Kazakh speaking people in Mongolia and China have improved their understanding of HIV/AIDS prevention.
- National societies in East Asia continue to improve domestic HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

Disaster Management [<click here for logframes>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Federation's East Asia regional delegation's disaster management programme seeks to provide a solid foundation for country level capacity building activities and emergency response. The Federation's regional disaster management team works with national societies and country delegations in China, DPRK and Mongolia to ensure programme support from the Federation and PNS is directed towards the national societies in a coordinated manner. The Federation also has well established links with representatives from the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNICEF in Beijing.

The combination of widespread poverty and frequent natural disasters in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China and Mongolia means the regional disaster management programme will continue to focus on a broad range of vulnerability reduction programmes which integrate health, water and sanitation, disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. Additionally the Federation will work with the national societies in exploring new ways of reducing vulnerability while engaging both multilateral and bilateral donors.

The Federation has coordinated five major relief operations in East Asia over the past two years, and has supported national societies in responding to numerous minor disasters. Regional disaster management activities have and will continue to support national societies and country delegations with developing emergency appeals, fundraising and implementing relief operations, while seeking to refine East Asia disaster management strategies and procedures.

Following a detailed review process, the RCSC, the DPRK Red Cross and the MRCS are now building upon the recommendations made and are taking steps to meet the significant challenge of improving the abilities of at-risk communities in coping with disasters. In each country however, there are very differing challenges. The first key objective for the Federation's regional disaster management programme will assist the national societies to clarify and strengthen their role in disaster preparedness and vulnerability reduction in relation to governments and other actors in the field. The second objective introduces innovative approaches towards disaster management to each of the national societies, which will help them overcome these challenges while establishing a comprehensive disaster management strategy and approach for the region.

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

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

Expected results and related projects for this objective

- New and innovative approaches have been developed in cooperation with national societies in the region.
- Vulnerability is reduced.
- Ability of the national societies in the region to respond to disasters has improved.

Humanitarian Values [<click here for logframes>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Visibility for the huge humanitarian challenges of a region is a crucial element of Red Cross programming in East Asia, especially when so many remain hidden or are kept in low profile. Given the political partiality and subjectivity of much of the information derived from the region, the need for an accurate and responsible humanitarian voice is immense. Privileged access means the Red Cross has the opportunity to provide accurate information like no other organisation, and the humanitarian values of the Movement's Fundamental Principles makes it a credible source of information wherever it is present.

The focus of the Federation's Asia Pacific communications strategy is on improving the visibility of Red Cross national society operations and challenges, and by working with the societies to achieve that – with mentoring and on-the-job-training – it develops their own communications capacity. Thus visibility and capacity building go hand in hand. In China, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and Mongolia, the Red Cross is committed to the process as illustrated by national society action in 2004.

Support for the ROK and Japanese Red Cross societies has also strengthened, enhanced by the East Asia regional delegation's development of relations with the international media. Input from the delegation also helps the Japanese Red Cross Society prepare a Movement pavilion at the 2005 World Expo.

Dividends from the Federation strategy were evident at the time of the Ryongchon train disaster in DPRK. The event captured international headlines for days and the Federation was the media's prime source of information, highlighting the rapid Red Cross response.

Among other issues addressed in 2004 was the plight of the rural poor made poorer by natural disasters, a theme taken up in international media coverage of China's floods that supported a national society appeal. Urban poverty and deprivation fuelled by rural exodus in Mongolia, Red Cross perspectives on growing urban risks, the need to stop paid blood donations and its incalculable risk of infection, as well as China's rapidly spreading HIV and its threat to social stability and development brought further media coverage.

Work on these and other disaster management and health and care issues will continue through 2005. Communication components were integrated into all Federation programmes and increasingly into national society ones.

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

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

Expected results and related projects for this objective

- There is regular coverage of Red Cross actions and concerns by national, international and Movement media.
- All national societies in the region have increased the capacity of their information departments.
- Partner national societies are supported in promoting awareness of their programmes.
- Allies and partners have been identified in the region as well as within the Movement.

Cooperation, Coordination and Strategic Partnerships [<click here for logframes>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

As outlined in the section of Red Cross/Red Crescent priorities at the beginning of this appeal, promoting good coordination and cooperation amongst all Movement partners working in East Asia is a key element in the Federation's strategy for the region. Based on initiatives led by the Federation over the past three years, a good climate of cooperation is now established, where all partners are willing to work together in a more strategic and collaborative way to strengthen the programmes and organisational structures of the societies in the region.

In Mongolia for example, a good cooperation process involving MRCS and several partners is underway. After a series of reviews carried out in 2002/2003, MRCS developed a new strategy that focuses particularly on some of the key vulnerabilities facing the country, namely the displacement of nomadic herders and the new urban poor. Several partner national societies, actively accompanying this process, have now established medium-sized development programmes that encourages MRCS to follow this new, more developmentally oriented track. These PNS includes the Australian, Finnish, Netherlands, British, German and Japanese Red Cross societies. As most of these programmes are bilateral, the Federation Secretariat scaled down its delegation to a single representative, who has been actively involved in providing guidance and advice about this process, as well as acting as a preparedness resource in this still very disaster-prone country.

DPRK Red Cross adopted a new constitution and development plan in May at its national convention (held once every four years), and now looks to develop a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process to ensure the present large scale humanitarian assistance programme can lay the basis for a strong and forward-looking society in the years to come. The Federation Secretariat is now developing a plan of action with DPRK Red Cross and PNS for the advancement of this CAS process.

In China, the RCSC has well established longer-term cooperation programmes supported by a total of 14 partners including the ICRC and Federation. The past year saw the establishment of an additional 10 new projects in different parts of the country. In mid-September, a three-day meeting organised to bring together all PNS having bilateral programmes with RCSC aimed to encourage information and experience sharing on current programmes and future plans as well as develop a shared strategy for longer-term cooperation with RCSC. During the past year, RCSC also carried out a number of exchange visits to national societies around the world with which it has friendly relations.

2005 will see the ROK Red Cross hosting the Federation's general assembly. This will present an important opportunity to foster regional cooperation and increase the engagement and profile of the region in international activities of the Federation. In this context, support will also be provided, in the course of the coming year, to the members of the Federation's governing board and other statutory bodies. The Federation will also aim to increase the number of delegates recruited from the region and explore possibilities in mobilising increased resources for humanitarian work in other parts of the world.

In terms of international representation, the delegation will continue to be responsive to opportunities for profiling issues of importance and concern to the Federation and its member societies, which will arise through relevant regional or international meetings to be organised in the region in 2005. These will build on the now well established relations with many of the UN agencies based in Beijing. The budget for the 2005 Appeal also reflects the partial costs of one Asia Pacific department post in the Geneva Secretariat, which is actively involved in the delivery of the country's relief and rehabilitation programmes.

Goal: The International Federation is a widely known and respected partner in the humanitarian field in East Asia.

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

Expected results and related projects for this objective

- Quality of international assistance delivered to national societies in the region has been enhanced.
- Strategic dialogue between national societies of the region has increased.
- Awareness amongst international organisations and donor country embassies of the role as well as value of the International Federation and its member national societies in the region is heightened.
- New funding partnerships with donor organisations in the region have led to an increase in funds.
- Members of the Federation's governing board are effectively supported.

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BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA061

Name: EAST ASIA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	16,800	0	16,800
Transport & Vehicules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	16,800	0	16,800
Programme Support	25,986	23,873	14,599	0	25,930	0	90,388
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	25,986	23,873	14,599	0	25,930	0	90,388
Personnel-delegates	144,000	288,000	156,000	0	180,000	0	768,000
Personnel-national staff	156,000	12,000	0	0	46,000	0	214,000
Consultants	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
PERSONNEL	300,000	325,000	156,000	0	226,000	0	1,007,000
W/shops & Training	5,000	0	0	0	42,500	0	47,500
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	5,000	0	0	0	42,500	0	47,500
Travel & related expenses	14,000	18,400	21,000	0	9,700	0	63,100
Information	45,200	0	29,000	0	0	0	74,200
Other General costs	9,600	0	4,000	0	78,000	0	91,600
GENERAL EXPENSES	68,800	18,400	54,000	0	87,700	0	228,900
TOTAL BUDGET:	399,786	367,273	224,599	0	398,930	0	1,390,588

Annex 1: National societies in the East Asia region without an appeal

Japanese Red Cross Society¹

The 47 chapters of the Japanese Red Cross Society, headquartered in Tokyo along with the extensive network of medical, nursing, blood and social welfare institutions allows the national society to respond to Japan's frequently occurring natural disasters while meeting health needs at the community level. The national society as set out in the Japanese Red Cross Law is organised by its own members. In April 2002, approximately 15 million people were registered as individual Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) members.

The JRCS provides, through the worldwide network of the Red Cross Movement, humanitarian relief to refugees, victims of war and survivors of natural and human generated disasters. The society also works to develop the capacity of vulnerable people to prevent, mitigate and cope with both silent and sudden emergencies that threaten lives. It ensures the consistency of all its activities with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, the principles and rules of Red Cross and Red Crescent disaster relief as well as the code of conduct for the International Red Cross and NGOs providing disaster relief.

As recruiting highly experienced and qualified personnel is essential in the fields of international disaster response and development, the JRCS organises basic training courses (BTC) twice a year, and in 2004, it invited nine people from sister societies in the Asia and Pacific regions to attend each BTC session as part of its initiative to establish a human resources development system in these regions.

Over 30 national societies now enjoy a rewarding partnership with the JRCS, either on a bilateral basis or under the coordination of the Federation.

The development coordination programme of JRCS currently focuses on three areas:

- Disaster preparedness in Bangladesh, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, the Pacific region and the Caribbean region.
- Health (primary health care, water and sanitation, blood) in Nepal, Bangladesh, Laos, the Philippines and the Pacific region.
- Organisational development in Mongolia, Myanmar, Cambodia and the Pacific region.

The programme provides assistance to people in many countries. In Nepal, the total number of rural dwellers who benefit from the safe drinking water facilities funded by the JRCS reached 1.4 million. In Vietnam, mangrove trees planted in 5420 hectares (54 km²) of coastal area in six northern provinces since 1997 helped to mitigate natural disasters. In Laos, the rate of voluntary non-remunerated blood donations rose from practically zero in 1995 to over 89% in 2001, and blood screening has been improved to ensure blood safety. Long-term projects (over 17 years) to strengthen the quality of rural life in Nepal and in Bangladesh encouraged the communities impacted to participate in the planning and implementation of the projects, thereby ensuring their sustainability. The national society also hosted Junior Youth Red Cross/Red Crescent members from 24 national societies at the Asia Pacific region to the international youth exchange programme held in November 2004.

Following *Strategy 2010* launched by the Federation, the society also emphasises the Federation's target to improve the situation of the most vulnerable by extending its support to the capacity building of national societies. In addition, the JRCS extended its support not only to specific country programmes and projects but also to various regional programmes in the fields of health, disaster preparedness, information/communications, and human resource development. Assistance to the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative (ARCHI 2010) exemplifies such support in the African region.

The Japanese Red Cross played an active role in regard to the needs arising out of the conflict in Iraq that continued throughout 2004, as well as the devastating typhoons and earthquakes affecting the country in the second half of 2004.

¹ JRCS website available at <http://www.jrc.or.jp>

Republic of Korea National Red Cross ²

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) contributes greatly to the social infrastructure of the country, including Red Cross hospitals, operation of the national blood programme, a plasma fractionation centre, a college of nursing and other health related endeavours. One goal of the society's highly active Red Cross Youth (RCY) programme is to produce a new generation of volunteers that will carry on the tradition of humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable, both at home and abroad. Additionally, the KNRC is putting great effort into campaigns to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS among the general public. KNRC works on a daily basis to help those less fortunate, including the many thousands of illegal migrant workers. In short, whenever a sense of humanity dictates help to the less fortunate, the KNRC is there, a constant advocate of those in need.

The society has expanded its capacity in providing international relief and development programmes for other member societies. In response to appeals from the ICRC and the International Federation, the society has exerted its utmost efforts to provide relief to victims affected by disaster and conflicts.

Following the severe earthquake in Gujarat, India in 2001, the KNRC mobilised a fundraising campaign to help earthquake victims. This included using the telethon system through a joint operation with the KNRC and MBC, both major broadcasting corporations in Korea. When terror attacks occurred in the United States followed by U.S. military action in Afghanistan, the KNRC quickly responded by supporting the Federation and ICRC relief operations. The KNRC also mobilised a lot of resources for those who need assistance in Iraq last year through fund-raising campaign with major newspaper publishing companies. In addition to relief and medical assistance to vulnerable Iraqis right after the war, the society will complete a paediatric surgical hospital in Baghdad and a Diyala branch building in Baquba this year in cooperation with the International Federation and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

As part of its assistance to the development initiatives of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the society took part in projects supporting self-reliance and capacity building in the national societies of Cambodia, Sri Lanka, East Timor, Kiribati and Uzbekistan in 2004.

In addition, the society holds a basic training course for delegates annually in cooperation with the ICRC and the International Federation, thus enabling it to dispatch qualified human resources to disaster areas or locations requiring humanitarian-based development programmes. Six Korean Red Cross delegates were dispatched abroad in the past few years. For the International Federation, relief administrators were sent to Kosovo, Montenegro, Albania and Bangladesh, a financial delegate to Papua New Guinea, while a nurse was dispatched to the ICRC Hospital in Kenya.

The programmes of the KNRC focus on the areas of disaster management and health:

- Disaster Management
 - Care for disaster victims – the society gains onsite access to the most vulnerable in the event of a disaster, gathering volunteers and distributing emergency food along with other immediately needed items. It cares for the vulnerable in pursuant to the Korean Disaster Relief Act of 1995 enacted by the government.
 - Disaster preparedness – the society conducts annual nationwide disaster relief exercises and training of disaster relief teams at the chapter level to ensure its staff and the public responds efficiently and effectively during disaster. Based on field assessments, relief items are also distribute to the economically vulnerable.
 - Relief distribution – a relief centre provides relief activities in times of disaster, while Red Cross workers distribute relief items to households and provide feeding services. Based on field assessments, relief items are also distribute to the economically vulnerable.
- Health
 - Dissemination of health knowledge – a programme providing communities with the necessary information to raise health standards and health awareness in their localities.
 - Health in the home – provides families with basic health information and techniques to care for their ill or elderly family members.

² KNRC website available at <http://redcross.or.kr/index.html>

- HIV/AIDS programme – provides general information on HIV/AIDS and free counselling for patients with the virus. The KNRC continues to work with the Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent AIDS Task Force to promote safety and keep up-to-date information on HIV/AIDS in the Asian region.
- Youth peer education programme – disseminate information on sex through activities, discussion, role playing and peer counselling methods on sexual and health issues.
- Free medical treatment for foreign migrant workers who do not have proper documents.
- Dissemination of physical health exercises for the elderly – teaches physical exercise to the elderly to promote an active and health lifestyle among seniors.