

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

31 December 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA061; Programme Update no. 3, Period covered: September to December 2005; Appeal coverage: 77.1%; Outstanding needs: CHF 239,948 (USD 182,692 or EUR 154,196).

[\(click here to go to the attached Contributions List\)](#) [\(click here for live contributions list on the website\)](#)

Appeal target: CHF 1,047,807 (USD 797,782 or EUR 673,346); The appeal budget has been revised from CHF 1,390,588; The revision is mainly because of the removal of infrastructure budgets that are now funded by programme support recovery (PSR) and do not require voluntary donor support.

[Click here to go directly to the attached revised appeal budget.](#)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

[China Floods Appeal 05EA017](#),
[China Annual Appeal 05AA058](#),
[DPRK Annual Appeal 05AA059](#),
[Mongolia Annual Appeal 05AA060](#)

Programme Summary:

The main focus in East Asia during this period has been on the implementation of the country-level activities reported on in the separate country programme updates, notably the relief operations in China and Mongolia, as well as the DPRK government's decision to require humanitarian organizations working in the country to cease their activities. Reasonable progress, however, has been made in achieving the objectives set for the year in this annual regional appeal, particularly in the area of cooperation, coordination and strategic partnerships. In general, adequate support has been made available by donors to this appeal, although the absence of key staff in the delegation for parts of the year has been the main reason for the shortfall in the budget and the slower than anticipated implementation of planned activities.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

Operational developments

Recent further economic growth and economic recovery witnessed in Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and China have contributed towards East Asia's expanding role and influence in the global economy. Nonetheless, East Asia is the source of starker statistics. Although it now ranks as the world's sixth largest economy, China, home to 1.3 billion people, remains the world's largest developing country with an economic output per capita lower than that of over 100 countries. According to a December report given by China's top statistician, the country's population living in poverty outnumbers the total population of most countries in the world. By the end of 2004, roughly 100 million rural farmers and more than 20 million urban residents, nearly one tenth of the country's total population, required financial support from the government. At the same time, large percentages of the populations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Mongolia are coping with economic hardship that, among other factors, has been triggered by natural disasters and unemployment.

On the political front, relations in the region with the US have been strained at times. In November, visits from high-level officials from the US included stops in Japan, the Republic of Korea, China and Mongolia in an effort to decrease tensions. At the same time, both China and the DPRK granted greater access to journalists over the reporting period, allowing US-based news agency CNN to file a series of reports from the DPRK, while China's government recently announced it would allow journalists from the New York Times access to its courtrooms.

All of the countries in East Asia are highly disaster prone and subject to earthquakes, floods and typhoons. In 2005, earthquakes struck China and Japan while DPRK, ROK and China were subject to severe floods and landslides. Mongolia and China both battled debilitating droughts, while Mongolia, DPRK and China coped with severe frosts and heavy snowfalls.

The main highlight for the Red Cross and Red Crescent world during this period was the holding of the General Assembly of the International Federation and the Council of Delegates in Seoul, South Korea from 11 to 18 November. This brought together 165 of the Federation's 181 member national societies, with a further two, Timor Leste and Comoros, being admitted during the assembly. The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) managed the organization of this event very efficiently and participants were able to get a sense not only of Korean culture and hospitality, but also of the range of activities and stature of the national society within the public life of South Korea. Societies from East Asia featured prominently in the elections held for the various positions on the Federation's governing bodies, with the president of the Japanese Red Cross elected as the vice-president for the Asia Pacific region and both the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) and KNRC gaining seats on the governing board.

1. Health and care

Background

There have been no major developments in the HIV/AIDS field during September-December 2005 with the exception of Mongolia. As of November, Mongolia has diagnosed eleven people with HIV and now reports an estimated 500 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). The Mongolian Red Cross (MRCS) has continued its collaboration with the Positive Life NGO (for PLWHA) and Youth for Health NGO (for men who have sex with men).

The Federation has paid much attention to the developing situation on avian influenza, but none of the national societies of the region, with the recent exception of China (see [China Programme Update No. 3](#)) have yet developed responses to the epizootic in birds or the threat of a human pandemic.

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

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

Progress/Achievements

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

The train campaign was held in late November, culminating in a joint RCSC/MRCS event in Erleenhot on World AIDS Day, 1 December. The MRCS travelled from Selenge (on the Russian border) to Erleenhot (on the Chinese side of the border), educating passengers along the way. In previous years, MRCS volunteers would disembark each evening to do community outreach at stations along the route. This year, however, they remained on the train, as the winter weather is too harsh for outdoor activities.

The RCSC organized this event for the first time this year and educated passengers on the train from Beijing to Erleenhot. The leadership from both MRCS and RCSC are very committed to this activity and participated actively in the train event and the outreach activities in Erleenhot. The two societies have signed a memorandum of understanding last year that commits them to cooperate in areas where they have shared concerns, such as HIV/AIDS. It is hoped that this joint train campaign, already an annual event within Mongolia, will be repeated in 2006.

Expected result 2: Staff of DPRK RC has increased their participation in regional networks to exchange experiences and demonstrate an understanding of effective educational methodologies through their design of new programmes.

In the months after the Asian Red Cross Red Crescent HIV AIDS Network (ART) meeting in July, DPRK Red Cross has had little opportunity to progress with their HIV/AIDS work. Once they have settled in to the new relationship with Federation as required by recent government changes to INGO and NGO activity within DPRK, the society will continue to explore ways to provide HIV/AIDS education to the public and to join national societies in the region on a full-time basis through the ART network.

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

Please see Expected result 1 above, and the Programme Update for China.

Federation collaborated with Mongolian and Australian Red Cross and the Asia-Pacific Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS (APN+) to train MRCS and NGO staff and volunteers on HIV counselling skills (including voluntary counselling and testing or VCT). As noted in the previous Programme Update, MRCS has a bilateral agreement with the Japanese Red Cross to develop VCT in the railway branch. The agreement does not include training of counsellors, so the Federation has agreed to support this essential activity. The VCT centre, however, is delayed as the MRCS and JRCS renegotiate the location. As several of the counselling training participants are from NGOs, they will have opportunities to develop their skills in their own workplaces while MRCS and JRCS reach an agreement.

At the end of November, MRCS hosted an award ceremony in Ulaanbaatar for Mongolian journalists who had produced the best television, radio or print material on HIV/AIDS. This award was jointly supported by seven international and national organizations working on HIV/AIDS in Mongolia, and was an initiative of MRCS. This builds on a series of awareness raising workshops organized for journalists by MRCS over the past two years.

Expected result 4: Mongolian and Kazakh-speaking people in Mongolia and China improve understanding of HIV/AIDS prevention.

The planned information pamphlet is in the final stages of preparation, printing, and distribution. Difficulties in email and "snail" mail communication between MRCS and the Xinjiang branch of RCSC have delayed the finalization of this project, and more attention will be paid in the future to facilitating better communication.

The Xinjiang branch, MRCS and the Federation delegate had planned to travel to the main border crossing between Mongolia and Xinjiang to assess the possibility for further education in October. Time and inclement weather, however, have forced a delay in this activity until 2006.

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

The Japanese Red Cross international medical relief department, designated by JRCS as the main HIV/AIDS provider, hosted the third International Symposium on HIV/AIDS in Tokyo in November. The theme was stigma and discrimination. The East Asia regional HIV coordinator and the South East Asia regional health officer were invited to join the Japan Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS (JaPN+) as speakers at the symposium. About 50 nurses, Red Cross staff and volunteers, and community members attended the symposium. From their questions and comments, it is apparent that Japanese Red Cross has a role to play in public education.

2. Disaster Management

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

Programme Objective: Existing systems are refined and new and innovative ways of working are introduced ensuring that both the national societies and the Federation have improved capacities to respond to disasters.

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

Expected result 2: Vulnerability of people in each of the countries of the region to disasters is reduced.

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

Progress/Achievements

Over this reporting period, the regional disaster management (DM) delegate has given priority to functioning as the relief coordinator for the Federation/RCSC flood relief operation, covering six provinces in China, and has worked with the RCSC relief division to respond to the 26 November earthquake in Jiangxi. The past few months have also been devoted to seeking out, through field visits and meetings with various partners, new ways forward in increasing the various complementary Federation and partner national society-supported DM initiatives that have been developed in Mongolia, DPRK and China. The increasing frequency and magnitude of flooding in DPRK and China, and dzud in Mongolia has led to a strategic shift in all three of these countries, with a lesser emphasis on emergency response and a greater emphasis on national and community preparedness initiatives as well as vulnerability reduction.

Beginning in 2003, the DPRK Red Cross, with support from United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Federation, has developed a community-based disaster preparedness (DP) programme to build the resilience of communities in flood-prone locations in 30 vulnerable communities. Over the past two years, marked progress has been made in this objective, especially in organizing evacuation before floods and community-based mitigation work such as drainage, river wall protection, and tree planting to prevent landslides. In 2005, the Mongolian Red Cross, with support from the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), introduced a vulnerability reduction programme, which focuses on providing sufficient amounts of hay to farmers to sustain herds in the event of dzud and consequent destruction of available grazing land. This programme contributed towards strengthening the targeted vulnerable communities by creating employment opportunities during the harvest period and providing first aid training to programme participants. The ECHO-supported "Hay project" complemented ongoing work being done by MRCS with Australian Red Cross to strengthen the capacity of the society's six regional disaster preparedness centres.

Since 2001, the Red Cross Society of China, with support from ECHO, has developed a community-based vulnerability reduction programme that seeks to strengthen rural communities' resilience to recurring floods in Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing. The programme has adopted a three-pronged approach where communities are provided with safer options for water and sanitation. These communities are also reinforced through the development of local RCSC project volunteers, community-based disaster preparedness and health education activities. The project has been a catalyst, spurring action from local governments to complement the project's activities, improving access to small villages through paved roads and serving as a model to provincial RCSC branches in other disaster-prone provinces, such as Hubei and Jiangxi, to implement similar activities with support from local businesses.

Additionally, the RCSC is working with the American, Australian, Hong Kong, Norwegian and Netherlands Red Cross on similar community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and vulnerability reduction projects and activities. During this reporting period, there were two reviews carried out on RCSC CBDP programmes that initiated over the past one to two years. The first, in October, was the Australian Red Cross-supported programme in Guangxi province that was completed in mid-2005. The review team consisted of a representative from Australian Red Cross together with an experienced staff member of Hong Kong Red Cross and the Federation's regional DM delegate. This was followed in November by a review of the CBDP component of the community vulnerability reduction (CVR) programme in Hunan province. Both reviews involved the respective provincial branches closely in their work, and brought forward useful lessons in terms of approaches to training and use of volunteers and, most particularly, in terms of the design of appropriate disaster mitigation activities within these projects. CBDP is a relatively new activity for RCSC, and so it is important that such learning be shared between branches, headquarters and the relevant partners as these programmes evolve.

Japan accounts for about 20 percent of the world's earthquakes of magnitude six or greater, and both Japan and the Republic of Korea are highly vulnerable to destructive typhoons that occur annually between May and October. As a result of decades of experience responding on a national level to such natural disasters in their own countries, these two national societies have developed response and preparedness mechanisms which have allowed them to have an important role in the Federation's large scale response to disasters in Pakistan, Iran and in countries affected by 2004's tsunami.

Given the wide range of experience of all the national societies in the East Asia region, in 2006, the Federation's disaster management programme will play an active role in helping take forward the new Asia Pacific disaster management strategy. This seeks to find innovative ways to allow the expertise and resources from within the region to play a greater and more prominent role in the Federation's global disaster management work. At the same time, further work will be done to strengthen the CBDP and risk reduction work that is now gaining momentum in China, DPRK and Mongolia.

3. Humanitarian Values

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

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

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

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

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

Progress/Achievements

Progress in making significant advances in this area has been hampered by the continued absence of a regional information delegate. However, an experienced candidate has now been identified from the Australian Red Cross and this person will be taking up his assignment in early February 2006.

Nevertheless, over the reporting period, there has been regular coverage of Red Cross action and concerns by national, international and Movement media, reflecting the general ability of national societies and the Federation to attract media interest in the region. The societies in China and Mongolia have been particularly successful in using the media to promote public awareness of their work in responding to natural disasters and HIV/AIDS. In particular, the MRCS hay project has attracted a lot of good publicity in the national media, and this operation appears to have raised the society's standing considerably in both urban and rural areas. Following the November earthquake in Jiangxi, the Hong Kong Red Cross circulated an information bulletin that was

posted on Relief Web. The RCSC, Hong Kong Red Cross and the Japanese and ROK Red Cross have also effectively promoted and disseminated information on their activities over the past year in connection with the anniversary of last year's tsunami.

As described in this report's section on the regional HIV programme, MRCS and the RCSC collaborated on raising public awareness of HIV/AIDS through a cross border train campaign. Both national societies arranged for nationally-based journalists to accompany HIV volunteers on the train, with the Federation's regional delegation supporting international coverage of the event. At the same time, the Mongolian Red Cross conducted an awards ceremony honouring Mongolian journalists who have written articles to reduce stigma and raise awareness about HIV/AIDS. In China, country-based delegates working on the HIV/AIDS and community vulnerability reduction projects, as well as delegates working on relief operations in response to floods and an earthquake that occurred during the reporting period, have produced web stories for their national societies and the Federation as well as conducted interviews with international and national media about the disasters.

Another achievement during this period has been the publication, for the second year running, of the World Disasters Report (WDR) in the Chinese language. Using the model of the summary WDR produced by the Secretariat in French, Spanish and Arabic, the translation, layout and production is fully organized by the RCSC's information department. The society has used its tsunami anniversary meeting as the occasion to launch the publication of the WDR in China, and it will be distributed widely to relevant organizations in Beijing and to all its provincial branches.

4. Cooperation, Coordination and Strategic Partnerships

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

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

Progress/Achievements

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

There were a number of activities carried out during this period in line with this expected result. First, the head of regional delegation participated in the planning conference organized in Geneva from 12 to 16 September. The purpose of this conference was to move towards a new four-year planning horizon for the Secretariat's work in the field, with concrete two-year plans and budgets for regional and country programmes. These are to be aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda and Framework for Action, which were formally adopted at the General Assembly in Seoul.

A follow-up meeting was then organized in Beijing from 26 to 28 September, bringing together the heads of delegation from DPRK and Mongolia, the regional delegates and the China programme coordinators to provide feedback from this meeting and to refine the 2006-07 programme planning documents that had been developed together with the respective national societies in the previous months. The final versions of these planning documents are framed in two-year operational plans and summary appeal documents which form part of the Federation's consolidated worldwide appeal which was launched in early December.

One important element in this new approach to planning is to ensure a "Movement-wide" perspective. In other words, the Secretariat's planning documents should take into account and clearly recognize the plans and activities of all the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners working in the same programme areas with the national societies of the region. As part of this process, the regional delegation has been updating its mapping of the ongoing and planned work of the various participating national societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This exercise has been almost completed by the end of the year, and all available information

has been summarized in the respective country and regional operational plans. Detailed information on the work of partners will be available through an updated section in the Federation's FedNet in the first part of 2006.

The recent opening of the ICRC's regional delegation in Beijing has facilitated this process of ensuring a Movement-wide approach. As noted in the previous Programme Update, an agreement for the establishment of this delegation was established in July, and the delegation itself was opened in September in a location very close to the Federation's offices. This will undoubtedly promote regular contact and dialogue and help both organizations take common approaches to working with the societies of the region.

Another way coordination and cooperation between Movement partners are enhanced is through meetings held during partner national society representatives' missions to the region. This period saw a number of such visits to both China and DPRK from representatives from the Canadian, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross. Furthermore, the statutory meetings in Seoul were a good opportunity to organize a side meeting between DPRK Red Cross and its partners to review the situation following the announcement by the government to terminate the activities of humanitarian organizations working in the country (see DPRK Programme Update No. 3 for further details).

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

The Federation General Assembly in Seoul provided a good opportunity for the Federation to facilitate discussions between East Asian and other Asia Pacific national societies on issues of current strategic importance. One issue concerned avian influenza, for which a meeting was organized to bring together societies from countries that are currently affected, such as Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, China and Hong Kong, together with the UN special coordinator for avian influenza and guest speaker at the General Assembly. The meeting helped raise awareness on the various preparedness activities that different societies are already mounting to combat the threat of this disease and provided a sense of common purpose that will be taken forward in the weeks and months to come.

Another issue that was discussed outside the formal proceedings in Seoul was plans for the next Asia Pacific regional conference to be held in Singapore in November 2006. The president of the Japanese Red Cross and the newly elected vice president for the Asia Pacific region, called a meeting to this effect. Ideas for the theme of the conference as well as an outline agenda were shared. A planning committee will guide the conference preparations, and a smaller working group will meet more frequently to take these matters forward. One of the key challenges for this forthcoming regional conference will be to adapt the new "Global Agenda" adopted at the General Assembly to the varied context and challenges in which the national societies of the Asia Pacific region operate.

Expected Result 3: Awareness amongst international organizations and donor country embassies of the role and value of the International Federation and its member NS in the region is heightened.

The regional delegation participated in one major regional meeting during this reporting period, which was the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction organized by the Chinese government from 27 to 29 September. This was a follow up to the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe in early 2005, and brought together 42 Asian and Pacific countries, 13 UN agencies, and other international organizations. The Federation was represented by the head of the East Asia regional delegation, together with the regional DM delegate and two members from the South East Asia regional delegation.

With good preparations facilitated by the external relations department in Geneva, the Federation was able to feature quite prominently at the conference, being one of the panelists on the plenary roundtable on the final day as well as having speakers on two of the side thematic sessions. Emphasis in the presentations was placed on the experience and community focus of national societies in the region, with several practical case studies being outlined. The Federation delegation also ensured these themes were carried through into the final declaration from the conference by lobbying for their inclusion in the drafting committee. A prominent display panel showing the RCSC role in disaster work also helped ensure that the Red Cross Movement obtained good visibility at this conference.

During this reporting period, the regional delegation continued building its contacts with various embassies in the region. Visits and meetings were held with the American, French and ROK embassies as well as DFID and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) in Beijing, and the European Commission office in Seoul. For the most part, these were information sharing contacts, with the exception of the dialogue with the American embassy that, in collaboration with the American Red Cross China country representative, focused on avian influenza. This has led to the development of a proposal in which American Red Cross will be supporting RCSC to develop activities to build up its programming in this area. Meetings were also held with visitors to China – UN volunteers and the International Youth Federation – who are considering developing partnership relations with RCSC.

Expected Result 4: New funding partnerships with donor organizations based in the region have lead to increased funding.

During the course of the year the Global Road Safety Programme (GRSP), which is a World Bank sponsored initiative based at the Federation in Geneva, has been developing a long-term programme with the authorities in China. This has resulted in a preliminary agreement to develop two projects, one in collaboration with the national police training centre to support road safety training at their central college and the other with the Beijing municipal authorities dealing with pedestrian road safety.

These projects will start in early 2006, and the regional delegation worked with the GRSP staff from Geneva to organize the recruitment of a local GRSP programme manager in early December. Contacts have been made earlier in the year with RCSC about its interest to join in this programme and it is likely that a project proposal will be submitted to GRSP in the new year.

Expected Result 5: Members of the Federation governing board effectively supported.

Please refer to the section on Expected Result 2 above.

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

BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA061

Name: EAST ASIA

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Recovery	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 Supplies & Services	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 Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Staff	144,000	288,000	156,000	0	0	0	588,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	156,000	12,000	0	0	10,000	0	178,000
National staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Society Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
PERSONNEL	300,000	325,000	156,000	0	10,000	0	791,000
Workshops & 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	0	0	53,400
Information & Public Rela	45,200	0	29,000	0	0	0	74,200
Office Running Costs	9,600	0	4,000	0	0	0	13,600
Communication Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	68,800	18,400	54,000	0	0	0	141,200
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	25,986	23,872	14,599	0	3,650	0	68,107
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	25,986	23,872	14,599	0	3,650	0	68,107
TOTAL BUDGET:	399,786	367,272	224,599	0	56,150	0	1,047,807

APPEAL No. 05AA061

PLEDGES RECEIVED

28/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					1,047,807	TOTAL COVERAGE 77.1%	
OPENING BALANCE				356,521			
BRITISH - RC		12,200	GBP	27,792	26.10.05	HEALTH & CARE, HIV DELEGATE, WORLD AIDS DAY	
CHINESE - GOVT		60,000	USD	74,742	23.06.05		
DANISH - RC				38,500	11.04.05	REGIONAL DM (DR GU)	
FINNISH - RC				43,200	22.08.05	REGIONAL FINANCE DELEGATE	
JAPANESE - RC		29,164	USD	33,014	14.04.05	TRAINEE DELEGATE	
JAPANESE - RC		43,482	USD	56,266	18.10.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
NETHERLANDS - RC		10,850	EUR	16,801	15.02.05	COUNTRY SUPPORT SERVICES AGREEMENT	
SWEDISH - GOVT		500,000	SEK	85,500	29.03.05	HIV/AIDS, DELEGATE'S COSTS (AUDREY SWIFT)	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				732,336	CHF		69.9%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			24,000		
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			51,600		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				75,600	CHF	7.2%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT

East Asia Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA061

PLEDGES RECEIVED

28/12/2005

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