

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

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

14 December 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 2. Period covered: May to September 2006;

Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 29.1 million (USD 24 million or EUR 18.7 million); Appeal coverage for 2006 budget: 105.2%; Outstanding needs for 2006: nil

[\(Click here for the Contributions List or live update on the website\)](#)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

[China Annual Appeal \(MAACN001\)](#), [Mongolia Annual Appeal \(MAAMN001\)](#)

Programme summary: This programme update summarizes the progress made on regional programming against the appeal's objectives over the period May through August 2006. It also seeks to highlight progress made to date by the five national societies in the region towards meeting targets set within the Federation's Global Agenda and actions taken in furtherance of the Federation's Framework for Action. These were jointly reviewed at a meeting of the societies' leaders at a regional meeting held in Qingdao, China at the end of August.

Support to the DPRK Red Cross has been a prominent feature of the regional delegation's work during this reporting period. This has taken the form of missions by technical delegates, advice and guidance on the DPRK cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process and 2007 programme planning, as well as support for external reporting to donors. This period has also witnessed the traditional flood and typhoon season, which this year has been particularly severe, affecting not only China but also DPRK, Republic of Korea and Japan with very erratic and destructive force.

Operational developments

The underlying political tensions in the region were brought to the fore following the testing of missiles in DPRK in July and the country's nuclear tests that occurred during the first week in October. Both events sparked off widespread international concern, and led to extensive diplomatic activity at the United Nations and within the region. For the Federation, the most important aspect is to ensure that action taken by the international community does not have any adverse repercussions for the humanitarian situation inside the country or on the programmes currently being implemented in partnership with DPRK Red Cross.

East Asia's face of vulnerability is shifting to include an increasingly mobile and significantly aging population. At the same time in China and in Mongolia there is a pronounced shift from the traditional rural economy which these countries have known for centuries to urbanization, accompanied by a growing population of urban poor and a new set of public health and challenges concerning their welfare.

Since May severe floods, record breaking droughts, typhoons, earthquakes and most recently, snowstorms have left millions of families homeless throughout East Asia. Particularly in China, rural farmers and poor fishermen who lost crops, livestock, fish farms and their boats over the past months have had their lives turned upside down.

Although the storms have faded from the headlines, the long term challenges of rebuilding their lives remain ahead of them. By train or bus, those people who have lost everything to natural disasters have headed off to new and mostly urban destinations to try to earn enough money to buy some seeds or rebuild their boats in hope of finding work in construction, in factories, as cleaners or as sex workers.

For many migrants, the journey begins with a personal crisis forcing them to leave a way of life known for generations behind and start again in a new place riddled with administrative and cultural challenges making it difficult for them to obtain access to health care, schooling and social services. Many, particularly those families who have left rural areas for urban centres, arrive to find that they lack the sufficient level of education or vocational skills to survive. In line with the Federation's Global Agenda, national societies such as the Republic of Korea Red Cross and the Mongolian Red Cross have responded to this issue by implementing diverse social services. In the Republic of Korea for example, the ROK Red Cross medical centres provide weekly clinic services and medical consultations for migrant workers, Korean language classes, and bi-monthly cultural programmes for immigrants, including foreigners married to Koreans in rural areas. Along the same lines, the Mongolian Red Cross works with newly arrived internal migrants in Ulaanbaatar to help them register for social services.

Japan now leads the world in aging with 21 percent of all Japanese being over 65 years old. China's elderly population is expected to hit 174 million, or 12.78 percent of its entire population, by 2010, a big increase from the current figure of 143 million. In China, the pressure of the aging population in rural areas is very noticeable. About 85.57 million old people in rural areas, 65.82 percent of the country's total, do not benefit from the country's social welfare system, nor receive pensions and adequate medical care. In line with the Federation's Global Agenda, Red Cross societies in Mongolia, Japan, the DPRK and the ROK are already implementing activities in response to community needs in an aging society with fewer children and plan to increase these activities over the coming years.

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 People Living With HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), and have demonstrated acceptance and non-discrimination towards PLWHA, people affected by HIV and 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 virus and prevent its transmission from animals to humans through preparedness activities.

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

Overview

The annual meeting of the Asian Red Cross/Red Crescent HIV/AIDS (ART) network brought 13 national societies together from the South East and East Asia regions. The theme of this year's meeting was 'working in partnership against stigma and discrimination'. The meeting was hosted by the Japanese Red Cross who at the same time became an official member of the ART group. Regrettably, the DPRK Red Cross was not in a position to participate in this year's meeting. They are however, very interested in keeping up their position as an observer in ART and benefiting from its network. In addition to general experience sharing among the national societies, the Mongolian Red Cross explained about work on workplace policy as well as internal mainstreaming based on its own work in these areas.

The East Asia region was also represented by the regional health delegate and Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) in the Federation's global health forum held in Geneva during the month of May. Based on the RCSC's experience in dealing with severe acute respiratory symptoms (SARS) and avian influenza, the society was invited to give a key note speech and to have a seat in the discussion panel. The health forum also gave opportunities to discuss such issues as the current state of the proposed global health and care strategy, revitalization of community-based first aid (CBFA), HIV/AIDS tool kit, etc.

During the reporting period, national societies in the East Asia region have to different degrees been celebrating and utilizing the Red Cross and Red Crescent Day in May and the international voluntary blood donor day in June to promote their mandates and programmes.

Participating national societies have also been working actively with the East Asian national societies to support their health programmes. The Australian Red Cross has, for example, evaluated the RCSC HIV/AIDS project which they support. The outcomes from this evaluation were presented at the HIV/AIDS delegate meeting organized by the Federation in September. This brought together representatives of the Australian, Netherlands and Swiss Red Cross together with RCSC headquarters staff and Federation delegates, and was designed to give partners an opportunity to learn from each others' experience and contribute towards helping forge a common strategy for HIV/AIDS work in the years ahead.

The regional health delegate visited DPRK twice during this period, first on a familiarization visit and then in order to discuss the long term direction of the Federation's health programme in the country. He also gave substantial guidance into the new process to monitor the effectiveness of the medical distribution programme and the analysis of the results achieved so far.

The funding situation for the Federation's regional health programme continues to be difficult and is having a significant impact on planned programme implementation.

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

Updates presented by the five national societies at the East Asia national societies meeting held in Qingdao in August demonstrated a clear direction forward in adjusting national health programming and activities towards the goals of the Federation's Global Agenda. National societies, such as the Mongolian Red Cross cited to the important role participation in the Federation's Asian Red Cross/Red Crescent HIV/AIDS (ART) network plays both in terms of programme development and meeting the Federation of the Future (FOF) aim of reinforcing regional networks and structures.

Progress/Achievements

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

The initial plan to conduct preventive work among Kazakh-speaking people in western Mongolia and eastern Xinjiang has been altered and therefore no progress was made in continuance of this expected result. During the current year, strategic discussions between regional health and MRCS HIV/AIDS programme have led to modifications of the regional health programme. This programme change will be further described in the coming outlook reflecting the revised log frame for 2007.

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

Funding shortages in the regional health programme have reduced the level of support originally planned for MRCS HIV/AIDS programme implementation. However, the regional health programme is able to support part of

the MRCS prevention work in prisons, some sensitization workshops at local branches and the cross-border train campaign to be conducted in connection with World AIDS Day. Building on the success of last year's cross-border campaign with the Chinese Red Cross, this year's train campaigns are planned to cross both the Chinese and Russian borders in collaboration with the respective national societies.

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.

The document "Responding to HIV/AIDS in Asia Pacific 2006-2010" has been distributed to all East Asian national societies. This document describes the East Asian national societies' strategies and commitments in HIV/AIDS work. In China, the general introduction and the country specific information of this document will be translated and printed in Mandarin language to make it available for managers and programme people in the country. Furthermore, this document serves as a good tool to attract funding to HIV/AIDS programmes from both international and domestic sources.

As described above, the ART meeting in Tokyo provided a good opportunity for the societies to network and increase their understanding of effective HIV prevention, care and anti-stigma programmes from the examples presented at the meeting

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

Avian influenza continues to be a priority concern in East Asia. In China, about 40 bird flu outbreaks in poultry have been reported over the past year. Some 21 cases of AI have been identified in China, of which 14 have been fatal. Moreover in Mongolia, a case of AI in birds was reported in May this year. During the reporting period there have been no cases of AI in humans or animals in DPRK, ROK or Japan.

National societies in the region continue to clarify their role in responding to avian influenza. The regional delegation participates monthly in Asia Pacific avian influenza telephone conferences and on regular occasions in meetings with World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This information is further disseminated to the appointed avian influenza focal points that have been appointed in each national society.

The RCSC is currently implementing an AI prevention programme in seven provinces. This project includes integration of AI preventive awareness/knowledge into ongoing programmes and into targeted health education interventions to rural farmers. DPRK is integrating AI activities into their ongoing health programmes. MRCS collaborates with government and non government organizations on AI issues.

Disaster Management

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

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

A significant event in the area of disaster management not just for East Asia but for Movement partners throughout Asia and the Pacific was the Japanese Red Cross (JRCS) supported and facilitated Asia Pacific disaster management meeting that was held from 11-13 June. Since 1996 when it first introduced the relief network concept, JRCS has looked for ways to improve and enhance disaster response mechanisms in Asia and the Pacific, in cooperation with the Federation and national societies in the Asia and Pacific region.

The Asia Pacific disaster management meeting was an opportunity for national societies from Asia Pacific to contribute to the development of an up-to-date disaster management strategy that reflects the socio-economic and

institutional changes that have occurred in the region. This disaster management strategy will then be brought forward for ratification in November at the 12th Asia Pacific regional conference in Singapore.

The disaster management meeting brought together disaster managers from 31 national societies, representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Federation staff from the four sub-regional delegations and Geneva. It provided an opportunity to reflect upon the current way disaster management activities are being coordinated; and the ways in which Federation structures can be improved upon to better meet the changing needs in the region, including the role and functions of the new Asia Pacific disaster management unit (DMU).

Since May, Red Cross national societies in all five countries responded to severe storms and floods which affected the region. In particular China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea Red Cross societies responded to some of the heaviest floods to affect the respective countries in years. In the case of all five national societies, disaster response activities reinforced the key role the Red Cross play in national disaster response mechanisms.

Under the coordination of the Republic of Korea Red Cross (ROKRC) national headquarters, local chapters provided 22,032 food and non-food item sets, 10,772 kg of laundry services, 22,032 meals, and medical services to communities affected by heavy rains and floods which occurred on 14 July. The society also addressed recovery needs, working with affected communities to clean their houses, shops and farmland, as well as to provide psychological support.

Severe floods struck DPRK's South Pyongan, North Hwanghae, Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces over 14 -15 July leaving nearly 17,000 families homeless. The DPRK Red Cross, rapidly mobilized 2,386 volunteers to provide rescue, evacuation and first aid support within affected communities. While the situation is improving as flood waters begin to recede in some of the areas, the society is providing 4,950 family kits in six of the most severely affected counties within the respective provinces.

From June through August, sections of Mongolia were affected by flooding, severe storms, steppe and forest fires. Floods occurring in Khuvsgul, Bulgan and Darkhan *aimags* affected over 300 families and damaged farmland. The MRCS, relying on pre-positioned relief items in the society's regional disaster preparedness centres, was able to quickly distribute items such as clothing, while responding to needs for shelter with support from the US embassy.

In China, successive typhoons and tropical storms led to the most severe flooding to affect the country since 1998, while unprecedented drought gripped Chongqing and Sichuan leaving millions homeless. In response to the floods, the RCSC responded by launching a national appeal to provide affected communities with relief items and contribute to the reconstruction of homes, schools and medical facilities in poor affected villages. The RCSC and the Federation also issued an international appeal in August for relief supplies and to support the reconstruction of shelter in poor villages.

Finally in Japan, Japanese Red Cross branches were able to dispatch relief items within 24 hours after severe storms and floods affected the country.

Given the region's wealth of experience in responding to natural disasters, discussions have been held between the East Asia regional disaster management delegate and regional disaster management delegates in South East and South Asia about including national society staff from the East Asia region in training for national and regional disaster response teams. These will be particularly informative as it will allow experienced disaster managers from East Asia to be exposed to the Federation's existing standards while at the same time allowing for greater experience sharing across the three regions.

Humanitarian Values

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

The regional information delegate arrived in August and immediately produced two web stories concerning the flood situation in China. The delegate accompanied a team of Finnish journalists on a field visit to flood-affected areas in Hunan and Jiangxi provinces. Since her arrival, contacts have been made with Beijing offices of CNN, APTN and AFP to brief and update local news agencies about the Federation and Red Cross activities in the region.

Following floods in the DPRK, media inquiries were fielded by the Federation's head of regional delegation, the country delegation's programme coordinator, the new regional information delegate, and by the media service in Geneva. The regional delegation has responded to numerous media inquiries on this topic and at United Nations (UN) meetings in Geneva by referring to the information the Federation had put out via its information bulletins and media releases, and emphasising that the DPRK Red Cross and Federation had been able to respond promptly to this disaster.

In furtherance of the Global Agenda and the Federation of the Future, the ROK Red Cross has initiated a global fundraising strategy to increase resources for both national and international activities with local media partners such as *Kukminilbo* (the Korean Cable TV Association). The DPRK Red Cross is in the process of revising its communication and advocacy strategy. In preparation for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the DPRK Red Cross, the society launched a nationwide public relations and advocacy campaign in May. This campaign is focused on sharing the Global Agenda and Framework for Action with relevant ministries and government institutions. The Red Cross Society of China has aimed to increase national recognition of the society through implementing initiatives such as Red Cross Week and advocating with ministries about key issues affecting the work of the Red Cross.

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 (activities implemented within this objective)

A leadership meeting was held in Qingdao from 27-31 August 2006, bringing together the leaders of each of the five East Asian national societies along with the head of the Federation's Asia Pacific department in Geneva and representatives from the Federation and ICRC regional delegation in Beijing. During the meeting, East Asia national societies provided an analysis of the progress made so far in taking forward the commitments contained in the Federation of the Future's Framework for Action adopted at last year's general assembly in Seoul. The reports presented showed that there is a good understanding of these commitments and a readiness on the part of the societies to address these issues.

The other main topic addressed at the meeting was around recent experience and challenges encountered in volunteering and implementing plans for resource mobilization. There was an open and informal atmosphere at the meeting, and the various leaders were able to understand much better the situation of their peers and discuss together options for solving some of the dilemmas they face in these situations. Other items on the agenda included updates on the tsunami operations and progress being made in advancing the Federation decentralization plans.

This was the third of this type of meeting organized by the regional delegation and, from somewhat hesitant beginnings, it is now clear that this annual event is something that is genuinely appreciated and of value to all the societies. A particular aspect of these meetings is the focus given to looking at the role of each society in domestic service provision and issues related to their performance in terms of achieving the characteristics of a well-functioning society at home, rather than on international work. In this way, societies are already showing an understanding of the elements that will be contained in the emerging performance monitoring framework that is being developed as another part of the Federation of the Future process.

In terms of regional cooperation, visits were made to both DPRK and the Republic of Korea. The main focus of interest in ROK was to understand the latest developments in the society's domestic activities and to share information on the Federation's work in DPRK with the authorities and with several donor country embassies. Several countries that formerly covered DPRK from their Beijing embassies have shifted this responsibility to their Seoul embassies over the past couple of years. The main purpose of the visit to DPRK was to discuss the longer-term perspectives for the Federation's health programme with the DPRK Red Cross and authorities (see [DPRK Programme Update No. 2](#) for more details).

There was considerable activity within the Federation delegations during this period. The long-serving head of delegation in Mongolia ended his mission in May, and the regional disaster management delegate acted as head of delegating before the new full-time successor could take up his post in August. The new finance delegate at the regional delegation started in May after a gap of three months since the departure of her predecessor, and the new information delegate commenced her mission in August, finally bringing the full complement of the delegation together.

The regional delegation facilitated the organization of a preparatory meeting in August in Beijing for the Asia Pacific regional conference which will be held in Singapore in November. Events such as this underline the increasing involvement of societies from the East Asia region in the international activities of the Federation. Another activity in this regard has been the offer by the Chinese Red Cross to put at the Federation's disposal its logistics centre in Shanghai to serve as part of the logistics coverage for the Asia Pacific region. A visit was carried out in August by the head of the Federation's logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur to study this option, and which is now currently being considered.

In the area of external relations, this was a busy period. Two important disaster management meetings were held – the first being a China/Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) disaster risk reduction seminar in May in Beijing. This was organized by the Chinese government and represented a more focused follow up to the large Asia Pacific-wide disaster reduction conference organized in September 2005. It is clear that China is taking seriously the issue of risk reduction and the Hyogo framework and is also seeking to play a leadership role in this area for the Asia region. Participants were those responsible for policy, and in some cases operational management, in the ministries dealing with disaster matters from eight of the ASEAN governments plus China.

The principal theme of the seminar was reinforcing South-South cooperation in this field, and the other organizations invited to take part and make presentations were the UN family (represented by WHO), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP), the ASEAN secretariat and the Federation. One notable feature in the presentations of many of the governments attending was recognition of the important contribution made by the Red Cross or Red Crescent in their respective countries in disaster preparedness and response. The Federation's presentation took up, amongst other issues, the work being done on international disaster response law (IDRL). Several of the governments were interested in the concept and one, Malaysia, indicated that it would be likely to host a regional meeting jointly with the Federation and Malaysian Red Crescent later in the year.

The other disaster management-related event was the introduction of the Sphere standards and handbook in China at a two-day workshop in July. This was organized by a Chinese non-government organization that is active in poverty alleviation and disaster work (the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation - CFPA), with which the Federation and RCSC collaborates. The CFPA had translated the updated version of the Sphere hand book, and the Federation regional disaster management delegate had reviewed two of the technical chapters. The workshop was introduced by a senior member of the ministry of civil affairs who underlined the importance of understanding and working with international standards in disaster relief work in China. Altogether ten international and national organizations participated, and the Federation's senior adviser for health in emergencies was one of the presenters.

Finally, there were a number of visits to the regional delegation by participating national societies over this period. These included different representatives from the Canadian, Australian, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross with whom the delegation has close collaboration.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

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

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

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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EAST ASIA

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MAA54001

PLEDGES RECEIVED

24/11/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->	13,985,410	TOTAL COVERAGE 105.2%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD	3,224,812	
AUSTRALIAN - RC	25,000 AUD	24,050 18.01.06 HEALTH & HIV DELEGATE
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT/RC	482,500 AUD	443,900 18.07.06 KOREA DPR - DM & WATSAN
AMERICAN - RC	183,966 USD	238,972 01.04.06 DPRK - WATSAN + GENERAL SUPPORT
BRITISH - RC	80,000 GBP	180,720 15.12.05 REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT DELEGATE 2 YEARS
BRITISH - RC	5,000 GBP	11,355 06.05.06 REGIONAL HEALTH COMPONENT
BRITISH - RC	6,000 GBP	13,626 06.05.06 DISASTER MANAGEMENT
CANADIAN - GOVT/CIDA/HAPS	99,000 CAD	110,880 18.09.06 SPECIAL FOCUS ON DPRK
CARITAS	70,000 USD	85,974 12.09.06 DP STOCK REPLACEMENT
DANISH - GOVT		795,945 28.06.06 DPR KOREA, HEALTH, CBFA, WATSAN, DISASTER MANAGEMENT
DANISH - RC/ECHO (01002)	460,488 EUR	724,348 28.08.06 DPR KOREA, HEALTH KITS DISTRIBUTION
FINNISH - RC		57,754 13.10.06 REGIONAL INFORMATION DELEGATE
FINNISH - RC		123,700 13.10.06 REGIONAL FINANCE DELEGATE
FINNISH - GOVT/RC	16,101 EUR	25,601 23.10.06 MONGOLIA, HEALTH REVIEW
GERMAN - RC	5,348 EUR	8,396 19.07.06 TRANSPORT COSTS f/INTENSIVE CARE KITS
JAPANESE - RC	8,000,000 JPY	84,800 13.10.06 DPR KOREA HEALTH & CARE
JAPANESE - RC	8,000,000 JPY	84,800 13.10.06 DPR KOREA DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
JAPANESE - RC	5,000,000 JPY	53,000 13.10.06 DISASTER MANAGEMENT
NETHERLANDS - GOVT	40,642 EUR	63,605 16.03.06 LOCAL STAFF
NETHERLANDS - GOVT	500,000 EUR	787,775 07.09.06 WATER & SANITATION PROGRAMME
NORWEGIAN - RC	32,086 EUR	50,664 26.04.06 DPR KOREA WORKSHOP FOR VEHICLES
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC	800,000 NOK	162,400 15.05.06 HEALTH, DISASTER MANAGEMENT, MONITORING/ REPORTING, INTERNT. REPRESENTATION
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC	6,500,000 NOK	1,295,450 12.06.06 DPRK: HEALTH, WATSAN, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, COAL
SINGAPORE - RC	43,300 SGD	33,557 29.06.06 DPRK: NON-FOOD EMERGENCY ITEMS
SWEDISH - GOVT	250,000 SEK	42,062 03.02.06 REGIONAL HEALTH DELEGATE
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC	1,750,000 SEK	293,720 21.03.06 WATER & SANITATION
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC	350,000 SEK	59,885 29.09.06 REGIONAL HEALTH

EAST ASIA

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MAA54001

PLEDGES RECEIVED

24/11/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				9,081,751	CHF	64.9%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATES			6,200		
DANISH - RC/ECHO (01002)		2,121,195	EUR	3,336,640	28.08.06	DPR KOREA, BASIC HEALTH KITS
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATES			69,600		
GERMANY		560,551	EUR	880,065	19.07.06	8000 INTENSIVE CARE KITS
FINLAND	DELEGATES			75,800		
NORWAY	DELEGATES			11,200		
SWEDEN	DELEGATES			82,400		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATES			127,600		
NORWEGIAN GOVT/RC		5,453,634	NOK	1,037,281	20.11.06	2000 HOUSE HOLD DOCTOR KITS, 60 ORTHOPAEDIC KITS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				5,626,786	CHF	40.2%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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