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Reporting Period: 11 April – 24 April

East Asia and Pacific Region

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Situation Report No. 5

for every child

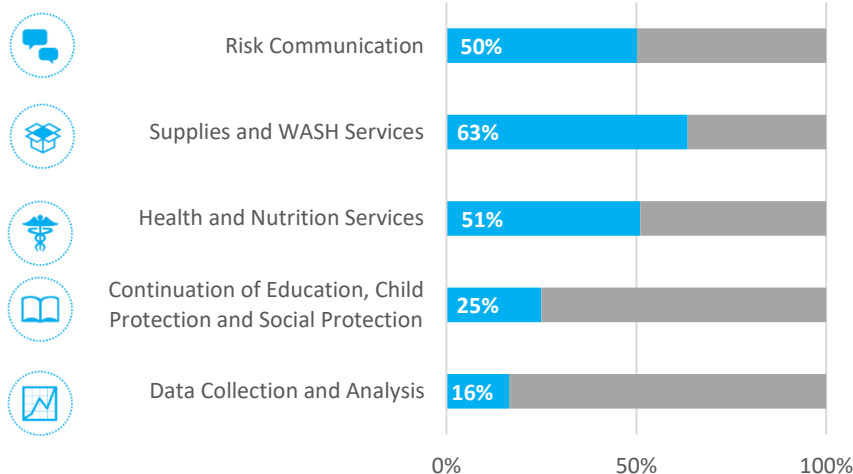
Highlights

- As of 23 April 2020, 148,314 cases were confirmed positive of COVID-19 in the East Asia and Pacific with 6,736 deaths. This entails 84,302 confirmed cases in China and an additional 64,012 confirmed cases in other East Asia and Pacific countries. Of these, Indonesia (7,418 cases), the Philippines (6,710 cases), Malaysia (5,532 cases) and Thailand (2,839 cases) are among the most heavily affected.
- Most countries in the East Asia and Pacific region have been taking measures to prepare for or mitigate community transmission of COVID-19. While the outbreak's burden on health systems is increasing rapidly, necessary mitigation measures are affecting livelihoods and access to public services. Urgent efforts are needed to contain the outbreak and to support health systems and communities to mitigate the impacts.
- So far, UNICEF has reached over 109 million people with its COVID-19 related messages out of the total of 152 million people currently planned to be reached. UNICEF also provided critical personal protective equipment for 102,000 health workers across the region.
- UNICEF's Country Offices in the region are also supporting Governments with mitigating adverse impacts on education, child protection and other public services. UNICEF supports governments in the region, among others, with continuity of learning for the 325 million children affected by school closures, preparedness of schools and institutional care facilities as well as trainings of social workers to continue child protection services. Additional resources are needed for this response, including for supplies and programmatic support.

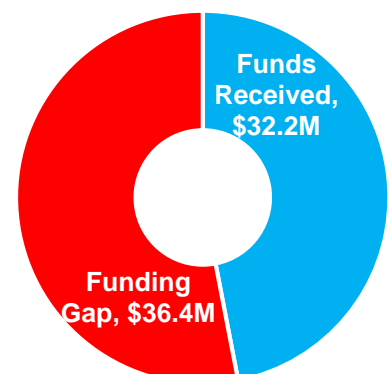
East Asia and Pacific Situation in Numbers

- 148,314** Laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases
- 6,736** COVID-2019 deaths
- 325 million** Children affected by COVID-19-related school closures
- US\$68.63 million** funding requirement for the regional response

UNICEF's Funding Status



Regional Funding Status 2020 (US\$)



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the COVID-19 has already resulted in 6,736 deaths in the East Asia and Pacific region¹. Necessary mitigation measures have interrupted public life and slowed down economic activity, affecting the lives and livelihoods of the 2.2 billion people living in the region. While the response by countries in the region has been unprecedented, medical supplies, including personal protective equipment, are in short supply across the East Asia and Pacific region. Countries with weaker health systems and limited capacity to deal with a major disease outbreak are at particular risk, especially now that community transmission has already occurred in several countries in the region. Moreover, public anxiety about transmission risks in healthcare facilities might severely affect healthcare-seeking behaviour, including by pregnant women and families with young children. School closures implemented by countries in the region to contain the spread of the virus have affected 325 million children and will have adverse child protection consequences, unless alternative care arrangements are put in place. Currently, Tropical cyclone Harold, a category 5 cyclone, is compounding the situation in the Pacific affecting more than 100,000 population by having caused flooding in Solomon Islands and Fiji and severe destructions to houses and crops in Vanuatu.

Humanitarian Strategy

The EAPRO response strategy focuses both on addressing immediate needs, including enhancing preventive and preparedness measures to contain, mitigate and respond to the health and socio-economic impacts as well as on medium to longer term interventions through sectoral responses. The response strategy's first strategic priority is the public health response to reduce novel coronavirus transmission and mortality. This includes ensuring that children, their caregivers and the general population receive targeted and accurate lifesaving information on COVID-19 and how they can protect themselves; improving Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and providing critical medical and WASH supplies; and ensuring access to adequate WASH services. The second strategic priority focuses on addressing the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis, including supporting the continuity of health, nutrition, education, social protection and child protection including GBV services.

Partnerships and Coordination

At the regional and country levels, UNICEF is coordinating efforts to reduce transmission and mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 with national authorities, UN and other partners, including WHO, IFRC, national Centres for Diseases Control (CDCs), NGO partners and the private sector. With the support of UNICEF's East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, Country Offices developed a regional response plan aligned with the WHO COVID 19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan, as well as the United Nations Global Humanitarian Response Plan.

Summary of UNICEF's Response Actions in the Region:

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

UNICEF's risk communication and community engagement focuses on ensuring that children, youth, women, people with disabilities and the general population receive targeted and accurate lifesaving information on COVID 19 and how they can protect themselves. Particular attention was given to reach urban populations, including slum dwellers, and other vulnerable populations such as migrants, people living in remote areas and the poor, where the risk of transmission is particularly high. In the East Asia and the Pacific region, UNICEF has already provided public information to **109 million people** on how to prevent transmission of the virus and particularly how to protect children, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups. Targeted audio-visual messages are produced and disseminated to reach the children and people with disabilities.

- In **Viet Nam**, the UNICEF-led TikTok campaign #happyathome achieved 749,460 videos published with a total of 3.2 billion views, raising public awareness about the importance of self-isolation and following the Government's instructions. UNICEF in **Cambodia** produced a parenting video with an influencer for billboards, TV and social media channels, which will have an estimated reach of 11.7 million views. So far, UNICEF Cambodia's RCCE messaging have reached about 8.3 million people.
- In **Indonesia**, the UNICEF supported website (covid.go.id) remains the authoritative source of information in the country, with 14 million visitors in the past month and over 40 million page hits.
- In **Timor Leste**, UNICEF released, among others, a video in sign language, a video with the First Lady and a video of children to all children in the country. Through messages such as these, UNICEF's risk communication reached over 789,000 people with COVID-19 messages in Timor Leste.

¹ As per the WHO Situation Report of 23 April 2020

- The **Chinese** Ministry of Education and UNICEF launched the “Safe School” campaign on 16 April to provide practical ideas for all those involved helping children return to school, including children and adolescents, jointly with China CDC. As of 21 April, the campaign’s communication assets had recorded 20 million views across UNICEF’s social media channels.
- UNICEF in **Malaysia** has reached 4.4 million views through various social media channels. As of recent, UNICEF shifted post content from preventive messages to self-care and psychosocial wellbeing messaging, including helplines to address mental health issues; suicide, domestic violence.
- In the **Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)**, UNICEF supported the Government by reaching 25,000 people through an SMS blast with updated public information about COVID-19.
- In **Lao PDR**, UNICEF made 54 new social media posts, reaching nearly 918,041 people, engaging them over 77,000 times and generating 247,043 video views.
- In **Thailand**, UNICEF multiplied its media outreach to reach all corners of the country and reached a total of 11 million viewers through a mix of traditional and non-traditional media partners. Meanwhile, UNICEF’s social media messages, focusing, among others, on vulnerable communities as well mental health, reached 1.26 million people in Thailand during the reporting period.
- In **Mongolia**, UNICEF’s continued collaboration with the Scout Association resulted in reaching 200,000 people with across Ulaanbaatar with prevention messages while a further 500,000 people were reached on social media.
- UNICEF in **Myanmar** mobilized 2.8 million people through Facebook and Tik Tok with videos on COVID-19 that feature 40 celebrities. Moreover, UNICEF’s social media campaign related to the national new year celebrations reached 5.7 million people.

Critical Supply and Logistics and WASH services

UNICEF ensures that frontline health workers and service providers have capacity to manage IPC and have access to IPC equipment in critical facilities and that children and their families have access to safe and affordable water and water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH), including handwashing with soap and essential personal hygiene practices and menstrual supplies for women and girls. While UNICEF provided Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) for 102,000 health workers across the region, over 932,000 people were reached with WASH supplies and services. As in many countries in the East Asia and Pacific region PPE and other health supplies cannot or can no longer be sourced locally, UNICEF’s support is critical to fill supply gaps.

PPE and Health Supplies

- In **DPRK**, UNICEF provided critical PPE supplies for 500 healthcare facility staff and plans to reach 4,500 more as part of the COVID-19 response.
- In **Viet Nam**, UNICEF handed over 15,000 coveralls to the Ministry of Health for distribution to health facilities in need. With shipments such as these and others, UNICEF plans to equip 2,000 healthcare facility staff in Viet Nam with critical PPE.
- In **Lao PDR**, UNICEF provided essential PPE kits to the Ministry of Health to help ensure the prevention and preparedness and response for COVID-19 in the frontline health workforce. Delivered supplies are sufficient to protect 100 frontline healthcare facility staff and UNICEF plans to deliver PPE supplies for an additional 440 people under its current Response Plan.

WASH Supplies and Services

- UNICEF **Cambodia** distributed a further 700 ceramic water filters, cleaning supplies, green bins and hand sanitizers to migrant centres. Through these and other deliveries, UNICEF Cambodia’s response has reached 38,665 adults and 11,225 children with critical WASH supplies.
- UNICEF in **Timor-Leste** installed handwashing facilities in 27 more public spaces in four municipalities. WASH services such as these and others have benefited 55,000 people in Timor-Leste, including 35,000 children, and are planned to benefit 245,000 more under the current response plan.
- In **the Philippines**, UNICEF entered into a partnership with the Philippines Red Cross to install essential WASH facilities in healthcare facilities and community quarantine/isolation centres, as well as distribution of water and hygiene kits to up to 1,000 vulnerable families.
- In **China**, UNICEF delivered a total of 1,200 hand sanitizer, 25,000 soap bars and 179 thermometers to eight counties of Qinghai Province to support the re-opening of 251 primary schools, which will benefit 119,644 children and 20,254 teachers.
- In **FSM**, UNICEF installed 130 handwashing facilities in public spaces. A further 150 were installed in **Fiji**.

- In **Thailand**, UNICEF distributed handwashing supplies to the benefit of about 20,000 children in 228 residential facilities, 77 Children and Families emergency shelters, 7 care facilities for children with disabilities, and in other locations.
- In **Lao PDR**, UNICEF provided technical assistance and chlorine supplies to Provincial Health Departments in 6 provinces to the benefit of 45,000 migrants in quarantine camps and associated health facilities.
- UNICEF in **Papua New Guinea** supported a week-long school awareness and hygiene promotion campaign that reached 80,000 students in 82 elementary, primary, secondary, national high schools and tertiary institutions in Port Moresby.
- UNICEF in **Myanmar** constructed, to date, 3,981 handwashing stations, reaching an estimated 194,000 people across 146 townships through partnerships, contracts and government counterpart.

Supplies and Logistics Challenges

Although UNICEF has many pre-existing long-term agreements with local suppliers, local sourcing has become more challenging as stocks of certain PPE articles as well as oxygen therapy devices have been running low since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, mainly due to increased demands globally. Where PPE supplies are available on local markets, quality certification according to international standards is sometimes challenging. Due to the school closures that effect nearly all countries in the region, it has also become more challenging to ensure that handwashing and sanitation reach children in schools. Regional export restrictions of PPE and WASH supplies as well as border closures have made it significantly more difficult to source such supplies regionally and ensure their transportation into affected countries.

Provision of Healthcare and Nutrition Services

UNICEF, in close coordination with partners and health authorities, is supporting countries' health systems in the region to respond to and prepare for COVID-19 outbreaks. UNICEF has started to strengthen health systems capacity by supporting the training of over 267,000 health workers on the detection, management and referral of suspected COVID-19 cases while at the same time ensuring the continued provision of adequate health care, including nutritional services, for children, pregnant women and vulnerable communities.

- In **the Philippines**, UNICEF developed and rolled out an Infection Prevention and Control training for home and community settings through a webinar platform. To date, UNICEF trained about 1,200 healthcare staff through this platform and plans to train an additional 3,300 as part of its COVID-19 response plan.
- UNICEF continued to support **China** CDC to develop online training packages for healthcare and public health workers across China. To date, 14 modules, including 19 videos, have been released on the 'National Continuing Medical Education' online platform of NHC with the number of views reaching 359,366 by 20 April.
- UNICEF in **Mongolia** provided essential nutritional supplies, including zinc and high-dose vitamin A supplements, to health authorities, and thus enabled continued nutritional services for 351,000 children aged 6-59 months.
- In close coordination with the **Indonesian** Ministry of Health, UNICEF supported a nation-wide needs assessment of 10,000 facilities using UNICEF's digital health platform to identify COVID-19 risk alongside potential gaps in life-saving service delivery.
- In **Timor-Leste**, UNICEF's support to immunization programmes, development of guidelines, protocols, trainings for continued mother and child healthcare services and provisions of medical supplies to health authorities, has resulted in the continued health and immunization services to 21,775 people, including 17,545 children.
- In **DPRK**, UNICEF met with the Ministry of Public Health to solve the critical stock out of health and nutrition supplies, including BCG vaccines.
- In **Kiribati**, UNICEF trained 16 frontline health promoters and health inspectors in Infection Prevention and Control.

Access to Continuous Education, Child Protection and Social Protection Services

UNICEF is supporting governments in the East Asia and Pacific region to ensure that children continue to learn during the COVID-19 pandemic and safely return to improved schools. By supporting social protection responses by governments in the region, UNICEF helps to ensure that vulnerable children and their families impacted by COVID-19 have financial access to goods and services essential to meet their basic needs. Furthermore, UNICEF is working with partners to ensure that children at risk of family separation and children and women at increased risk of violence, sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, due to COVID-19, are protected through social and protection services in humanitarian and development contexts. Increasing attention is also given to the heightened risk children and women face of experiencing violence in the home during the COVID-19 epidemic.

Education

- UNICEF in **Timor-Leste** has supported the Ministry of Education with continuous education through the development of an TV and radio programmes, an online learning platform and accompanying app as well as

schoolbooks in print and digital. These efforts contributed to the continuous learning of 190,405 children, including 95,388 girls and 95,017 boys.

- In **Mongolia**, UNICEF continued its support to the tele-lessons to ensure all children have access to continuous learning during school closures, serving 19,000 children from ethnic minorities.
- In **Cambodia**, UNICEF supported education authorities with the production of distance learning material, among others more than 300 educational videos, for all education levels, reaching over 115,000 children.
- In **Papua New Guinea**, UNICEF supported the continuity of learning through the establishment of an ICT platform for online teaching and learning for nationwide daily TV and radio broadcasts. The elementary/primary and secondary school lessons supported by UNICEF benefit over 370,000 children including more than 168,000 girls.
- UNICEF in **Viet Nam**, conducted a rapid assessment among 8,000 teachers and school managers nationwide to map the key challenges teachers face to ensure quality, distance learning resulting in a set of recommendations to education authorities in the design of interventions on large-scale distance learning that are relevant and effective, especially for the most vulnerable boys and girls.

Child Protection

- In **Cambodia**, funding from USAID and the Government of Japan allowed UNICEF, in partnership with NGO ICS-SP, to reach 62,258 caregivers and 39,482 children in 5 provinces with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) messaging. UNICEF reached a further 59,591 caregivers, social workers and children with remote MHPSS services through hotlines and a social media platform.
- UNICEF in **Indonesia** supported the Ministry of Social Affairs with the development and dissemination of key messages on prevention of violence against children and healthy and clean practices for family development sessions initially targeting about 183,000 children in 4,865 registered care facilities and 350 children in regional child protection centers.
- In **Lao PDR**, UNICEF leverages various channels to provide MHPSS and has so far supported 350 children and 30 caregivers. Under its current Response Plan, UNICEF plans to provide MHPSS to 19,620 more people.
- In **China**, under the UNICEF-supported Barefoot Social Worker (BFSW) Programme, BFSWs continued to undertake public education, household visits of children affected by COVID-19, guiding parents on supporting children's learning at home, and monitoring violence against children in the community, reaching an estimated 220,000 parents and other caregivers with information on prevention and coping.
- In **Malaysia**, UNICEF entered a partnership with the Disability National Coalition to provide online and tele-MHPSS to parents, children and adolescents with disabilities. UNICEF also engaged with adolescent and youth through U-report to understand their psychosocial needs. Based on the survey, IEC materials were developed focusing on psychosocial wellbeing which are now disseminated through existing platforms.
- In **Cook Islands**, UNICEF designed psycho-social support material and translated these into local language for teachers to use when children return to school.
- UNICEF in **Papua New Guinea** provided technical and financial support to conduct a rapid assessment of residential care and correctional facilities to identify number of children in these institutions, their needs and potential risks. UNICEF is currently finalizing the study results.
- In **Myanmar**, UNICEF and its MHPSS partner Metanoia, launched a specialized children's helpline on 13 April. To date, 116 children living in institutions received direct counselling. UNICEF is working with other UN partners to develop guidance for GBV referral during the crisis. UNICEF is rolling out an e-training on PSEA targeting frontline workers.
- UNICEF **Thailand** and its partner the Path2Health Foundation are providing online counselling services on mental health and sexual and reproductive health to adolescents and young people via Lovecarestation.com from noon to midnight. The platform has approximately 250,000 visitors per month. UNICEF is also providing computer tablets to the 20 juvenile training centres to facilitate contact between approximately 4,000 young people and their families who are in the detention center as families are restricted to visit the detention centers.
- Meanwhile, several country offices, including those in **Indonesia, Cambodia and Viet Nam**, are coordinating with other UN agencies, such as UN Women and UNFPA, to link GBV and child protection services, ensuring continued access to services for as many survivors of violence as possible.

Social Protection

- In **Thailand**, UNICEF is working together with social protection authorities on proposed to top ups of several existing social protect programmes, including the Child Support grant, the Disability Grant and the Old Age grant, of which 12.3 million beneficiaries stand to benefit.

- UNICEF supported the Government of **Cambodia**, with designing the national Cash Transfer programme of which 2.3 million people stand to benefit. The programme contains top-ups for specific vulnerable groups and is currently awaiting final approval by the Government.
- In **the Philippines**, as part of their ongoing collaboration, UNICEF and the social protection authority organized a webinar to inform other UN agencies about the Social Amelioration Program. This programme plans to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis on 18 million low-income families and individuals.

Data Collection, Analysis and Research

UNICEF generates data analyses and evidence on consequences and impacts of the pandemic to social services to advocate and inform social protection services and the wider response to the COVID-19 crisis.

- In **Viet Nam**, UNICEF sent a rapid assessment questionnaire on children and social protection to 63 provinces via social protection authorities while it is designing and supporting an in-depth qualitative assessment in 8 provinces.
- In **Malaysia**, UNICEF, in partnership with UNHCR, is using U-report to collect data from refugee children at 132 alternative learning centres.
- UNICEF in **Timor-Leste** supported the Ministry of Health to collect data on the functionality of health facilities and availability of health and nutrition services.
- UNICEF is collaborating with the **Mongolian** National Statistical Office and a national research firm, the Research Institute, to conduct a rapid social impact assessment. A final report is expected by the end of May. Meanwhile, UNICEF is planning a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey to better understand the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 on children and families in Mongolia.
- In **Myanmar**, UNICEF conducted a survey to affected families as well as a profiling of child poverty and completed a brief on social protection response mechanisms.

Funding

UNICEF through its Global Humanitarian Appeal for Children (HAC) for the COVID-19 response is seeking US\$651.6 million. As part of that appeal, the East Asia and Pacific regional response plan budget totals US\$68.6 million. So far, a total of US\$ 32,2 million has been received for the region from different donors, including the Governments of Japan, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Australia, the European Commission, the Asian Development Bank, WHO, GAVI, the Global Partnership for Education and several private donors. UNICEF is currently in discussion with several public and private donors to raise funding for the US\$36.4 million shortfall for the East Asia and Pacific regional response. Please refer to Annex B for more detailed information on funding per functional area and country.

Internal and External Media

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- Montsame, *UNICEF and UNFPA to join hands for the wellbeing of women and children*, <https://montsame.mn/en/read/222076>, 14 April 2020

Next Situation Report: 8 May 2020

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Annex A: Summary of Selected Programme Results

| Areas of Response | 2020 target | Total UNICEF Results | Increase from last SitRep |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Risk Communication and Community Engagement | | | |
| Number of people reached on COVID-19 through messaging on prevention and access to services* | 152,343,928 | 109,386,088 | ▲22,884,350 |
| Number of children reached with targeted messages and information on COVID-19 on personal hygiene and improved sanitary practices (specific to schools and ECD centres) | 49,889,900 | 35,284,902 | - |
| Critical Supply and Logistics and WASH services | | | |
| Number of healthcare facilities staff and community health workers provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | 189,787 | 102,621 | ▲9,264 |
| Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services | 2,925,018 | 932,104 | ▲724,204 |
| Provision of Healthcare and Nutrition Services | | | |
| # of health facilities staff and community health workers trained in detection, referral and management of suspected and confirmed COVID-19 cases | 506,231 | 267,496 | ▲1,010 |
| Number of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) | 513,271 | 190,252 | ▲2,210 |
| Access to Continuous Education and Child Protection Services | | | |
| Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning | 58,922,773 | 41,846,259 | - |
| Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (COVID-19 prevention and control) | 9,427,520 | 935 | ▲935 |
| Number of children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements | <i>to be confirmed</i> | 183,978 | ▲183,578 |
| Number of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with mental health and psychosocial support | 358,250 | 222,124 | ▲216,936 |

*As the same person might be reached through several channels more than once, targets and results have factored the possibility of double counting.

**Activities related to this indicator are still in a preparatory phase as most schools in the region are currently closed due to holidays or as preventive measures.

Annex B: Funding Status

| Sector | Requirements | Funds received | Funding gap | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | \$ | % |
| Risk Communication | \$10,102,118 | \$5,068,248 | \$5,033,870 | 50% |
| Supplies and WASH Services | \$25,210,411 | \$16,004,421 | \$9,205,990 | 37% |
| Health and Nutrition Services | \$10,252,778 | \$5,230,020 | \$5,022,758 | 49% |
| Continuation of Education, Child Protection and Social Protection | \$17,929,458 | \$4,489,563 | \$13,439,895 | 75% |
| Data Collection and Analysis | \$2,938,212 | \$483,939 | \$2,454,273 | 84% |
| Regional Coordination and Support | \$2,200,000 | \$955,383 | \$1,244,617 | 57% |
| Total | \$68,632,977 | \$32,231,575 | \$36,401,402 | 53% |

| Sector | Requirements | Funding Available | | Funding gap | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | Newly Received | Reprogrammed | \$ | % |
| China | \$7,176,600 | \$3,561,344 | - | \$3,615,256 | 50% |
| Indonesia | \$4,225,000 | \$2,797,280 | - | \$1,427,720 | 34% |
| Cambodia | \$3,500,000 | \$1,615,400 | - | \$1,884,600 | 54% |
| DPRK | \$1,320,862 | \$475,600 | - | \$845,262 | 64% |
| Lao DPR | \$3,901,122 | \$1,272,266 | - | \$2,628,856 | 67% |
| Malaysia | \$800,000 | \$302,941 | \$150,000 | \$347,059 | 43% |
| Mongolia | \$5,837,400 | \$1,513,080 | - | \$4,324,320 | 74% |
| Myanmar | \$8,773,617 | \$6,359,940 | - | \$2,413,677 | 28% |
| Pacific | \$8,506,274 | \$4,303,035 | \$235,000 | \$3,968,239 | 47% |
| Papua New Guinea | \$2,850,000 | \$1,193,400 | \$300,000 | \$1,356,600 | 48% |
| Philippines | \$6,731,790 | \$1,338,454 | \$972,317 | \$4,421,019 | 66% |
| Timor-Leste | \$6,100,000 | \$2,119,000 | \$197,500 | \$3,783,500 | 62% |
| Thailand | \$2,668,870 | \$753,679 | - | \$1,915,191 | 72% |
| Vietnam | \$4,041,442 | \$1,815,957 | - | \$2,225,485 | 55% |
| Regional Coordination and Support | \$2,200,000 | \$955,383 | - | \$1,244,617 | 57% |
| Total | \$68,632,977 | \$30,376,757 | \$1,854,817 | \$36,401,403 | 53% |