

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

CHINA

7 June 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 181 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA058; Programme Update no. 1, Period covered: 01 January to 30 April 2005; Appeal coverage: 17.2%¹; Outstanding needs: CHF 473,763 (USD 380,105 or EUR 308,429).

(click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List (also available on the website).

Appeal target: CHF 4,306,933 (USD 3,587,616 or EUR 2,815,909).

Related Annual Appeal: [East Asia Annual Appeal 2005 \(05AA061\)](#)

Programme summary: As another year of widespread natural catastrophes begins to unfold in China, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement expressed concern for disaster-prone rural communities. During his visit to China in the beginning of April, the Federation's president told the Vice Premier Mme Wu Yi of the Chinese government that it is eager to intensify risk reduction efforts in marginalized and threatened rural districts. Meanwhile, the Federation's planned 2005 support to the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) programmes has progressed satisfactorily in most areas, and the society itself has been heavily engaged in large-scale fundraising for the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster.



Photo 1: The programmes support beneficiaries, including children from low-income rural communities.

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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>

¹ Please note that the above appeal coverage figure does not include an ECHO contribution of CHF 3,085,329 for the disaster management/community vulnerability reduction programme, which was received at the end of 2004. With the addition of this amount, the coverage for this 2005 China appeal stands at 89 per cent. The contributions list will soon be amended accordingly; please click [here](#) for the most updated version on the website.

Operational developments

This first part of this year saw a rise in political tensions between China and two of its neighbours. This involved the introduction of controversial legislation by China on using military force in the event that there is no peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue. Secondly, the already strained relations between China and Japan were further exacerbated in the middle of April with the publication of a new Japanese school history textbook, which led to large-scale protests in several of China's major cities.

On the economic front, the paradox of China being both a first and a third world country continued. The country's overall economic expansion has continued apace and gross domestic product (GDP) growth estimates for the first quarter of 2005 stood at 9.5 per cent, the same as 2004. At the same time, the living conditions of the rural poor have shown few signs of improvement. According to the latest government statistics, the average farmer's per capita income is RMB 2,936 (USD 353 or less than a dollar a day). This is only an overall average – there are vast disparities in the living standards between different sections of China's 800 million rural population.

Statements made by the state council's office of poverty alleviation and development recently underscored the vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters. As stated by the office's director in April, poverty alleviation in China remains a difficult and long-term task, not only because of the millions of people still living below the poverty line, but because the 100 million people living just above this benchmark may be in danger of falling back again when an outbreak of disease or natural disaster strikes.

The winter of 2004 brought widespread hardship to China's vulnerable rural farming communities as herders in northwestern China lost their livelihoods due to severe frosts and abnormally heavy snowfalls that killed thousands of animals. More of China's farmers saw their herds decimated due to severe drought in Gansu province, while April's hailstorms in the southern and central provinces of Guangdong, Sichuan, Chongqing and Guangxi killed over 20 people and destroyed hundreds of thousands of farmers' homes and crops. In many of these locations, the provincial branches of the RCSC provided emergency relief from their own stocks to back up support from local authorities.

Access to clean water remains another continuing challenge. China's per capita usable water supply is 25 per cent less than the world average and equitable water distribution is a major problem. According to the minister of water resources of China, over 300 million people in rural areas do not have adequate clean drinking water. As a result, hundreds of thousands are afflicted with various diseases from drinking water containing too much fluorine, arsenic, sodium sulphate or bitter salt. With support from the Federation and some bilateral participating societies, RCSC has been continuing its water, sanitation and health education programmes at the rural community level in several provinces, but the needs still outstrip the coverage provided by these programmes by far.

The first months of this year have been eventful in a variety of ways for the RCSC. As in many other countries, this period has been dominated by the response to the earthquakes and tsunamis that struck many of the Indian Ocean countries. The society was one of only two organizations within China authorized to raise funds from the public on behalf the people affected by the disaster. In the weeks that followed the 26 December, there was an unprecedented outpouring of public support and by mid-April, over CHF 53 million had been raised from the general public and private companies all over China. At one point, the society received over 1,500 phone calls a day on the 24-hour donation line set up in the Beijing headquarters, and every one of its provincial branches was actively engaged in raising funds all over the country.

The outstanding success of this appeal has demonstrated another aspect of the paradox of contemporary China. On one hand, the public and business sector have shown that they have the potential to contribute huge resources when there is a high profile emergency and RCSC has the profile and technical capacity to be the beneficiary of such public generosity, which was also the case with the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak in 2003. On the other hand, it is highly unlikely that the society will be able to raise anything like this amount for natural disasters that may occur this year in China. For its SARS appeal, for example, it was able to raise CHF 86 million in cash and kind, while for the severe flooding that occurred in the summer of 2004, its nationwide appeal only raised CHF 1 million.

Another significant event for the society was the holding of a "working conference" at the end of February, involving all its national and provincial leaders. The aim of this meeting was to map out a practical strategy for taking forward the goals set out in its new five-year development plan adopted at last year's national convention.

Priorities identified included speeding up the process of the society's restructuring at prefecture and provincial city level; strengthening disaster relief and preparedness activities; and expanding activities at the grass-roots level and those of Red Cross youth throughout the country.

In terms of international cooperation, most of the ongoing programmes supported by partner national societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Federation in 2004 are continuing at more or less the same level in 2005. The Netherlands Red Cross societies is extending its HIV/AIDS and capacity building programme to one new province, Heilongjiang in the Northeast, and the HIV/AIDS and health programmes supported by the Australian and Canadian Red Cross societies will be better refocused. Discussions with the American Red Cross Society, concerning its much delayed planned water programmes in Shanxi and Ningxia provinces, have been restarted, and it is likely that these will commence in the second half of the year. The table at [Annex 1](#) provides an up-to-date overview of all the bilateral programmes planned for 2005, and the report below details the implementation of the Federation-supported programmes, all of which are intended to help RCSC address some of the key disaster and health-related vulnerabilities currently affecting China.

Health and care (HIV/AIDS)

Overall goal: The RCSC contributed to the reduction of the transmission of HIV/AIDS in China, helped improve care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families, as well as worked towards reducing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Programme objective: The RCSC headquarters and selected branches will improve their ability to design, implement, manage, and fund effective and sustainable HIV/AIDS interventions, leading to the increased capacity of youth in selected provinces to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS, and a decrease in stigma and discrimination.

Background

With support from the Swedish Red Cross Society, youth peer education (YPE) for HIV prevention and care initiated in the latter part of 2004 in the central provinces of Henan and Shandong. This complements the ongoing RCSC youth peer education activities in some 10 to 15 provinces of China, some of which are supported by partner national societies and some implemented by the branches directly. Henan has a large HIV/AIDS epidemic because of unsafe blood selling/buying practices in the mid 1990s and subsequent transmission between sex partners and from mother to child. The epidemic in Shandong appears to be less serious, but there is still a significant caseload of infected and ill people.

In addition to addressing the medical needs of people who are now getting ill, which is largely done through China's successful application to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria (round 3), there is a need to counter the strong stigma, discrimination and fear among the population of both provinces. The Red Cross peer education programme is initially working with university youth to give correct information about HIV transmission and prevention as well as skills necessary to protect one's self. Students thus educated are then expected to educate their family, friends, and class mates. Dispelling the myths and misinformation that surround HIV/AIDS will not only enable young people to avoid infection, but alleviate the irrational fear that leads to discrimination against PLWHA. Ultimately, it is expected that the Red Cross branches will expand peer education beyond students to those at higher risk, for example migrant workers, drug users, sex workers, PLWHA and so on.

Safe blood is related to HIV/AIDS prevention; the Chinese government has committed to achieving 100 per cent voluntary blood donation by 2008. The RCSC does not collect or distribute blood but shares responsibility with the ministry of health to recruit and retain volunteer donors. Three RCSC branch staff participated in last year's training-of-trainers on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) organized by the Chinese Ministry of Health, with support from Federation and World Health Organization (WHO). There is now interest in training all branches using the Federation's VNRBD manual *Making a Difference*, which was translated into Chinese and printed last year, with funding from the US centre for disease control (CDC) in China.

Progress/Achievements**Expected result 1:** Youth peer education.

- Up to 60 youth have been trained as volunteer YPE facilitators.
- YPE facilitators have conducted 100 YPE workshops for 2,000 youth, resulting in youth that has knowledge and skills in protecting themselves from HIV/AIDS.
- A total of 16,000 peers (colleagues, friends, family) understand HIV transmission and prevention (the Australian Red Cross estimates eight peers will be educated by YPE water and sanitation participants).

The 2005 goal of this two-year RCSC and Federation programme is to implement youth peer education in one to two new provinces as well as continue support to YPE in Henan and Shandong. Please note that the figures given above relate to the targets to be achieved this year, while the corresponding figures given in the 2005 appeal and accompanying logframe cover the two-year period of 2005 to 2006. By the end of 2006, YPE will be active in at least five provinces that include Henan and Shandong. Given the capacity of headquarters and provincial branches however, scale up of YPE will have to be incremental.

In 2004, 37 young facilitators (20 in Shandong and 17 in Henan) were trained to facilitate youth peer education workshops. In Shandong, the training was not completed in 2004, as participants had many questions and concerns to address: in April 2005, the RCSC and the delegation called all facilitators back for one-day training on gender and HIV. In the first quarter of 2005, no workshops were done, chiefly because of the Spring Festival holidays and the efforts of branches and headquarters in raising funds for tsunami relief. Project agreements for YPE in Henan and Shandong are nearly complete, and each branch will conduct 40 YPE workshops during 2005 and will train an additional 20 young facilitators each.

RCSC has requested that the Federation support the Yunnan branch's YPE in addition to adding a new province this year. The Australian Red Cross Society, which has supported the Yunnan Red Cross branch for more than ten years, is reducing funding after July this year. It is therefore proposed to amend this expected result to include Yunnan.

In addition, RCSC has proposed a province for YPE expansion; the Federation and RCSC will assess the province during the second quarter.

Expected result 2: Information, education, communication.

- Educational materials have been produced or translated and distributed.

No new materials were completed during this period, although translation has begun on the Federation's *Spreading the Light of Science* guidelines on harm reduction, orphans and vulnerable children as well as home care. The translations will be completed in the second quarter.

Expected result 3: Public awareness.

- Large-scale public awareness events have been held in at least five provinces and Beijing commemorated World Red Cross Day on 5 May and World AIDS Day on 1 December.

Henan and Shandong branches have begun planning for World Red Cross Day and World AIDS Day. Henan is considering a passenger education/train campaign between Zhengzhou and Luoyang.

Expected result 4: Community-based care, support, and prevention.

- Positive peer education has been initiated in two new provinces outside of Yunnan and Xinjiang.
- Self-care workshops have been initiated in two new provinces outside of Yunnan and Xinjiang.
- Programme to support government-led care and treatment services has been developed and implemented in at least two provinces.

RCSC has requested that the Federation support Yunnan branch's peer education by and for HLWHA and Sunshine Homeland, which is a drop-in centre, job skills training and peer education/outreach for drug users. As with YPE, continuity of these programmes is very important. It is therefore proposed that this expected result is amended to include support to existing programmes in Yunnan and possibly Xinjiang.

The Shandong branch is developing a plan to provide psycho-social support to children orphaned by AIDS.

To date, Red Cross branches have not been invited to participate in the Global Fund or other government activities. Discussions in the country coordinating mechanism (CCM) have begun to advocate for the Red Cross and other NGOs or mass organizations to take part in these responses.

Expected result 5: Improved blood donor recruitment.

- Up to 40 RCSC staff at the headquarters and branch level have used the manual *Making a Difference* to manage their voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) activities effectively.
- Communities have greater awareness of the need and benefits of VNRBD.

The RCSC will send four participants to the Ministry of Health's training on blood collection to be held in May. A larger training for the Red Cross, with participation of the Ministry of Health, will be held in September to train staff in using the *Making a Difference* manual to improve donor recruitment and retention.

Expected result 6: Capacity building

- RCSC staff and/or volunteers have learnt new methodologies from national and international conferences and meetings.
- RCSC staff or volunteers have improved English and/or computer skills.
- RCSC staff has demonstrates management skills appropriate to effective HIV/AIDS programming.

The third and final section of the training of expert trainers has been postponed to May.

Henan and Shandong provincial branches, along with the specific sub-branches that are implementing YPE, attended a four-day project management and planning meeting organized by RCSC's headquarters and the Federation. Training on Federation finance guidelines and the cash transfer system was included.

The field delegate and representatives from Henan and Shandong attended a five-day training course on health education organized by the Federation's community vulnerability reduction programme in Hunan. This allowed branch staff working with the HIV programme to experience different training styles and techniques, which reinforced the value of participatory methodologies used in YPE. Four RCSC staff, two from headquarters and two from branches, will attend the 7th International Congress on HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific to be held in July.

The Federation continues to participate in national coordination meetings, such as the UN expanded theme group on HIV/AIDS and several topical sub-theme groups, the country coordinating mechanism for the Global Fund and the theme group on health.

The information and HIV/AIDS delegates jointly produced an article on HIV/AIDS in China for the "know risk – epidemics" publication, which will be launched at the World Health Assembly in May. The HIV/AIDS delegate also participated in the review of the Secretariat's global HIV/AIDS programme.

Constraints

2005 activities were somewhat delayed because of the Spring festival holidays, RCSC's planning for the beginning of the year and fundraising for tsunami relief. In part, this is because RCSC's headquarters does not have the human resources necessary to fulfill all the needs associated with the HIV/AIDS programmes of 31 provinces. In addition, there have been delays in preparing the budgets and project agreements for this programme.

Disaster management (community vulnerability risk reduction programme)

Overall goal: A model for vulnerability reduction that can be replicated throughout China is developed

Programme objective: To reduce the vulnerability of at risk populations in three to four disaster-prone provinces by implementing community vulnerability risk reduction programme activities.

Background

After the successful implementation of a community vulnerability reduction (CVR) programme supported by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), involving sanitation, health education and water activities during the last three years, the programme has introduced a community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) component as an integral part of the ongoing programme this year. During 2005 and the first part of 2006,

the Danish Red Cross Society will be supporting the CBDP component in Hunan province, covering 5,000 households from four villages in three different counties that are particularly vulnerable to disasters.

This reporting period has seen the completion of all planned activities carried out as part of the third ECHO contract, which finished at the end of February, and the start up of the new ECHO programme's activities covering the period of mid-November 2004 to mid-November 2005. Despite some initial delays with the new ECHO programme due to priority given towards finalizing the previous one, activities are now underway in all three provinces covered by this new phase of the programme: Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing.

The CBDP component of the CVR programme has also started in four village of Hunan province, where a baseline survey has been conducted. Information and data received has been sent for further analysis. Experience from the Australian Red Cross Society-supported CBDP project in Guangxi is being used to help guide this work.



Photo 2: Health volunteer trainings like this one in Guangxi are part of the programme's effort to provide health and hygiene education to communities.

Over the next reporting period, one major focus of the disaster management programme will be to impart health and hygiene education to the communities to create awareness and change their attitudes and behaviour in practising proper health and hygiene initiatives.

Efforts will be made to construct 11,800 Ecosan² toilets and 19 water supply systems in all three provinces within the stipulated time period. Based on the lessons learnt from other provinces and the results obtained from the baseline survey, an appropriate CBDP model will be finalized and required training materials will be developed for effective CBDP management training. Additionally, to facilitate the exchange of knowledge on CBDP, an exchange visit to the Philippines will also be organised for staff members from Guangxi and Hunan.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: The level of sanitation-related diseases for 69,000 men, women and children from rural population in Guangxi, Hunan, Chongqing and Jiangxi is reduced.

Health education activities related to the 2005 programme have recently started in Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing, where ECHO is supporting programme activities. An additional potential donor for Jiangxi province, however, has not materialized and it is likely that this province will not be included in this year's programme.

People in the villages covered by the new phase of this programme are enthusiastic to learn and appear willing to change their health behaviour in line with the project's anticipated objectives. The major activities during this period have been:

- A baseline survey of beneficiary populations and village assessments carried out, including the selection of volunteers.
- Promotional information, education and communication (IEC) and training materials such as calendars, posters, stickers, and booklets developed, tested, updated and printed to impart health education.
- Training of health facilitators in each of the provinces conducted separately, involving 77 persons (25 women and 52 men).
- Health and hygiene education activities at the prefecture and county-level commenced with promotional campaigns.

² The Ecosan toilet is a waterless sanitation unit that is cost effective. It utilizes a natural biological process to breakdown human waste into an odourless compost-like material. In the ongoing CVR programme, measures have been taken to ensure the design of these toilets is adapted culturally to suit the needs and practices of rural Chinese communities.

- Village volunteer training plans, activity plans and budgets developed and submitted to provincial-level project coordinators.
- Exchange visits of RCSC's project staff between provinces facilitated, providing support for less experienced branches and enabling a sharing of information and lessons learned.
- Support and monitoring activities with field visits undertaken by provincial-level project staff and Federation delegates.

Expected result 2: Selected disadvantaged communities have been equipped with the skills and resources to develop improved water and sanitation facilities.

The major activities carried out have been:

- Beneficiary villages selected in accordance with ECHO and Federation criteria (seven villages in Chongqing, eight villages in Guangxi and seven villages in Hunan).
- The procurement of sanitation materials for the Ecosan toilets in all provinces underway, in accordance to RCSC and Federation procurement procedures.
- Training of villagers on the construction techniques appropriate for the Ecosan toilets undertaken in all beneficiary villages.
- Demonstration Ecosan toilets in all three provinces constructed.
- Water supply system designs completed and approved for 19 villages.
- Village water committees responsible for the ongoing sustainable management of the water supply system identified in all beneficiary villages (one in each village).
- The procurement process for water supply materials initiated for beneficiary villages in all provinces.

Expected result 3: Community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation activities have been implemented.

The implementation of the CBDP component of the CVR programme began on 1 February 2005, with the objective to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities in Hunan province in planning and implementing appropriate risk reduction initiatives that address their local hazards. The focus during the reporting period has mainly been on establishing the project and the following activities were carried out:

- Four beneficiary villages with about 5,000 households were identified in accordance with established criteria, developed in consultation with Hunan provincial and local authorities. These villages are vulnerable to both floods and landslides.
- A baseline survey questionnaire on disaster preparedness awareness was developed and tested, and the RCSC county branch staff conducted baseline surveys.
- Preparation for the signing of an agreement between Hunan branch and local government was completed.
- The CBDP project assistant of the Hunan branch participated in the Guangxi facilitator-training course.
- A meeting was conducted with Guangxi Red Cross to obtain lessons learned and relevant material from its Australian Red Cross Society-supported programme.
- Initial preparations for the international exchange visit to the Philippines Red Cross were made.

Expected result 4: The CVR programme is replicated in two additional provinces.

New support from ECHO has allowed the Federation and the RCSC to expand the ongoing CVR programme in Guangxi and Hunan provinces to Chongqing. As noted above, anticipated funding to introduce the programme in Jiangxi province did not come through and plans to extend activities into this province have therefore been suspended.

Constraints

The overlapping period between the 2004 and 2005 ECHO programmes delayed the initiation of the 2005 programme, as attention was given towards completing the 2004 activities by the end of February 2005. Delays in finalizing project agreements between RCSC and the Federation and the requirement of logistic validation from Geneva to procure all water supply and sanitation materials also affected the start up of 2005 activities.

During this period, there was a turnover of all Federation delegates working on this programme. Although there was a sufficient period of overlap, the three new delegates had to face the usual challenge when working in China,

such as adapting to the constraints imposed by the language barrier and the different culture, especially when having to explain the sometimes-complex donor and Federation requirements to the RCSC branches and local communities.

Organizational development

Overall goal: RCSC made a significant contribution to national efforts in improving the lives of the most vulnerable people in China.

Programme objective: RCSC will improve its capacity to plan and deliver high quality Red Cross programmes.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: Up to 65 RCSC leaders at headquarters and selected province/prefecture branch levels have acquired understanding and basic skills in project management methodologies used by international donors.

Expected result 2: A group of up to 30 RCSC trainers has been identified and provided with training-of-trainers training in project management (15 people) and finance management (15 people) skills to implement future training programmes for RCSC branches in these areas.

Expected result 3: Chinese language branch training packages have been developed in project management and finance management skills.

Little progress was made against any of the above expected results during this period. The new RCSC leadership is currently planning to revise the structure of its headquarters by establishing a project management unit to coordinate the internationally funded programmes and projects carried out through headquarters or in the provinces in partnership with the Federation and partner national societies. Whilst the decision to make this change was taken in principle in the early part of the year, the society has not yet been able to implement it in practice due to the priority that it has had to give to the overwhelming response to its tsunami appeal.

This organizational change should make it much more possible to develop appropriate training activities and materials related to strengthening RCSC's capacities in project management. In the past, there has been no department at headquarters responsible for this task, which has been identified by the society as one of the priority areas for organizational development support and hence features as a significant part of this programme.

Once this new project management unit has been established and its mandate clarified, a new plan and budget for what is realistic to achieve this year and what should be foreseen for the coming one to two years will be developed and communicated to donors to raise the necessary resources.

Training in basic project management skills and reporting to RCSC's staff at the provincial and local level, however, has been carried out as part of the ongoing Federation-supported programmes in Shandong and Henan provinces (HIV/AIDS programme) and Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing (CVR programme). In addition, the Netherlands Red Cross Society provides this type of training for its projects in Jilin, Liaoning and Heilongjiang.

Expected result 4: Up to 30 RCSC finance and programme staff at selected province and prefecture branch levels have acquired increased knowledge and skills in financial management for international projects.

Plans for financial management training have similarly had to be put on hold in this reporting period due to the tsunami operations. RCSC headquarters finance department has been very heavily engaged in processing and recording all the donations received from the general public. Although this period has also seen changes in the finance personnel, the head of the department has reconfirmed her intentions to organize the training course as planned in the current programme and for which the Federation has funding available.

Expected result 5: Up to 35 RCSC managers at headquarters and selected provinces have acquired basic knowledge and skills in fundraising techniques relevant to their situation.

Activities for this expected result have yet to be conducted.

Constraints

The RCSC's attention to the tsunami appeal has placed many programme activities planned for this reporting period on hold. Changes in personnel and organizational change have also affected the implementation of activities, but will ultimately contribute to the organizational development goal of the national society.

Red Cross Development Projects In China 2005

March 2005

PNS Provinces	America	Australia	Canada	HK	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Switzerland	Federation*
Headquarters				Blood donation	DP stocks				HIV/AIDS, DP, OD/ Fin Dev.
Beijing									
Gansu			Eye care, HIV/AIDS						
Guangxi		CBDP							WatSan/Health
Guizhou				Blood donation					
Hebei				CBDP					
Heilongjiang				Blood donation		HIV/AIDS, OD			
Henan				CBDP					HIV/AIDS
Hunan									WatSan/Health/CBDP
Inner Mongolia			Eye care, HIV/AIDS	DP					
Jiangxi				CBDP					
Jilin						HIV/AIDS, OD	WatSan		
Liaoning						HIV/AIDS, OD, WatSan			
Ningxia	WatSan & Health (not yet started)								
Qinghai			Eye care, HIV/AIDS						
Shaanxi							OD, DM/FA		
Shandong									HIV/AIDS
Shanghai									
Shanxi	WatSan & Health (not yet started)								
Sichuan			HIV/AIDS, Eye care				Health, HIV/AIDS, DP		
Tibet		Blood donation						Health, HIV/AIDS, WatSan	
Xinjiang		HIV/AIDS	Township clinic, Eye care	DP					
Yunnan		HIV/AIDS		DP, Community service					

* Supported by ECHO, Swedish RC/Govt, British RC, Danish RC, Norwegian RC

DP: Disaster preparedness; CBDP: Community based disaster preparedness; OD: organisational development

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

APPEAL No. 05AA058

PLEDGES RECEIVED

01/06/2005

CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					4,306,933	TOTAL COVERAGE 17.2%	
DANISH - RC				167,800	28.01.05	CBDP HUNAN PROVINCE	
SWEDISH - GOVT	360,000	SEK		61,560	17.02.05	IN-COUNTRY COSTS DELEGATE	
SWEDISH - GOVT	720,000	SEK		123,120	17.02.05	HEALTH HIV/AIDS	
SWEDISH - GOVT	720,000	SEK		123,120	29.03.05	HEALTH HIV/AIDS	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH					475,600	CHF	11.0%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT	
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			153,600			
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			40,200			
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			73,000			
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES					266,800	CHF	6.2%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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