

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

Appeal No. MAACN001
29 June 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 183 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 1

Period covered: 1 January to 30 April 2006;

Appeal target for 2006-2007: revised from CHF 6.6 million to CHF 4.2 million
(USD 3.5 million or EUR 2.7 million)

Appeal coverage: 27%

Outstanding needs: CHF 3.1 million (USD 2.6 million or EUR 2 million)

[\(click here for the interim financial report with the revised budget and latest income and expenditure\)](#)

Related Appeals: [East Asia Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAA54001\)](#)

Programme summary:

The programming approach adopted by the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) has continued to evolve to reflect the complex implications of economic development on China's vulnerable. While the national society provides regular assistance to the disadvantaged with its traditional disaster relief and health activities, it is also actively developing a number of programmes with the Federation delegation and partner national societies, which address some of the country's greatest needs including water and sanitation, community-based disaster preparedness, HIV/AIDS and avian influenza.

This programme update outlines the progress that has been made in the first four months of the year in the RCSC programmes supported by the Federation. Details of changes that made to the programme plans and budgets as a result of operational and funding developments are also included in this update. Of the changes made to the original plans within this appeal, the most significant was in the area of disaster management, where planned community vulnerability reduction project water and sanitation and health activities have been put on hold for this year.



An approach, such as this HIV/AIDS Youth Peer Education project in Qingdao, based on the important role everyone has to play in decreasing vulnerability is increasingly being applied to RCSC programming.

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Operational developments

Country context

The 850-900 million farmers living in China comprise close to one eighth of the world's population. China's current overall rapid economic development needs to be counter-balanced by the fact that many of these rural farmers still represent some of the world's poorest people. Currently the average annual income of urban dwellers (CHF 1,600) greatly outpaces that in the countryside which averages USD 400 (CHF 500), just barely above the internationally recognised dollar a day poverty line standard. Furthermore, recent official statistics revealed that 23.65 million people throughout the country's 148,000 poorest villages subsist on annual incomes below China's own poverty benchmark of RMB 683 (CHF 106), and over fifty percent of China's 592 poorest counties are suffering from grain shortages. This disparity in income and in influence is giving rise to increased discontent in rural areas, with some 87,000 incidents of public unrest being reported in 2005.

The chance of benefiting from the promise of wealth in the cities combined with poverty's reality has led to a migrant workforce of some 200 million (twice the population of Mexico), and these farmer-turned worker migrants represent the largest population movement in China's history. For some, the income generated in the cities comprises up to 50% of their families' income. It was noted by representatives of the Federation during household visits conducted as part of the 2005 flood relief operation, that the vast majority of the households visited reported at least one family member spending a significant part of the year away from their home and family to supplement the family's income, or to earn enough money to make up for the losses sustained due to the floods.

In addition, the rapid expansion of China's economy is contributing to an increasing degree of vulnerability from natural and industrial disasters and environmental degradation. The continuously increasing number of factories, which are symbolic of the country's economic growth, are also creating mounting problems of pollution and hard to meet demands for energy resources, such as oil and coal. China has the world's worst record of mine safety, and 6,000 deaths were reported last year, largely due to the mismanagement of these mines. At the same time, large plots of the country's limited arable farmland have been bought up to be used for factories with poor farmers rarely receiving adequate compensation and leaving pockets of traditional rural farmers lacking adequate skills or resources to enter the urban marketplace

In May, China's Xinhua news agency reported that the growing water needs accompanying the country's economic development have gone far beyond the available supply and capacity of the country's water resources. Large parts of three of the country's most important rivers, namely the Yangtze, Yellow and Huaihe rivers are becoming severely depleted or are being rendered unusable due to pollution. According to the news agency, in an article published in March, China's per capita water resources are just 31 percent of the world's average, with 400 out of the country's 660 cities lacking water and 136 reporting severe water shortages.

Many signs over the first few months of the year showed that the central government was becoming increasingly concerned at this growing wealth divide and environmental degradation. These issues were raised on many occasions at the annual meeting of the National People's Congress held in March. A number of measures were put forward to try to address the negative consequences of these developments, notably in the fields of rural health and education, and the slogan of "constructing a new socialist countryside" was adopted to guide this new policy direction.

The Impact of Natural Disasters: January–April 2006

As the nation's changing economy wields its impact, annual winter and summer natural disasters continue to take their toll on China's rural poor. According to UNDP's 2005 China Human Development Report natural disasters and diseases are important causes of poverty in China's central and western areas, as well as the country's mountainous and minority-inhabited regions. Pockets of poverty also exist in more developed rural areas plagued by natural disasters and unemployment ([UNDP: 2005 China Human Development Report](#), p. 89).

In January, some 97,000 people were evacuated in Xinjiang where winter storms left 224,800 people stranded, 6,000 sick and killed 9,234 head of livestock, whilst severe sandstorms beginning in March have affected large areas of Xinjiang and several other provinces. As of April according to official reports, tens of millions of people

in different parts of the country are contending with losses related to severe floods and widespread drought resulting in the loss of crops (22.5 million hectares) and animals (some 11.55 million head of livestock). Additionally, severe drought is threatening supplies of drinking water for more than 14 million people, with the country's poorest provinces of Gansu, Hebei, Ningxia, Yunnan, Sichuan and Guangxi among the most severely affected. According to a report from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the drought has also ruined nearly two thirds of the winter wheat in the worst-hit areas.

Health

Incidences of avian influenza (H5N1) in birds and in humans continued to dominate public attention with 19 human cases and 12 deaths having been reported in the country to date. The Chinese government has taken an increasingly active role in avian influenza prevention and preparedness, beginning in 2006 with the hosting of the International Pledging Conference on Avian and Human Influenza in Beijing during the second week of January.

As the world becomes more aware of the threats posed by a potential pandemic, it is hoped that this raised awareness and level of preparedness will also carry over into contributing towards the prevention of other infectious diseases which again prey on the vulnerability of the rural poor. Citing findings of a World Bank survey, the 2005 UNDP Human Development Report noted that those people in the poorest quartile in the rural areas suffered incidences of chronic diseases almost three times the national average, while at the same time according China's ministry of health, 22 per cent of indigent Chinese attributed illness and injury as the causes driving them into poverty.

Role for the Red Cross Society of China

The statistics surrounding China are daunting and, because of the large numbers, on some level difficult to truly conceptualize. Given the size and diversity of the population, there is no comprehensive solution that an organization like the RCSC can take to addressing all of the multiple challenges outlined above. Rather, the solution to these large challenges lies more in developing a carefully selected range of programmes that will help the country's most vulnerable into overcome these enormous threats.

The RCSC adopted the slogan "every yuan counts" for its 2004 floods operation, and this slogan, by extension, can also be applied to every staff member and volunteer. An approach based on the important role everyone has to play in decreasing vulnerability is increasingly being applied to RCSC programming, such as the various rural community based programmes and the HIV/AIDS programmes. In these, students, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and poor rural communities who are routinely confronted with natural disasters are working with the RCSC to improve their own lives and the lives of those people around them. Many of the respective programme facilitators at local level are themselves new to this way of working and must first go through a challenging process with support from experienced staff from the RCSC and the Federation, of working through their own fears and preconceptions so that they can develop the necessary skills and knowledge to help others.

The Federation's support to the RCSC focuses on a few key areas within the society's five-year plan adopted by the Society at its national convention held in late 2004. These areas are health (HIV/AIDS and avian influenza), disaster management, and organizational development. The Federation supported programmes are based on the experience that has been built up in working with the RCSC in recent years. They also takes into account the programmes that are being implemented bilaterally by RCSC's partners in the Movement, with whom the Federation's regional delegation cooperates closely.

1. Health and Care

Overview

According to data gathered by AVERT, a UK based HIV/AIDS charity, there has been a 30 per cent annual rate of increase of reported HIV infections globally since 1999. Based on this calculation, it is projected that the number people living with HIV/AIDS in China will exceed 10 million by 2010, if there is not enough effort to control the epidemic. In January UNAIDS, estimated that there are approximately 650,000 people currently living with HIV/AIDS in China (range: 540,000 to 760,000). Among these 650,000, an estimated 75,000 people are living with AIDS (range: 65,000 to 85,000). In 2005, there were an estimated 70,000 new HIV infections (range: 60,000 to 80,000), and there were an estimated 25,000 AIDS deaths (range: 20,000 to 30,000). The most frequent modes of HIV transmission have been firstly, injecting drug use in southern and western China, and then unsafe practices

among paid blood donors. The incidence of heterosexually transmitted HIV is increasing and occurs primarily in the eastern provinces of China, due to a growing commercial sex trade and the increasing number of migrants moving to these provinces from rural areas with less access to information in search of labour.

The HIV/AIDS part of the programme, which is primarily supported by the Swedish Red Cross and government, includes both a national component and another targeted on support to specific provincial branches. This latter element started last year in Henan and Shandong provinces, and this assistance is continuing in 2006 with plans to introduce a third province later in the year.

The Federation and the RCSC are members and participate regularly in the meetings of the UNAIDS theme group, the UN theme group on health and China's country coordinating mechanism (CCM) for the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis.

Under HIV/AIDS, the overall goal and programme objective has been refined to better reflect the scope of the programme (expected results remain unchanged). In response to the increasing threat posed by avian influenza (AI), the RCSC has expanded its activities to include an AI component detailed below with support from the Federation [Avian Influenza Preparedness, Mitigation and Response Appeal](#).

HIV/AIDS

Overall Goal: The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) will contribute to the reduction of the transmission of HIV/AIDS in China, help to improve care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families, and work to reduce stigma and discrimination against People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Programme Objective: The RCSC headquarters and selected branches will have improved 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 to a decrease in stigma and discrimination.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: Preventing further HIV/AIDS infections (peer education)

By the end of 2007, up to 108,200 beneficiaries (youth in and out of school, PLWHA, drug users entertainment workers, prisoners, community) have acquired skills and knowledge to prevent HIV/AIDS.

To date workshops for facilitators have been conducted in both Henan and Shandong with 20 participants in each province. Further, over the reporting period eleven Youth Peer Education (YPE) workshops were held providing training to 140 university students in Henan, and 80 university students in Shandong. As a result, 2,080 peers of workshop participants have benefited from learning about and acquiring an improved understanding of HIV transmission and prevention.

The majority of participants in the training of facilitators held in Shandong were first year university students from Jinan and Jining. The support given during the trainings and by the Red Cross HIV/AIDS team can provide a jumping off point for difficult to access often socially marginalised groups. One participant, in the workshop for example was a representative of a local men having sex with men (MSM) group. After participating in the workshop he has agreed to facilitate workshops within the local homosexual community

In Henan, three students participating in April's training of facilitators majored in sign language and plan to work with the deaf. All are committed to presenting YPE workshops within the deaf community, which will expand the project's base.

Outside the major cities, sexuality remains a private topic. Students who are participating in the trainings are still a little shy in discussions of sexuality. Over the second period the training will focus more on increasing the comfort level of the participants in discussing particular subjects including sexuality.

Expected Result 2: Reducing stigma and discrimination

By the end of 2007, 8,300 beneficiaries have expressed greater understanding of HIV/AIDS and will demonstrate reduced stigma and discrimination against PLWHA and their families.

The RCSC takes an active role in reducing stigma and discrimination towards People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and those at risk through awareness campaigns conducted throughout the year (e.g. Red Cross Day on 8 May and World AIDS Day). Planning for these events is currently ongoing.

Expected Result 3: Care and support

By the end of 2007, up to 710 PLWHA, family members, IDU and other at risk groups will be involved and empowered to implement community-based care and support

Active discussions are ongoing about how best to introduce these activities.

Expected Result 4: Improved blood donor recruitment

By the end of 2007, a number of 60 branch staff and volunteers demonstrate improved recruitment/retention of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD).

Activities currently being planned to meet this result are:

- Maximize opportunities for advocacy and publicise achievements on World Blood Donor Day (14 June) in 2006 and 2007
- Celebrate key milestone by striking of a 'medal for life' for all VNRBD donors in 2008
- Develop positive attitudes among youth (10-17 year olds), through school education and family visits to the blood centre.

Expected Result 5: Capacity building

By the end of 2007, up to 235 RCSC headquarters and branch staff and volunteers will demonstrate improved skills in HIV/AIDS, management, project design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

A two day workshop was held for the Federation supported programme's provincial branches with 13 participants from Henan and Shandong during the last week of February. The objective of this meeting was to share experiences from HIV/AIDS activities conducted in 2005, and to prepare a plan of action for 2006.

Constraints

The pace of implementation of the programme was reduced due to staff turnover within the Federation delegation. The previous regional HIV/AIDS coordinator ended her mission in the beginning of 2006 and was replaced in late February, while the HIV/AIDS programme delegate for Henan and Shandong ended her mission in mid December last year, and was replaced in late February 2006.

Planned activities for next reporting period: May-August

- Continue to conduct training of facilitators and YPE workshops for volunteers in both Henan and Shandong.
- Select one new provincial branch to initiate YPE activities (in addition to Henan and Shandong).
- Plan for a training of trainers at headquarters level.
- Plan for a cross-sectional evaluation focusing on knowledge, attitudes and practice among university students to evaluate the HIV/AIDS project in Henan and Shandong.
- Assist staff at both RCSC headquarters and branch level with preparations to attend the 2006 International HIV/AIDS Conference in Canada.

Avian influenza

[<click here for the Federation's Avian Influenza Preparedness, Mitigation and Response Appeal >](#)

Overall Goal: The RCSC will contribute to reducing the spread of the avian influenza (H5N1); and, prevent the transmission of the virus from animals to humans through preparedness activities

Programme Objective: By the end of this project, RCSC headquarters and selected branches will have an improved capacity to design, implement, manage, and fund effective and sustainable avian influenza interventions, leading to the increased capacity of volunteers and community members to protect themselves and reduce the transmission of the virus from animals to humans.

Progress/Achievements



Information sharing at the RCSC National Avian Influenza Prevention Conference in March.

As a result of the December 2005 RC/RC Regional Avian Influenza meeting in Jakarta, a Regional Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Avian Influenza was developed by national societies in Southeast Asia including the RCSC.

During the third week of March, in order to promote much needed public awareness about the prevention and transmission of avian influenza, and reduce the threat posed by the disease to communities, the RCSC in partnership with the American Red Cross organized the two-day National Avian Influenza Prevention Conference in Beijing for approximately 75 participants representing the RCSC's 31 provincial level branches. Key personnel from appropriate organizations such as China's ministries

of health and agriculture, and other major stakeholders including representatives from the Vietnam Red Cross, the Hong Kong branch of the RCSC, the Federation, and international agencies such as the World Health Organization and UNICEF gave presentations at the conference.

Together with support from the American Red Cross, the RCSC has responded to the threat of avian influenza by initiating a national dissemination campaign. This campaign has aimed at educating the general public about known prevention measures that people can take against contracting avian influenza. The coverage of this campaign has reached 14 provinces with the distribution of millions of pamphlets and posters.

The Federation secretariat released CHF 280,000 from its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) during the second week of March to support the RCSC with planning and implementing health education and branch development in a selected number of provincial branches. Additional support from the German Red Cross of EURO 95,000 (CHF 148,600) will enable a further number of branches to participate in this project. The initial activity in this project is a planning/orientation meeting for project/health coordinators from the selected branches.

RCSC headquarters and seven provincial branches will be prepared to mainstream avian influenza knowledge into ongoing programmes, and to reach out to small scale poultry farmers in remote areas to raise awareness on the prevention of transmission from animals to humans in communities, information on poultry keeping and handling, preparedness measures related to hygiene education. To facilitate a mechanism to assess impact of planned interventions, a base-line survey will be conducted to measure the current level of knowledge, attitudes and practice related to avian influenza among rural back yard farmers.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT [<click here for the revised logframe >](#)

Overview

Due to the ending of the European Commission of Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) funding for the community vulnerability reduction (CVR) programme in Southern China, most of the original CVR/disaster reduction parts of this programme have been put on hold for 2006 and the budget therefore significantly decreased (reflected in revisions to expected results under programme objective 2). The community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP)

component of the CVR programme, however, is moving forward and Federation support will be continued in Hunan, and introduced also in Guangxi province in order to build on the now finished bilateral project initiated by the Australian Red Cross. The disaster response preparedness part of this disaster management programme is being implemented as foreseen.

The first phase of the CVR programme was introduced in 2002 in Guangxi province in southern China, with the support of ECHO. Since then, the programme has been expanded to cover three provinces of southern China – Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing. The programme has enabled the respective RCSC provincial branches to make a significant contribution to addressing the health and disaster related needs of vulnerable rural communities through carrying out integrated health education, water and sanitation activities. It completed its fourth year in early 2006 and, despite delays caused by 2005's floods and landslides, the programme managed to accomplish all planned activities by its formal end in mid-January 2006.

A total of 17,000 families (some 59,000 individuals) throughout 37 villages in Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing benefited from this phase of the programme. Villagers were provided with the skills and materials to build 11,874 Ecosan household toilets (Guangxi: 3,074; Hunan: 4,400; Chongqing: 4,400), and 21 water supply systems were completed as planned (7 in each of the targeted provinces). During the first three months of the year, RCSC and the Federation delegation worked to finalise and submit the reporting to ECHO on the programme.

As with the ECHO-funded programmes in previous years, the health and hygiene education component increased the local communities' knowledge and understanding of water-related disease transmission and its link to water, sanitation and personal hygiene. Volunteers from the targeted villages have been encouraged to take part in the analysis of existing health education resources and to identify realistic solutions for participatory health and hygiene education.

Selected villages in Hunan province have also been assisted by the introduction of a Danish Red Cross-supported CDBP project since mid 2005, and 1,600 families (some 6,000 individuals) in four villages of Zhangjiajie prefecture are currently benefiting from this project. Frequently occurring natural disasters and poor access to safe water and sanitation, combined with a general lack of basic health and hygiene awareness, have all increased the hardship of the rural communities in these villages and made them highly vulnerable.

In addition to completing activities for the CVR programme, over the reporting period the RCSC and Federation delegation have been active in the final stages of the 2005 flood relief operation (see the separate updates on this operation for further details).

Overall Goal: The capacity of RCSC is improved to achieve a greater impact in helping vulnerable communities prepare for and respond to disasters.

Progress/Achievements

Programme Objective 1: The capacity of the RCSC to provide quality response to common disasters facing in the country is strengthened.

Expected Result 1: A well-functioning national disaster response team (NDRT) is in place, enhancing RCSC management and leadership in disaster preparedness and response through good use of resources and addressing needs.

Progress towards creating a national disaster response team in China is well on the way and is receiving positive feedback from the RCSC's headquarters and provincial branches. Over the past few months constructive consultations and discussions between the Federation's regional disaster management delegate and the RCSC's relief department and provincial branches have taken place to define an appropriate framework to introduce this project within China's operational context.

Expected Result 2: RCSC has produced a disaster management manual in Mandarin that covers a wide range of Federation guidelines and standards.

Over the coming months, RCSC headquarters will work with the regional delegation and a training officer in Geneva to review the RDRT materials and adapt them to the Chinese context. The materials will then be translated into the Chinese language with the plan to introduce the first pilot training in September 2006.

Expected Result 3: A core group of RCSC provincial and county disaster management operational managers have the ability to assess and coordinate initial response speedily from local levels as their managerial and technical skills are enhanced through workshops and training material.

No activities were implemented during the reporting period.

Programme Objective 2: Vulnerability of disaster-prone communities is reduced through integrated community-based disaster preparedness activities. (Community vulnerability reduction)

Expected Result 4: Capacity of communities and three Red Cross branches is enhanced to reduce and manage the risk of localized disasters through the application of a participatory approach.

The original objective of the CBDP programme, which was started as a component of the larger scale CVR initiative, has been to introduce community-based approaches to disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness to two RCSC provincial branches. A secondary aim is to assist RCSC headquarters to link experience being gained from these projects with experience from other CBDP programming in other provinces, notably the Hong Kong Red Cross supported projects in Jiangxi, Hebei and Henan for possible application in other provinces. In Hunan, the CBDP project is being implemented as a 15 months pilot project supported and guided by the Federation delegation/Danish Red Cross and is planned to end by 30 April 2006. In Guangxi, the project was implemented on a bilateral basis between RCSC and the Australian Red Cross over a 12 month period ending in June 2005.



Poor rural communities are particularly vulnerable to the effects of regularly occurring natural disasters in China.

The CBDP project in Hunan has been running smoothly and more or less according to schedule. Through a variety of training programmes for staff and volunteers at provincial, prefecture, county and village levels, there is now a cadre of people who have a good knowledge of CBDP concepts and methodology. Village-level disaster committee (VDC) teams are now in place in the four communities that have been targeted under this project, and they have developed risk reduction plans that have been reviewed and approved by Hunan Red Cross. A mid-term review was carried out in December 2005 by an experienced Danish Red Cross staff member who found that the risk reduction plans were of good quality and well argued. Good collaboration with local government structures has been developed, and this has led to cash and in-kind support being provided for each of the four communities' risk reduction plans to complement the funding from the Federation and the inputs of the communities themselves.

The proposed mitigation measures have been completed by the communities in three villages according to the original plan, but the last one has had to be revised as the proposed activity (to build a small dam) was significantly higher than the available budget. The Hunan Red Cross is now working together with the VDC to come up with another mitigation plan. In order to further knowledge sharing about the project, arrangements are being made for an exchange visit to visit the Hong Kong Red Cross supported CBDP project in Hebei province.

With funding from the Danish Red Cross coming to an end, a field visit was organized for a representative from the British Red Cross in March which has now agreed to support the continuation of activities in Hunan. The balance of funds from a previous relief operation will be used to support a new CBDP project in Guangxi.

Impact

The relatively recent introduction of community based disaster preparedness activities in two of the provinces has introduced an important additional component that addresses disaster risk reduction more directly, and has helped local RCSC branches how they can make an impact on reducing vulnerability in some of the poorest rural communities in their provinces.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT [< click here for the revised logframe >](#)

Overview

The original strategy for the main part of the Federation's organizational development (OD) support for RCSC this year was to focus on developing a national training programme and materials in order to build up a group of staff skilled in providing training to RCSC branches in project planning and financial management. However, it has been realised that this is not a viable approach, particularly given the already high workload and other commitments of the recently established project management office (PMO) at RCSC headquarters.

Instead a more realistic strategy will be adopted, namely to include training in project planning and management components into the ongoing programmes at provincial level being supported by the Federation. This is a similar approach to that being taken by some of RCSC's bilateral partners, notably the Canadian and Netherlands Red Cross, and efforts will be made in collaboration with the PMO, to ensure that common methodologies are used and shared between different partners and provinces. The shift in strategy has been reflected in revisions to expected results below and to the logframe.

A limited amount of progress only has been possible during this reporting period in the area of financial management due to the unforeseen departure of the Federation's finance and administration delegate in February. However it is anticipated that cooperation in this area will pick up again after the arrival of a new delegate expected in June.

There continues to be a fairly high turnover in the leadership of RCSC's provincial branches, and the society is considering organizing one or more training courses in Red Cross knowledge and management issues for these new leaders as it had done in 2002 and 2003. It has approached the Federation for support in this area, which may also be linked to planned initiatives in fundraising which remains a key priority both at national and provincial levels. The original OD programme as presented in the 2006/07 appeal has therefore been adjusted to reflect these changes in approach and the budget adapted accordingly.

Overall Goal: The RCSC has made a significant contribution to national efforts to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people in China.

Programme Objective: The RCSC at headquarters and provincial branch levels have improved their capacity to design and manage high quality programmes that can attract support from international partners.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: A group of new RCSC provincial leaders have increased knowledge on Red Cross organization and programme management issues.

As noted above, the expected result has been revised to focus on incorporating training in project management skills and developing suitable training materials, as appropriate, into the existing Federation supported programmes at provincial level. This will be done in close consultation with the headquarters PMO office and initiatives being taken by some of RCSC's other partners.

Expected Result 2: RCSC finance and programme staff at branch levels has acquired increased knowledge and skills in financial management for international projects.

Work and dialogue initiated by the former Federation finance and administration delegate was building a better mutual understanding of some of the existing problems and constraints in financial management and reporting, notably in terms of roles and responsibilities between headquarters and the provincial branches where Federation supported programmes are being implemented. Experience gained during 2005 led to the signing at the very end of 2005 of a memorandum of understanding on financial procedures which is now being taken forward and serves as a clear basis for ensuring better quality financial reporting.

Unfortunately the finance delegate had to finish her mission in February for personal reasons, and thus further progress and planning for follow up training activities has had to be put on hold. However, the new finance delegate who comes from a senior position in her national society and who has previous experience of working in the East Asia region, will be taking up her assignment in the first part of June and thus be able to continue this work.

Expected Result 3: RCSC has developed a strategy to increase the fundraising skills and performance of its managers at headquarters and provincial levels.

Improving its knowledge and skills in modern fundraising techniques is a key priority for RCSC. For each of the past three years, it has sent personnel from its headquarters and provincial branches to the annual Skillshare international fundraising workshop in the Netherlands. In the first three months of this year, it organized a consultation process with its provincial branches and at the headquarters level to gather information and share experience on the different practices being carried out. This process culminated in a reorganization at headquarters, in which the previously combined tasks of fundraising and information were divided and separate divisions for each were established.

Another trend has been the progressive strengthening of the Red Cross Foundation, the semi-autonomous fundraising arm of the RCSC. Having gone through a period of crisis and then stagnation, this Foundation has become increasingly active over the past year under a new leadership. It has undertaken several successful fundraising ventures amongst national and international private sector companies. These ventures, however, are conducted somewhat separately from the core RCSC programmes, and a key issue for the future is to better define the role of the Foundation in supporting RCSC projects and activities at headquarters and branch levels.

The Federation delegation has followed these various developments over the first part of the year and discussed with RCSC leadership and staff what type of assistance would be most useful and needed. One possible activity is the organization in the second part of the year of a planning workshop that would focus in particular on fundraising approaches as a first step in developing a more comprehensive national strategy to link together more effectively the fundraising work carried out by headquarters and the provincial branches.

Constraints

The principal constraints to implementing the main elements of the organizational development programme as originally planned have been the heavy workload and other commitments of the project management office at RCSC headquarters and the absence of the Federation's finance delegate for most of this period under review. In addition, RCSC's leadership has been engaged in developing certain new initiatives that have led to a re-thinking of priorities for the work of headquarters departments.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

A total of nine Red Cross partners, in addition to the Federation, are supporting RCSC development projects in 2006. These include its special autonomous branches in Hong Kong and Macao, six participating national societies (PNS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The table attached at annex 1 provides an overview of the nature and location of each of these partnership projects. A summary of recent developments in some of these projects in this reporting period is given below, and further information can be obtained on the China section of FedNet, the Federation's extranet.

American Red Cross

Following a lengthy period of programme and budget reviews, agreement on the detailed plans for water and sanitation and health education projects in Ningxia and Shanxi provinces has now been reached and programme implementation will start shortly. Experience and training materials from the Federation-supported CVR programme in southern China has been used in the design of these projects. The total value of both projects is USD 500,000 (CHF 624,000).

Australian Red Cross

An external evaluation of the HIV/AIDS programme in Xinjiang has been carried out very recently and will form the basis for the next phase of the well established programme in this province. Funding for the HIV/AIDS programme in Yunnan province will cease in July 2006, after 11 years of support. Technical assistance up to the end of the year from the Australian Red Cross delegate based in Xinjiang will still be available, particularly to help Yunnan Red Cross seek new sources of sustainable funding.

Canadian Red Cross

The desk officer from Canadian Red Cross carried out a monitoring review of its project in Gansu in April, and also organized a project management training workshop for all the RCSC provincial and local-level staff working on the projects it supports in five provinces. One of the main findings from this review mission was the fact that there has been a fairly high turnover in both the project management staff and the leadership in several of these provinces, therefore emphasising the importance of continued monitoring and dialogue to ensure that the objectives of the various projects are well understood and correctly implemented.

Netherlands Red Cross

Netherlands Red Cross is continuing its support for HIV/AIDS and capacity building with the RCSC provincial branches in the three north eastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning. During this period, the delegate based in Harbin (Heilongjiang) completed her mission and her replacement has been recruited and will start in early June. Netherlands Red Cross has also been able to secure funding totalling EURO 350,000 (CHF 547,350) from a private sector company for new HIV/AIDS and capacity building projects in Beijing, Shanghai, Hebei and Jiangsu provinces, and these will start shortly.

Norwegian Red Cross

Confirmation has been received that Norwegian Red Cross will continue to receive funding from the government for its projects in China and this, together with newer funding secured from three private sector companies, means that it will be able to continue its support to three RCSC provinces. The programme in Sichuan will be gradually phased down after five years' presence but support will be continued for at least the next two years. The project in Shaanxi which started in late 2003 is in the consolidation phase and new funding has been received for expanding first aid training for miners in this province which has a large number of large and small scale coal mines, many of which have high accident rates. The first phase of the water and sanitation and health education project in the Korean ethnic minority prefecture of Yanbian in Jilin province has been completed. The project will be expanded to cover a further eight counties in the coming three years.

Swiss Red Cross



RCSC volunteers marked World Red Cross Day with health education activities in Shigatse under a programme supported by Swiss Red Cross.

The well-established Swiss Red Cross programme in Tibet continues. On 8 May, World Red Cross day, the Shigatse Red Cross in partnership with the Swiss Red Cross conducted a public education programme on sexually transmitted infections (STI), HIV/AIDS, eye care and mother-and-child health (MCH) in Shigatse City. Shigatse and Swiss Red Cross staff distributed 2,036 leaflets and booklets about STIs, HIV/AIDS, eye care and MCH, 1,728 condoms as well as provided information and counselling to improve public understanding about these issues and related Red Cross activities. People from a variety of age groups and backgrounds were reached, while participating in this activity allowed the staff to gain a clearer idea about how to manage public outreach activities in the future.

Global Road Safety Project (China)

The Federation is host to the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), (<http://www.grsproadsafety.org/>) in Geneva. Last year GRSP launched a new initiative in China in which seven of the world's largest automobile and oil companies are collaborating with various Chinese and international partners on a five-year, USD 10 million (CHF 12.4 million) project to reduce road traffic fatalities in the country. Since the start of the year, a representative of GRSP began working in China, based at the Federation regional delegation, and is working with GRSP partners, including the RCSC, on introducing this initiative in China.

[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to achieve 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.*

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 quality and accountable 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>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - CHINA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1'132'824	2'903'627		210'909	0	4'247'360
B. Opening Balance	94'383	170'920		16'054	-28'418	252'939
Income						
Cash contributions						
ECHO		9'335				9'335
Swedish Red Cross	168'250					168'250
C1. Cash contributions	168'250	9'335				177'585
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
ECHO		15'397				15'397
German Red Cross	157'300					157'300
Swedish Red Cross	152'991					152'991
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	310'291	15'397				325'688
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
		84'109				84'109
		398				398
	280'000					280'000
		10'038				10'038
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)	280'000	94'545				374'545
Inkind Personnel						
Australian Red Cross		3'814				3'814
C5. Inkind Personnel		3'814				3'814
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income	320					320
C6. Other Income	320					320
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	758'861	123'091		0	0	881'951
D. Total Funding = B + C	853'244	294'010		16'054	-28'418	1'134'891

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	94'383	170'920		16'054	-28'418	252'939
C. Income	758'861	123'091		0	0	881'951
E. Expenditure	-398'663	-65'927		-3'043	0	-467'633
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	454'581	228'083		13'011	-28'418	667'258

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - CHINA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1'132'824	2'903'627		210'909	0	4'247'360	
Supplies								
Water & Sanitation	1'280'795							1'280'795
Other Supplies & Services	375'078							375'078
Total Supplies	1'655'873							1'655'873
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2'000							2'000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2'000							2'000
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8'748							8'748
Total Transport & Storage	8'748							8'748
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	285'600	84	2'112				2'196	283'404
Delegate Benefits	347'753	8'243	9'641				17'883	329'870
National Staff	48'448	2'197	230				2'428	46'020
National Society Staff	198'804							198'804
Consultants	39'560							39'560
Total Personnel Expenditures	920'165	10'524	11'983				22'507	897'658
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	983'038	193					193	982'845
Total Workshops & Training	983'038	193					193	982'845
General Expenditure								
Travel	94'412	4'858	4'666				9'524	84'888
Information & Public Relation	197'302	93			2'845		2'938	194'364
Office Costs	77'269	8'035	332				8'367	68'902
Communications	9'689	1'019	2'909				3'928	5'761
Professional Fees	23'619							23'619
Financial Charges		9	0				9	-9
Other General Expenses		22					22	-22
Total General Expenditure	402'291	14'036	7'907		2'845		24'788	377'503
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		344'807	48'452				393'260	-393'260
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers		344'807	48'452				393'260	-393'260
Program Support								
Program Support	275'245	25'913	4'269		198		30'380	244'865
Total Program Support	275'245	25'913	4'269		198		30'380	244'865
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		3'190	-6'685				-3'496	3'496
Total Operational Provisions		3'190	-6'685				-3'496	3'496
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4'247'360	398'663	65'927		3'043		467'633	3'779'727
VARIANCE (C - D)		734'161	2'837'700		207'866		3'779'727	

2006: RED CROSS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN CHINA
SUPPORTED BY PARTNER NATIONAL SOCIETIES

May 2006

PNS Provinces	2006: RED CROSS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN CHINA SUPPORTED BY PARTNER NATIONAL SOCIETIES							
	America	Australia	Canada	HK	Netherlands	Norway	Switzerland	Federation*
HQ				Blood donation				HIV/AIDS, DP, Fin Dev.
Beijing					HIV/AIDS, OD			
Chongqing								
Gansu			Eye care, HIV/AIDS					
Guangxi								
Guizhou				Blood donation				
Hebei				CBDP	HIV/AIDS, OD			
Heilongjiang				Blood donation	HIV/AIDS, OD			
Henan				CBDP				HIV/AIDS
Hunan								CBDP
Inner Mongolia			Eye care, HIV/AIDS	DP				
Jiangsu					HIV/AIDS, OD			
Jiangxi				CBDP				
Jilin					HIV/AIDS, OD	WatSan/Health		
Liaoning					HIV/AIDS, OD, WatSan			
Ningxia	WatSan & Health							
Qinghai			Eye care, HIV/AIDS					
Shaanxi						OD, DM/FA		
Shandong								HIV/AIDS
Shanghai					HIV/AIDS, OD			
Shanxi	WatSan & Health							
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 Swedish RC/Govt, British RC, Danish RC, Norwegian RC

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

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Programme Title: Disaster Management Programme Objective: The capacity of RCSC is improved to achieve a greater impact in helping vulnerable communities prepare for and respond to disasters. (disaster response)				
Project/Expected Results	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks	Activities 2006	Activities 2007
<p>1. A well-functioning national disaster response team (NDRT) is in place, enhancing RCSC management and leadership in disaster preparedness and response through good use of resources and addressing needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A core competence of assessment, coordination and management support in setting up large and complex disaster response operation is developed. • A coherent and effective disaster response strategy and operational model is identified, with lines of authority and management decision-making responsibilities clearly defined. • Operational links of disaster response at all levels (international, national, provincial, county) are strengthened. • Operational links between disaster preparedness planning and disaster response are improved. • Coordination and information sharing mechanism is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness and commitment of time and resources from RCSC leadership at headquarters and provincial branch levels • All parties are open to sharing of experiences and open to changes. • Funding for training course and materials available. • A sizable and diverse amount of training materials need to be translated into Mandarin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a mandate for NDRT detailing its priorities, objectives, expected results, plan of operations. • Identify the type and nature of positions required for the team – setting out job description for each member. • Assess the pool of DM personnel in RCSC at all levels (and applicants from outside the RCSC if necessary) who can and should be selected for the team. • RCSC and Federation provide training materials and courses to train members to meet international standard on disaster planning and disaster response (DR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put the NDRT plan of operations into action. • Demonstrate its effectiveness in flood operations by 2007.

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	<p>enhanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation report on the effectiveness of NDRT in disaster response operation is available. 			
<p>2. RCSC has produced a disaster management (DM) manual in Mandarin, covering a wide range of Federation guidelines and standards (from assessment, appeal, pre-position, procurement, stock management, monitoring, financial reporting, evaluation reporting etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation guidelines and standard are readily accessible by distributing DM manuals to all levels of DM personnel. • Knowledge and understanding of international donor expectations at all levels of DM personnel is increased. • RCSC at all levels are motivated to meet international operating standards in DM. • RCSC's confidence in international engagement is increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding available. • Contents are relevant to local situations. • Not being able to provide clear guideline in situation where the current RCSC procedures and standard are different from the Federation or generally accepted international donors' procedures and standards. • Annual revision to keep the manual up to date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the contents of the DM manual. • Compile materials. • Select content. • Draft in English. • Provide comments and revision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate into Mandarin. • Print and distribute manuals.
<p>3. A core group of RCSC provincial and county disaster management operational managers have the ability to assess and coordinate initial response speedily from local levels as their managerial and technical skills are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A core group of technical operation managers who are able to manage emergency at the local levels is provided. • Group is responsible for monitoring and early warning as well as working with regional disaster preparedness team, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding available. • Availability of suitable candidates. • Retaining trained personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key skills required at each disaster-prone region. • Select suitable candidates for training. • Identify area of weakness that requires training. • RCSC and Federation provide training materials and workshops. 	

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<p>enhanced through workshops and training material.</p>	<p>providing support on logistics, regional relief supplies, supplier agreements, warehousing etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In times of any disaster, an assessment within hours and report to both provincial/regional head and headquarters is ensured or undertaken. 			
<p>Programme Objective 2: Vulnerability of disaster-prone communities is reduced through integrated community-based disaster preparedness activities. (community vulnerability reduction) Estimated total number of beneficiaries: 25,000</p>				
Project/Expected Results	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks	Activities 2006	Activities 2007
<p>1. Capacity of communities and three Red Cross branches is enhanced to reduce and manage the risk of localized disasters through the application of a participatory approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risks are identified. • 6 disaster preparedness plans are developed. • 20-30 village volunteers are trained in disaster preparedness. • Mitigation measures are implemented in 6 villages. • The Red Cross branches have developed their capacity in managing community based disaster preparedness (CBDP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major disasters occurs • Communities are willing to participate • Local government authority willing to support the programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct baseline survey in target villages. • Develop CBDP model and training manuals. • Improve communication facilities at counties/villages level in targeted area. • Conduct training for managers, facilitators and volunteers on community mobilization, participatory CBDP, defining mitigation measures and monitoring system. • Village volunteers conduct awareness generation on CBDP at the community level. • Conduct disaster risk mapping activities. • Develop disaster preparedness plans. • Implement mitigation measures in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop CBDP model and training manuals. • Improve communication facilities at counties/villages level in the targeted area. • Conduct training for managers, facilitators and volunteers on community mobilization, participatory CBDP, defining mitigation measures and monitoring system. • Village volunteers conduct awareness generation on CBDP at the community level. • Conduct disaster risk mapping activities. • Develop disaster preparedness plans • Implement mitigation measures in

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			<p>target villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange experience and knowledge with other CBDP programme implementers. • Collaborate with local government related authorities. • Monitor and supervise programme activities. 	<p>target villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange experience and knowledge with other CBDP programme implementers. • Collaborate with local government related authorities. • Monitor and supervise programme activities.
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Programme Title: Organizational Development				
Programme Objective: The RCSC at headquarters and provincial branch levels have improved their capacity to design and manage high quality programmes that can attract support from international partners.				
Project/Expected Results	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks	Activities 2006	Activities 2007
1. 60 new RCSC provincial leaders have increased knowledge on RC organization and programme management issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of leaders attending the training courses have applied their new knowledge and skills in their daily work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC leaders' commitment to applying learning and new ways of working. Good coordination and cooperation within RCSC structure between HQ and branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize first of two leadership training courses for new provincial leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize second of two leadership training courses for new provincial leaders.
2. 35 RCSC finance and programme staff at selected province and prefecture branch levels have acquired increased knowledge and skills in financial management for international projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC branch performance in financial management has improved. RCSC branches are able to produce regular financial reports for projects and general activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC leaders' commitment to applying learning and new ways of working. Good coordination and cooperation within RCSC structure between HQ and branches. PNS willingness to commit time and resources to ensure effective cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 1 finance management workshop. Visit selected branches to monitor progress and provide on-the-job coaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 1 finance management workshop. Visit selected branches to monitor progress and provide on-the-job coaching.
3. RCSC has developed a strategy to increase the fundraising skills and performance of its managers at HQ and provincial levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC income in targeted provinces has increased at end of 2 year period. RCSC has in place systems to monitor performance in resource mobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC leaders' commitment to applying learning and new ways of working. Good coordination and cooperation within RCSC structure between HQ and branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify organizations/individuals to provide consultancy advice on fundraising to RCSC. Organize 1 planning workshop to develop ideas for a national fundraising strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize national workshop to review experience and discuss strategy for future RCSC fundraising activities. Assist RCSC to develop fundraising strategy and implementation plan.