

# Programme Update 2007



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## China

Appeal no. MAACN001

Programme Update No. 6

This report covers the period 1/5/2007 to 31/12/2007 of the 2006-07 appeal.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



A child living in temporary shelters after torrential flooding awaits the distribution of goods from the RCSC in Anhui Province. RCSC

## In brief

**Programme Summary:** Programmes in China progressed as expected, even though massive flooding affected the work of the Red Cross throughout the country. Floods caused by torrential rains from late May to September this summer displaced hundreds of thousands of people. At least 844 people have died or are reported missing and 517,600 houses have been totally collapsed or heavily damaged as early as the end of July. The Federation allocated a disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) for the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) on 16 July and distributed relief goods, such as rice, quilts, water purification tablets and disinfectants immediately. Shortly afterwards, an emergency appeal was launched on 30 July to support affected people in the five provinces of Anhui, Chongqing (municipality), Henan, Hubei and Sichuan. Throughout this, the Federation has been providing support to the RCSC by jointly hosting workshops in China specifically on vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA), community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and general disaster management (DM) strategies.

In June, the RCSC began the process of establishing a global alliance on HIV, which entails a massive scale-up of HIV prevention and health care activities throughout the nation. The RCSC, with the support of a delegate seconded by the British Red Cross, was able to draft their three-year plan and budgets for a national HIV programme. At the same time, the RCSC is gaining recognition in China as a leading organization in the fight against AIDS through its participation in events such as the HIV prevention through sports workshops, sponsored by the International Olympic Committee, and a jointly run fundraising event with UNAIDS and other partners on World AIDS Day.

The RCSC has also achieved many of its goals in organizational development during this reporting period, including exceeding its goal of having 80 percent of all prefecture branches gain independence from the ministry of health, and launching a new national volunteer strategy and management guidelines.

**Needs:** Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 2,081,481 (USD 1,726,444 or EUR 1,304,008); out of which 54% is

covered. Outstanding needs are CHF 942,718 (USD 859,430 or EUR 584,224). [Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

**No. of people we help:** It is estimated that RCSC programmes supported by the Federation have reached millions of beneficiaries in China in 2007. Information in health programmes such as HIV/AIDS and avian influenza prevention are each estimated to reach hundreds of thousands of direct and indirect beneficiaries throughout China. Beneficiaries of HIV programme efforts are estimated at 13,582 people (approximately 50 percent men and 50 percent women). CBDP programmes have reached thousands of individuals, and through disaster response training, it is expected that RCSC will be able to respond more effectively to aid the many Chinese citizens who are affected each year by natural disasters.

**Our Partners:** Throughout 2007, the Red Cross Society of China and the Federation have worked with government agencies, at the national, provincial and local levels, and ten partner national societies that support bilateral or multilateral projects in China. In addition, the RCSC is developing closer relationships and partnerships with UN organizations and other humanitarian NGOs, as well as with various corporations that support the RCSC's work in China.

## Progress towards objectives

### Health and Care

**Overall goal:** The Red Cross Society of China is making a significant contribution to preventing the spread of communicable diseases in China through its awareness raising activities amongst the general public and its targeted health education interventions with vulnerable groups.

#### HIV/AIDS Prevention in China

**Objective:** By the end of 2007, people at risk of HIV/AIDS in at least four provinces will have the knowledge and skills to prevent HIV/AIDS. PLWHA and their families will gain an improved quality of life. Communities will demonstrate reduced discrimination towards PLWHA and those at risk.

**Achievements:** During this reporting period, the RCSC has greatly focused its efforts on the formulation of an HIV alliance programme plan for the next three years. This alliance will allow the RCSC to massively scale up its efforts through the model of the HIV global alliance structure of the Federation. The RCSC hosted a planning meeting in June that welcomed partner national societies and the Federation, as well as its neighbour to the north, Mongolia, to take part in a four-day intensive planning session to begin the process of outlining what this plan might set out to accomplish.

The RCSC established an HIV programme team, based out of the project management office, and brought on new staff to help manage the programme from the national headquarters. The Federation, with support from the British Red Cross, was able to provide the technical assistance of a full-time delegate for two separate periods in the fall to work with the RCSC on developing their three-year strategy and plans. It is expected that this plan will be formally launched in March 2008 at a meeting that will bring together all stakeholders in Beijing to discuss the programme plan.

RCSC's commitment to launching this alliance plan, and the massive scale up it will entail, elevates the RCSC in its role in HIV prevention in China. Thus, the RCSC has taken great strides forward in its participation in national and local events related to HIV work throughout the nation. At the national level in Beijing, the RCSC has been a key organizer of joint events with major stakeholders in the field of HIV prevention work. The first was a September workshop held jointly with the International Olympic Committee, the China Olympic Committee, Beijing health bureau, UNAIDS, and UNICEF to promote HIV prevention activities through sports. The event, held at the RCSC training centre, was a very successful two-day workshop that invited national olympic

committees from all over Asia, as well as other major stakeholders and government officials to raise awareness in and through the sports community.

On World AIDS Day, the RCSC also jointly coordinated two days of events with UNAIDS under the themes of HIV prevention for migrant workers and HIV prevention through sports. This included a Great AIDS Walk on the Great Wall, which was attended by more than 6,000 people and raised hundreds of thousands of Chinese Yuan.

The Federation-funded HIV prevention projects implemented by the RCSC provincial branches in Henan and Shandong were successfully completed as scheduled during this reporting period. Notable progress has been made in strengthening the Red Cross work with local community groups of men who have sex with men (MSM). For example, the Shandong Red Cross branch conducted the project's first MSM training of facilitators for 20 participants. In this reporting period, the branches have provided trainings to a total of 3,582 Red Cross young volunteers (facilitators and MSM and youth peer educators). More than one fifth of those trained volunteers are well known or come from local MSM groups and are committed to work with these groups to disseminate HIV prevention messages. It is expected that the project's number of indirect beneficiaries will be even greater as each trained volunteer will reach at least six to ten peer youth members with HIV prevention messages.



A young Red Cross volunteer joins thousands of hikers on the Great Wall for the Great AIDS Walk organized by the RCSC on World AIDS Day, 2007. Nicolle LaFleur/Federation

The Red Cross branches have also analyzed the results of youth and MSM survey interviews conducted earlier this year and are using the study's preliminary results to adapt their project's peer education approaches.

To address the issue of stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV and raise people's public awareness about HIV, Henan branch has organized a train campaign during which ten thousand leaflets with HIV prevention messages were disseminated and a capacity building and stigma and discrimination workshop was organized targeting Red Cross leadership, staff and volunteers.

**Constraints or challenges:** While the RCSC has been working diligently on producing a comprehensive HIV alliance plan and document, there were many issues that were not clarified immediately. The RCSC is hoping to follow the guidelines from the secretariat, and will continue to await clarification on certain issues before proceeding to the final drafting of their plans.

#### **Other partner Red Cross-supported projects in HIV prevention:**

##### **Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC)-supported HIV project**

The Red Cross branches in the provinces of Liaoning and Heilongjiang carried out a HIV/AIDS project in the north-east part of China, with a focus on recruiting and mobilizing volunteers. Trainings within the areas of HIV prevention, awareness and education, safer sex, as well as increasing the access to health services has continued to target vulnerable groups including youth, MSM, women sex workers, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), prisoners and detainees, as well as the initiation of smaller pilot programmes with injecting drug users. MSM and Positive People grassroots organizations that were started earlier in the year continued to gain strength and now play an important part in all areas of the design and implementation of the programme as well as advocacy towards the local government, health officials and stake holders. In total, 25 such volunteer groups and approximately 500 volunteers working directly with target groups now operate within the NLRC-supported programme.

The programme also began capacity building programmes with 30 other city/local branches within the two provinces with a strong focus on the promotion of effective HIV and AIDS programming, staff involvement, effective planning, anti-stigma and discrimination and target group involvement, apart from utilization of the

greater involvement of people with HIV/AIDS (GIPA) principle. Through previous capacity training and hands on experience, provincial programme staff now competently organizes and implements these trainings.

### **Netherlands Red Cross and AKZO-NOBEL supported HIV project**

During the second- half of 2007 the Red Cross branches involved in the Akzo Nobel (AN) HIV/AIDS project in Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Hebei continued their HIV prevention activities for youth, communities, AN employees and migrant workers. An extensive needs assessment among PLHIV was designed and carried out, resulting in activity plans for and with PLHIV. Two new self-support organizations have been set up in Suzhou and Nanjing (Jiangsu province) and other existing organizations have been supported by offering training. Preceding the implementation of these activities, intensive anti-stigma and discrimination workshops, facilitated by PLHIV, were organized at each branch for project staff and Red Cross leaders. A set of uniform IEC materials for the different target groups and trainers was developed to support the educational activities. Materials were launched during the many activities organized on World AIDS Day 2007. RCSC estimates that a total of 120 people were trained as hygiene educators, and more than 3,000 students, 4,000 staff members/workers and 130 infected individuals benefited from their active participation in the peer education campaign in 2007.

### **Canadian Red Cross-supported HIV projects**

The Canadian Red Cross-supported HIV/AIDS project has been running in three provinces, namely Sichuan, Gansu and Inner Mongolia. The project established Red Cross volunteer teams, conducted information dissemination campaigns of HIV/AIDS prevention messages, developed peer education campaigns and distributed IEC materials and condoms. So far, in 2007, events have been organized at different venues, such as World Red Cross Day, International Day Against Drug Abuse, and World AIDS Day. These activities have involved a great number of students from universities, female staff from hotels, sex workers at entertainment establishments, drug users in prisons, and migrant workers at construction sites.

### **Australian Red Cross-supported HIV projects**

The Australian Red Cross supported projects on HIV/AIDS awareness promotion were expanded to another two prefectures and one county in Xinjiang, and continued in the original four prefectures. Peer education and trainings were conducted through 351 workshops in 2007, involving a total of 8,705 people (4,268 men and 4,437 women). Community-based activities were carried out with the aim to oppose discrimination through outreach activities in the surrounding communities, with the participation of 5,630 residents. Red Cross volunteers actively participated in the promotion campaign by visiting and serving 140 people living with HIV and 5,300 vulnerable people.

### **Norwegian Red Cross supported HIV projects**

This year, a three-year HIV/AIDS awareness promotion project was launched in Hunan. A community-based education campaign was developed in two areas of Hunan, and it advanced the development of HIV/AIDS programs at the grassroots level and strengthened the Red Cross branches' overall capacities.

### **Other RCSC HIV projects supported by non-Red Cross partners**

The Chinese government continues to support the RCSC in its HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness activities. The government-supported activities focus on training for hygiene educators, support to infected people in Yunnan province, and awareness raising at large events, such as the celebration of World AIDS Day. The HIV/AIDS prevention committee under the state council of the Chinese government, also known as Aiwei, also supported the RCSC through a collaboration with the public security department, in the provinces of Anhui and Guizhou. HIV/AIDS awareness was promoted to guards and people under custody in ten prisons in the two provinces, benefiting nearly 500 people. A project supported jointly by the Chinese government, the United Kingdom's department for international development (DFID) and UNAIDS has enabled the RCSC to establish an internet site [www.rcaids.org.cn](http://www.rcaids.org.cn) that serves as an information/service centre for message dissemination, counselling and online donations. A key focus of this project was to help HIV/AIDS vulnerable people by creating online forums or developing software, so that people could easily access information needed. This project also supported financial software development. A project supported by the UNFPA targeted migrant populations in Inner Mongolia through television broadcasts, light-boards in public plazas and the distribution of HIV/AIDS prevention kits. Another project, jointly supported by the Chevron/Texaco Corporation and the China Energy Sources Co, was implemented in Fujian province to promote information dissemination and serve

infected individuals. Further promotion of the project will continue in 2008.

## Avian Influenza

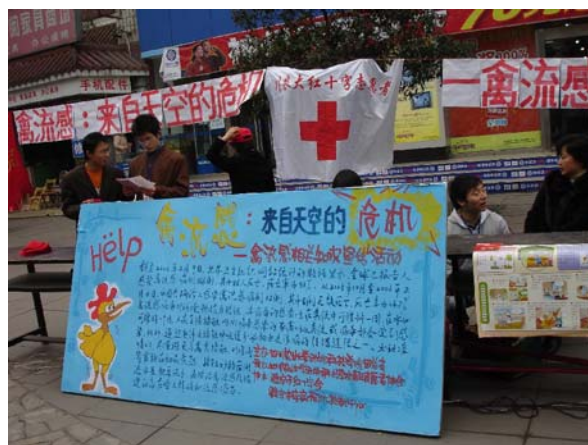
**Objective:** By the end of this project, RCSC headquarters and selected branches will have an improved capacity to design, implement, manage, and fund effective and sustainable avian influenza interventions, leading to the increased capacity of volunteers and community members to protect themselves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

**Achievements:** Currently, the RCSC is finalizing the implementation of its avian influenza prevention projects in seven provinces (supported through the avian influenza global appeal). The regional delegation staff participated in RCSC's monitoring field trip to Sichuan and Gansu provinces. Representatives from other Red Cross branches implementing avian influenza projects joined this trip and conducted peer monitoring, helping to gain a collective understanding of the key elements of good community-based health programming. The project's remaining few activities at the national headquarters level (a national wrap-up meeting and project's experience sharing report) will be finalized in January 2008.

**Constraints or challenges:** The regional delegation is supporting RCSC's planning of next year's avian influenza project activities in two provinces prioritized for Federation's support. Unfortunately, next year, due to a lack of funding, the other five provinces included in 2006-2007 support will not have an opportunity to continue their avian influenza activities at the same level.

**Other health related activities:** Together with representatives of the ICRC regional office in Beijing, the regional health delegate and health officer attended the RCSC national first aid annual workshop held from 26 to 29 November in Qingdao city. This forum provided a great opportunity for the Federation to disseminate knowledge within the RCSC about important developments in global first aid and community-based first aid programmes and new approaches.

The regional delegation provided opportunities for the Federation health staff members (the regional project assistant and Shandong/Henan project assistant) to improve their professional skills by attending the Federation's basic training course for delegates.



Red Cross volunteers disseminate information about avian influenza prevention on the streets of Yaan prefecture, Sichuan province. RCSC

## Other partner Red Cross supported projects in health and care:

### American Red Cross-supported water and sanitation and hygiene education project

The American Red Cross water and sanitation and hygiene education project has been implemented over the past two years in Shanxi and Ningxia provinces to improve the health of rural residents. In Shanxi province in 2007, where excessive fluoride levels in the water supply can cause serious bone and dental problems, a new well was built to provide the community with clean and safe drinking water. In Ningxia province, where water is accessible through natural springs, reservoirs were built to capture water and protect it from contamination. In both provinces, water is provided directly to the homes of villagers, some of whom currently walk over one km to collect water. Latrines with water taps in 17 schools were installed to improve health and hygiene. Promoting hand washing among students and creating access to clean, safe water improved hygiene behaviours among children, kept the student population healthier and improved school attendance.

A health and hygiene promotion campaign was conducted at the grassroots, community and elementary education levels. School-based promotion played a key role in encouraging families to adopt improved hygiene behaviours and health practices. In total, approximately 25,000 students benefit from this important education campaign.

Further water and sanitation improvements and hygiene promotion will be implemented in Shanxi and Ningxia through the continued support of the American Red Cross in 2008.

#### **Norwegian Red Cross-supported water and sanitation and hygiene education project**

This project has been implemented in Shanxi, Sichuan and Jilin provinces. A large focus of this project has been organizational development and capacity building of the Red Cross branches. In 2007, expansion of the project has allowed new volunteers to be trained as educators to disseminate hygiene education in local communities. In 2007, thousands of new volunteers were recruited and workshops and educational activities benefited thousands of local residents.

#### **Canadian Red Cross supported cataract cure project**

The project reached five provinces/autonomous regions: Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu and Xinjiang. By 12 November 2007, the annual objective was achieved with 1,380 surgeries performed on people with cataracts. All the surgeries were offered for free and provided to the most vulnerable people. Meanwhile, the Red Cross Movement dissemination programme was carried out at project locations, and the capacity of the Red Cross grassroots units was strengthened.

#### **Canadian Red Cross-supported clinic construction project**

In 2007, a blood corpuscle analysis apparatus and other medical equipment were provided to the clinic through the clinic's construction project in Tianshi Jiya County of Xinjiang. This was done in conjunction with medical skills training for the clinic staff. The project aimed at improving the local clinic's capacity to meet the needs of the local residents for basic medical treatment.

#### **Swiss Red Cross-supported Tibet health project**

Activities of the project included eye protection, HIV/AIDS and venereal disease prevention, community-based hygiene promotion, water improvement, health care in rural areas, traditional Tibetan medical training, and Red Cross branch organizational development and capacity building. The RCSC headquarters is currently following official procedures with the medicine supervision ministry to gain permission to import eye care medicines for this project.

#### **Australian Red Cross-supported blood donation project in Tibet**

Television spots were broadcasted during a six-month nationwide promotion of this year's theme of "Free blood donation, safe blood contribution", which also involved the posting of public billboard messages along roadways. Since the blood centre was launched on 12 June 2005, more than 8,800 people have donated blood, and the numbers of blood donors have continued to grow. The blood needed by nine medical departments in Tibet was 100 percent from the blood centre. The 2007 strategy conference created a plan, which stated the Australian Red Cross's continued support of the project in Tibet until 2010 and the addition of an HIV/AIDS project as a new component starting in 2008.

## **Disaster Management**

**Overall Goal:** The Red Cross Society of China has improved its capacity to respond nationally and internationally to sudden onset disasters, and is working with communities on building their resilience to cope with annually recurring disasters.

### **RCSC Emergency Response**

**Overall Goal:** RCSC disaster response mechanisms have been upgraded based on international best practice and lessons learnt.

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

## Achievements:

**Emergency response preparation:** An important step forward in recognition from the government came when the RCSC was brought on as a member of the national disaster reduction committee. In addition, the RCSC's natural disaster and emergency response plan is incorporated into the national emergency response planning system. Considering the geographic situations in China, the RCSC so far has established six regional disaster preparedness/disaster response (DP/DR) centres, most of which are equipped with functions of receipt, storage and transportation of donations, as well as training facilities. Besides these, 13 provincial branches have also set up their own DP/DR centres and 33 prefectures while counties have also DP warehouses of their own.



Eva Yang of the HKRC presents information on the HKRC CBDP model being implemented in various areas of China at the first regional DM workshop hosted jointly by the RCSC and its Hong Kong special branch. The Federation

**China floods:** Within this period, many areas of China were hit with extensive flooding caused by torrential rains and typhoons. The RCSC was able to respond rapidly in local areas, and an international appeal was launched with the support of the Federation in August to assist five of the most severely affected provinces. So far, the distribution of rice and quilts has been completed. A total of 1,180 tonnes of rice and 46,000 quilts have been distributed to affected populations. Reconstruction of destroyed housing in Hubei and Henan provinces are already underway and a total of 330 households are expected to move into new houses by the Chinese New Year in early February. Meanwhile, the RCSC has started to call for the proposals for CBDP projects in Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Sichuan and Chongqing provinces.

**Hosting the first regional DM workshop:** The RCSC and the Hong Kong branch of the RCSC (HKRC) jointly hosted the first regional disaster management workshop on 25 and 26 September in Weihai, Shandong province, with the East Asia regional office facilitating the discussion. Both the Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Red Cross Society participated. RCSC introduced its nationwide organizational plan of setting up six big regional disaster preparedness centres, 13 provincial DP centres and an IT system which will enable every Red Cross branch to have easy access to a relief database. The HKRC shared its experience and model of CBDP, using case examples from three project villages from mainland China. Both Mongolia and DPRK Red Cross Societies expressed interest to be more involved and receive support from the HKRC.



Participants displaying their group analysis work at a VCA workshop on 5 December, in Yi Chang, China. Federation

**Vulnerability and capacity assessment and emergency assessment workshop:** A workshop including a five-day vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training and one-day emergency assessment training was held from 4-9 December in Yichang, Hubei, organized by the East Asia regional office. This workshop consisted of a training of trainers (ToT) training with experienced DM staff from RCSC headquarters, 16 provincial branches, Hong Kong and Macao branches, as well as four participants from the MRCSC. The methodology of the training was based on a "learning by doing" approach so participants were assigned groups that went into specific communities to instantly apply their newly acquired knowledge in real-life situations.

**World Disaster Report:** Through support of the Federation, the 2007 World Disaster Report was translated and sent to all Red Cross branches throughout China. This will be a useful tool for bringing global perspectives to local levels where disaster management is at the forefront of RCSC work.

**Constraints or challenges:** There have been millions of people affected by floods and landslides this year in China and with limited funding received so far, there is still a huge need to support the families affected by disasters.

## Community- Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) Project

**Objective:** Increased knowledge, awareness and practice (at the community level) of locally appropriate disaster preparedness, protection and mitigation methodologies have improved community resilience, protected livelihoods and reduced the incidence of preventable life threatening and debilitating injuries.

**Related Significant Events:** Natural disasters are a frequent occurrence in both Hubei and Hunan provinces where CBDP projects are currently in place. In Hubei, a hailstorm happened in mid-August that affected a population of 436,300 in 22 counties, including ten casualties and 19 wounded or made ill. The direct economic losses were estimated at CNY 87 million (approximately CHF 13 million), with CNY 54 million (CHF 8 million) from the agriculture sector alone. In Hunan province, a drought lasting from March to June affected a population of ten million with 153, 000 hectares of farm land totally lost for a productive harvest this year. After the long term drought, Hunan was hit by typhoon Sepat in late August. The rainstorms and flooding caused by Sepat caused four million people to be affected with more than 600,000 evacuated. Disaster response diverted local Red Cross's human resources from implementation of the CBDP project. However at the same time, these disasters have made the local communities more determined to work on the CBDP project in order to gain long-term benefits through disaster preparedness.

On 5 August, the Chinese state council announced the national integrated disaster management plan for 2006-2010. In the plan, one of the six goals aims to set up 1,000 demonstration disaster preparedness and relief communities, mobilizing voluntary disaster response teams in 85 percent of the communities and improve the general public's disaster awareness. The RCSC and the Federation believe that the RCSC's model of CBDP would have a strong political influence in line with the government's strategy.

**Beneficiaries:** Direct beneficiaries of the CBDP projects are villagers in the project areas. Two pilot villages were selected in Hubei: Wangpuzhou and Liujiaping. Wangpuzhou village is a pilot village in Xiangfan prefecture. This village is compounded by four natural community sites with a total of 1,670 households and a population of 6,500 in a geographic area of 28 square kilometres. The average income is CNY 3,500/year/person (CHF 528) for this village. Liujiaping village is the pilot village in Huanghua township, Yiling district of Yichang prefecture. With four sub-community groups, this village has 231 households and with a population of 740 in a geographic area of 19.8 square kilometres. The income level in this village is CNY 2,490/per year/per person (CHF 375).

**Partnership:** The importance of local partnership has been fully emphasised. In Hubei, the Yiling district Red Cross facilitated the setup of a project management team which includes seven members: the vice president of the district Red Cross, who is also the deputy head of the district government, along with the head of the district health bureau, the executive vice president of the district Red Cross, the district Red Cross staff, the head of Huanghua township who is in charge of Red Cross work, the head of Huanghua township clinic and the project staff from the village level.

### Achievements:

**Community-based disaster preparedness seminar:** The national CBDP seminar was held in Beijing, on 16 and 17 May 2007. Participants included representatives from Hunan, Hubei, Henan, Hebei, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Liaoning, and Jilin Red Cross branches, as well as representatives from HKRC, RCSC headquarters and the Federation's East Asia regional office. Lessons and practices regarding CBDP from participating provinces

were fully shared and a drafted CBDP practical model was consolidated. Within the standardized model, unified training manuals and materials will be compiled and distributed to more target groups.

**Field activities from Hunan and Hubei:** Project monitoring trips to the field have been conducted in all project sites. This greatly helped to deepen the project implementers' understanding of the local context and various needs of the local community for disaster preparedness. In mid-April, Hunan project staff made field visits and pre-assessments and conducted a test on the proposed baseline survey in Chaling and the first version of the questionnaire used during the visits was improved on a version to make it more user-friendly, succinct, timesaving, and affable to villagers' literacy level. On 6 August 2007, Hubei project staff also started a five-day monitoring trip to project sites in Xiangfan and Yichang prefectures.

Participatory workshops within the Red Cross branches helped to improve project staff's capabilities in project management, including financial management. In both Hunan and Hubei, workshops were organized by the RCSC and the Federation to provide training to local project staff, including personnel from the provincial, prefecture and county levels. These workshops focused on first aid, the Red Cross Movement, and project management, among others. During the training, the trainees were given the opportunity to practise what they have learned. Tasks and responsibilities were also further identified for every specific stakeholder and project staff on different levels through the workshop. In Hubei, a three-day CBDP project training workshop was conducted from 18 to 21 June 2007. The disaster management delegate from the Federation and the director of the RCSC headquarters' project management office (PMO) were invited to provide trainings at the workshop. In Hunan, a five-day training workshop was conducted from July 22 to 26 in Zhuzhou city. Thirty local project officers and facilitators participated. A disaster relief and water conservancy expert was invited to impart knowledge on disaster prevention and relief knowledge to the participants. Opportunities for immediate practice for participants were organized at project villages after the workshop.



Villagers voted for mitigation measures of CBDP project, Liu Jia Ping Village, Yi Chang, Hubei, Sept 25, 2007. Yi Chang Red Cross

Linkage between the Hunan and Hubei project sites have been built up through participation in joint workshops and study tours to each other's project sites. This facilitated the internal communication amongst Red Cross branches and helped to improve the local people's ownership and confidence towards their projects. Hubei project staff paid a study tour visit to the CBDP project in Zhangjiajie Prefecture in Hunan from 21 to 23 June, 2007. Visitors were briefed about Hunan CBDP's experience by Zhangjiajie local project staff, and visited hardware construction sites.

Engaging more people and broader stakeholders into CBDP has been an effective way of efficiently using local resources. In Hunan, qualified and experienced engineers and technicians were employed to provide guidance and supervision to the whole project implementation cycle. In addition, external expertise from outside the Red Cross system was also employed to engage in the project.

Local community mobilization has been adopted as a key approach to secure the project's local ownership and sustainability. In Wangpuzhou village, a villagers' assembly was held from 29 June to 21 July 2007, during which a village disaster preparedness committee was established. Altogether 230 villagers were recruited as Red Cross volunteers, and newly-selected disaster preparedness (DP) members and newly-recruited Red Cross volunteers participated in trainings. They also helped with a local baseline survey on VCA. Based on that, a mitigation plan was developed and approved by the villagers' assembly. Mainstreaming gender and equity is

conducted through emphasis on women's participation in the committee and volunteer group. In Wangpuzhou, 119 out of 230 village volunteers were female.

Red Cross knowledge and value has been spread to more people in local communities through CDBP. Hunan Red Cross developed a CDBP training manual and distributed information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as "Guidance for First Aiders" in early June 2007. In Hubei, ordinary villagers were trained with hygiene and non-remunerate blood donation knowledge and recruited as Red Cross volunteers.

**Constraints or challenges:** Constraints and challenges in CDBP were discussed during the CDBP seminar and two main constraints identified were a lack of human and financial resources. Due to the limitation of human resources at the project implementing branches, delays may occur in the project process or difficulties may arise in monitoring and following up on project progress. The possible response to this challenge is to encourage the local government and community's participation and involvement. Furthermore, a lack of financial support could also delay the project. Due to a shortage of funding and the local government's inability to contribute cash to the structural mitigation measures, local communities will not be able to put most of the needed mitigation measures into place.

#### **Other partner Red Cross supported projects in disaster management:**

##### **Australian Red Cross supported DP project**

A one- year disaster preparedness project was launched in 2007 to be implemented in the rural communities of Guangxi province. Activities thus far in 2007 have included the publication of the project documents, and identification of the project locations. A baseline survey has already been conducted and training materials have been drafted, with changes being currently made.

##### **Finnish Red Cross supported DP project**

The project has been implemented in Xiangfan and Xichang prefectures in Hubei province and included 1) the production of a CDBP guide, training books and IEC<sup>1</sup> materials for the use of educators and villagers; 2) training workshops for project managers; 3) the establishment of a DP committee at village level, with 230 volunteers recruited and trained as qualified members of the committee; 4) the establishment of Red Cross grassroots units at village level, and a mobilization meeting held to encourage ideas on DP measures from 80 village leaders or representatives.

##### **British Red Cross supported DP project**

The project was implemented in Chalin county and Youxian county in Hunan province. The main activities of this project included: 1) a launch ceremony, and staff/volunteer training workshop organized for 33 project staff members from branches at each level in order to increase their knowledge on the Red Cross movement, DP awareness and capacities in project operations; 2) IEC material packages were produced; 3) a mobilization meeting was held at village levels, and a DP committee was established; 4) 20 volunteers of each village were trained on basic medical knowledge; 5) assessments were conducted by the village committee, and the building of mitigation systems in villages was proposed.

## Organizational Development

**Overall Goal:** The RCSC at headquarters and provincial branch levels is recognized by the Chinese authorities and general public as a modern and dynamic civil society organization.

**Objectives:** RCSC leaders and staff at provincial branch levels have improved their capacity to develop and manage high quality programmes that can attract support from national and international partners.

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<sup>1</sup> Information, education and communication

## Achievements:

**Branch separation:** In line with the goals set out for 2007, the RCSC continues to support branch separation from local government. As of 15 August 2007, 272 prefecture branches (which accounts for 81.7 percent of prefecture branches nationwide) have separated from the ministry of health. The objective for 2007 of 80 percent of prefecture branches becoming independent has thus been exceeded. This year Fujian, Guangdong and Hunan provinces have achieved separation at all levels.

**Financial management:** With the hiring of a financial manager at the Federation's regional delegation, the RCSC has received additional support in building the capacities of their financial management systems. The financial manager of the Federation has conducted workshops with the RCSC financial staff, at both branch and headquarters levels. She continues to work closely with other partners, including ICRC, to help the RCSC develop better financial management systems. The RCSC has implemented a new financial system in 2007 that tracks activities throughout branches in real-time.

**Fundraising skills:** The Chinese Red Cross fundraising working conference was held on 17 and 18 November 2007 in Beijing. It was attended by 13 provincial branches, the leadership of RCSC headquarters, and some Red Cross regular donors and corporate companies. Participants shared their experiences in fundraising, discussed both the challenges and opportunities they faced and summarized recommendations for future fundraising work.

**Volunteer development:** As this year has been earmarked for volunteer development, the RCSC has been developing a new volunteer management strategy and guidelines. During this time period, the RCSC worked closely with the Federation's volunteering development delegate from the Zone. The RCSC conducted surveys in multiple areas of China and had draft guidelines reviewed by both internal and external partners for feedback. These guidelines were shared and discussed with all branches present in November. The final changes from that meeting are being integrated and it is expected that in 2008, RCSC branches will begin to implement the new practical strategies on volunteer development.

**Intensified Capacity Building (ICB):** The RCSC has been short listed as a candidate for the 2008-2010 ICB fund. The RCSC has taken this honour very seriously and has given the proposal process top priority at all levels. Various departments and leadership have been involved in the creation of a three-year plan of action, involving a three-day workshop at branch level, to outline the proposed plan if granted the fund.

**Hosted International Forum on Capacity Building:** Supported by the ministry of commerce, the RCSC organized two workshops inviting senior management of national societies and governments from Africa and Asia. The theme of the first workshop was on capacity building and was held from 5 to 19 December 2007, and the second workshop will focus on improving community-based health services and will be held from 9 to 23 January, 2008. The purpose of the two workshops was to share experiences and strengthen friendship and corporation among national societies in developing countries.



Volunteers who are closely involved with the HIV programme in Henan province participated in the ICB workshop that took place in early December in Zhengzhou. This workshop worked with all levels of participants to identify bottlenecks and strategies for building organizational capacity over the next three years. Nicolle LaFleur/Federation

## Working in partnership

The RCSC is developing its partnerships and network both nationally and internationally. RCSC closely coordinates efforts with the Federation and ICRC regional delegations, but also continues to work with the many partner national societies to implement programmes and build its capacities. The development of an HIV alliance plan of action during this past reporting period will enable RCSC to further strengthen its partnerships both within and outside the movement.

The RCSC has built up good collaboration with UNAIDS and UNFPA offices in China and other international partners in the past months, with whom the national society has jointly organized events on specific occasions. The regional delegation has facilitated communications of the national society with multiple partners and backed-up the organization of these high profile events, when needed. Opportunities exist for the RCSC to strengthen its cooperation with other key partners in other health areas, such as potential joint collaboration with the ministry of health and WHO on the joint Olympics health message promotion project, the global road safety partnership (GRSP) in first aid training and promotion around the Olympics. Likewise, in DM, partnerships involving information sharing and local collaboration with the government and grassroots organizations have proven to be very helpful. There has also been an increase in collaboration between the national societies in the region, as RCSC has hosted a number of joint or regional meetings during this reporting period, opening up opportunities for collaboration and information sharing. Through the ICB grant proposal process, the RCSC has also identified areas to continue to improve its partnerships and network for strengthened capacities in the coming years.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has continued to emphasize the importance of Movement-wide cooperation amongst the national societies of the region, the Federation and the ICRC. The ICRC was involved in the joint preparation of the partnership meeting and leadership meeting in 2007 and made many joint appearances with the Federation at events. Increased dialogue, information sharing on various programmes such as the ICB proposal process, and even a joint approach to finance capacity building has strengthened cooperation and partnership in the region.

## Implementation and coordination

The Federation has played an important role in assisting the RCSC establish its HIV alliance programme plans. Through the support of the British Red Cross-funded HIV delegate this fall, communications with partner national societies was coordinated. Next year, the RCSC plans to greatly strengthen the capacity of its new HIV team and has requested that the Federation create a full time HIV delegate position to work as technical advisor to the team throughout 2008.

Disaster management workshops were closely coordinated with neighbouring national societies, providing them an opportunity to participate and learn as well. This was especially evident in RCSC's offer to host the first annual DM regional workshop, which also included visits to RCSC branches.

The representative of the GRSP is also based in the East Asia regional office and is working closely with partners in China, including the RCSC, on introducing specific road safety initiatives in China.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The RCSC programmes supported by the Federation are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, and the strategies of the Federation of the Future. It is expected that the HIV operational alliance will bring about a greater impact in reducing deaths, illnesses and impact from the disease, as well as reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion for PLHIV. RCSC's closer involvement with other stakeholders in the fight against HIV has also increased RCSC's visibility in the region.

The specific activities in the CBDP programme as well as the disaster response programme will directly impact

lives in reducing deaths and injuries, while also building capacity at the local levels where the most vulnerable have been identified. The workshops conducted this year, with the support of the DM regional delegate, have provided opportunities for better coordination and long-term sustainability in these programmes.

Achievements in organizational development continue to strengthen both headquarters and branches and these activities contribute to the long term success of RCSC programming. The past year's progress on volunteer management is expected to bring RCSC forward rapidly in the development of their grassroots services and the strength of their nationwide network.

## Looking Ahead

The RCSC has stated its priorities for 2008 including trainings of first aid volunteers during the upcoming Olympic games, the strengthening of grassroots level Red Cross organizations and capacity building of the Red Cross in DM, community service and dissemination, as well as HIV scale up work. Following on 2007's theme of volunteer development, a great deal of focus will be building the strengths of the Red Cross at grassroots levels.

The RCSC will hold a meeting in March 2008 to launch the HIV alliance with stakeholders. A few of the provinces that were funded with avian influenza projects this past year will continue with support from the Federation to work with at risk communities to change their behaviours and reduce risks of spreading avian influenza.

The Federation's disaster management team will continue to support the RCSC in building its capacity in the areas of disaster response and CBDP. It is expected that in the coming years, a CBDP model and manual will be developed by the RCSC for wide distribution and replication in communities throughout the nation.

### **For further information please contact:**

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**To support or find out more about the Federation's programmes or operations,  
click on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - China

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/11
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,155,917	743,532		182,032	0	2,081,480
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	94,383	170,920		16,054	-28,418	252,939
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions (received)</u>						
Australian Red Cross		248				248
British Red Cross		58,500				58,500
Danish Red Cross		99,900				99,900
ECHO		556,710				556,710
Finnish Red Cross		98,400				98,400
New Zealand Red Cross				37,259		37,259
Singapore Red Cross		4,391				4,391
Swedish Red Cross	455,215					455,215
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>455,215</b>	<b>818,149</b>		<b>37,259</b>		<b>1,310,623</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Danish Red Cross		-83,900				-83,900
ECHO		-622,465				-622,465
Swedish Red Cross	131,775					131,775
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>131,775</b>	<b>-706,365</b>				<b>-574,590</b>
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
Canadian Red Cross		65,729			18,380	84,109
Danish Red Cross		398				398
ECHO		0				0
European Commission					10,038	10,038
Greek Government		22,960				22,960
Irish Government		12,695				12,695
Monaco Red Cross		15,455				15,455
Swedish Red Cross	0					0
<b>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117,238</b>			<b>28,418</b>	<b>145,656</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross		3,814				3,814
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>3,814</b>				<b>3,814</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
Miscellaneous Income	320					320
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>320</b>					<b>320</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>587,310</b>	<b>232,836</b>		<b>37,259</b>	<b>28,418</b>	<b>885,823</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>681,693</b>	<b>403,756</b>		<b>53,313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,138,762</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	94,383	170,920		16,054	-28,418	252,939
<b>C. Income</b>	587,310	232,836		37,259	28,418	885,823
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-652,337	-273,488		-14,049	0	-939,875
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>29,356</b>	<b>130,268</b>		<b>39,264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198,888</b>

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,155,917</b>	<b>743,532</b>		<b>182,032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,081,480</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Other Supplies & Services	285,000							285,000
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>285,000</b>							<b>285,000</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	2,000							2,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>2,000</b>							<b>2,000</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,600							9,600
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>9,600</b>							<b>9,600</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	105,600	125,435	12,878				138,313	-32,713
Delegate Benefits	131,753							131,753
National Staff	31,804	18,786	8,486				27,271	4,533
National Society Staff	12,000							12,000
Consultants	65,560							65,560
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>346,717</b>	<b>144,221</b>	<b>21,364</b>				<b>165,584</b>	<b>181,133</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	988,902	10,073	6,732				16,805	972,097
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>988,902</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>6,732</b>				<b>16,805</b>	<b>972,097</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	77,000	29,870	13,692		377		43,939	33,061
Information & Public Relation	142,342	18,884	5,281		12,758		36,923	105,419
Office Costs	63,145	30,907	332				31,239	31,906
Communications	7,709	6,981	3,430				10,412	-2,703
Professional Fees	23,619	7,013	6,863				13,875	9,744
Financial Charges	150	65	1				66	84
Other General Expenses		156					156	-156
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>313,965</b>	<b>93,876</b>	<b>29,598</b>		<b>13,136</b>		<b>136,610</b>	<b>177,355</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		350,606	204,719				555,325	-555,325
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>350,606</b>	<b>204,719</b>				<b>555,325</b>	<b>-555,325</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	135,296	42,402	17,761		913		61,076	74,220
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>135,296</b>	<b>42,402</b>	<b>17,761</b>		<b>913</b>		<b>61,076</b>	<b>74,220</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		11,160	-6,685				4,475	-4,475
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>11,160</b>	<b>-6,685</b>				<b>4,475</b>	<b>-4,475</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,081,480</b>	<b>652,337</b>	<b>273,488</b>		<b>14,049</b>		<b>939,875</b>	<b>1,141,606</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>503,579</b>	<b>470,043</b>		<b>167,983</b>		<b>1,141,606</b>	