

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

29 December 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

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In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA058; Programme Update no. 3, Period covered: September – December 2005; Appeal coverage: 88.9%; Outstanding needs: CHF 478,069 (USD 373,608 or EUR 308,412).

[\(click here for the attached contributions list\)](#) [\(click here for the live contributions list available on the website\)](#)

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

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [China Floods 05EA017](#); [East Asia Regional Appeal 05AA061](#)

Programme summary:

Priority has been given during this period to responding to the relief needs of some 150,000 beneficiaries, including those affected by the summer floods and the earthquake that struck Jiangxi province in late November. Planning is underway on how best the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) can respond to the threat of avian flu and some initial health education initiatives have been taken in some provinces. After some delays earlier in the year, the HIV/AIDS programme has made good progress and is now well set to move ahead into its second year when its impact in the two target provinces will start to become more evident. The community vulnerability reduction programme in southern China is set to finish in early 2006, and the past four months have witnessed a high level of activity in this final phase of this long-running and successful programme. On the organizational development (OD) front, the newly established programme management office at RCSC headquarters has started to function and ensure better quality coordination and implementation of externally supported development programmes. Planned OD activities for 2005 have, however, been put on hold during the start up phase of this new office. The good coverage by donors to this annual appeal has meant that there have been no financial constraints to its implementation this year.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

The reporting period has seen a rash of deadly industrial disasters including coal mine accidents and industrial explosions, the most severe being 13 November's explosion at a chemical plant in the north-eastern city of Jilin, which released benzene and nitrobenzene into the Songhua River. The consequences of the spill were felt most heavily in neighbouring Heilongjiang Province resulting in a complete shut down of water systems in Harbin for several days. Cities and villages bordering the Songhua were also forced to shut down schools and water systems as the toxic chemical slick moved towards Russia. The slick eventually crossed the border where Songhua River joins the Heilong River which flows down to the city of Khabarovsk in Eastern Russia.

As certain sectors of China's economy continues to grow so does the country's income gap. According to the World Bank, between 1982 and 2002 China's Gini coefficient (an internationally accepted measurement of income inequality) went from 0.30 to 0.45, with 0.4 regarded as the "alarm boundary." Some 690,000 rural villages are home to 740 million farmers of which slightly over 200 million live on less than a dollar a day. Some 90 million people are living close to China's national poverty line with an annual income of RMB 637 Yuan (USD 79). According to the latest statistics, 140 million Chinese are now migrants. For the most part these migrant workers come from rural areas seeking out work to supplement their family's income. Even in the relatively developed Pearl River Delta in South China's Guangdong province, a migrant worker earns only around RMB 700 (USD 85) per month, with the average income for urban residents some 3.21 times higher than incomes in rural areas.

The vulnerability of rural communities is further intensified by lack of adequate access to proper medical, water and sanitation facilities. While 42 percent of urban residents receive some form of insurance coverage for medical expenses, nearly 90 percent of rural residents do not have access to comparable support and often have to forego medical care due to lack of money. There are some 180 million people drinking unsafe water on a regular basis. At the same time, water quality even in developed areas such as Beijing remains erratic. Provision of sanitary toilets has also fallen short of the target. Between 1993 and 2003 the share of the rural population with access sanitation facilities rose from five percent to 21 percent in 2003, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target, however, was 40 percent for 2001. With the increasing use of plastic wrapped products garbage is strewn everywhere in small villages forming litter lawns in front of homes and by water sources., as the country lacks any comprehensive systems for collecting garbage in the rural areas.

The number of incidences of communal unrest has continued to rise. Rural confrontations are increasing in response to corruption, the confiscation of land and rampant industrial pollution. In June around 300 armed men attacked villagers protesting the seizure of land for construction of a power plant in Hebei Province. In November in Dongzhou in Guangdong Province, police opened fire on protesters killing at least 3 people, when residents protested the local government's plans to build a coal-fired power plant. In several provinces, beneficiaries of the Federation's 2005 relief operation, who rely on fishing have repeatedly brought up the issue during beneficiary interviews that industrial pollution has been killing the fish in nearby lakes.

Over the reporting period there have been six reported cases of human avian influenza (H5N1) two of which ended in death. Avian flu in China has killed 151,200 birds. After avian flu was detected in birds in some 30 areas, the government imposed strict monitoring mechanisms on these areas ensuring that any vehicle entering or departing the area be subject to disinfection, while bird markets were shut down for up to a period of a month. According to the most recent statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, some 22 million birds were destroyed to stop the spread of outbreaks. The increasing prevalence of the disease in the country has resulted in a rapid increase in avian flu prevention and preparedness activities supported by the Chinese government and international organizations.

Disaster relief activities have been a major focus of attention during this period for both Chinese Red Cross (RCSC) and the Federation delegation. In spite of delays in mobilizing resources from some donors and the fact that one major donor did not respond, there has been a reasonable response to the China floods appeal (No. 05EA017) launched on 11 August with 14 different national society, governmental and private donors supporting the appeal. Implementation of this operation is now well advanced and further details can be found in the operations updates on the Federation's web site.

RCSC and the Federation were also able to respond very quickly to 26 November's earthquake which affected Jiangxi (Ruichang city and Jiujiang county), Hubei and Anhui provinces, and left at least 16 people dead with more than 8,000 people injured. In Jiangxi, some 600,000 residents were evacuated due to the quake which destroyed 150,000 houses. In Hubei, 7,500 people were evacuated following the quake, while in Anhui, where 32 homes were destroyed the number of evacuees was lower. On 27 November, the Federation released Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the RCSC with releasing tents and quilts to Ruichang and Jiujiang the heaviest affected areas in Jiangxi province. Three weeks after the quake some 84-90,000 people are still living in tents near the quake's epicentre in Ruichang city and are expected to remain there for up to the next six months. The mid sized city's streets are lined with blue family tents provided by the government, and grey Red Cross tents which are being used to house medical clinics and patients.

The earthquake also affected Huang Mei county in Hubei. Huang Mei is situated close to the Jiangxi border. The RCSC's Hubei provincial branch sent medical teams to the affected area and collected and distributed warm clothes valued at RMB 20,000. Tents were provided to some 200 people by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. During the second week of December, RCSC headquarters provided the branch with 2,500 sets of winter clothes for distribution in the affected area. Items were released by the RCSC's regional disaster preparedness (DP) centre in Jiangsu. The 13-person RCSC branch has a strong relief department which, over the reporting period, with support from RCSC headquarters, responded to three waves of floods in 2005 that struck the area over the period August - October. The worst flooding occurred on 6 October resulting in over 100 landslides.

Health and care

1. Health and Care (HIV/AIDS)

Overall Goal: The 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: By the end of this project, 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.

Background

China has reported an estimated 840,000 PLWHA since 2003, and it had been expected that new estimates would be released in December 2005. However instead of revising the estimated number of PLWHA, a new official figure was released announcing that more than 135,000 people in China have been diagnosed HIV-positive, with no concomitant increase in the estimated caseload or re-evaluation of the epidemiology by transmission route, age, etc.

As noted in previous updates for 2005, reorganization at RCSC headquarters and other factors, such as fundraising for tsunami and subsequent follow up by headquarters staff, delayed roll-out of 2005 project agreements and activities at national and provincial levels. Final staffing of the project management office and the health department at headquarters was made in July-August. With these staff in place, significant progress has now been made in this reporting period towards effective planning and implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes for 2005 and beyond. Intra-organizational lines of responsibilities remain a little unclear, but the people involved understand the issues and are committed to ensuring that RCSC HIV/AIDS programmes continue to develop. With the close cooperation and communication among RCSC headquarters and branches, Federation and bilateral partners, RCSC can make a significant contribution towards HIV/AIDS prevention, care and anti-stigma in China over the coming years.

RCSC has begun to make plans, with support of Federation and the American Red Cross, to educate the public about avian influenza. Some branches have developed and distributed pamphlets and other educational material; headquarters is planning a large scale conference of branches in February 2006 to define the Red Cross response in preparing for a possible influenza epidemic.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: Youth peer education (YPE)

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

Henan - the second batch of 17 university students have been trained as young facilitators/project volunteers. The students are drawn from two universities, one of which is the provincial public security (police) university. Part one of the training was held in October 2005, using RCSC trainers from the three-part training of trainers (ToT) which was completed in May 2005. Part two was completed in December, with the regional delegate as trainer. Henan now has 37 active volunteers for YPE and other HIV-related activities.

Shandong - the second batch of 18 university students have been trained as young facilitators/project volunteers. Part one of the training was held in October 2005, using RCSC trainers from the three-part ToT. Part two was completed in December, with the regional delegate as trainer. Shandong now has 38 volunteers to support project activities.

Project agreements for YPE training to be carried out by the trained facilitators in Henan and Shandong were signed by RCSC in October and the agreement to support Yunnan's YPE was signed in November. Despite some delay in signing agreements at headquarters, provinces initiated activities in time to ensure that the target of 100 YPE workshops would be met by end 2005. Provinces have not yet, however, reported on numbers of YPE workshops held. This information will be available in the annual report for 2005.

Yunnan - At the request of RCSC headquarters, Federation supports only YPE and monitoring activities in Yunnan during 2005. The plan was to identify a new province to initiate YPE, but it has been agreed that stop-gap funds will be provided to Yunnan as their bilateral funding is decreasing.

Expected result 2: Information, education, communication

- *Educational materials have been produced or translated and distributed.*

Federation guidelines on harm reduction (Spreading the Light of Science), orphans and vulnerable children and home-based care have been translated and will be printed and distributed by the end of 2005.

Expected result 3: Public awareness

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

RCSC did not request funding for World Red Cross Day activities, and has not reported branch-level activities to the delegation.

Henan branch conducted HIV/AIDS educational programmes for passengers on two train lines during September.

To commemorate World AIDS Day, from 29 November till 2 December RCSC headquarters organized, with volunteers from Beijing and other provinces, educational programmes on the train from Beijing to Erleenhote on the Mongolian border. At Erleenhote, RCSC collaborated with Mongolian Red Cross (MRCS) on an event for Chinese and Mongolian community members (see also East Asia regional programme update). Leadership from both RCSC and MRCS attended the train event and Erleenhote activity, thus demonstrating their commitment to collaborative cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention and anti-stigma activities in China and Mongolia.

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

- *Positive peer education has been initiated in two new provinces outside Yunnan and Xinjiang.*

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

As noted in programme update no. 2, developing appropriate community-based care and support in parallel with YPE has been difficult. Both the delegation and RCSC headquarters and branches have found that it is better to focus attention on YPE during 2005 while planning to add care and support activities in 2006. For 2006, Shandong branch has expressed interest in pursuing work with orphans. Henan branch has been assigned, by the provincial government, responsibility for aiding Zhumadian county as part of the Henan government's programme for villages hard-hit by HIV/AIDS. Under this programme, Henan branch is building roads, bridges, schools, and a "sunshine home" drop in centre in Zhumadian; it is probable that the Zhumadian branch will want to add psycho-social support or self care to their package of services.

Expected result 5: Improved blood donor recruitment

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

The *Making a Difference* training was held in Hainan in November with 73 participants from 18 RCSC branches in addition to a few blood centre staff. Trainers, all from local blood centres, had been trained at the 2004 training of trainers held jointly by Federation and World Health Organization in Singapore. In addition to learning to use *Making a Difference*, participants discussed ways in which they could implement the recent agreement between the Ministry of Health and the Red Cross on effective collaboration in donor recruitment and retention.

In addition to funding the Hainan workshop, the delegation agreed to supplement Hong Kong branch funding for a VNRBD workshop held in Xinjiang in September for 13 branches/68 participants.

Although the Federation, with support from the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (USCDC), translated and printed 2,000 copies of *Making a Difference* the manuals were not made available for each participant. This may be a consequence of the recent reorganization at RCSC and reallocation of staff duties. The delegation will ensure that the manuals are located and distributed appropriately.

Expected result 6: Capacity building

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

The HIV/AIDS manager from the headquarters attended the workshop on HIV/AIDS and sports sponsored in part by the International Olympic Committee held in New Delhi. As China is hosting the 2008 Olympic summer games, RCSC's participation in this workshop is an important first step in ensuring that RCSC is fully involved in both preparation for the 2008 games and in the growing movement to organize and include sports personalities in HIV/AIDS prevention and anti-stigma efforts.

Constraints

A great deal of progress has been made since the reorganization at the headquarters. Nevertheless, as noted above, there have been considerable delays in programme implementation with many activities having to be carried out in the last four months of 2005. Henan and Shandong branches are, however, enthusiastic and confident that their peer education and other HIV/AIDS work will be successful and that the targets set for this two-year programme can be achieved by the end of 2006.

2. Disaster Management (community vulnerability risk reduction programme)

Overall Goal: Develop a model for vulnerability reduction that can be replicated throughout China.

Programme Objective: To reduce the vulnerability of at risk populations in three to four disaster prone provinces by implementing Community Vulnerability Risk Reduction Programme activities.

Background

The first phase of the community vulnerability reduction (CVR) programme was introduced in 2002 in the southern part of China, with the support of the European Commission of Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). Since then, the programme has been expanded to three provinces of southern China, completing its fourth year by the end of 2005. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) through its local branches at different levels is addressing significant health needs of the rural vulnerable communities through these integrated health education, water and sanitation activities. Selected villages in Hunan province, which participated in the CVR programme during 2003/4, are also benefiting from the introduction this year of Danish Red Cross-supported community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) activities. Poor access to safe water and sanitation facilities and frequently occurred natural disasters have further increased the hardship of the rural communities and made them most vulnerable.

The ECHO-supported part of the CVR programme – health education, water and sanitation – is reaching 17,000 families (some 59,000 individuals) throughout 37 villages in Guangxi, Hunan and Chongqing. Similarly, the community-based disaster preparedness component of the CVR programme is reaching some 1,600 families (some 6,000 individuals) throughout four villages of Zhangjiajie prefecture in Hunan province.

Despite the delays caused by this year's flood and landslides and beneficiaries' occupancy during major harvesting periods, the programme has managed to accomplish almost all the activities and will be completed by mid-January 2006.

Progress/Achievements:

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

The ECHO-supported health education programme has been adapted for each of the three provinces, based on lessons learned in past ECHO projects and implementation models vary slightly between provinces. In Guangxi, in addition to trained health facilitators and village volunteers, a core group of support persons has received training in each prefecture. The role of the core group is to assist in village campaigns, volunteer management, project promotion and community mobilization. In Chongqing, health facilitators for each village include county, town and village representatives. This model is proving very effective as it has reduced the number of external personnel responsible for direct project implementation and increased the level of community ownership. In Hunan, prefecture- and county-level Red Cross and government staff have received health facilitator training and visited the villages to provide volunteer training and monitoring. The project is well received by villagers who are highly motivated to participate.

Health and hygiene education activities and promotional campaigns consisting of community meetings, group activities and household visits have been implemented in the target villages. Promotional boards, murals, banners and posters are providing a visual impact, while promotional IEC materials have been developed and distributed to beneficiaries to support acquisition of knowledge and behaviour change.

Trained village health volunteers (526 men and 285 women) continue to conduct household visits to encourage and support beneficiaries in use of ecological sanitation (EcoSan) toilets and to make improvements in general household hygiene standards. In turn, the 61 trained health facilitators from both Red Cross and government health departments (43 men and 18 women) provide ongoing support to the village volunteers. During this reporting period, they provided refresher training to the volunteers who had received basic health education in the previous period. The county- and provincial-level project staff and Federation delegates provide support and undertake monitoring activities.

The rate of progress varies between communities, with changes such as improved environmental conditions and household cleanliness more evident in some villages. General health knowledge has improved and ideas and hygienic habits are changing as knowledge and awareness has developed through health education activities. While initial acceptance was at times slow a change in attitudes from indifferent to enthusiastic has been described with increasing levels of satisfaction especially as beneficiaries commence using their toilets and gain access to water through household reticulation systems. Additional positive benefits reported by beneficiaries include improved environmental conditions and more harmonious relationships between villagers and with village leadership.

Village committees, Red Cross branches and local government are collaborating to develop plans for ongoing health education activities and further environmental improvements.

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

Despite the busy harvesting season in southern Chinese rural villages, beneficiaries in all provinces have continued with construction of the EcoSan toilets and water supply systems. The construction of the beneficiary toilets is progressing in all three Provinces with Chongqing having now completed construction on all their allocated 4,440 toilets (100%), Hunan having completed 3,989 toilets (90.6%) and Guangxi 2,805 toilets (93.5%). To date, a total of 11,234 EcoSan toilets have been completed, while the remaining toilets are approaching completion.

Evaluations have been undertaken on the completed EcoSan toilets to ensure that they meet quality standards, following which beneficiaries have commenced using their toilets. Regular support and close monitoring by the village volunteers, leaders and staff members of RCSC local branches and government officials have further motivated and encouraged the villagers to use EcoSan toilets properly and practice better health and hygiene behaviours. The households having new toilets have also started destroying the old pit latrines attached to the pig sties, contributing further to the better healthy life. Significant contribution for the construction of toilets have been reported by the beneficiaries in terms of cash and labour, whereas the local government authority has also supported technically and financially, especially for the transportation of materials from road head to the project villages at high hills using porters or mules/horses etc.

Construction of all 21 water supply systems in all three provinces is approaching completion, with the water pipelines of some of the systems in the process of being connected to the beneficiary households and undergoing comprehensive quality testing and commissioning. Most of the beneficiaries have also started using quality water being tested with the support of the local government authority. Significant support, participation and enthusiasm have been shown by the beneficiaries and local government authority towards the successful completion of water supply systems. The focus now is on ensuring the sustainability of the water supply systems through the operation and maintenance training of the village water supply committees.

Monitoring of the construction of EcoSan toilets and water supply systems has been ongoing in all provinces to ensure the quality of construction is consistent and meets the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE).

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

The 15-month CBDP project started in February 2005 has successfully completed all the planned training/workshops for the managers, facilitators and for the member of Village Disaster Committees (VDC), as one of the important and major contributing factor of CBDP to move further with other activities.

The major activities carried out during this period were the hazard and resource mapping and development of draft village risk reduction plan, where the members of VDC had played vital role in mobilising and involving the villagers in all process. The VDC members have divided their roles and areas within their communities to cover all the households and discussed with all the villagers on possible measures to reduce the effect of disaster in their villages. They used brochures which were developed by Hunan provincial to promote the new concept of CBDP and basic knowledge of DP. At the same time, they also collected information from people on disasters, village plan and mitigation measures, thus initiating the participatory approach to involve all from the very beginning of the project which is key to the success of any community-based projects. The above activities followed by the mass meeting of villagers (village conference) where some villagers and all the village representatives elected by people

themselves were involved in the meeting to share options, finalize village risk reduction plan and identify mitigation measures. The final outcomes from this village meeting have been shared and discussed with Hunan branch in presence of the key staff members from the prefecture and county and tentatively agreed upon.

Some experts are being invited by the county and prefecture Red Cross to work on the feasibility study of the construction of mitigation measures. A technical consultant from the provincial government is also supporting the villages for complicated technical aspects of mitigation measures.

During this period, attention was paid to disseminating appropriate knowledge among the beneficiaries on different aspects of disaster. Hence, promotional IEC materials such as wall posters on the CBDP concept for each household, project vests for VDC members, and hoarding boards with CBDP information for different locations in each village were developed and distributed. This helped VDC member to demonstrate and further convince the villagers to understand and participate in the CBDP project. As a result, almost all people in the project area is now already aware of and shown their keen interest on CBDP with their high willingness to support and involve in the project.

At the end of November and beginning of December 2005, a mid-year review of CBDP with the technical support from the Danish Red Cross was conducted. The outcome of the review indicated that CBDP project in Hunan is progressing quite well and has developed enough capacity within the first ten months. During the review, some orientations sessions at Hunan branch as well as at RCSC headquarters were conducted to further enhance the exiting level of understanding on CBDP at different levels. A two-day refresher CBDP training course was also conducted at the end of review period in Zhangjiajie, where all the CBDP facilitators trained during the last reporting period have participated.

During the next reporting period, priority will be given to the preparation, finalization and implementation of mitigation measures.

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

New support from ECHO has allowed the Federation and the RCSC to expand the ongoing CVR programme in Guangxi and Hunan province to Chongqing. As anticipated however, funding to introduce the programme in Jiangxi province did not come through and plans to extend activities to this province could therefore not take place.

Constraints

The harvesting period in rural villages in Southern China has delayed the progress in the construction of EcoSan toilets and water supply systems in all provinces due to a reduction in available beneficiary labour. Competing priorities for volunteers to meet their daily life requirements and subsistence needs has in some areas lead to inconsistencies in training received and resulting beneficiary outcomes. When the need has been identified, measures have been taken to address ongoing training and volunteer management requirements.

Impact

Since April, health facilitators have so far trained 811 village volunteers, empowering them to conduct a variety of health promotion campaigns to increase hygiene awareness and monitor behaviour change processes in their respective villages. Collaboration between Red Cross branches, local government departments and village committees has contributed to additional improvements, such as road sealing, rubbish pit construction and rubbish collection, in some villages. While it is too early to assess the full extent of the health education activities beneficiaries are enthusiastic, levels of satisfaction high and all villages are committed to ongoing activities to support sustainability. The beneficiaries in the villages where the water supply systems have been completed have already commenced using their water. Beneficiaries in all provinces have commenced using their completed toilet once it has received quality certification and has shown their great happiness. They have also started destroying the old pit latrines with expression that new toilets have no flies, no smells and easy to use. The regular monitoring has ensured all construction is in accordance with the SPHERE standards.

The participation, enthusiasm and commitment shown by the beneficiaries of CBDP project's villages, indicates the initial success of the project where within a ten-month span of the project, numbers of activities have been successfully completed. Each CBDP village have trained and committed human resource ready to face with any

challenges from the disasters and villagers are ready to participate actively in all the process with their local village plan, thus able to reduce their dependency for immediate needs and support from outside the village.

3. Organizational Development

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

Programme Objective: RCSC has improved its capacity to plan and deliver high quality Red Cross programmes.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

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

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

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

As reported in programme update no. 2, the establishment this year of a new project management office (PMO) at RCSC headquarters has significantly affected the implementation of the organizational development (OD) activities planned for this year. One of the main tasks of this office will be to help ensure the achievement of the above results. For the time being however, the PMO is fully occupied with starting up its activities and clarifying its role and responsibilities within the RCSC structure. Plans for Federation support to the achievement of this OD programme's objective have therefore been rolled over into the 2006-2007 Appeal.

The purpose of this new office is to coordinate and ensure the efficient management by RCSC of all externally-supported projects. To this end, it organized a four-day meeting from 6 to 9 December with ten of the provincial branches that are implementing either Federation or bilateral projects. The overall purpose of the meeting was to review current project management practices and discuss future ways of collaboration. Representatives from the Federation and the bilateral PNS working with RCSC attended several of the meeting's sessions.

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

No further financial management training activities have been carried out during this period. However, the Federation's finance delegate has worked with the head of the RCSC finance department to further develop simple and clear project finance management procedures for both headquarters and provincial branches for Federation-supported projects. These were presented at the PMO meeting in December.

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

China

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA058

PLEDGES RECEIVED

28/12/2005

CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				4,306,933		TOTAL COVERAGE 88.9%
DANISH - RC				167,800	28.01.05	CBDP HUNAN PROVINCE
ECHO (01001)	1,999,565	EUR		3,085,329	05.01.05	COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY REDUCTION IN CHONGQING, GUANGXI ZHUANG, HUNAN
SWEDISH - GOVT	360,000	SEK		61,560	17.02.05	IN-COUNTRY COSTS DELEGATE
SWEDISH - GOVT	720,000	SEK		123,120	17.02.05	HEALTH HIV/AIDS
SWEDISH - GOVT	720,000	SEK		123,120	29.03.05	HEALTH HIV/AIDS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				3,560,929	CHF	82.7%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

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

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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