

# Annual report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## China

Appeal No. MAACN001

1 May 2011

This report covers the period  
from 1 January to 30 December 2010.

Photo story: The six-month World Expo in Shanghai came to an end in October. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement pavilion attracted 1,074,889 visitors.

Wang Junjun, the girl in the photo, is the 1,000,000<sup>th</sup> visitor to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement pavilion. She talked to pavilion staff and said that she has participated in Red Cross activities when she was a student and now worked with vulnerable groups to take care elders.

"I will contribute my life's work to elder care as a medical worker," she remarked at the end of her visit. Photo: RCSC.



## In brief

### Programmes summary:

China experienced a string of major disasters throughout the year, including a 7.1 magnitude deadly earthquake in Yushu, Qinghai, in April, which killed 2,698 people. The torrential rains which began in early May and continued throughout the summer months which triggered serious floods and landslides, together with tropical cyclones left at least 3,222 people dead and 1,003 missing in China by the end of November<sup>1</sup>. This included heavy downpours which triggered landslides and mud-rock flows in Zhouqu county, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gansu province early on 8 August, in which the death toll was 1,471 with 294 missing. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) quickly responded to the disaster by sending relief items, medical teams and ambulances and provided other assistance as needed.

The six-month World Expo in Shanghai ended in October. The IFRC pavilion attracted 1,074,889 visitors – averaging 5,800 people per day – and has set a new historical record.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programmes have been implemented in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces. By the end of the year, through repeated visits and communication with communities, community work-plans were developed for each of the 30 disaster-prone villages.

A proposal for European Commission NSA/LA fund was accepted. The funding opportunity provided golden opportunities for the RCSC to further investigate capacity building opportunities through

<sup>1</sup> Source: Xinhua news

implementation of community resilience programming.

RCSC continues to expand and boost its HIV initiatives and blood donor recruitment with support of both domestic and international partners. In 2010, the RCSC made significant steps towards standardizing first aid trainings. Public health campaigns and psychological support programmes at community levels have demonstrated RCSC's critical role through its branches. Further expanding its scope of programming, the RCSC has launched a multidrug resistant tuberculosis prevention and control programme in Changzhi prefecture, Shanxi province in August.

The three-year intensified capacity building (ICB) programme in Zhumadian, Henan province started its second programme year. The Zhumadian branch started exploration in a disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) project, which is a response to the baseline survey in the first year, which revealed that natural disasters are the second biggest risk to many communities, second to HIV/AIDS.

Two years after the massive earthquake struck Sichuan province, IFRC continues to provide support in livelihoods, health and care including psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, disaster management and overall organizational development. At the end of 2010, the appeal was extended until December 2011, and plans for integration of all programming to longer term nationwide scope got underway.

**Financial situation:** The total budget for 2010 is CHF 1,462,875, of which 111 per cent is covered. Final expenditure from January to December 2010 was 81 per cent of the overall 2010 budget.

[Click here to go directly to the attached final financial report.](#)

**No. of people we help:** Beneficiaries of RCSC projects supported by IFRC include those in the villages where community based disaster preparedness projects, disaster response and tuberculosis prevention have been carried out. In addition, many RCSC staff and volunteers have benefited from trainings and capacity building support.

The total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries in RCSC programmes supported by IFRC is estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands, although it is challenging to count due to the sheer scope of RCSC programmes throughout China. In 2010, branch staff and volunteers directly benefited through multiple IFRC-supported trainings and capacity building initiatives. Indirect beneficiaries could be much higher, especially with the success of public campaigns and media coverage supported through the International Federation.

**Our partners:** These programmes are supported through the generous support of partners that include the Finnish and Japanese Red Cross Societies. RCSC has active programmes of bilateral cooperation with other members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, including its special autonomous branches in Hong Kong and Macao, and international partners including, but not limited to the American, Australian, British, Canadian, Finnish, Netherlands, Norwegian, and Swiss Red Cross societies as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). RCSC coordinates closely with the ministry of health and civil affairs at local and national levels, ensuring that Red Cross activities are focused in areas where they have greater impact and cooperation from the local governments. Local organizations and community groups are important local partners for implementing activities, as well as reaching groups that might otherwise be difficult to access, such as minority communities. RCSC also participates in collaborative efforts with other stakeholders and organizations working in related fields, such as The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO).

On behalf of the Red Cross Society of China, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their support.

## Context

2010 China has experienced of a string of disasters including snowstorms, drought, earthquake, sandstorms and floods. Throughout the year, the various disasters caused 7,844 people dead or missing, 18 million people relocated, 430 million (one third of the total 1.3 billion population) affected, 2.7 million houses collapsed, 6.7 million houses damaged, 37 million hectares crops hit by drought/floods, nearly five million out of it yield no harvest. The total direct economic losses are over 533 billion yuan<sup>2</sup>. Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan,

<sup>2</sup> Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs, January 2011

Sichuan, Shaanxi, were among the most affected provinces. This is the second the worst disaster year in the past two decades only after year 2008. Some domestic meteorologists contribute the intense abnormal and extreme weather in China to the El Nino phenomenon, while the others conclude to the influence of climate change.

RCSC has played an important auxiliary role to the government providing effective and efficient assistance to disaster affected areas with swift relief items distribution and long-term recovery projects if needed. IFRC has been closely working with RCSC to monitor the disasters and providing assistance to the National Society as needed. During this year, funding was channeled through the IFRC's annual support plan to the RCSC to support their disaster response to many of these serious disasters.

**Drought** Since autumn 2009, five provinces in southwest China including Yunnan, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Chongqing Municipality experienced a severe drought, which was recorded as the worst in a century for some of the affected areas. The severe drought affected over 60 million people, including 20 million people and more than 11 million livestock with drinking water shortages. Approximately five million hectares of farmland were affected. The once-a-century drought lingered in southwest China until the second half of the year. While many of the regions were inundated by the floods, mudslides and typhoons, other provinces such as Qinghai and Guizhou were experiencing drought in August.

**Qinghai earthquake** A major earthquake measuring 7.1 Richter scale hit Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai province on 14 April. The deadly quake left 2,698 people killed, 270 missing<sup>3</sup>, more than 12,000 were injured, 15,000 houses collapsed and an estimated 100,000 were homeless<sup>4</sup>. Many more were affected, as tremors affected neighbouring areas, including Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan province.

RCSC immediately sent relief items and an assessment team to the affected area after the disaster happened. At the same time the RCSC released a national appeal based on the initial assessment. The assistance continued through the distribution of more relief goods, as well as dispatching search and rescue teams, medical teams and ambulances. The RCSC also mobilized a water emergency response team (ERT) and sanitation ERT, which were used during the Sichuan earthquake operation in 2008 to the affected zone. The water ERT from RCSC's Hunan branch provided potable water to over 20,000 people in total in the major relocation centre until 20 May. The sanitation ERT from Yunnan province installed 100 environmentally friendly portable latrines.

The Taiwan Red Cross Organization also sent a 20-member medical team stationed at Xining hospital in Qinghai province to support RCSC's response. Approximately 200 injured people were treated during their mission from 19-27 April.

The IFRC East Asia regional office closely monitored the situation together with the RCSC and provided updated information as it became available. A total of six information bulletins were released<sup>5</sup>, with the first posted within the first 12 hours of the disaster.

Reconstruction began on 4 May in the quake hit area, 20 days after the disaster happened. Despite the construction period being limited to four to five months every year due to the severe weather in the region, reconstruction work should be finished within three years, according to the government timetable.

RCSC signed a memorandum of understanding with Qinghai provincial government on 21 July. According to the memorandum, the Red Cross (RCSC headquarter and provinces, Hong Kong branch, Macao branch, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and other partner national societies such as Japanese Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and American Red Cross, among others) will support the recovery of Yushu with an amount no less than CNY 2.3 billion (CHF 3.3 million). The main focus will be put on school, health care, village houses reconstruction and some will be put on social care, disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) facilities.

**Floods, mudslides and typhoon** Since early May, torrential rain triggered floods, landslides and tropical cyclones which had left at least 3,222 people dead and 1,003 missing in China by the end of November<sup>6</sup>, including the heavy downpours which triggered landslides and mud-rock flows in Zhouqu county, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Gansu Province early on 8 August, in which the death toll was 1,471 with 294 missing. About 230 million Chinese had been affected. Nearly 270 towns and cities were flooded.

---

<sup>3</sup> Chinanews, 31 May

<sup>4</sup> Released in the press conference held on 25 April 2010 by the vice governor of Qinghai

<sup>5</sup> Information Bulletins can be accessed here: <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=47>

<sup>6</sup> Source: Xinhua news

Floods destroyed 2.27 million houses and damaged 17.87 million hectares of farmland. Nearly 15.2 million people had been evacuated. The economic loss caused by this year's flooding has reached CNY 374.5 billion (CHF 54.78 million).

**HIV/AIDS** China reported more than 68,000 AIDS-related deaths towards the end of 2010, up nearly 20,000 cases comparatively on a year-on-year basis. In October 2009, China had 49,845 AIDS-related deaths. A joint research by the Ministry of Health, UNAIDS and the World Health Organization estimated the total of AIDS-related cases to be at 740,000 as of the end of last year, including some 105,000 AIDS patients. The Ministry of Health noted that the AIDS control situation in some regions was particularly grave, citing six regions of Yunnan, Henan, Sichuan, Guangdong, Xinjiang and Guangxi which account for a disproportionate 77.1 per cent of the country's total HIV/AIDS sufferers. While promoting speedy HIV-infection detection methods at the grassroots level, the government will add more HIV/AIDS medications to basic medical insurance to ease the financial burden on HIV/AIDS sufferers.

**Shanghai World Expo** The six-month World Expo in Shanghai came to an end in October. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement pavilion attracted 1,074,889 visitors - averaging 5,800 per day. During the Expo, over ten large-scale thematic events were organized by RCSC.

The RCSC took on the responsibility of running the pavilion and of providing first-aid services to ensure a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement presence at this high-profile, prestigious event. Over the six-month period of the Expo, more than 160 Red Cross staff and volunteers worked at five stations on the Expo site to offer first aid to visitors. The Expo provided the Movement with a valuable platform to highlight some major social and humanitarian issues that it faces and responds to. In particular, the theme of the Expo, "Better city, better life," fit perfectly with the Movement's focus on issues relating to urbanization, 2010's World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day theme. IFRC also supported the RCSC on dissemination materials and major activities at the World Expo.

**Sichuan earthquake 2<sup>nd</sup> anniversary** Two years after the massive earthquake struck Sichuan province, the RCSC and IFRC continue to provide significant humanitarian assistance to those affected by the earthquake. More than 62,000 families (approximately 310,000 beneficiaries) received funds totalling CNY 363.6 million (CHF 58.9 million) under the IFRC's shelter programme. Completed reconstruction supported by RCSC, IFRC and partner national societies include 81,882 houses, 329 schools, 258 township clinics and 1,149 village clinics. IFRC continues to provide support in livelihoods, health and care including psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, disaster management and overall organizational development. An extensive review of the operation was conducted mid-year from which recommendations and lessons learned will be taken forward. More information can be found in the [Sichuan earthquake two-year consolidated report](#).

Heavy rain and subsequent geological disasters took a heavy toll across China this summer and into autumn. Sichuan was one of the worst hit areas. Some of the components of the water and sanitation, disaster management and livelihood programmes under the Sichuan earthquake appeal were affected by the disaster. Click [here](#) for more information on the Sichuan earthquake operations updates.

Towards the end of the year, the IFRC, RCSC and partners began discussions about future plans for the earthquake operation as it nears its end in 2011. It was decided that the IFRC will close its office in Chengdu, Sichuan province, by mid-year of 2011. Already at the end of the year, the IFRC team was planning the integration of the earthquake operations supported programmes into longer term nationwide programmes of the RCSC. Details on this transition will be forthcoming in future operations updates.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management

#### Outcomes

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness	RCSC'S capacity to develop and maintain skilled human resources, financial and material capacity, and effective systems and procedures for the disaster management are supported.
2. Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction	Capacity of RCSC to support community preparedness and mitigation and adaptation actions is strengthened and harmonized.

3. Disaster response	RCSC's capacity to respond to disasters in 2010 is increased.
----------------------	---

### Achievements

RCSC continually responds to disasters throughout the country year on year. Thus, capacity building and long term disaster preparedness programmes are major focuses of the support work RCSC seeks from partners. The IFRC's regional disaster management team, together with RCSC strived to maintain a balance between emergency response and efforts for long term programmes contributing to an overall increase in disaster response and preparedness capacity.

#### Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness

One of the important agendas of the IFRC's 2010 plan was to support RCSC strengthen their capacity in responding to disasters within this vast geographic context in an efficient and effective way. In this reporting period, progress was made in capacity building and logistics preparation in setting up a national version of an emergency response team (ERT). This local ERT is defined as a smaller and localized unit of the traditional emergency response unit (ERU), a common tool used by IFRC globally for immediate response in large scale disasters.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) In June, the IFRC, represented by the regional disaster management delegate, the water and sanitation delegate from the Chengdu office, and a delegate from the Asia Pacific zone office, had conducted an initial inspection with the RCSC on the IFRC ERU equipment used during the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, which had been relocated to three designated provinces: Yunnan, Hunan, and Hubei. At the end of the visit, a joint report with proposed action plans and schedules were established. An assessment on the field hospital ERT in Shanghai was conducted in July, where the regional disaster management team was invited by the RCSC headquarters to provide technical feedback on the development of a basic healthcare ERT.

The regional office supported a study tour in Indonesia on 11-16 October, where representatives from the RCSC headquarters' disaster management division and leaders from Hunan, Hubei and Yunnan Red Cross branches participated. RCSC staff who took part in ERT development were able to bring back valuable advice. Indonesia Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross delegates also shared their challenges and experiences in establishing and deploying water and sanitation ERTs in Indonesia.

On 18 November to 14 December, the regional disaster management team coordinated with two delegates from the Spanish Red Cross visit the Hubei and Yunnan RCSC branches to provide further technical support. Equipment maintenance and replacements were carried out, and a drill was organized for the two RCSC branches under the supervision of the delegates, who also provided immediate critique and advice. These activities have assisted the RCSC in the overall development of their ERTs towards meeting both national and international standards for future deployment.

#### Disaster Preparedness Centres

Under the 2008 Sichuan earthquake appeal, four out of the nine planned disaster preparedness centres in Sichuan, Gansu, and Shaanxi have confirmed construction plans, land permission, and budgetary support from their local prefecture government. Agreements for the four centres in Sichuan province were signed by the end of the year. The centres are located in different prefectures of Sichuan province, and will serve as local warehouses for stockpiling relief materials for immediate mobilization in future disasters.

In order to further enhance the RCSC's management and organizational capacities in disaster response operations, the IFRC supported a leader from the relief and health department of the RCSC headquarters to attend FACT, ERT, and RDRT team leader trainings in Kuala Lumpur during 2-6 August.

An International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) meeting was held on in December 2010. The meeting took place in the RCSC headquarters. A total of 13 participants attended the meeting, including the vice-president and leaders of various departments from the RCSC, and the disaster management team from the East Asia regional delegation. In addition to delivering a brief introduction to basic IDRL concepts, the workshop succeeded as a discussion platform, addressing challenges in promoting IDRL concepts in China, and also steps to promote IDRL effectively.

On 14 December 2010, a pre-disaster meeting was held in the RCSC headquarters with facilitation support from the East Asia regional disaster management team and an operations coordinator from the Asia Pacific zone office. Leaders, programme managers, and officers from the RCSC disaster management division of the disaster relief and health department attended the discussion. Through effective cooperation and communication, plans on improving RCSC's national emergency response team, as well as tools to be used

in emergency assessments for local Red Cross branches were developed. The meeting allowed the RCSC to develop some of their standard operating procedures in their disaster management systems.

### **Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction**

#### Community-based disaster preparedness / CBDRR programmes with climate change adaptation

**Gansu and Shaanxi provinces** As part of the 2008 Sichuan Earthquake appeal, community-based disaster preparedness programmes formally began in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces, following the vulnerability and capacity assessment training conducted in Shiquan county, Shaanxi in 2009.

By the end of March, Shaanxi and Gansu province Red Cross branches were able to complete vulnerability and capacity assessment reports for all 30 targeted village communities. April-May, two programme planning and vulnerability and capacity assessment analysis workshops were held in Shaanxi and Gansu, respectively.

At the end of the year, through repeated visits and communication with communities, community work-plans were developed for each of the 30 disaster-prone villages. During the process, local Red Cross staff and volunteers had been able to use the newly learnt participatory approaches through technical trainings provided by the regional disaster management team. Some disaster-preparedness trainings were able to start by the end of the year, with mitigation programmes expected to begin after winter period.

**Fujian province** During the reporting period, RCSC was able to gather bilateral support from the Finnish Red Cross for a new initiative in Fujian province combining rural area disaster risk reduction programme with climate change adaptation. A joint field visit participated by the regional disaster management team, the RCSC project management office, the Finnish Red Cross, and the Red Cross Red Crescent climate change centre was conducted in Zhangpu county, Zhangzhou prefecture in March to consolidate the concept. Although a bilaterally funded project, the IFRC has been designated to play a coordinating and technical role in this project's implementation.

The programme moved on with a three-day vulnerability and capacity assessment, and a project design and management workshop was held in Zhangpu County, Zhangzhou prefecture of Fujian Province during in June. Some 24 stakeholders participated in the meeting. Participatory methods including vulnerability and capacity assessment tools were introduced and practised, and programme design elements were also covered. By the end of the year, the local Red Cross branch had completed the planning for each of the four villages with the newly learnt skill sets aiming at increasing resilience of the selected villages, which were prone to frequent climate change related disasters; such as typhoons.

To further contribute to long-term study in climate change disaster risk reduction in China, a climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction workshop was held in Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian province. Participants included the following: a representative from the Finnish Red Cross, the head of the programme management office of RCSC headquarters, RCSC supporting staff, government department representatives from Fujian province, and representatives from Zhangzhou prefecture and Zhangpu county where the programme located. The two-day workshop provided a cooperation platform between the local government and the Red Cross.

**Chongqing, Yunnan and Guizhou** Another community based programme initiative bilaterally supported by the Finnish Red Cross for RCSC began this year, following a joint assessment by Finnish Red Cross, RCSC and the IFRC disaster management team. Again, the IFRC's regional delegation plays a coordination and technical role in this project.

From 29 July-6 August 2010, the team held in-depth discussions in Chongqing, Yunnan and Guizhou with three provincial, one prefecture, and seven county level Red Cross branches, assessed five remote villages, and interviewed different minority groups. The nine-day assessment collected primary information necessary for completing the proposal for "*Increasing resilience and decreasing vulnerability of out-of-reach populations through better preparedness for disasters and other hardship*" as a second round selection procedure to the European Commission NSA/LA fund. The proposal was later accepted, and the funding opportunity has provided opportunities for the RCSC to further investigate capacity building opportunities through implementing community resilience programmes.

#### Community-based disaster risk reduction framework development

A community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) strategy review workshop was held in Hubei from 29 June to 1 July. The 22 participants were comprised of five representatives from the RCSC programme management office and disaster management department, three representatives from IFRC, two

representatives from HKRC, two representatives from Australia Red Cross, seven representatives from seven provinces including Hunan, Ningxia, Chongqing, Gansu, Shaanxi, Guangxi and Yunnan, and three from Hubei Red Cross. The three-day workshop, facilitated by IFRC, was a continuous discussion platform on CBDRR/CBDP models that developed in China over the years. A working group was formed after the meeting to follow up on major decisions from the enthusiastic discussions during the workshop. By the end of 2010, RCSC consolidated a draft of the CBDRR manual, which was a major step forward in the process of implementing the model across the country.

### Disaster response

The East Asia regional office provided continuous support and coordination for the RCSC on disaster monitoring throughout the year.

In regards to disaster response, the regional disaster management team cooperated with RCSC in conducting a three-day joint assessment during 21-23 July in Hubei, one of the worst floods hit provinces. Based on the assessment, the IFRC offered support to RCSC in providing emergency relief support to two worst hit counties in Hubei province by providing a total of 90 tons of rice and 6,000 quilts to 3,000 displaced families.

In response to the deadly landslide that struck Zhouqu county of Gansu province on 8 August 2010, the regional disaster management team and RCSC immediately conducted emergency assessment at the site. A DREF was mobilized, providing 5,000 displaced families in Zhouqu county with 5,000 food parcels, 5,000 hygiene kits, and 5,000 kitchen sets. The DREF also covered training for volunteers to conduct hygiene promotion activities in the temporary resettlement camp, and approximately 50 volunteers were trained with the IFRC psychological support tools; subsequent hygiene promotion and psychology support activities were conducted by volunteers to help displaced people in temporary resettlement camps of the most affected area.



Disaster affected people act as volunteers to help in unloading rice which was distributed by the IFRC/RCSC, and funded by the Japanese Government, in one of the temporary resettlement sites in Zhouqu County, Gansu, September. Photo: RCSC

Support from the IFRC to the RCSC was made possible by donations from the Japanese government. A total of 30,000 families affected by the flood in six provinces (Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Jilin, Jiangxi, Hubei) were provided with food parcels. Representatives of the Embassy of Japan to China attended the donation ceremony in Zhouqu county of Gansu province in September. They were accompanied by both IFRC and RCSC representatives.

The total emergency relief operations coordinated through RCSC national headquarters was approximately CNY 93.87 million in the year 2010. Support came from the IFRC, partner Red Cross societies, government, as well the general public. While a largest part of the funds went into flood and drought disasters, it also covered other disasters such as earthquakes, snowstorms, hailstorms and hurricanes. Emergency relief materials were either pre-stocked or procured according to standards in times of emergencies, and included items such as quilts, tents, winter clothing, water purification tablets, daily utensils, and food items such as cup noodles and rice. A total of 28 provinces received support from the RCSC national headquarters in different disaster situations.

The IFRC's total emergency relief support in 2010 (including donation from the Japanese government, British RC, New Zealand government through New Zealand RC) amounted to approximately CNY 9,570,000; which reached 150,000 people most affected by disasters (approximately 43,000 families).

### Constraints or challenges

It is inevitable that some long-term initiatives were affected by the sheer number, intensity, and extensive disasters that had occurred during the year. Several ERT review and evaluation meetings, disaster preparedness centre construction, and community-based disaster preparedness projects were forced to be

postponed and rescheduled. Some implementation work for CBDP projects in Gansu and Shaanxi were also delayed due to continuous rain and flooding in the area.

While the capacity of RCSC headquarters and branches were systematically developed throughout the years, the lack of technical resources to support project implementation still pose great challenges; which to some extent results in a heavier workload for the IFRC's regional office in Beijing.

Long-term development of community-based disaster preparedness/disaster risk reduction programmes were hindered by the lack of funding strategy in supporting sustainable activities. At this moment, all funding is dependent on external partners' donations, and the need to include disaster risk reduction in the RCSC's disaster management strategy continues to pose challenges.

## Health and care

### Outcomes

Programme component	Component outcome
1. HIV Prevention, care and support	Reduced vulnerability to HIV and its impact in China through the following four outputs: preventing further HIV infection; expanding HIV care and support; reducing HIV stigma and discrimination, and strengthening RCSC capacities to deliver and sustain scaled-up HIV programmes.
2. Voluntary blood donor recruitment	Capacity of the RCSC to manage voluntary blood donor recruitment programme has increased
3. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and health in emergencies	The capacity of RCSC to manage health in emergencies and CBHFA programmes has increased.

### Achievements

The IFRC's East Asia regional health team has been supporting the RCSC in expanding the scope of Red Cross work through various health initiatives. The regional office provides technical support to the national society and focuses on capacity building opportunities for national society staff. In 2010, the health programmes supported by the earthquake operation have begun transitioning towards more nationwide perspectives. Plans for the earthquake delegate to relocate to Beijing in order to have a stronger link with the RCSC headquarters health teams will unfold in 2011. In 2010, psychological support programmes under the earthquake also have started expanding towards national implication and further support for the emergency response teams in health and psychological support will also be absorbed, eventually, by the regional office. For more information on the transition plans of the earthquake operation, please see the latest operations updates [here](#).



Responding to the blood donation campaign, over 300 students from 20 universities in Beijing gave blood donations at the Beijing Communication University on 6 November. Photo: RCSC.

#### HIV prevention:

One of the key areas of IFRC support to the HIV programme of the RCSC during the reporting period was in implementing the cross border HIV prevention project. For this purpose, the regional health staff visited the project site on the border area in Inner Mongolia two times in 2010 and provided technical guidance to the project staff of Red Cross branches on both sides of the border.

The regional staff also continued to be involved in different activities and events that are organized by the RCSC HIV programme where feasible. At the RCSC public event organized on the occasion of the World Aids Day, the IFRC and RCSC jointly launched the

Chinese translation of the IFRC global advocacy report on harm reduction titled "Out of Darkness". This report featured two case studies from China, a testament to the quality and innovativeness of RCSC's harm reduction programme activities in China. The report was widely distributed to all RCSC branches.

The RCSC HIV programme was successfully featured at the International AIDS Conference in Vienna held in 2010. This is a major biannual gathering of over 20,000 HIV scientists, practitioners, activists, and community members and seven RCSC HIV staff and volunteers who attended this conference and three presentations from the RCSC at the forum helped to bring the voices and experiences of community based HIV work from China to a higher level of recognition. The RCSC is a member of the management committee of the ART network and continues to actively engage with the network members.

The planned support in capacity building of RCSC HIV programme in fundraising was not carried out. However, this activity is planned to be conducted in 2011 with the bilateral support from the Netherlands RC and the IFRC will provide inputs to the planning of that activity.

The anti-stigma and discrimination work at the headquarters and branch level has been difficult to implement and its application in China's low prevalence context needs to be re-evaluated.

### **Blood donor recruitment**

During 2010, the RCSC has intensified its blood donor drives, in efforts to diversify its blood donor base. The RCSC used the occasion of World Blood Donor Day to call on the public to donate blood regularly and a large event was held jointly with the IFRC and other partners at the Shanghai Expo 2010. The other planned activities such as the RCSC young donor club and blood donor recruitment manual translation were not carried out due to the lack of funds and other urgent priorities of the RCSC.

### **Community-based health and first aid and emergency health**

Significant progress was made in the standardization of the RCSC's first aid programme services. With the support from the IFRC, the RCSC carried out a comprehensive mapping of all first aid training standards that are in use by the Red Cross branches and on the basis of it, the RCSC developed a set of common training standards and guidelines to be used nationwide. To support this process, together with the European Red Cross Reference Centre on First Aid Education, the regional delegation staff has been closely involved throughout the year.

The RCSC representatives also actively participated in the developments of Red Cross Red Crescent first aid guidelines and building a global consensus on first aid guidelines.

In 2010, the RCSC first aid programme received a significant boost: the programme successfully organized its first ever national first aid competition, a high level national seminar on first aid presided by the RCSC President, and an extensive celebration of the World First Aid Day, in conjunction with the Shanghai Expo 2010. The IFRC has been actively engaged in all these activities the IFRC health officer has been invited as one of the jury members of the competition.

During the past one year, as the RCSC responded to extensive floods in the country and subsequent mudslide in Gansu, it had dealt with outbreaks of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD), H1N1 pandemic and other public health emergencies. With the IFRC support, the RCSC developed and disseminated simple prevention messages on HFMD tailored for parents with small children, kindergartens and primary schools in ten most affected provinces. The RCSC carried out a mass public education campaign in response to the H1N1 pandemic. It is estimated that over 18 million people have been directly and indirectly reached with these messages through mass media and group discussions from these two campaigns and it shows the comparative advantage of the RCSC branch network in the event of public health emergencies, when massive and rapid mobilization is required for communication campaigns.

During the reporting period, two representatives from RCSC and the Hong Kong Red Cross Special Branch of the RCSC attended two separate IFRC regional and zonal trainings on emergency health and psychosocial support. These members are considered in the roster of trained emergency health responders in Asia Pacific.

One of the key achievements of this reporting period was initiation and start up of a community based tuberculosis prevention and control project in Shanxi province. Albeit relatively small in size, the project is significant in that it is the first time that the RCSC started to work in tuberculosis control and the RCSC is one of the very few organizations in the country outside of the government that is working at the community level in tuberculosis prevention and control. During the year, the project trained a total of 30 Red Cross staff and volunteers in community based tuberculosis prevention and care approaches and mobilized them for door-to-door household education in Changzhi prefecture of Shanxi province.

During these campaigns, the volunteers distributed attractive communication materials with tuberculosis prevention messages, in the forms of leaflets, wall calendars, Chinese couplets (double phrases of well

wishes used to decorate doors during the Chinese New Year) and song compilation. The project volunteers have been assigned to follow up and observe closely the treatment of 30 clients undergoing re-treatment for their conditions (meaning, the person failed previous tuberculosis regimes and needs to repeat the treatment to be cured). The volunteers provide psychosocial support and food parcels to improve the client's nutritional intake and variety during the treatment period. The zonal health coordinator based in Kuala Lumpur visited the project during 2010 to provide guidance to the RCSC project team. Some of the project activities were not carried out during the year due to the delay in receiving donor funding and were re-scheduled to be completed in early 2011.

With the support of the Sichuan earthquake operations team, the RCSC started the implementation of community based projects using CBHFA approach and psychosocial support projects in four provinces. The regional office provided back up support to the team, as needed and helped with the coordination of those activities with other programmes at the national level.

### Constraints or challenges

One of the key constraints was limited capacity of the regional delegation during 2010. The regional health programme staffing included two staff, who are responsible for the implementation of both regional health and China health programmes. Especially during large disasters in the region, which take precedence over the ongoing programmes, the smooth implementation of the planned activities became more difficult.

During the last quarter of the year, the regional health delegate assumed direct management role for the remaining five health and water sanitation staff from the Sichuan earthquake operations, which also required significant attention to manage the programme transitioning. Despite this, the major outputs of the programme in all except HIV components were achieved successfully as planned.

The funding opportunities for HIV programming in China through IFRC remain very small, reflecting the reduced international funding flows towards low prevalence countries in Asia.

## Organizational development

### Outcomes

Programme component	Component outcome
1. National Society capacity development and organisational development (branch and headquarters)	Selected RCSC provincial branches have strengthened capacity to support newly independent local (county level) branches in Red Cross organizational development and programme management issues
2. Financial management	RCSC finance and programme staff at headquarters and branch levels have acquired increased knowledge and skills in project financial management
3. Volunteer promotion and development	The RCSC volunteer base is strengthened

### Achievements

#### National Society capacity development and organizational development (branch and headquarters)

The regional programme coordinator delivered a two-day planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting training to the programme management office and disaster management and first aid department of the RCSC headquarters in May. A total of 12 people participated in the workshop. The workshop was a hands on approach in four half-day sessions to enable participants who are also staff of the headquarters to apply the daily learning directly to their current projects, while also catching up with their daily workload instead of losing two full working days. The workshop also aims to build up the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity based on adapting tools and knowledge to the current projects of the participants. According to the end-evaluations, the participants felt that the workshop was quite helpful in its combination of discussion of current practical challenges to the learning of new methodologies and tools and making improvements on site on their current working plans.

The three-year ICB programme in Zhumadian, Henan province has started its second programme year. A one-year report was submitted to Geneva in February. In the report, some most important key findings, lessons learned and even impacts such as how to realize the "1+X" model and how to mobilize the volunteer resources were analysed.

Zhumadian branch started their CBDRR project in response to the baseline survey in the first year, which revealed that apart from HIV, natural disasters is the second biggest risk to many communities. From July

onwards, in the two project villages, vulnerability and capacity assessment volunteers were recruited and an awareness raising campaign on knowledge of CBDRR, health and first aid as well as a baseline survey were conducted. By the end of September, 18 bridges and 2.1 miles of road were constructed with resources available. The majority of funds mobilized are from the local government and local villagers, positive evidence of improved awareness and importance of CBDRR, as well as the role of the Red Cross. Besides the hardware, CBDRR village committees were also established in the two villages, with women's participation at 50 per cent. At the same time, the project continues HIV prevention activities and other community service initiatives as well.

Through these voluntary services, RCSC's role and activities have increased presence with the public. In addition, the capacity of the volunteers has been improved. The volunteers also feel more encouraged, and a number of children have also joined as volunteers. Besides the positive impact it has on their parents, the Red Cross voluntary service concept will be an important part of the lives of the young generation, so that a broader public base for Red Cross is achievable. How to improve the volunteer management at different levels and produce a system that may be duplicated in other scenarios is the core the "1+X" model.

### **Volunteer promotion and development**

A three-day training on voluntary service capacity building was held in April in Wuxi, Jiangsu province by the RCSC headquarters. More than 60 participants from all the 34 provincial/municipal level branches have increased their knowledge on volunteer recruitment, training, management and motivation during the practical training. This is also the first step for the RCSC to start using standard training materials on voluntary service; the Voluntary Service Training Manual was produced by RCSC headquarters with the support of the Hong Kong branch and experts from outside the Red Cross Red Crescent and published in April. The use of the standard training manual, which includes all the best practices and experiences collected from the branches, will enhance the training quality and the shared understanding on voluntary service.

Volunteer development in the second half of the year was mostly focused on volunteer training and service to both the Shanghai Expo and the Guangzhou 2010 Asian Games. RCSC organized volunteer service delivery activities called "Red Cross alongside the Expo", with over 100,000 Expo volunteers in Shanghai, Ningbo and Suzhou city receiving trainings in first aid. A total of five Red Cross service stations were set up at the Expo site and 3,000 more were established outside the Expo park, both in Shanghai and other cities to provide services. During the Expo, approximately 180,000 visitors received first aid services from the five Red Cross service stations at the Expo site.

For the Guangzhou 2010 Asian Games, based on the voluntary service experiences and lessons learned in the Shanghai Expo and the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, the Guangdong provincial Red Cross provided voluntary services in 300 sites outside the Games venue with 3,000 volunteers. The Guangdong branch also trained 800,000 people in the province on first aid and organized promotion campaigns on HIV prevention, voluntary blood donation and first aid knowledge in Guangdong along with the Asian Games. In addition, the Guangdong branch and Taiwan Red Cross Organization (TRCO) jointly provided sea rescue voluntary services for the Games. The 12 sea rescue volunteers from Guangzhou and TRCO impressed the contestants with their professional rescue skills and helped ensure that the yachting race proceeded smoothly. This is the first time for the mainland and the island Red Cross to work together for a large international game event.

### **Financial management**

A finance workshop was held on 25-28 September to improve the National Society's finance system efficiency and share IFRC finance systems and requirements with RCSC finance staff. The workshop was co-organized by RCSC and IFRC. Around 60 RCSC finance people from 27 provinces of China attended. Cash transfer, financial reports, IFRC procurement procedures and NC system knowledge shared in this workshop.

### **Constraints or challenges**

No financial trainings were conducted in the first half of the year due to the heavy workload of RCSC to respond to a number of major disasters and the resulting collection of donations in cash and kind from the public for the affected areas.

Although the regional office has neither an organizational development delegate nor sufficient funding for specific organizational development activities, the regional programme coordinator works closely with the zone organizational development coordinator to provide ongoing assistance to the National Society, and IFRC programme managers always include capacity building for the national society in their project design. Coordination on these issues is done through close cooperation with the head of regional office, the regional

financial manager, ICRC, partners and various offices at the RCSC headquarters.

## Humanitarian values

### Outcome/Expected result

<b>Programme purpose</b>
Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

### Achievements

While the national society's plan does not have a specific programme focused on principles and values, yet the programmes supported through the IFRC encompass these values in the strategies and objectives of the programmes. The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement guide the RCSC and IFRC in the design and implementation of the programmes.

Furthermore, the principles and humanitarian values of the Red Cross are promoted through the work of the regional communications delegate.

Throughout the six-month duration of the Shanghai World Expo, the communications delegate supported the documentation of a series of events around the Expo, including World First Aid Day and World Blood Donor Day. A series of joint IFRC-ICRC communications materials prepared by the two delegations in Beijing have also helped to provide more information about the Red Cross Red Crescent Pavilion. The number of visitors to the RCRC pavilion topped 1 million days before the Expo was to end at the close of October. The event provided an unparalleled opportunity for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to open a window on its activities and its values for visitors who might otherwise not have had the exposure to the images and video from IFRC, ICRC and RCSC sources.

In addition to the Expo, communications work around the Sichuan earthquake has remained a key priority. As the IFRC's shelter support programme was completed, the regional communications delegate made two visits to Sichuan to document the progress. A comprehensive communications package of beneficiary profiles and images was distributed to national societies through the IFRC media service update in early January. A number of beneficiaries' stories were also captured on video.

Ahead of the second anniversary of the disaster on 12 May, the regional communications delegate produced a further package of beneficiary profiles, diary pieces and video and photos. IFRC's cooperation with American Red Cross also helped produce some highly effective communications materials stemming from a photo competition organized by American Red Cross among primary school children at two schools in the province's Guangyuan prefecture. The photographer also travelled to Sichuan to work on a series of beneficiary portraits and profiles of those who have taken part in Red Cross livelihoods trainings following the Sichuan earthquake.

The regional communications delegate has also been working to document the humanitarian diplomacy being pursued by RCSC in its work with grass roots organizations among the high prevalence communities affected by HIV. This follows the first humanitarian diplomacy story to come out of East Asia, which was on DPRK Red Cross' work to secure the adoption of a new Red Cross law in 2007. The China humanitarian diplomacy story forms a part of broader efforts to engage with the National Society to work towards greater international recognition of their humanitarian work.

In addition to ongoing communications projects and capacity building, the regional communications delegate also spearheaded the regional office's media response to the Yushu earthquake in April and the floods and mudslides in the summer. With support from the regional programme and disaster management coordinators, the regional office responded on behalf of the RCSC to intensive media interest, giving many opportunities for the regional communications delegate to raise RCRC visibility in the media through high profile interviews.

In the second half of the year, the East Asia regional office commissioned two sets of images by a freelance photographer to document RCRC work in China. The first assignment was to photograph volunteers working on the HIV prevention and care programmes which have been supported by the Netherlands Red Cross in Liaoning province; this yielded some very strong images which are being shared with partner national societies involved in HIV work in China.

The communications delegate has also provided media training to a range of RCSC staff members and volunteers, from the programme management office team to provincial Red Cross workers involved in health and psychosocial support from Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu and Yunnan. The aim has been to raise awareness of the potential for more beneficiary-centred communications, both in the written word and in photographic images.

In November, the head of RCSC's communications department travelled to the Asia Pacific Communications Forum in Kathmandu to give a presentation on the RCSC's communications during the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake as a case study; this marked the first time in the past few years that RCSC has attended a communications forum. It also provided useful opportunities for the National Society to share the experiences of others in such areas as brand management and emergency communications etc. Meanwhile, the East Asia regional communications delegate conducted workshops at the forum on writing for the web.

## Working in partnership

Although the IFRC is a member of the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP) at the global level and the host of its secretariat in China, in previous years there had been limited collaboration between the GRSP and the RCSC headquarters. In 2010, the RCSC worked jointly with GRSP and IFRC in disseminating road safety awareness messages during the Shanghai Expo 2010. Further exploration of opportunities to collaborate will continue into 2011.

The Eli Lilly Company has been supporting Red Cross Red Crescent programmes on multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) worldwide. With facilitation from the regional office, RCSC established contacts with local representative of the Eli Lilly. It is hoped that this can lead to a regular exchange of information and dialogue between RCSC and the company, as the RCSC becomes more actively involved in the tuberculosis programming in China.

The regional office has been closely coordinating with ICRC its support in first aid in China. The ICRC promotes the ICRC guidelines on first aid in conflict and other situations of violence and it is keen to support the capacity building of national societies in emergency health preparedness. There is a strong commitment from the regional programme and the ICRC in Beijing to work together in supporting the RCSC' first aid programme. This collaboration and joint planning will continue in 2011 as well. To understand better the ICRC approaches in first aid, during 2010, the programme staff attended the ICRC organized First Aid in Emergency/Conflict Situations workshop in China.

The disaster management programme would not be a success without the coherent support from all branches of the RCSC. Together with IFRC's regional disaster management team, management and staff from the headquarters, provincial, and county levels continue to strive for a successful programme. In the community-based disaster preparedness programme, participation from communities, both during the vulnerability and capacity assessments and programme planning process, was essential.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The RCSC' tuberculosis project in Shanxi province will make an important contribution to reducing tuberculosis infections in the target areas and help to create a viable model for community based tuberculosis prevention and control work in the rural China context.

Currently, the RCSC is the sole large scale provider of first aid training in China. It trains over 3.5 million people every year in first aid and this number grows exponentially from year to year, reflecting the growing demand for first aid training. This demand is fuelled by the awareness of people about first aid and mandatory first aid certificates for obtaining driving licenses in some provinces. Therefore, the support of the IFRC in this critical juncture of time has been very important and aimed to help RCSC to solidify its prime position in first aid training in the future. Through the standartization of its first aid, the RCSC will be able to assure more effectively the quality of its all RC trainings conducted nationwide and assert the basis for legal recognition of its RC first aid certificates across the country, regardless of the place of attending the training.

The inclusion of climate change adaptation elements into disaster management programming helps the National Society and IFRC identify climate change-related disasters and coping mechanisms required which would reduce the impact of ensuing disasters to the vulnerable communities.

To contribute to longer-term impact, capacity building was identified as the main focus of all programmes, ranging from relief to community-based activities, from assessments and planning to monitoring and evaluation. All Red Cross branches were provided with new skills through trainings such as vulnerability and

capacity assessment and the participatory planning process. The strides forward in organizational (and branch) development through support from the IFRC and other partners, including the valuable learning of the ICB project in Henan, will further our learning for future initiatives.

## Looking ahead

With the exception of proven interventions specifically targeting at-risk populations in low prevalence settings, it is becoming increasingly difficult to mobilize funds for HIV-specific vertical approaches elsewhere as well. There is a growing discussion in the international health community and among the potential donors to support more integrated, community-based health approaches and address tuberculosis/HIV co-infections. The regional office will support the RCSC as needed in integrating these approaches in the existing community programmes on HIV prevention.

In 2011, the programme will gradually absorb the ongoing health and water & sanitation projects that are funded through the Sichuan Earthquake Appeal and create more opportunities for crossover between different programme components and more coordinated and integrated approaches in community based work in China.

The disaster management programme will continue discussions with RCSC on the strategy in strengthening their emergency response capacity. Continuous support will be provided in building up the emergency response team.

The CBDP programme in Shaanxi and Gansu will reach its final stage of mitigation and community knowledge building activities. It is expected that the programme could achieve substantial results should all activities progress as planned. The CBDRR and climate change adaptation programme, funded by the Finnish Red Cross in collaboration with the Red Cross Red Crescent climate change centre, will also proceed in 2011.

How we work	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red Cross Society of China: phone: +86.10.6404.8366, fax +86.10.6402.9928. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr Ren Hao, deputy director of external relations department; email: <a href="mailto:rcsc@redcross.org.cn">rcsc@redcross.org.cn</a></li> <li>–</li> </ul> </li> <li>• International Federation East Asia regional office in Beijing: phone: +86 10 65327162, fax: +86 10 65327166 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr Martin Faller, head of regional delegation, mobile: +86 10 6532 7162, email: <a href="mailto:martin.faller@ifrc.org">martin.faller@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>– Mr Gu Qinghui, regional disaster management delegate, email: <a href="mailto:qinghui.gu@ifrc.org">qinghui.gu@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>– Ms Amgaa Oyungerel, regional health delegate, email: <a href="mailto:amgaa.oyungerel@ifrc.org">amgaa.oyungerel@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>– Ms Nicole LaFleur, regional programme coordinator, email: <a href="mailto:nicolle.lafleur@ifrc.org">nicolle.lafleur@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>–</li> </ul> </li> <li>• International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur: phone: + 60 3 9207 5700, fax: +60 3 2161 1210 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr Jagan Chapagain, director of Asia Pacific zone, email: <a href="mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org">jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>– Mr Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; phone: +603 9207 5775, email: <a href="mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org">alan.bradbury@ifrc.org</a>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Please send pledges of funding to <a href="mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org">zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org</a></li> </ul>	

**<final financial report below; click here to return to title page>**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - China

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,389,452</b>	<b>46,967</b>	<b>26,457</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1,462,875</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>201,691</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>26,456</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>230,513</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	133,024	0				133,024
<i>Eli Lilly Export SA</i>		36,600				36,600
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	22,485					22,485
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Alcatel Lucent)</i>	1,491					1,491
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Mellon Bank)</i>	4,080					4,080
<i>Japanese Government</i>	1,038,564					1,038,564
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	156,393					156,393
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,356,036</b>	<b>36,600</b>				<b>1,392,636</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>1,356,036</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1,392,636</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,557,728</b>	<b>38,966</b>	<b>26,456</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1,623,150</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>112%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>111%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	201,691	2,366	26,456		0	<b>230,513</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	1,356,036	36,600	0		0	<b>1,392,636</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-1,155,765</b>	<b>-6,491</b>	<b>-15,704</b>			<b>-1,177,960</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>401,963</b>	<b>32,475</b>	<b>10,752</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>445,190</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - China

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,389,452</b>	<b>46,967</b>	<b>26,457</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,462,875</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & textiles	400,000	63,621				63,621	336,379	
Food		39,592				39,592	-39,592	
Other Supplies & Services	800,000	-9,485				-9,485	809,485	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>93,729</b>				<b>93,729</b>	<b>1,106,271</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		1,799				1,799	-1,799	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>1,799</b>				<b>1,799</b>	<b>-1,799</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff		8,342				8,342	-8,342	
National Staff		5,076				5,076	-5,076	
<b>Total Personnel</b>		<b>13,418</b>				<b>13,418</b>	<b>-13,418</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	5,000		2,006			2,006	2,994	
Professional Fees	1,250	45,760				45,760	-44,510	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>45,760</b>	<b>2,006</b>			<b>47,767</b>	<b>-41,517</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	82,250			750		750	81,500	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>82,250</b>			<b>750</b>		<b>750</b>	<b>81,500</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	22,056	4,839	4,034	5,496		14,370	7,686	
Information & Public Relation	3,000	294	49			343	2,657	
Office Costs	6,000						6,000	
Communications	2,400	174				174	2,226	
Financial Charges	186	26	5	2		34	152	
Other General Expenses		246				246	-246	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>33,642</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>5,499</b>		<b>15,167</b>	<b>18,475</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	51,450	915,207		7,996		923,203	-871,753	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>51,450</b>	<b>915,207</b>		<b>7,996</b>		<b>923,203</b>	<b>-871,753</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions				500		500	-500	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>				<b>500</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>-500</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	89,283	69,907	396	958		71,262	18,022	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>89,283</b>	<b>69,907</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>958</b>		<b>71,262</b>	<b>18,022</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Earmarking Fee		9,666				9,666	-9,666	
Reporting Fees		700				700	-700	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>10,366</b>				<b>10,366</b>	<b>-10,366</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,462,875</b>	<b>1,155,765</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>15,704</b>		<b>1,177,960</b>	<b>284,916</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>233,687</b>	<b>40,475</b>	<b>10,753</b>		<b>284,916</b>		