

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: 2007 OUTLOOK

Appeal No. MAACN001
15 December 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 03;

Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 2,081,481 (USD 1,726,444 or EUR 1,304,008); revised from CHF 4,247,359

Appeal coverage for 2006-2007: 36%;

Outstanding needs: CHF 1,325,750 (USD 1,098,977 or EUR 830,051).

Click here for the attached [interim financial report](#) showing income and expenditure until October 2006

Click here for the original [China Appeal 2006-2007](#) (MAACN001) launched

Click here for the [revised logical frameworks](#)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [East Asia Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAA54001\) 2007 Outlook](#),
[China: Floods \(MDRCN001\)](#); [Global Avian Influenza Appeal \(MAA00018\)](#)

Programme summary:

This programme update summarizes the Federation's planned support to the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) in 2007. It updates the operational plan set out in the 2006-2007 appeal document and provides revised planning logframes and budgets for each of the programmes. While the overall programme goals are broadly the same as in 2006, RCSC and the Federation have refined the operational plans for 2007 in each of the programme areas based on experience gained over the past year and developments within the programmes supported by bilateral partners. The main changes relate to the health and care programme, where HIV/AIDS efforts will be stepped up, and to the disaster management programme, where both emergency response training and community-based disaster preparedness will be expanded. The RCSC leadership is fully committed to playing its part in implementing the Federation's new Global Agenda and to taking forward the accompanying Framework for Action.

A summary of activities carried out between September and December 2006 will be provided in programme update no. 4 which will be made available at the end of 2006.

Programmes	original budget 2006-2007	revised budget 2006-2007			Variance
		2006	2007	total	
Health and care	1,132,824	513,314	642,603	1,155,917	2%
Disaster management	2,903,627	393,479	350,053	743,532	-74%
Organizational development	210,909	94,866	87,166	182,032	-14%
Total	4,247,360	1,001,657	1,079,824	2,081,481	-51%

Operational developments

Introduction

In 2007, the Federation will continue to support the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) with delivering innovative programming to vulnerable communities that addresses some of the most significant threats to the country's population. The threat of HIV/AIDS continues to increase in China, and the Federation plans to increase its support to allow RCSC to extend HIV/AIDS education and prevention work to two more provinces, as well as incorporating more activities directed at the country's migrant communities. The World Health Organization (WHO) still considers avian influenza (AI) a significant threat to public health. Although there have been increased efforts to educate the public about AI prevention, the combined factors of the size of China's rural population and the fact that poultry is a common feature in nearly all rural households demand further efforts to educate the public about prevention. To date the RCSC has played a leading role in AI education and prevention activities and will continue to work with high risk communities on this issue in 2007.



An aging population, combined with widespread poverty are two of the factors contributing to the increasing vulnerability of China's rural poor to regularly occurring natural disasters.

As natural disasters continue to increase in frequency and severity in the Asia Pacific region, RCSC is seeking to increase its national and international disaster response capacity. At the same time, the society recognizes the important role communities have in protecting themselves from regularly occurring natural disasters and so will continue to work with the Federation and other partners on developing community-based disaster preparedness activities.

Country context

Although China continues to make great progress in developing its economy and positioning itself as a key player in diplomatic relations and contributing to scientific research and development, age-old problems such as poverty and natural disasters continue to have a serious impact on those living in impoverished villages. In addition, infectious diseases, new and old, represent a constant threat to the lives of the country's mostly poor population. The Red Cross Society of China has an important role to play in listening to and addressing the needs of those whose voices have faded against the backdrop of emerging splendour.

- ***Natural disasters in China have the greatest impact on the rural poor in particular the elderly and children.***

More so than any other country in the world China continues to be affected by a very wide range of natural disasters, in particular earthquakes, floods, drought and windstorms. According to Belgium's Centre for Research and the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), China had the greatest occurrence of earthquakes (82) in the world over the period 1976- 2005. Flooding in the country in 2004 disrupted many more lives than that year's Indian ocean tsunami, while (up until this year) flooding in 1998 held the record for having affected the greatest number of people (238,973,000) and causing the greatest level of economic damage.

Over the past several months in 2006, flood-related damage in China induced by a series of typhoons and tropical storms has exceeded the 1998 record. From January to September, 13.2 million people were evacuated and relocated in response to 95,454 natural disasters such as floods, typhoons, mud slides and rock falls which killed 2,309 people and caused a direct economic loss of USD 24 billion. This year also recorded the worst drought in 50 years, leaving 18 million people short of drinking water, killing off millions of head of livestock and destroying more than 3 million hectares of crops and the livelihoods of millions of poor rural farmers. In parallel, industrial accidents continue to pose a serious threat to the general population. Over 3,284 coal miners died in more than 2,000 accidents during the first nine months of the year, which also saw repeated gas explosions,



HIV peer education activities in China seek to engage community members using lively promotional forums such as television game shows and street campaigns.



the very young who remain to look after the farms and who are the ones left behind to cope with replanting crops that have been destroyed or left living in damaged houses until enough money can be sent to them to repair it. China has 147 million people over the age of 60, and 80 percent of them are living in rural areas, while official statistics show that roughly 20 million children aged between six and 16 that have been left behind in their hometowns by their parents.

At the same time, urban poverty is steadily increasing with the country's floating population of more than 150 million migrant labourers constituting the largest group of urban poor. The figure for migrants, frequently made so in the wake of natural disasters, now amounts to 11.5 percent of the total population according to the country's deputy director of the state population and family planning commission. As this population and China's cities continue to expand and new types of urban facilities are introduced such as subways, skyscrapers, elevated or underwater highways, China is also being confronted with new-type complex hazards.

- *Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and avian influenza, and waterborne illnesses continue to pose a considerable threat to China's population.*

China has continued to report new outbreaks of avian influenza (AI) in areas such as Inner Mongolia and Ningxia, with nearly three times as many Chinese poultry infected with H5N1 now than in October last year. At the same

contamination of rivers following industrial spills and several reported cases of lead poisoning in children in villages where factories waste disposal equipment did not meet national standards.

China's vulnerability to frequent natural disasters is compounded by its lesser known but continuing poverty profile. Some 600 million people, a population twice the size of the entire population of the United States, live on less than USD 2 per day. Poverty in China is concentrated mainly in rural areas with the country's statistics reporting 23.65 million people living below the official annual poverty line of CNY 683 (USD 85.4). But according to one of the country's leading poverty relief officials, these people are struggling in abject poverty and the actual number of very poor totals some 120 to 130 million, using the internationally-accepted one USD per day guideline. Some 2.4 over million people are lacking food and clothing, and 4 million people lack regular supplies of food and clothing. Among the poorest of China's poor are the country's ethnic minorities who are struggling to retain their traditional way of life. While these figures may seem to contradict to the country's well publicised high economic growth rate, it is important to keep in mind that the country's Gini coefficient is estimated to have exceeded the danger level of 0.4, with the country's most wealthy province possessing over ten times the wealth of the country's poorest province.

China's countryside, however, is not only home to the poor but most of these poor are the elderly and the very young. Villages particularly in provinces in east-central China, like Hunan, Hubei, Anhui and Sichuan have been emptied of their working-age populations, meaning that it is the elderly and

time, a report produced by Hong Kong's State Key Laboratory of Emerging Diseases and published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* at the end of October indicated that a new strain of the virus named the "Fujian strain" has started a third H5N1 infection wave in southern China, as well as reaching into Hong Kong, Laos, Malaysia, and Thailand.

According to the report, several humans have been infected with this new strain which is spreading from rural into urban areas. Nearly all of China's reported human cases of H5N1 (all 20 human cases recognised since November 2005) happened after the emergence of the Fujian strain. The latest strain according to the report is more difficult to detect than previous strains of H5N1.

A government-UN joint assessment report estimated that a new wave of HIV transmission could cause 10 million people to be infected with HIV in China by 2010. Challenges still remain in addressing public attitudes about HIV education initiatives directed at sex workers and injecting drug users. In October, local police expressed their strong opposition to initiatives in the northern city of Harbin, led by the municipal disease prevention and control centre that informed commercial sex workers about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The controversy centred around the fact that activities such as the sale of sexual favours and the use of recreational drugs are illegal and the police regard these sessions as sanctioning these activities.

Red Cross colleagues working in Harbin have reported an increased level of reluctance amongst sex workers to participate in HIV education initiatives because of the recent events. The director of Harbin's disease centre however publicly reinforced the importance of these types of activities pointing out that to neglect this group of people, would be irresponsible. He cited the fact that "only 15 percent of sex workers in the city use condoms regularly, and most of them don't even know exactly what AIDS is." Similar incidents have been reported in other parts of the country with NGOs addressing the needs of other marginal groups vulnerable to HIV/AIDS such as men who have sex with men (MSM) and drug users. At the same time, millions of migrant labourers working in areas such as construction and in factories have little to no understanding about HIV/AIDS and how the disease is transmitted.

The vulnerability of China's estimated 6 million sex workers once again underscore the vulnerability of the country's poor. Most of the sex workers are women from poor rural areas who move to large cities seeking employment but who can only earn a living in the sex trade. These women often lack the skills to negotiate safe sex and are more likely to be easily intimidated by government officials and the police.

The need to reinforce existing public health mechanisms and create awareness at the community level is highlighted by the fact that vulnerability to diseases such as HIV and avian influenza is compounded by the fact that tuberculosis is the leading cause of death from infectious disease among adults. In addition, over 400 cities in China, nearly two-thirds of the total, are undersupplied with water, and the country's vice minister of water resources has recently reported that there are more than 50 diseases caused and spread by unsafe water.

Red Cross Society of China (RCSC)

The mission of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) is reflected in its 2005 – 2009 development plan in which it seeks to make a stronger contribution to China's overall social and economic development. Today with over 23 million members, a headquarters in Beijing (66 staff) and established regional branches (3,940 staff) corresponding to state administrative units, the RCSC is well placed to act as a valuable auxiliary partner to the government in combating disaster and working to improve public health.

The RCSC is aligning its programmes and activities to those of the overall International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. New strategies are being adopted in disaster management and health and care. Dissemination of international humanitarian law, the promotion of humanitarian values and knowledge of the Red Cross for the general public are important activities. This is especially so in view of the changing role of the RCSC as an increasingly independent organization with specific national and international roles and responsibilities.

2007 Outlook

Health and Care

[<click here for revised health and care logframes>](#)

Revised budget amount for 2007 only: CHF 642,603

Estimated no of target beneficiaries: 120,000 people

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

In 2007 the Federation's support to RCSC's health and care programme includes both HIV/AIDS and avian influenza project activities, while support to HIV/AIDS work will be extended to include two more provinces.

HIV/AIDS

Overall Goal: By the end of 2010, people at risk of HIV in all 31 provinces of China have knowledge and skills to prevent HIV/AIDS, PLWHA and their families have expressed improved quality of life, and communities have demonstrated reduced discrimination towards PLWHA and those at risk.

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

Since late 2004, the Federation has been working to support RCSC provincial branches, as they initiate and implement HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, in Shandong and Henan Provinces. It is intended that in 2007 the programme will expand to include two new provinces, Shanxi and Guangxi. Shanxi was identified because of the province's large migrating population. Although HIV prevalence is still not very high, the provincial branch is seeking support with scaling up its HIV/AIDS programme. In Guangxi, which has a high HIV prevalence rate and where the branch has experience working with the Federation on community-based health initiatives, the Guilin city branch plans to raise public awareness on HIV/AIDS with a special focus on young students.



Youth peer education training engages interactive educational methods.

It is also proposed that existing activities in Shandong province should be scaled up. The branch wishes to maintain and solidify its current youth peer education programme as well as expanding activities to meet the needs of two identified target groups: namely men who have sex with men (MSM) and hospitality workers. The RCSC Shandong provincial branch would also like to conduct studies in preparation to meet the needs of a growing migrant population along its east coast.

Brief review of the activities carried out in 2006 so far:

- Training of youth peer facilitators.
- Youth peer education workshops.
- Coordination and support of a wide network of volunteers.
- Henan train information campaign.
- Shandong bus campaign.
- Visual participation in Red Cross Day, World Aids Day activities.
- Development of World Aids Day theme and IEC materials.

- Revision of training materials.
- Henan HIV/AIDS television competition.

Planned activities for 2007 include

As above plus:

- Integrate two new provinces into the programme.
- Expand Shandong programme to include two other target groups.
- Undertake a large scale research project in all four provinces, utilizing an established KAP survey.
- Extend and expand volunteer support.
- Conduct stigma and discrimination workshops within all four provinces.
- Introduce “Club 25” within Shandong and Henan provinces.
- Consolidate program in Henan and work towards maximizing capacity with the aim of extension in 2008.

Avian Influenza (AI)

Overall Goal: The RCSC and its extensive network of branches is playing a leading role in educating communities about AI prevention and preparedness; and, is able to provide support and assistance to vulnerable communities in containing AI outbreaks and preparing for an influenza pandemic.

Programme Objectives: By the end of 2007, the general public in at least 14 provinces will possess increased awareness, knowledge and skills on avian influenza prevention. The response capacity of the RCSC to PHIE is increased.

NB: Funding for this programme is being sought in the Federation’s global AI appeal. < [click here for the Federation’s Avian Influenza preparedness, mitigation and response](#) >



People and poultry often live in close proximity with each other.

The Chinese government has made the prevention and control of infectious diseases a top priority, putting into place a legal framework which includes “The Emergency Response Protocol for National Public Health Emergency” and “The Prevention and Cure Law for Infectious Diseases” addressing the needs of current and emerging diseases. The government also supports community-based organizations such as the RCSC to participate in disease prevention and control. Nevertheless, national efforts in this field still face some limitations.

Among the challenges identified by RCSC in introducing programming that contributes towards the prevention and control of infectious diseases are: the country’s large geographical area with complicated conditions and uneven development; cultural and traditional differences in the regions that make it difficult for the national society to develop standardized prevention and control activities; and the lack of knowledge about the prevention of infectious diseases amongst the general public that could lead to panic amongst some communities.

Since 2005, the threat of a potential avian influenza (AI) epidemic has emerged and spread rapidly across the globe. The high pathogenicity of AI infection has subsequently caused many human deaths. China is particularly vulnerable because it has many territories and flight routes that migrant birds use. In addition, China breeds a very large quantity of domestic birds that are often bred in rural areas with poor sanitation conditions. Prevention and control therefore needs to be extremely rigorous.

Building upon experience gained in 2003 in response to SARS, the RCSC over the past year has gradually been introducing activities in response to AI. In March 2006, with the support of the American Red Cross and the Federation, it organized a nationwide Red Cross conference on avian flu prevention. Specialists from government departments in agriculture, health, and communicable disease control participated in the meeting with other external partners - WHO and UNICEF where meeting participants shared experiences and lessons learnt.

With the support of the Federation and the American and German Red Cross, RCSC then launched a number of further initiatives. A series of AI prevention materials were produced, including posters, leaflets, CD-ROMs, wall calendars and operational manuals, and sent for distribution to all 32 RCSC provincial branches. Seven priority provinces were identified for more intensive support - Qinghai, Xinjiang, Hunan, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Sichuan and Jiangxi. Staff from these areas have received additional training and, by the end of 2006, these provinces will introduce prevention projects targeting the rural population and owners of bird-breeding firms.

In 2007 the society intends to expand its public awareness activities/campaigns. Current activities/campaigns will be extended to new areas amongst the rural and migrant populations. In China television has a widespread coverage, and RCSC is in negotiation with an American company to produce an AI prevention advertisement to be aired nationwide by China central television for maximum effect. Finally, RCSC has identified a need to include psychosocial support activities into its avian influenza programming. During the SARS outbreak, some people suffered psychological conditions, such as panic and anxiety attacks. Financial and material support will not solve all the problems. It is important to bear in mind that care and psychosocial support should be included in the relevant projects.

Disaster Management

[<click here for revised disaster management logframes>](#)

Revised budget amount for 2007 only: CHF 350,053

Estimated no of target beneficiaries: 400,000 people

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

In 2007, the Federation will work with the RCSC to improve the society's capacity to respond nationally and internationally to sudden onset disasters, and to work with communities on building up their resilience to annually recurring disasters.

RCSC Emergency Response

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

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

In 2006, the RCSC and the Federation worked together to develop the materials and the curriculum for a new disaster response training programme. The first in a planned series of training workshops was held in Sichuan province at the end of October, with the aim of introducing more modern and effective approaches to planning and managing relief operations to RCSC branch level relief officers from disaster prone areas of the country. Workshop participants included disaster managers from provincial, prefecture and county level branches in five provinces (Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan) and RCSC headquarters staff. The training which is aimed at broadening the approach of the branches and RCSC headquarters with both assessing and responding to disasters was well received by the participants. They also used the five-day training as an opportunity to address issues such as preparing contingency plans to respond to large scale "mega" disasters. In 2007, further training courses will be arranged based on the success of this year's workshop and the additional needs identified by RCSC.

At the same time, it is planned to reinforce the RCSC capacity to respond effectively by organizing training for warehouse managers from the RCSC's six regional warehouses and updating the society's warehousing management systems to meet international and the Federation's standards.

In line with the recently adopted Asia Pacific disaster management strategy and following the effective contributions RCSC has made in response to the 2004 Indian ocean tsunami, the society will also work with the Federation and experienced partners to further develop their capacity for international response in particular to large-scale disasters in the Asia Pacific region.

Community- based Disaster Preparedness

Overall Goal: Vulnerable communities have the capacity to plan and implement appropriate risk reduction initiatives addressing local hazards

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

The original objective of the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme, which was started as a component of the larger-scale community vulnerability reduction (CVR) initiative, has been to introduce community-based approaches to disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness to two RCSC provincial branches. A secondary aim is to assist RCSQ headquarters to link experience being gained from these projects with experience from other CBDP programming in other provinces, notably the Hong Kong Red Cross supported projects in Jiangxi, Hebei and Henan provinces for possible application in other provinces.

In Hunan, the first phase of the CBDP project was implemented as a pilot project supported and guided by the Federation/Danish Red Cross. Project activities ended in June 2006. In Guangxi, the project was implemented on a bilateral basis between RCSC and the Australian Red Cross over a 12-month period ending in June 2005.

The CBDP project in Hunan was implemented in four communities in the prefecture of Zhangjiajie, which is in the north-western part of the province and highly susceptible to floods and landslides. The project has run smoothly and more or less according to schedule. Through a variety of training programmes for staff and volunteers at provincial, prefecture, county and village levels, there is now a cadre of people who have a good knowledge of CBDP concepts and methodology.

Village-level disaster committee (VDC) teams are in place in the four communities that have been targeted under this project, and they have developed risk reduction plans that have been reviewed and approved by Hunan Red Cross. A mid-term review was carried out in December 2005 by an experienced Danish Red Cross staff member who found that the risk reduction plans were of good quality and well argued. Good collaboration with local government structures has been developed, and this has led to cash and in-kind support being provided for each of the four communities' risk reduction plans to complement the funding from the Federation and the inputs of the communities themselves.

The participation, enthusiasm and commitment shown by the beneficiaries of CBDP project's villages, indicates the initial success of the project where within the relatively short time span of the project, numbers of activities have been successfully completed. Each CBDP village has trained and committed human resources ready to face any challenges from the disasters, and villagers ready to participate actively in all the process with their local village plan. This helped reduce their dependency for immediate needs and support from outside the village. Activities foreseen for 2007 include the continuation of CBDP programming in Hunan where the provincial Red Cross would like to extend the model developed over the past year to other communities in this highly disaster prone province with funding made available by the British Red Cross. A second province will be supported with funding pledged by the Finnish Red Cross, and a national workshop will be organized to bring together the various provinces with expertise in CBDP to share lessons and develop a strategy to promote a wider knowledge of the society's growing work in this field.

Organizational Development

[*<click here for revised organizational development logframes>*](#)

Revised budget amount for 2007 only: CHF 87,166

Estimated no of target beneficiaries: 7,000 people

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

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

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

Instead a more realistic strategy has been adopted for 2007, namely to include training in project planning and management components into the ongoing programmes at provincial level being supported by the Federation. This is a similar approach to that being taken by some of RCSC's bilateral partners, notably the Canadian and Netherlands Red Cross, and efforts will be made in collaboration with the PMO, to ensure that common methodologies are used and shared between different partners and provinces.

Other planned OD activities for 2007 include support to the RCSC's renewed training programme for the leadership of its provincial branches, and work to enhance its resource mobilization and volunteer management efforts.

Implementation and coordination

A total of nine Red Cross partners, in addition to the Federation, are supporting RCSC development projects in 2006. These include its special autonomous branches in Hong Kong and Macao, the American, Australian Canadian, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross and the ICRC. The RCSC is currently working with these partners on a diverse array of projects which address critical issues such as HIV/AIDS, eye care, disaster management, organizational development, and water and sanitation throughout the country.

During the first ten months of 2006, the number of road traffic deaths in China reached 73,955. The Federation is host to the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), (<http://www.grsproadsafety.org/>) in Geneva. In 2006, the GRSP launched a new initiative in China in which seven of the world's largest automobile and oil companies are collaborating with various Chinese and international partners on a five-year, USD 10 million project to reduce road traffic fatalities in the country. Since the start of the year, a representative of GRSP began working in China, where she is based at the Federation regional delegation and is working with GRSP partners including the RCSC on introducing this initiative in China. GRSP activities will continue in 2007.

Programme support for RCSC health and disaster management programmes is managed through the Federation's East Asia regional delegation in Beijing by the regional health and disaster management delegates with the head of regional delegation supporting the society's organizational development programming. The East Asia regional delegation also provides the RCSC with support in humanitarian values and information needs through its regional information delegate, while compliance with financial management and reporting and narrative reporting requirements to international donors are covered by the regional finance and reporting delegates. HIV/AIDS programming in Shandong and Henan is supported by an HIV/AIDS delegate and programme officer based in Shandong. Support for the management and development of RCSC programming is also provided through the Federation's Geneva-based desk officer and the regional OD delegate based in Kuala Lumpur. The Federation's East Asia delegation also has an agreement with the RCSC for a staff-on-loan whereby a member of the society's international department is sent to work with the Federation's regional delegation for two years.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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[*Revised budget and interim financial report; click here to return to the title page*](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - CHINA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1'155'917	743'532		182'032	0	2'081'480
B. Opening Balance	94'383	170'920		16'054	-28'418	252'939
Income						
Cash contributions						
Australian Red Cross		248				248
British Red Cross		58'500				58'500
ECHO		9'335				9'335
Singapore Red Cross Society		4'391				4'391
Swedish Red Cross	322'240					322'240
C1. Cash contributions	322'240	72'474				394'714
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
ECHO		9'398				9'398
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		9'398				9'398
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Canadian Red Cross Society		65'729			18'380	84'109
Danish Red Cross		398				398
European Commission					10'038	10'038
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		66'127			28'418	94'545
Inkind Personnel						
Australian Red Cross		3'814				3'814
C5. Inkind Personnel		3'814				3'814
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income	320					320
C6. Other Income	320					320
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	322'560	151'813		0	28'418	502'791
D. Total Funding = B + C	416'943	322'733		16'054	0	755'730

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	94'383	170'920		16'054	-28'418	252'939
C. Income	322'560	151'813		0	28'418	502'791
E. Expenditure	-345'106	-89'278		-5'958	0	-440'342
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	71'837	233'455		10'096	0	315'388

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - CHINA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1'155'917	743'532		182'032	0	2'081'480	
Supplies								
Other Supplies & Services	285'000							285'000
Total Supplies	285'000							285'000
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2'000							2'000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2'000							2'000
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9'600							9'600
Total Transport & Storage	9'600							9'600
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	105'600	28'361	2'112				30'474	75'126
Delegate Benefits	131'753	21'571	10'766				32'337	99'416
National Staff	31'804	4'936	5'328				10'264	21'540
National Society Staff	12'000							12'000
Consultants	65'560							65'560
Total Personnel Expenditures	346'717	54'869	18'206				73'075	273'642
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	988'902	3'764					3'764	985'138
Total Workshops & Training	988'902	3'764					3'764	985'138
General Expenditure								
Travel	77'000	11'064	10'039				21'103	55'897
Information & Public Relation	142'342	493	237		5'571		6'301	136'041
Office Costs	63'145	12'831	332				13'163	49'982
Communications	7'709	2'233	2'909				5'142	2'567
Professional Fees	23'619							23'619
Financial Charges	150	20	1				21	129
Other General Expenses		78					78	-78
Total General Expenditure	313'965	26'719	13'518		5'571		45'807	268'158
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		214'129	58'452				272'581	-272'581
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers		214'129	58'452				272'581	-272'581
Program Support								
Program Support	135'296	22'432	5'787		387		28'606	106'690
Total Program Support	135'296	22'432	5'787		387		28'606	106'690
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		23'195	-6'685				16'509	-16'509
Total Operational Provisions		23'195	-6'685				16'509	-16'509
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2'081'480	345'106	89'278		5'958		440'342	1'641'138
VARIANCE (C - D)		810'811	654'254		176'074		1'641'138	