

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CHINA

Appeal No. MAACN001
9 November 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. 2, Period covered: 1 May to 30 August, 2006;

- Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 4.2 million (USD 3.5 million or EUR 2.7 million);
- Appeal target for 2006 only: CHF 1 million; appeal coverage for 2006 only: 69.5%
- Outstanding needs for 2006 only: CHF 305,150 (USD 244,120 or EUR 191,918)

(Click here for the attached interim financial report with income and expenditure up to August)

Related Annual Appeal: [East Asia Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAA54001\)](#), [\(China Floods Appeal \(MDRCN001\)\)](#)

Programme summary:

Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) programming over the reporting period has seen the society carrying out its plans to address some of the most serious threats to community health and safety. So far in 2006, the RCSC headquarters and branches, in cooperation with the Federation and partner national societies have worked closely with community members and leaders to improve basic understanding about HIV/AIDS and avian influenza, and empower communities to prepare for and respond to seasonal disasters. At the same time, the RCSC and Federation have been implementing a relief operation to respond to the worst series of floods in the past eight years.



A mother and child in Shandong take time to look at information about HIV given to them by the Red Cross.

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Operational developments

China continues to be a country of contrasting faces. On the overall economic front, its economy moves ahead ever faster, whilst disasters this year have exacerbated an underlying situation of chronic poverty for large numbers of its citizens, mainly but not exclusively in the rural areas.

According to the latest World Bank quarterly report on China, the country recorded a ten-year high of 11.3 per cent in its economic growth rate in the second quarter of 2006. But at the same time, the Bank warned that it was making little progress in its efforts to rebalance its economic structure in favour of more equitable and sustainable wealth creation. Manufacturing industry grew by 13.8 per cent over the year, while services grew by only 9 per cent and agriculture by only 5.9 per cent, leading once again to much faster growth in cities than in rural areas. Meanwhile, the cumulative impact of typhoons, earthquakes and record breaking drought over the period May through August resulted in the most destructive season of natural disasters since the devastation wrought in 1998. As residents of Inner Mongolia contended with an early snowfall that killed over ten thousand sheep and cattle during the first week of September, Southern China as of the first week of October continues to be threatened by continued tropical storms and typhoons. Damage wrought by massive floods and the worst drought to afflict the country in fifty years struck simultaneously, ruining millions of dollars worth of crops and millions of hectares of farmland, depleting or contaminating available water sources. In the case of drought which by the middle of August had killed 129 million head of livestock in Sichuan province alone, millions more farm animals were placed at risk across the country while leaving over 18 million people in 15 Chinese provinces and regions without sufficient supplies of drinking water.

In 2001, the World Disasters Report estimated that 25 million people (up to 58 per cent of that year's population of refugees) were environmental refugees fleeing the effects of various slow and rapid onset disasters. In China natural disasters have been one of the key contributing factors to the country's increasing number of internal migrants. This summer, for example, farmers on the brink of economic ruin in Chongqing and Sichuan following the massive drought were transported temporarily during the second week of August to the western Xinjiang region as part of an emergency government programme to pick cotton. Surrounded by their dying crops, these farmers filled twenty-six trains from Chongqing with another eight coming from neighbouring Sichuan province. These farmers have joined the country's existing legion of some 200 million migrant workers. At the same time, nearly 20 million rural children have been left behind with relatives in the countryside (56.4 per cent live with single parent while 32.3 per cent live with their grandparent) while at one parent or both seek work in urban areas. Anthropologists describe China's massive population shift from the countryside to coastal special economic zones and large cities as the largest mass migration in history.

The threats to public health are exacerbated by regularly occurring industrial accidents such as gas leaks and explosions, while the dumping of industrial waste and toxic spills has contributed to China having some of the world's most polluted cities and waterways. According to a December 2005 report from the Chinese government, some 300 million Chinese drink unsafe water tainted by chemicals and other contaminants, while a nationwide survey found that about 90 per cent of China's cities have polluted ground water.

It is hard to predict what direction China will go in, as the view from the ground level presents conflicting messages. Beijing's construction sites are in a way a metaphor for China's growing pains. Standing on the dust coated streets of Beijing one is surrounded by the enormous construction sites that have become synonymous with China's promise. Each site is accompanied by a billboard extending competitively grand invitations to a "luxurious" and "aristocratic" lifestyle for all that can afford to live in the city's Versailles for the people. For now, however, the tenants of these sites are young migrant workers dressed in worn down sneakers and thread bare clothes. For these workers the street is their dining room and their hard hats are their chairs. Safety measures, even basic ones like hard toed shoes or protective glasses cost money and evidence of these on the multitude of construction sites can politely be described as minimal. At the same time against the backdrop of luxury living in progress, the government is stepping up measures to improve the living conditions of rural farmers through the building a "new socialist countryside".

Health and Care

Overview

Since 2004, the Federation has been working to support RCSC local branches in Shandong and Henan provinces to initiate and implement HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. It is intended that in 2007, the programme will be expanded upon to include two new provinces (Shanxi and Guangxi) primarily in the area of youth peer education (YPE). Although to date Shanxi has yet to report a high prevalence rate, the province is host to a large population of internal migrants who have been identified as a high risk group. In Guangxi province's Guilin City, RCSC's prefecture branch intends to scale up their HIV/AIDS programme and focussing on increasing public awareness about HIV/AIDS with a special emphasis on educating young students.

It is also proposed that the Shandong provincial branch should scale up its current programme. The RCSC branch wishes to maintain and solidify their current youth peer education programme, as well as expanding the programme to meet the needs of two identified target groups, namely men who have sex with men (MSM) and sex workers. Shandong would also like to conduct studies in preparation for meeting the needs of a growing migrant population along the Province's east coast, with the development of a large scale oil and petroleum industry near Qingdao having led to an influx of migrant workers.

After over a decade of implementing HIV programming, RCSC has witnessed an enormous shift in public attitudes about HIV from the programme's inception to the present. Originally, HIV was an exceptionally sensitive subject. Generally speaking, the government was reticent about acknowledging the presence of the disease, while few amongst the general public were willing to step forward to discuss it. Fear of being branded an outcast left those with the disease hiding in the shadows. Over the past few years, while there remains quite a bit of work to do, there is a much greater level of public discourse about the disease. At the same time with new avenues of support coming in from sources like Bill Gates and the Global Fund, the society is now one amongst a growing field of competent players and finds itself in the opposite position to what it was a few years ago.

Over the period of 30 May to 6 June, two representatives from the Swedish Red Cross (SRC) visited China with the aim to assess the progress and current stage of the HIV/AIDS programme in Shandong and Henan. During their visit, the team had the opportunity to meet with representatives from the RCSC headquarters, Henan provincial branch and several organizations working with HIV/AIDS. After their visit, the SRC, as a significant supporter of the programme, has been actively involved in the detailed planning of activities for the second period of this year.

In addition to regular meetings with the RCSC health and programme management offices, the regional delegation participates in coordination meetings with Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the country coordinating mechanism (CCM) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Federation and the RCSC have in collaboration worked on the revision of the programme and budget for 2007. These plans will be shared in Programme update no. 3.

1. HIV/AIDS

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

Programme Objective: By the end of this project, RCSC headquarters and selected branches will have improved ability to design, implement, manage, and fund effective and sustainable HIV/AIDS interventions, leading to the increased capacity of youth in selected provinces to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and to a decrease in stigma and discrimination.

Progress/ Achievements

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

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

During the reporting period, additional workshops for facilitators have been conducted in both Henan and Shandong with 40 participants in each province. In addition, 3,000 university students were trained as youth peer educators (YPE) and have gone on to reach out to 60,000 peers. If one combines the number of people reached so far this year with YPE with the number of people who have benefited from YPE activities in 2004 and 2005, it is estimated that the two provinces have exceeded the estimated number of beneficiaries (108,200) by at least 15 thousand.



Information about HIV is made available by the Shandong Red Cross through bus campaigns.

Studies and knowledge, attitudes, practice (KAP) surveys are currently underway in universities about the programme, and by 2007 a clear picture should be available of the real impact of the programme over the last two years.

Expected Result 2: Reducing stigma and discrimination

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

The RCSC holds an important role in reducing stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and those at risk through awareness campaigns. During the reporting period, such activities have been conducted in relation to World Red Cross Day (8 May) through a train campaign focusing on rural workers in Henan province and two bus campaigns in Shandong province focusing on rural communities. During these activities in 2006 in Shandong and Henan, over 40,000 information brochures were distributed along with 60 000 condoms. Both branches produced an extensive range of information, education and communication (IEC) materials including playing cards with HIV/AIDS information on the back. These proved very popular within the general community and provided an excellent way to disseminate information. Over 10,000 packs were distributed.

The Federation's office in Shandong has also taken on an information service capacity for the expatriate community of the area and receives many inquiries about HIV and voluntary testing.

A new initiative was entered this year by the RCSC's Henan provincial branch, in collaboration with the centre for disease control (CDC) and the Ministry of Education (MOE), which conducted a knowledge competition that was broadcast on television. This event included ten universities and the broadcast reached out to the whole China through relay education channels. The programme has had positive feedback to the television station and many more students have come forward hoping to participate in a training-of-facilitator (TOF) workshop (over 200). It is planned that the event will be repeated in 2008.



Newly-trained youth peer educators in Henan

Planning for the World Aids Day is currently on going at the RCSC headquarters. One part of this event will include internal mainstreaming, i.e., providing informational sessions for all employees at the headquarters. This initiative will then be suggested to all provincial branches. In Shandong and Henan internal mainstreaming will be conducted in six sub-branches by the end of 2007. Also in Shandong and Henan there are plans to conduct an event using kites (Fly a Ribbon of Hope). This event is related to an income generating activity in Shandong, producing red ribbon items including kites for sale. The designs for the campaign were commissioned from a Chinese Peasant

Artist, Zhang Mei Ling, and feature typical Chinese scenes with colourful characters fling red ribbon kites. It is hoped that this campaign will be picked up by other national societies and expanded in 2007.

Expected Result 3: Care and support

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

Care related activities will be further explored with provincial branches and stakeholder. There is an interest among volunteers which will be explored.

Expected Result 4: Improved blood donor recruitment

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

The RCSC celebrated the third World Blood Donor Day on June 14. About 1,000 people, including voluntary non-remunerated blood donors from Xinjing province, Tibet region, Guangxi province, Ningxia province met in Beijing. The ceremony was attended by the vice minister of the ministry of health (MOH). In addition, two celebrities gave speeches to encourage people to get involved in VNRBD.

The RCSC has proceeded in its planning for promotion of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation during the period of the Olympic Games by issuing “Medal for Life” to all blood donors from June to August, 2008.

Expected Result 5: Capacity building

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

This year the ART meeting was hosted by the Japanese Red Cross and attended by the HIV/AIDS coordinator from the RCSC headquarters together with the regional health delegate. The theme of this year’s meeting was “Anti-stigma and non-discrimination towards PLWHA”.

Four people from RCSC (one with funding support from the Federation secretariat) attended the AIDS meeting in Toronto which had the theme “Time to deliver.” The participant from the RCSC’s Xinjiang branch had a poster presentation based on data from their PLWHA and intravenous drug users (IDU) project.

Outcomes from the two meetings will be shared with all Red Cross partners working on HIV/AIDS in China.

The RCSC is currently planning a follow-up training-of-trainers (TOT) workshop to bridge the gap of shortage of trainers. There are about ten potential candidates who are interested in attending this training. Initially this training was planned to be held in the second part of September. Due to the lack of funding, it is more relevant to expect this to take place later this year.

The training manual used in YPE workshops was produced 10 years ago and there is a need to have it up-dated. The RCSC is currently working on revising the manual.

Constraints

The second part of the planned activities has been delayed due to an insecure funding situation. However this has now been resolved and the programme is progressing.

2. Avian influenza

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

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

Progress/ Achievements

Following the June national level avian influenza (AI) workshop, seven provincial branches (Hunan, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Gansu, Sichuan and Jiangxi) are now carrying out awareness raising and health education activities in 21 villages in a programme supported by funding from DREF and the German Red Cross.

These activities are being developed to link on AI activities initiated by the American Red Cross in partnership with the RCSC. The project set forth a plan to develop IEC materials and jointly host a national Red Cross conference on AI. The IEC materials were developed in three rounds and were distributed in multiple waves to 34 provinces and municipalities, with a total of 117,000 posters, 670,000 brochures, 15,000 guidebooks on AI prevention, 80,000 farmers-almanac calendars with key AI messages, and 3,100 CDs distributed nation wide. The CD and guidebook contain ready to print IEC and training materials that can be used in future AI and health education programmes, specifically the pilot AI participatory education programmes funded by the Federation secretariat.



Risks of AI in China's countryside are increased as many small children enjoy playing with chickens.

Over the period 13- 19 August, representatives from the RCSC and the American Red Cross avian influenza project coordinator conducted a field visit to Gansu and Qinghai provinces. This monitoring and evaluation trip set out to monitor distribution prior to the final phase of materials going out. All the areas visited are those chosen to be involved in the Federation pilot programme on AI education. The RCSC's active role in carrying out AI activities has won the society the praise of representatives of UN agencies in the local coordination group.

For those living in Gansu province, the terrain comprised of yellow earth deserts, little water and very little vegetation poses daily challenges to those who live there, with AI risks heightened by the large number of migrant birds that converge on the three major rivers which traverse the province. Poverty is an issue with half of the province's 87 counties reporting an annual income of less than RMB 1820 per year and some with only RMB 700-800 per year. Seventy percent are agriculture-based families and many are poultry farmers. Fear of having birds culled is high amongst those living on such scarce resources while fear of becoming an outcast amongst their neighbours is a deterrent to report any dead birds which can lead to a village being quarantined.

Relatively low quality healthcare add to the challenges to detect the disease in time. While confusion between regular poultry viruses and H5N1 make it difficult to determine the cause of death in birds. Many farmers, for example, eat rather than cull and bury dead/sick chickens. Thus it is important for the RCSC particularly at the county and village branch levels to work with communities on clarifying the difference.

Most people reported that TV/Radio and "Guangbo" (public speaker system) are the most common ways to get news and information. It is important that these methods of information be further explored within the RCSC. In addition, community members are willing to watch educational DVDs and would share those DVDs in community gatherings. It is also important that children are educated at school about issues, and bring that information home to share. It is important to make sure that teachers are properly educated about AI key messages so that the dissemination of information through children is accurate.

The RCSC attended the Federation's Health and Care Forum that was held in Geneva May 17-19. The RCSC were invited to give a key note speech in relation to the avian influenza part of the meeting.

Disaster Management

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

Progress/ Achievements

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

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

Since May, the RCSC and the Federation have 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 will be organised 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.

The training is aimed at broadening the approach of the branches with both assessing and responding to disasters. When disaster strikes, RCSC staff currently conduct and report on the findings of their assessments using the first of a series of thirteen standard disaster operating procedures forms. The form is relatively basic with the information provided limited to figures provided to the branches by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and space to request relief items. The first training workshop will be held in Sichuan province for RCSC branch staff at provincial, prefecture and county levels from five provinces and will be facilitated by regional disaster management delegates from East and Southeast Asia.

In light of past experience with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the pending threat of avian influenza, the RCSC and the Federation have integrated public health in emergencies activities into this disaster management training programme in order to increase the capacity of the RCSC participants to address these issues. This is the first time the RCSC has worked with the Federation on this type of training initiative. In the months to come, trained participants will put their newly-acquired skills to use in response to the many natural disasters that affect China each year. Shifts in the environment have been manifested in the increasing frequency and magnitude of disasters throughout the country, as indicated by weather patterns over the past few months that brought two super typhoons, the worst floods since 1998 and severe snow storms before the summer ended in September. The RCSC and the Federation will follow up on the participants' use of these new methods and incorporate lessons learned into the next training workshop of branch staff from five additional provinces planned for the first half of 2007.

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

Although it was originally envisioned that a single manual would be compiled for the RCSC, the society's needs for materials are being sufficiently met for the time being with the different materials that have been developed to support the October workshop mentioned above. The Federation's regional disaster management (DM) delegate has worked with Federation DM staff in other regions and in the Geneva secretariat to compile and translate materials developed by the Federation which are applicable to China's context. Among the materials being translated is the Federation's recently published manual on conducting assessments.

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

A workshop on introducing SPHERE standards to China was held in Beijing in July, bringing together representatives from the Chinese government and a number of international and national NGOs. This event was

organised by a local NGO that had recently completed the Chinese translation of the newest version of the SPHERE handbook. The Federation's DM delegate assisted with the review of certain chapters of the translated handbook, and the regional delegation arranged for an experienced senior officer from the Geneva secretariat to facilitate part of the workshop. The RCSC also participated in the workshop and has committed to introducing SPHERE standards to its branches and relief work in China.

Programme Objective 2: Vulnerability of disaster-prone communities is reduced through integrated community-based disaster preparedness activities.

Only expected results applicable to this reporting period are narrated below.

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

A short lessons learned meeting was organized in Guangxi following the conclusion of the ECHO-funded community vulnerability reduction (CVR) project. Overall, the project is viewed by the RCSC as having been very successful. All the concerned provincial branches have expressed a commitment to try to ensure follow up for the community health education activities carried out in the villages supported by the CVR project.

The RCSC and Federation community based disaster preparedness project (CBDP) project developed with technical and financial support from the Danish Red Cross was completed in Hunan province's Zhangjiajie prefecture at the end of June. The four project villages have introduced and installed mitigation measures within their communities. A final review of the project (report available on request) took place in August, and the project has had a significant impact on reducing community vulnerability to frequently occurring disasters through the introduction of risk reduction initiatives. Village disaster committees were organized and are functioning in each of the four project villages. Eighty people have received disaster preparedness and first aid training. Like many rural villages in China, prior to the introduction of these activities villagers relied entirely on local authorities to prepare for and respond to disasters. Following the introduction of CBDP project activities, including the development of evacuation plans the overall level of awareness of disaster preparedness has increased amongst the entire project community comprising 4,150 individuals (1,142 households).

Organizational Development

Overview

RCSC has made good progress in implementing the general organizational development (OD) goals set out in its five year development plan. These mainly take the form of quantitative targets in respect of continuing the process of separating from the ministry of health at the branch level, and of increasing the numbers of its members and volunteers.

By the end of 2005, 29 out of 32 branches in provincial capitals had separated (compared with 26 in 2004), whilst 235 branches out of 399 at prefecture level (203 in 2004) and 435 at county level (260 in 2004) had achieved independence. Similarly, the number of its reported members has increased to 25.77 million (up from 23.4 million in 2004), of which 13.8 million are youth members, and its active volunteers now number 568,000. In spite of these impressive figures, the RCSC leadership recognizes that the society needs to harness its human and financial resources to play a bigger role in addressing some of the major challenges facing the country in terms of addressing the key vulnerabilities of the poorest sections of the population.

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

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

Progress/ Achievements

Expected Result 1: New RCSC provincial leaders have increased knowledge on RC organization and programme management issues.

The leadership in several RCSC provincial branches has changed over the past 12 – 18 months, and the society intends to organize a new training programme to familiarize these new leaders about knowledge of the Red Cross and its key strategies. However, due to time constraints and other priorities, it has not been possible to organize the training course for new leaders originally foreseen and this has now been postponed until 2007.

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

Due to changes and delays in recruiting a Federation finance delegate in the regional delegation, this year's plans to organize a finance management training course with RCSC finance department have had to be postponed.

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

Seven representatives from RCSC headquarters and provincial branches attended the international fundraising "Skillshare" workshop organized by the British Red Cross in London in August. This has led to a renewed interest on the part of the society to take a more comprehensive approach to the way it goes about planning its fundraising activities at the headquarters level and giving direction and guidance to its branches. This whole issue is currently being considered by the leadership, and it is expected that new initiatives will be launched in 2007, which the Federation delegation will aim to support.

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - CHINA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1'132'824	2'903'627		210'909	0	4'247'360
B. Opening Balance	94'383	170'920		16'054	-28'418	252'939
Income						
Cash contributions						
Australian Red Cross		248				248
ECHO		9'335				9'335
Singapore Red Cross Society		4'391				4'391
Swedish Red Cross	168'250					168'250
C1. Cash contributions	168'250	13'974				182'224
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
ECHO		7'618				7'618
Swedish Red Cross	153'514					153'514
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	153'514	7'618				161'132
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Reallocation from other emergency appeals		94'545				94'545
C3. Reallocations		94'545				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)	322'084	119'951		0	0	442'035
D. Total Funding = B + C	416'467	290'871		16'054	-28'418	694'974

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	322'084	119'951		0	0	442'035
E. Expenditure	-176'129	-74'766		-4'786	0	-255'681
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	240'338	216'105		11'268	-28'418	439'293

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - CHINA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAACN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1'132'824	2'903'627		210'909	0	4'247'360	
Supplies								
Water & Sanitation	1'280'795							1'280'795
Other Supplies & Services	375'078							375'078
Total Supplies	1'655'873							1'655'873
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2'000							2'000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2'000							2'000
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	8'748							8'748
Total Transport & Storage	8'748							8'748
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	285'600	21'396	2'112				23'509	262'091
Delegate Benefits	347'753	17'689	10'766				28'455	319'298
National Staff	48'448	3'785	2'575				6'361	42'087
National Society Staff	198'804							198'804
Consultants	39'560							39'560
Total Personnel Expenditures	920'165	42'871	15'453				58'324	861'841
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	983'038	5'280					5'280	977'758
Total Workshops & Training	983'038	5'280					5'280	977'758
General Expenditure								
Travel	94'412	8'962	9'456				18'418	75'994
Information & Public Relation	197'302	93	4		4'475		4'572	192'730
Office Costs	77'269	11'565	332				11'897	65'372
Communications	9'689	1'738	2'909				4'647	5'042
Professional Fees	23'619							23'619
Financial Charges		16	0				17	-17
Other General Expenses		65					65	-65
Total General Expenditure	402'291	22'439	12'702		4'475		39'616	362'675
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societi		86'307	48'452				134'760	-134'760
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers		86'307	48'452				134'760	-134'760
Program Support								
Program Support	275'245	11'448	4'844		311		16'603	258'642
Total Program Support	275'245	11'448	4'844		311		16'603	258'642
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		7'784	-6'685				1'099	-1'099
Total Operational Provisions		7'784	-6'685				1'099	-1'099
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4'247'360	176'129	74'766		4'786		255'681	3'991'678
VARIANCE (C - D)		956'695	2'828'860		206'123		3'991'678	