

# Mid-Year report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## China

Plan and budget no.  
MAACN001

30 June 2010

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



In the first half of the year, China has been hit by a series of disasters including a 7.1 magnitude earthquake in Yushu Qinghai (photo on the left), drought in southwest China (photo in the middle), floods in south China (photo on the right) as well as snowstorms and sandstorms.<sup>1</sup>

## In brief

### Programmes summary:

China experienced a string of major disasters in the first half of the year, including a 7.1 magnitude deadly earthquake in Yushu, Qinghai, in April, which killed 2,698 people. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) quickly responded to the disaster by sending relief items, search and rescue teams, medical teams, ambulances and one emergency response team (ERT) and one sanitation ERT, which were used during the Sichuan earthquake operation in 2008. RCSC also responded quickly to other disasters in the country, including snowstorms, drought, sandstorms and floods.

Two years after the massive earthquake struck the 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.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement pavilion at the Shanghai World Expo site received over 100,000 visitors since the launch of the Expo on 1 May. Seizing the opportunity of the spot light on this big event, the RCSC and its partners included specific events and commemoration day activities such as World Red Cross Day and World Blood Donor Day at the pavilion site.

The Federation is supporting community preparedness and disaster risk reduction programmes in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces, and by the end of March, Red Cross branches were able to complete vulnerability and capacity assessment reports for all 30 targeted village communities.

A disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation project in Fujian province supported by the Finish Red Cross was confirmed after rounds of discussion and a field assessment visit.

A common standard in first aid for the RCSC is under development with the support from the regional office

<sup>1</sup> Photos from Xinhua News and news.163.com

and the European Red Cross Red Crescent Reference Centre.

According to an increase in cases of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in China, the regional office supported RCSC in developing proposals on tuberculosis prevention and control for the first time. Following the proposal, a MDR-TB pilot project has been planned during this reporting period and is being implemented from June in selected poor rural villages in Shanxi province.

The three-year intensified capacity building programme in Zhumadian, Henan province has started its second programme year with plans reflecting the key lessons learned in the first year. A one-year report was submitted to Geneva in February. A national workshop was held in March to share the experiences and model with other branches.

**Financial situation:** The total 2010 budget is CHF 1,588,377 (USD 1.49 million or EUR 1.19 million) and is 26 per cent covered. Expenditure from January to June 2010 was under 3 per cent of income received. The low expenditure was a result of technical support from the disaster management programme focused on numerous ongoing disasters and Sichuan earthquake-related activities, while community preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, including those in Fujian, were supported directly by the Finnish Red Cross. The first half of the year also focused on planning with the National Society, and as such, cost-incurring activities will increase significantly in the latter part of the year once implementation begins. Health and care as well as organizational development activities in China were carried out under the regional plan due to zero income to this country plan and budget. Funds are urgently needed to ensure that planned support for the National Society is implemented in a timely and effective manner and that ongoing initiatives are sustained, or face the risk of a premature halt in critical support.

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

**No. of people we help:** The total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries in RCSC programmes supported by the IFRC is estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands, although it is challenging to count due to the sheer scope of China and the RCSC programmes. During this reporting period, branch staff and volunteers were directly benefited by support of the IFRC through multiple trainings and capacity building initiatives. Indirect beneficiaries could be much higher, especially with the success of public campaigns and media coverage supported through the IFRC.

**Our partners:** These programmes are supported through the generous donations of partners that include the American Red Cross, British Red Cross Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross/ Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross/ New Zealand government and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government.

The RCSC has active programmes of bilateral cooperation with other members of the Movement, including its special autonomous branches in Hong Kong and Macao, the American, Australian, Canadian, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The 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. The 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). The launch of a HIV Global Alliance in China will bring together many Red Cross partners, as well as non-Red Cross partners, under one programme strategy and plan of action devised by the RCSC.

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

## Context

In the first six months of 2010, China caught the world's attention by hosting the World Expo in Shanghai as well as suffering from a string of serious disasters including snowstorms, drought, earthquake, sandstorms and floods. 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.

The RCSC has played an important auxiliary role to the government when the big events happened by offering first aid and providing effective and efficient assistance to disaster affected areas. IFRC is also supporting the

RCSC on dissemination materials and major activities at the World Expo, and closely working with the RCSC to monitor the disasters and providing assistance to the National Society as needed.

**Snow disaster** From November 2009 to March 2010, northern China was continuously hit by snowstorms. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region experienced the worst snowfall in 60 years in early January. The disaster triggered deadly avalanches, cut off power and heat supplies, left 30 people dead, 1.88 million seriously affected, 19,000 houses collapsed and 87,100 livestock killed. Local media indicate that the official estimated economic losses could be as high as CNY 2.66 billion (USD 389.4 million)<sup>2</sup>. From March onwards, the huge amount of snow started to melt. The melting snow plus rainstorm caused floods and left more than 1.3 million people affected, hundreds of livestock killed, thousands of farmland and grasslands damaged and infrastructure destroyed.

When the snow disaster first occurred, both local branches and the headquarters of RCSC responded swiftly with relief goods including quilts, warm clothing, foods, coal and fodder dispatched to the affected areas. The National Society responded at branch level to the floods which came thereafter.

**Drought** Since autumn last year, five provinces in southwest China including Yunnan, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Chongqing Municipality experienced a severe drought, which has been 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 and over 1.1 million hectares would yield no harvest<sup>3</sup> as of 23 March. Some of the once-a-century drought affected regions have been eased by rainfall in April and May, but eight million people in Yunnan and Guizhou are still facing drinking water shortages<sup>4</sup> as of the middle of May.



Yunnan branch of the RCSC distributing rice to the drought affected villagers. Below, water as a key relief item is ready to be distributed. Photos: RCSC

The drought resulted in increased corn prices, pushing people back into poverty. The China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation conducted a survey which shows at least 2.18 million people in the four affected provinces are living in poverty because of the prolonged disaster. The direct economic losses are calculated to be over CNY 35 billion<sup>5</sup>.



Both RCSC branches and headquarters of the RCSC supported the affected communities in the regions with relief items including food, drinking water, water disinfectant tablets and water draining equipment. The IFRC regional office is closely working with the RCSC to monitor the situation and is ready to provide assistance if needed.

**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>6</sup>, more than 12,000 were injured, 15,000 houses collapsed and an estimated 100,000 were homeless<sup>7</sup>. Many more were affected, as tremors affected neighbouring areas, including Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan province.

The RCSC immediately sent relief items from their regional warehouse including winter tents, winter clothes and quilts 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

<sup>2</sup> Source: Xinhua News as of 7 March

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Civil Affairs - Xinhua News

<sup>4</sup> Source: Chinanews

<sup>5</sup> Source: First Financial Daily, 21 May

<sup>6</sup> Chinanews, 31 May

<sup>7</sup> Released in the press conference held on 25 April 2010 by the vice governor of Qinghai

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>8</sup>, with the first posted within the first 12 hours of the disaster.



Left: Hunan water ERT is setting up water treatment equipment.

Right: Local people in the quake-hit area carrying water supplied by the ERT.

Photos: RCSC



Left: Yunnan sanitation ERT is checking the set-up latrine.

Right: A set-up latrine.

Photos: RCSC

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. The discussion on how the RCSC can contribute to the reconstruction is on going.

At this moment, the RCSC has not sought an international appeal, but welcomes cash contributions from partners to support RCSC's effort on the earthquake response and recovery. In agreement with RCSC, IFRC can receive funds on behalf of RCSC through its annual support plan in China. Click [here](#) for IFRC's revised plan and budget for its support to RCSC in 2010.

**Sandstorm** A rare strong sandstorm hit five provinces, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Shandong and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, in north China on 24-25 April. The gale left seven dead<sup>9</sup>, millions of people affected, thousands of homes collapsed, hundreds of thousands of vegetable greenhouses damaged and thousands of livestock killed. This is the worst sandstorm in nearly a decade in some regions. Till now, no overall economic losses have been released, but in Gansu alone, the gale caused more than CNY 1 billion direct economic losses.<sup>10</sup>

**Floods** South China has already entered its floods season, up to a month earlier than in past years, and with greater frequency. In some worst-hit areas such as Guangdong and Hunan province, this is the worst in the past 100 years. Since 1 April, the fierce rainstorms have ravaged 16 provinces in southern China. Local media

<sup>8</sup> Information Bulletins can be accessed here: <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=47>

<sup>9</sup> Three in Shandong, three in Xinjiang and one in Gansu according to Xinhua News as of April 28.

<sup>10</sup> Source: People's Daily Online

indicates that a total of 102 people have died of weather-related disasters and 21 are still missing, with over 13 million people affected. The extreme weather destroyed 74,000 homes and caused direct economic losses of approximately CNY 10 billion (USD 1.4 billion)<sup>11</sup>. The fresh storms have already triggered flash floods and mud-rock flows, swollen rivers and burst dikes, as well as threatened reservoirs and damaged highways, bridges and power and telecommunication facilities.

Most deaths occurred in the mountainous areas of Hunan, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang and Chongqing. The main causes of death were attributed to mud and landslides, as well as collapsed houses, according to the state flood control and drought relief headquarters. According to an expert of the National Meteorological Centre, the biggest floods have yet to come, as it is just the beginning of the flood season.

The RCSC responded to the floods by sending relief items including tents, quilts, jackets, environmental disinfectant and water disinfectant tablets to the worst-hit regions including Hunan, Guangdong, Chongqing and Guangxi. The regional office is also closely monitoring the situation and released two updates on DMIS.

**Hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD)** The outbreak of the disease this year is much earlier than last year. By 4 May, 260 children had died of the disease nationwide, according to ministry of health figures. Nearly 430,000 cases were reported from January around the country during the same period, a rise of more than 40 per cent from the same period of last year. According to some health experts, a lack of awareness to HFMD early symptoms was one of the reasons for the outbreak. The RCSC headquarters is monitoring the epidemiological situation and providing advice to the Red Cross branches in the most affected provinces.

**Shanghai World Expo** The RCSC has taken on the responsibility of running a pavilion and of providing first-aid services to ensure a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement presence at this high-profile, prestigious event. The Expo provides 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," fits perfectly with the Movement's focus on issues relating to urbanization, this year's World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day theme.



Inside the Red Cross pavilion, a mother is pointing out to her young child fact about the Red Cross Movement on the wall. Photo: RCSC

The Red Cross pavilion allows visitors to experience, through images and film, the range of contexts that different Movement partners work in and the vulnerabilities and issues addressed in their work. It also shows visitors how they themselves can get involved. Volunteers are stationed throughout the pavilion to guide visitors and answer questions as well as provide additional material on the Movement. Printed materials to provide more information about the Movement's aims and activities are distributed at the entrance and exit of the pavilion. On 23 May, the Red Cross pavilion welcomed its 100,000<sup>th</sup> visitor.

Over the six-month period of the Expo, more than 160 Red Cross staff and volunteers are scheduled to work at five stations on the Expo site to offer first aid to visitors. Each station will be attended by at least two Red Cross staff from 8 am to midnight. For more

serious cases, electric ambulances based at the five main emergency medical stations will be used to transfer patients to designated hospitals in Shanghai<sup>12</sup>.

**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. More information can be found in the [Sichuan earthquake two-year consolidated report](#).

<sup>11</sup> Source: Xinhua News, May 20

<sup>12</sup> Movement Pavilion please consult the expo site: <http://en.expo.cn/indexn.html?id=12300006>

# 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.

### Achievements

In the first half of this year, the RCSC and IFRC disaster management teams have put most of their time in monitoring and responding to the various disasters in the country.

#### Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness

A discussion on the National Society's disaster management strategy with the new RCSC leadership has started. The regional disaster management team shared a list of items and observations discussed with RCSC, with positive feedback received. In turn, a further discussion on the strategy and feasible cooperation in the future was held between the head of the regional office and regional disaster management delegate with RCSC leadership in the partnership meeting in Xiamen in March. Discussions continue and more understanding has been reached on both strategies in emergency response capacity including disaster preparedness centres and emergency response teams.

#### Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction

The other major task for the regional disaster management team is to continuously support RCSC in its community preparedness and disaster risk reduction programme in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces as part of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake appeal. Following the vulnerability and capacity assessment training conducted in Shiquan county, Shaanxi in 2009, the programme formally stepped into assessment stage in the beginning of 2010. The regional disaster management team, together with representative of RCSC, conducted two field trips, on 6-9 January 2010 and 18-20 January 2010, to Shaanxi and Gansu respectively. Potential village communities were inspected and six separate meetings with provincial and county level Red Cross branches were hosted to exchange views on programme planning, budget and accountability. As these county Red Cross branches lacked basic office equipment, IFRC also supported the branches in procuring basic office facilities to support effective basic operations.



Participants are learning by active participation – making an objective tree in the programme planning and vulnerability and capacity assessment analysis workshop in Shaanxi in April. Photo: Shaanxi branch of RCSC

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. The process in collecting information for the reports has helped the county branches to understand more of the village context, and how to identify the most common major disasters and ensuing problems together with the community. More than 1,200 villagers have participated in the assessment through focus group discussions or individual interviews. Participatory tools were used during the whole process.

On 19-21 April, a programme planning and vulnerability and capacity assessment analysis workshop was held in Shaanxi. In order to encompass various levels of potential programme operators, 20 participants with different scopes of experience and knowledge were invited to the workshop. Participants included the secretary general from the province, the disaster management unit programme coordinator, eight prefecture-level Red

Cross representatives and four county-level Red Cross representatives. Through active participation, the workshop succeeded in providing a solid introduction and guidance on programme planning with analytical tools based on problems and needs identified in the vulnerability and capacity assessment process of each village. Since the workshop also included representatives from prefecture Red Cross which was not covered by the current community-based disaster preparedness programme, this workshop extends the scope of capacity building in programme planning and monitoring across Shaanxi province. A total of two separate meetings, one in mid-March and another in May, was organized in Gansu province to achieve similar results.

Another community-based disaster preparedness initiative supported by Finnish Red Cross was confirmed during the reporting period. The regional disaster management team facilitated several discussions between the RCSC and the Finnish Red Cross for the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation project. Also 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 Fujian in March.



IFRC with Finnish Red Cross in one of the village in Fujian during the joint inspection trip for a disaster risk reduction and climate change reduction initiative in March. Photo: Fujian branch of RCSC

During the visit, the team visited four village communities and had interviews with township and village representatives. Through these interviews, further opinions on the programme were gathered and implementation details were investigated. The discussion and communication with the Fujian branch of the RCSC and local government.

also contributed to the programme design.

A meeting on climate change issues in the area was held during the trip with representatives from relevant departments from Fujian province and Zhangzhou prefecture branches. Technical data on climate change was shared, which paved the way for further discussions on the programme development.

### Constraints or challenges

With a number of disasters occurring in the first half of the year, it was inevitable that some review and evaluation meetings of ERT, disaster preparedness centre and community-based disaster preparedness project were forced to be postponed. These will again be taken up in the coming months.

While the capacity of RCSC headquarters and branches has been 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 Federation's regional office in Beijing.

Long-term development of community-based disaster preparedness / disaster risk reduction programmes are hindered with the lack of a funding strategy in supporting sustainable activities. At this moment, all funding still depends on external partners and the need to include disaster risk reduction in the RCSC's disaster management strategy.

## 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**

### **HIV prevention, care and support**

In the coming International AIDS conference to be held in Vienna in July 2010, RCSC has been selected to present three posters featuring their HIV work with at-risk communities in China and seven representatives to attend the conference and related Red Cross Red Crescent side meetings. Achievements, challenges and resolutions will be shared in this area at this global platform.

### **Voluntary blood donor recruitment**

14 June 2010 was the 7<sup>th</sup> World Blood Donor Day. The focus for 2010 was on young donors, with the slogan "New blood for the world". Seizing on the opportunity of Expo 2010 in Shanghai, the RCSC jointly organized a high-profile World Blood Donor Day celebration under the theme of "Celebrating the gift of blood" at the Expo site with China's ministry of health, the People's Liberation Army, the World Health Organization, the Shanghai municipal government and IFRC.

The winners of the Shanghai voluntary blood donation promotion award were awarded and a new song promoting World Blood Donor Day and voluntary blood donation called "Gift of Life" was released on that day. A blood donation consultation desk was also set up in front of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent pavilion. The large number of visitors passing by were able to get blood donation appointment cards distributed in front of the Red Cross pavilion and receive messages on a LED screen in the square in front of the pavilion on voluntary blood donation knowledge and activities in past World Blood Donor days. The activities on 14 June were followed by a series of voluntary blood donation initiatives such as voluntary blood donation by employees in some companies in Shanghai.

### **Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and health in emergencies**

As a follow-up to discussions which started in late 2009 to develop one common standard in first aid for the RCSC, the National Society is conducting a mapping and analysis of all first aid training standards in use from the provincial and municipal Red Cross branches. The regional office and European Red Cross Red Crescent reference centre on first aid has been providing support in this process and compiled for the RCSC relevant experiences and different first aid model standards from other countries. The aim is to have the minimum standards for all Red Cross first aid trainings in China agreed by the end of the year.

With the facilitation from the regional office, in January, two representatives of the RCSC attended the final meeting of the global scientific advisory board on developing first aid guidelines. This board is co-chaired by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross, and as a member of the IFRC's team to this board, the RCSC has presented the results of their scientific literature review on an assigned first aid topic. In recognition of its active involvement, the RCSC was invited to participate to the newly established Red Cross Red Crescent first aid working group which will adapt the guidelines into Red Cross Red Crescent context. The RCSC representative will attend the first aid working group's first meeting in Turkey in June.

Responding to the A (H1N1) pandemic, RCSC launched a mass public education campaign with simple messages educating the people about the signs of A (H1N1), preventive measures and what to do when one is sick with flu in all provinces and municipalities. With technical and limited funding support from the regional office, the RCSC developed and distributed some 100,000 pieces of posters, leaflets and brochures to all 32 units and provided CDs with publicity materials for airing locally before the Spring Festival. On average, each province covered 500 public places most frequented by the public and overall, it is estimated that the Red Cross messages reached some 16 million people nationwide. The materials were developed using the ready-to-use artwork from the IFRC's A (H1N1) communication campaign toolkit, but adapted to the Chinese language and epidemic context.

According to the ministry of health's new statistics released for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) on March 2010, the number of MDR-TB cases occurring every year stands at 560,000 cases, significantly higher what was previously reported (reported as 5 per cent or 65,000 out of 1.3 million new tuberculosis cases occurring annually in 2008). China has the second highest in the world burden of tuberculosis.

In response to this situation, the regional office supported the RCSC in developing proposals on tuberculosis prevention and control for the first time. The regional health officer and representatives from the RCSC health service division and Shanxi and Shaanxi Red Cross branches conducted joint fact-finding missions to two provinces in April to identify the tuberculosis control strategies. Based on the findings from these two missions, the RCSC developed a MDR-TB project proposal and has implemented a pilot project starting from June in selected poor rural villages in Shanxi province. The RCSC became a member of the IFRC's global working group on tuberculosis and two of its representatives attended the annual meeting of the working group in Cape Town in March, which helped the National Society to learn from the programme experience of other countries.

As a back-up support to the earthquake operations, the regional health staff conducted two missions to Sichuan to support planning meetings on psychosocial and CBHFA programmes in earthquake areas.

### Constraints or challenges

The regional office did not support any of the activities planned under appeal the HIV component due to lack of funds in this reporting period. However, there remains a number of partners supporting the RCSC HIV programme bilaterally.

## 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)

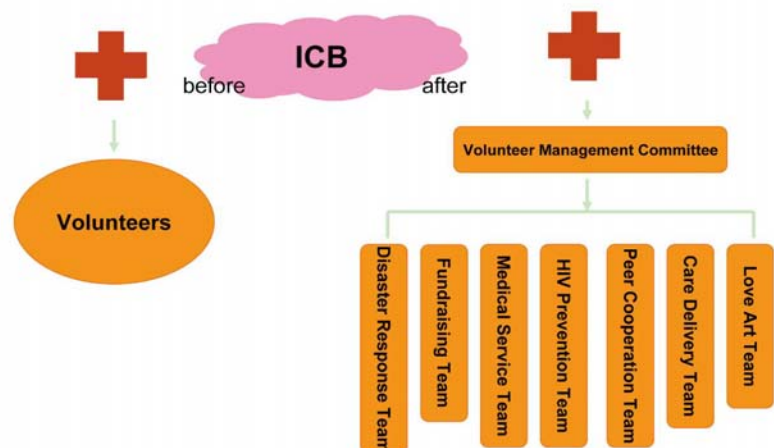
The regional programme coordinator delivered a two-day planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting training to the programme management office and disaster management and first aid department of the RCSC headquarters in May. A total of 12 people participated the workshop. The workshop was a hands on approach in four half-day sessions to enable participants who are also staff of the headquarters to apply the daily learnings 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.



IFRC and RCSC conducted a joint tuberculosis fact survey with local branch staff in Changzhi prefecture, Shanxi city in March 2010. Photo: Shanxi branch of RCSC.

#### Intensified capacity building (ICB)

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. The left chart shows the differences before and after the ICB project on volunteer management. Before the programme started, volunteers were only mobilized when disasters happened or in some other emergency situations. Now, the volunteers are divided into seven



categories, serving different needs identified by the communities on a daily basis. The changes made because of the overall capacity of the Zhumadian branch were increased and the way of thinking has shifted and broadened during the past first programme year through learning trips, workshops and activities.

Reflecting on lessons learned, the programme continues its second year of discovery and learning:

- Volunteer team leaders year-end wrap-up meeting in January, shared the experiences and challenges and planned initiatives for the next year
- A series of warmth delivery activities, such as the distribution of warm clothing and items to poor families, were conducted before the Spring Festival in February, reached approximately 16,000 people including poor families, deaf-mute children, disaster affected families, free medical checkup
- A draft of the "1+X" model manual was completed in March
- A programme management workshop was conducted in Zhengzhou, Henan in March for over 60 staff from provincial branches all over the country
- First aid training was conducted for 30 students in Huanghuai University, Zhumadian, in April

### Volunteer promotion and development



The care delivery team delivered the winter clothes to the students in Magutian township, Zhumadian on January 27 as one the warmth delivery activities before the Spring Festival. Photo: Zhumadian branch of RCSC.

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.

### 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 support of the RCSC in this area, the regional programme coordinator works closely with the zone organizational development coordinator to provide ongoing assistance to the National Society. 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.

## Principles and values

### Outcome/Expected result

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

While the National Society's plan does not have a specific programme focused on principles and values, the programmes supported through 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.

## Achievements

For the first half of this year, work towards the opening of the World Expo in Shanghai formed a key focus of the regional communications delegate's work. In close coordination with RCSC and the ICRC communications team, IFRC had important inputs into the creation of a pavilion reflecting the activities of the whole Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

The process entailed several trips to Shanghai, together with ICRC, to consult with the design company commissioned by RCSC to design the audio visual materials. IFRC and ICRC communications delegates reviewed the progress of work on the photographic displays and video, gave feedback and continuously fed fresh material to the designers for use in the preparation of the display.



Some of the brochures produced by the IFRC in the shelves in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Pavilion for the visitors to grab. Photo: IFRC

A new Chinese-language edition of the IFRC corporate brochure was produced and delivered to Shanghai, along with a smaller number of locally printed English-language brochures. The IFRC is also contributing to the production costs of RCSC's Chinese and English-language brochures about the pavilion and the movement and to joint IFRC-ICRC brochures on the Emblems and the Seven Fundamental Principles.

The regional communications delegate, in coordination with ICRC and RCSC, also contributed to the RCSC Summit Forum which was held on 8 May at the Expo site, working on the presentation, which was delivered by the IFRC vice president.

In coordination with other departments such as the regional health team, further communications work is planned around key dates to be marked at the Expo, for example World First Aid Day, when a web story and possible video is planned about the Shanghai branch's first aid volunteers who are active on the Expo site.

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 taken by a Taiwan-based photographer 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. A moving flash video was produced using the children's photographs, taken on disposable cameras, together with images of the children and interview material collected by the IFRC communications team.<sup>13</sup>

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. A start has been made on this in a number of ways, including an IFRC presentation to the National Society leadership in early 2010 and a story in the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone newsletter on RCSC's partnership with P&G Safeguard.

This is to be a focus for further communications capacity building of the RCSC's national programme management office and other headquarters staff in the near future.

<sup>13</sup> Link for the video: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mez2jnKftws&playnext\\_from=TL&videos=GxS03AWHomU&feature=sub](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mez2jnKftws&playnext_from=TL&videos=GxS03AWHomU&feature=sub)

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. With support from the regional programme and disaster management coordinators, the regional office responded on behalf of the RCSC to intensive media interest in the first few days following the disaster.

## Working in partnership

Leaders of all five East Asian national societies gathered in southern China in March to discuss topics of concern and current challenges. Topics included implementation of Strategy 2020, new policies on migration and internally displaced people, restoring family links, and others.

Following the leadership meeting, partners joined for a two day partnership meeting during which each National Society presented their current priorities and challenges. A special session on climate change was led by a Red Cross Red Crescent climate centre senior programme officer.

On 8 May, World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, Vice Presidents of ICRC and IFRC as well as senior representatives of the Japanese and South Korean Red Cross Societies join the RCSC for the official inauguration of the pavilion. This was followed by a forum entitled "City, Disasters and Relief" as well as a gala charity concert jointly organized by the Chinese, Japanese and Republic of Korea Red Cross Societies.

The disaster management programme would not succeed without the coherent support of all branches of the RCSC. In the community-based disaster preparedness programme, participation from communities, both during the vulnerability and capacity assessment and programme planning process, was essential.

The invitation of a member of the RCRC climate change centre in formulating a programme provided valuable advice to effectively increase potential impact of a climate change adaptation programme in the country.

The Eli Lilly Company has been supporting Red Cross Red Crescent programmes on 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.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Faced with a situation entangled in geographical complexity, economic uncertainty and human frailty, continuous support to community preparedness and disaster risk reduction in China is increasingly important in helping to sustain longer-term impact of the interventions, contributing to improved living condition.

A judicious process to identify the most vulnerable communities and their needs is essential, followed by thorough programme planning with objectives in supporting livelihood, strengthening mitigation measures and most importantly, imparting the knowledge and practises of emergency response in these communities. Success of the programme will improve the resilience of these communities by developing their internal capacity which should be the backbone against cyclical disasters in these regions. With the enhanced capacity to deal with disasters, these communities will have a better standing in terms of long term development owing to a reduction in loss of human lives and property during a disaster.

During the assessment and implementation process, the RCSC headquarters and branch staff from provincial, prefecture and county levels gained insight in using systematic and commonly recognized methods in assessment and programme planning. With repeated utilization, these personnel will be adroit in using these tools in programme planning and execution.

These tools and methods not only contribute to better programming according to actual needs but also provide important means to monitor with specific accountability and facilitate communication with donors by means of timely accurate reports.

The inclusion of climate change adaptation elements into the disaster risk reduction programme serves as a starting point in identifying interventions for disaster impact rising from the increasingly palpable and adverse effects of climate change to vulnerable communities.

If successful, the RCSC MDR-TB project starting in Shanxi province from June 2010 will make an important contribution to curbing of MDR-TB infections in the selected two locations and demonstrate to the public, local

and central authorities the potential difference that the Red Cross volunteers can make in increasing the treatment adherence among the MDR-TB patients and the treatment outcome by being effective communicator and liaisons between the health professionals and the patients.

## Looking ahead

Disaster management in China will always be challenged by both vast territory and highly concentrated developed areas. Critical support to continue capacity building of the National Society is hence of paramount importance.

The disaster management will continue discussions with RCSC on the strategy to strengthen their emergency response capacity. A review will be performed in the second half of the year, to consolidate the experience of the Hunan and Yunnan emergency response teams after their Qinghai Yushu earthquake emergency operation. The disaster preparedness centre construction and management plan will also be finalized.

Implementation of the community-based disaster preparedness programme in Shaanxi and Gansu will take place after planning of mitigation and community knowledge building activities confirmed. It is expected that the programme could achieve substantial results by the end of the year. The disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programme, funded by the Finnish Red Cross in collaboration with the Red Cross Red Crescent climate change centre, will be in place in the second half of the year. To consolidate the experience and lessons learnt for better programming in the future, a community-based disaster preparedness model review is also taking place in June. The review will facilitate knowledge and experience sharing between provinces with substantial community-based disaster preparedness implementation experiences, RCSC headquarters and also major partner donor societies which is engaged in community-based disaster preparedness programmes towards a more practical and holistic model.

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.

## How we work

**All 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 IFRC's vision is to:

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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

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*[<interim financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)*

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001 - China

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
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>	1,176,452	271,604	140,321		0	1,588,377
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	201,691	2,366	26,456		0	230,513
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	0					0
<i>British Red Cross</i>		0				0
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>		0				0
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	22,485					22,485
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	156,393					156,393
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>178,878</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>178,878</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>178,878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>178,878</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>380,569</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>26,456</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>409,391</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>19%</b>		<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>26%</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	230,513
<b>C. Income</b>	178,878	0	0		0	178,878
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-8,956		-799			-9,755
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>371,613</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>25,657</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>399,636</b>

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
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>1,176,452</b>	<b>271,604</b>	<b>140,321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,588,377</b>		
<b>Supplies</b>								
Clothing & textiles	200,000						200,000	
Other Supplies & Services	800,000						800,000	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>						<b>1,000,000</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Staff		181				181	-181	
Consultants	37,500						37,500	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>181</b>				<b>181</b>	<b>37,318</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	375,000			750		750	374,250	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>375,000</b>			<b>750</b>		<b>750</b>	<b>374,250</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	38,000						38,000	
Information & Public Relation	16,200						16,200	
Office Costs	9,600						9,600	
Communications	2,400						2,400	
Professional Fees	7,500						7,500	
Other General Expenses	3,600						3,600	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>77,300</b>						<b>77,300</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		8,228				8,228	-8,228	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>8,228</b>				<b>8,228</b>	<b>-8,228</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	98,577	547		49		595	97,982	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>98,577</b>	<b>547</b>		<b>49</b>		<b>595</b>	<b>97,982</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,588,377</b>	<b>8,956</b>		<b>799</b>		<b>9,755</b>	<b>1,578,622</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,167,496</b>	<b>271,604</b>	<b>139,522</b>		<b>1,578,622</b>		