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December 2012**

Yunnan had experienced two earthquakes in June and September with 85 people left dead. The RCSC national emergency response team (ERT) on mass sanitation and a team on rescue were deployed. The photo shows one ERT member conducting hygiene promotion in the camps.

Photo by Yunnan Red Cross



Overview

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) has officially started a comprehensive reform process since July 2012. The Chinese Government has shown extraordinary support to the reform, including actions such as supporting RCSC grassroots level organizational development as a pilot model for social service reform, prioritization by the Congress of RCSC law modification, and a statement issued by the State Council detailing an implementation guideline to all the government departments to support RCSC reform. A task force of RCSC reform was set up and wide stakeholder involvement has been a key to the output of this task force, which will be an overall reform plan for the RCSC. The IFRC and ICRC have been invited to participate in many important meetings and the IFRC has one member on the task force.

In 2012, various natural disasters this year, which left 1,338 people dead in China, 290 million people affected, over 10 million people evacuated, 900 thousand houses collapsed and created over 400 billion yuan (approx. 67 billion dollars)¹ in direct economic losses. China has mainly been hit by natural disasters of earthquakes, drought and heavy rainfall/floods. With the support of IFRC, the National Society (NS) has responded to the disasters in more efficient and systematic ways. The emergency response teams, with the support of the IFRC East Asia regional delegation (EARD), have been mobilized more often in 2012 than in past years.

¹ Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs January 6th, 2013

Heavy rainfall - On 21 July 2012, Beijing was hit by the heaviest rain storm in 61 years, which left at least 37 people dead. The rains caused extensive damage to roads, bridges, thousands of houses and buildings and to hundreds of vehicles. The flood also submerged some power supply facilities and led to blackouts in some areas of the city.

Besides relief items, Beijing Red Cross teams continued to offer support and comfort to shocked survivors and searched for those possibly still trapped in the water. A Beijing Red Cross 999 Emergency Response team was sent to Fangshan area to rescue people trapped by the floods and help care for some of the more than 65,000 people evacuated from their homes. Hundreds of ambulance crew members and volunteers were involved in the relief operations. The specialized Beijing Red Cross Blue Sky Rescue Team was also sent to search and rescue flood-affected people, and over 200 affected people were rescued by this team.



Above: A house was badly damaged by rolling rocks caused by the earthquake. Photo by Yunnan Red Cross.



Below: Yunnan ERT members setting up sanitary latrines at the evacuation point. Photo by Yunnan Red Cross.

Yunnan Earthquakes – Yunnan province alone had been hit by two earthquakes in 2012.

One in June left 130,000 people affected, four people dead and 153 people injured. Both the RCSC headquarters and the Yunnan branch sent relief items immediately after the disaster.

Another Richter scale magnitude 5.7 earthquake struck an area straddling Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces on 7 September 2012. The quake left 81 dead, 821 persons injured and 201,000 evacuated.²

RCSC national emergency response team on mass sanitation and a team on rescue were deployed. The national Mass Sanitation Emergency Response Team (ERT) from Yunnan consisting of 10 members built up sanitary latrines and conducted hygiene promotion for around 600 reallocated villagers. Volunteers were also mobilized to collect garbage in the temporary settlement area to avoid disease outbreak. Alongside with major duties in mass sanitation, they also set up a generator for cell phone recharging and a camp light for illumination.

Provincial branches including Guangxi, Shandong, Qinghai, Chongqing, Guangdong, Sichuan and Yunnan itself as well as Hong Kong and Macao Red Cross have also delivered relief items and emergency funds.

The IFRC regional disaster management team, with contributions of experts from the zone office, have been able to support the RCSC in developing capacities in

both planning and organizational preparedness. There have been great strides in the past months on further consolidating and supporting the RCSC's emergency relief team development and agreements on establishing national disaster response teams at the headquarters level. Further work has been done on the grassroots level of community disaster risk reduction in Shaanxi and Gansu.

The IFRC continues to work very closely with RCSC headquarters to support their initiatives and activities in the areas of health and care. The RCSC has stepped up their advocacy on issues of HIV, and have had a very successful pilot project on tuberculosis in Shanxi province, supported by Lilly China. The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) initiatives of the RCSC are also expanding and fulfilling a needed role for better integration, capacity building, service delivery and a platform for health interventions at community levels.

² Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs September 9, 2012

Working in partnership

The programmes highlighted in this report are supported through the generous donations of partners that include the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, as well as Eli Lilly and the United Way. RCSC has active programmes of bilateral cooperation with other members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, including its special autonomous branches in Hong Kong and Macao, the American, Australian, British, Canadian, Finnish, Japanese, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Other close international partners of the RCSC include UNFPA, the Gates Foundation, and many more. 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).

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

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

Outcome 1: The RCSC has been enabled and inspired to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their services.

Achievements

The RCSC participated in the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) introductory meeting in Manila in May. With great enthusiasm, the RCSC was the first to start this process in East Asia. The internal OCAC process and analysis for eight provincial branches and the headquarters was finished by the end of 2012. The RCSC found the process of using OCAC tools for internal reflection very useful and they will continue rolling it out to all provincial branches in 2013.

In order to make the online learning platform more accessible to the large non-English speaking population of Red Cross staff and volunteers in China, the IFRC is arranging to launch World of Red Cross and Red Crescent (WORC) in Chinese. The translation was done by the ICRC and presented to the EARD to upload onto an internet platform easily accessible to Chinese nationals. Other Movement videos currently on youtube will also be migrated to this platform, so that Chinese users can also have access to many valuable sources of RCRC information.³

Towards the end of 2012, the RCSC leadership met with IFRC leaders to discuss further roll outs of other IFRC tools to strengthen national society development. It is expected that in 2013, the National Society will engage with the IFRC on the Federation Databank and Reporting System, as well as continuous support on expanding usage of the Learning Platform.

Business Line 2: To grow Red Cross services for vulnerable people

Outcome 1: RCSC has an increased role in disaster response both domestically and internationally.

Outcome 2: RCSC has increased its capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies in a timely and effective way.

³ The website youtube.com is still inaccessible to internet users in China due to the government's strict firewall.

Achievements

Water and sanitation ERT

In 2012, the first stage of equipping the three national water and sanitation ERT teams with technical skills and equipment has been completed.

Hygiene promotion training

During the month of February 2012, a hygiene promotion training was held in Changsha, Hunan province, with 18 participants from the three water and sanitation emergency response teams (ERT) based in provincial branches. The EARD disaster management team, water and sanitation delegate from Asia Pacific zone office and a health officer from Philippines National Red Cross Society were there as facilitators. The topics of this training included an introduction to hygiene promotion in emergencies, assessment tools, how to develop plans of action and the implementation of hygiene promotion interventions.

ERT basic training

During the second half of the year, RCSC provincial branches in Hubei, Hunan and Yunnan held basic trainings for their core ERT members within their respective provinces. People from local branches, water companies and volunteers participated in the trainings. Red Cross Red Crescent knowledge building and technical skills on water treatment, disaster management, logistics, health, and first aid was provided during the training. Simulation exercises in using the water treatment equipment and field survival were taken after in-class lectures as well.

Apart from trainings, in order to ensure each province had the hardware capacity to provide sufficient services in mega disasters, the EARD supported the three provinces with additional equipment on top of the ones they received from the Spanish Red Cross, British Red Cross and Austrian Red Cross after the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. Up-to-date progress is as follows:

Additional equipment support

Water treatment equipment is being procured for each of the ERTs. After a tendering process in September - October, a water company in Nanjing had won the bidding and signed the contract with the IFRC to provide five new China manufactured water treatment units to each of the three provinces.

The first phase of delivery, which was one unit for each province, was done in mid-December after pre-delivery inspection by the IFRC water and sanitation delegate. Practical operation training was given to each province right after delivery, which allowed post-delivery inspection of the new equipment. Due to some concerns over the quality of the final products delivered, the IFRC is re-opening discussion with another company in Beijing that participated in the original bidding process.

To ensure ERT equipment and members can respond promptly after disasters, one vehicle and one pick-up truck were donated to each water and sanitation ERT by IFRC. The vehicle is capable of transporting team members, testing equipment and office equipment. The pick-up truck is capable of transporting clean water and materials for logistics and living needs of ERT members in the field.

Hunan--In order to better protect the water treatment equipment and promote the capacity of the Hunan water and sanitation ERT to respond to emergencies, the bottom parts of some of the storage boxes were replaced. Four new storage boxes and new sign plates were made, and one fork lift, two work tents, two generators, general office equipment, 10 interphones, and 50 sets of personnel response items to be used by individual team members were purchased with funding support from the IFRC. By the end of the year, Hunan branch had successfully received land permits for construction of a new warehouse and was working on a construction plan. IFRC will coordinate closely with the branch and decide on the budget that will be put forth for the warehouse construction.

Hubei--Hubei Branch completed the procurement of personnel response items (including water proof clothing, safety caps, backpacks, boots, emergency response kits, first aid kits etc.) for team members, and generators, pumps, water tanks, and interphones to strengthen the ERT according to the overall support plan.

Yunnan--To ensure the team is ready for deployment, office equipment, including laptops, printers, cameras, external hard disks, USB drives and mobile internet adaptors were purchased with funding support from IFRC. However, since the branch had gone through a human resource transition in the second half of year, thus little progress had been made for the procurement of other equipment. The branch will continue to work on procurements in the coming year.

In order to better equip the existing water and sanitation ERT to conduct hygiene promotion, a discussion had been initiated with RCSC to purchase hygiene promotion boxes and revise the PHAST tool which had been originally developed for the China context as early as 2005. The Disaster Relief department of the RCSC headquarters is involved in supporting the proposal and a plan of action will be drafted in the first quarter of 2013, with technical and financial support from the IFRC.

Standard operation procedures for the national psychosocial support (PSS) ERT and its management policy had been established and enforced by the Yunnan provincial branch since March 2012. In addition, PSS had been incorporated into different ERT trainings and overall scope of work in the RCSC. 90 volunteers from water and sanitation ERTs, rescue teams and 45 participants of a Restoring Family Links workshop had been trained with PSS basic knowledge. The efforts of the RCSC to include PSS in many aspects and levels of their work shows the importance the national society is putting on PSS overall.

A volunteer toolkit on psychosocial support, which was originally published by the IFRC Psychosocial Support Centre, will be translated and printed into Chinese and distributed to RCSC in the first quarter of 2013.

Challenges

The RCSC is going through a rapid phase in its development and many staff are inexperienced, with recruitment of new personnel sometimes causing delays in the development of the ERTs. During this year, support for equipment improvement and procurement was a major part of IFRC's support to the ERT teams. It is agreed that future focus on the development of ERTs will be more on team member training.

Construction in Sichuan earthquake affected areas (Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu)

Nine disaster preparedness centres/warehouses – The construction of one warehouse in the earthquake-affected area was completed in April and it has gone into operation since September. Five sites have had their main buildings completed by the end of 2012 and are expected to finish all construction in the first half of 2013. Two are still under construction as of the end of 2012. And for one final project in Hanzhong, Shaanxi, the agreement between IFRC and RCSC was signed in October - construction had not yet started by the end of the year.

School and hospital reconstruction – The IFRC is supporting the construction of two schools and four hospitals in the affected areas of the 2008 earthquake. Three hospitals have mostly finished the reconstruction by the end of 2012 and will be handed over in early 2013. The other three projects, as well, are expected to be completed in the first half of 2013.

Field visits to the two new projects in Guang'an in eastern Sichuan were made by IFRC and RCSC Sichuan Branch representatives in July and the project agreement for both sites was signed by IFRC and RCSC in September.

Challenges

Due to the difficulty of land selection and complicated procedures for the Red Cross branches to apply to the local government for building approvals, the progress of several projects is behind the initially planned schedule. One of the disaster preparedness projects also faced challenges in the tendering process, which caused a slight delay in construction.

In the summer of 2012, eastern Sichuan suffered from frequent heavy rains and floods. This is the area where many projects were located and under construction. The school and hospital projects were suspended for a short time, which caused delays on their planned progress.

Water Supply System in Sichuan earthquake affected areas (Mianzhu county, Sichuan)

The construction of a gravity-fed water supply system in Mianzhu County of Sichuan had been completed in September 2011, and the system is now managed by the Hanwang Township government, benefiting 13,875 people of 4,202 households. Hygiene promotion to all beneficiaries has also been completed since December 2011.

A one-year impact review will be conducted in January 2013 by IFRC water and sanitation, and health specialists.

Emergency health

The introduction and translation of the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) toolkit and training manual has been closely consulted and reviewed with RCSC headquarters. This manual will be used in the capacity building of a public health emergency system in the RCSC. By providing training to volunteers after the translation, the manual also aims to encourage them to use evidence-based actions and approaches to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, provide appropriate care for the sick, and reduce the numbers of deaths in their communities.

Business Line 3: To strengthen specific Red Cross contribution to development

Outcome 1: RCSC is recognized as a valuable and essential actor in building community safety and resilience, with tools and methodologies guided by the global community safety and resilience framework and integrated across programmes such as disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, road safety, health, livelihoods and others.

Achievements***Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)***

The CBHFA project as a part of Sichuan earthquake recovery programme has been completed at the end of June 2012 under the overall project objective 'to significantly increase the knowledge and know-how of the targeted population to prevent and manage their common health problems through a community based health approach.'

During the timeframe of programme implementation since July 2010 through the institutional framework and structure of the RCSC and four local branches with strong technical and managerial support from the EARD, a series of activities were conducted by the local implementing branches which strongly disseminated the knowledge of Red Cross movement, the concept of CBHFA and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP).

By using CBHFA as an approach to raise health awareness among the vulnerable groups, the trained 1,138 volunteers have completed their planned household visits with the remarkable result of having reached almost 100,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries living in total 22,600 households spreading key health messages as well as the first aid knowledge and skills delivered to the target groups.

With the completion of RCSC CBHFA programme, implementing branches have held provincial summary meetings for the experiences gained and knowledge sharing during May-June 2012. The RCSC national CBHFA summary meeting has been organized in June-July 2012 with programme trainers and volunteers coming together to discuss CBHFA global mapping, lessons learnt and outline future developments. The participants came up with plans for linking CBHFA with ongoing health-related programmes in communities.

Upon the completion of RCSC's CBHFA programme, an end of the pilot-term review of the RCSC CBHFA programme was conducted covering four implementing branches in July with the support from the DPRK health delegate and regional development delegate. The purpose of this review was to draw lessons that will be useful in improving the current and planned programme implementation and sustainability strategies. The findings of this review will provide guidance technically to the programme in its second phase. The IFRC and RCSC headquarters discussed the CBHFA framework and preparations of the second phase in December. Focusing on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in selected branches, the second phase programme intends to provide social care to vulnerable groups in the communities targeted.

With an aim of capacity building, the RCSC's CBHFA manager participated in the Asia Pacific CBHFA workshop in October with support of the IFRC regional office. During the workshop, the participants shared the experiences and lessons learnt on CBHFA implementation and developed recommendations for progress at global and zonal levels as well as integrating with non-communicable diseases control into on-going CBHFA interventions.

Challenges

With the completion of the first phase, motivating and sustaining the trained volunteers in CBHFA programme can be challenging, in particular providing better support, recognition and equipment with limited resources. These will continue to be areas the IFRC will support the RCSC to develop.

Psychosocial support (PSS)

RCSC Yunnan and Sichuan branches have actively used and adapted its existing community-based PSS toolkit to fit the various PSS needs of different communities, age groups and contexts. Four PSS resource centres have been built in Yunnan and Sichuan by local RCSC branches. All project documents had been filed there for future reference. By the end of June 2012, 42,789 people of selected communities and schools in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces have benefited from the community-based PSS interventions.

The Sunshine in Your Heart of RCSC has completed three pieces of research on the localization of the PSS toolkit for different communities. A PSS toolkit for the elderly, rescuers and the ethnic minorities had been produced.

A project final review had been conducted on October 2012 by the IFRC health delegate. Project officers from IFRC and RCSC, community volunteers and beneficiaries were interviewed. Several beneficiary stories had been collected and shared with the IFRC Psychosocial Support Centre. A review report had been drafted and will be finalized, translated and shared with RCSC.

Challenges

The project had been delayed twice in Yunnan since the RCSC headquarters and the Yunnan branch had limited capacity on providing support in project management and reporting. RCSC's existing finance and reporting systems are different from the IFRC system and as such, submission of narrative and financial reports were often delayed due to the incompatibility of the systems and confusion of the responsible project officers.

Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR)

Achievements:

Activities in Shaanxi Province were completed in 2011.

Gansu Red Cross branch has effectively monitored the hardware construction and provided nine training sessions for the three communities targeted. The Gansu Red Cross branch delivered 12 disaster preparedness trainings in those communities. These trainings, with specific focus identified by the vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) process at the start of the programme, equipped communities with necessary knowledge to cope with future disasters and other vulnerabilities such as poor hygiene and sanitation.

Thirty communities, with approximately 24,900 residents, in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces have strengthened their capacities in disaster preparedness. 30 disaster management committees have been established to coordinate the disaster preparedness and disseminate the knowledge about its aspects among community members. Community members have received the knowledge on how to reduce risks through development of a 'culture of safety' which include knowledge on the possible risks (using VCA tools), and how to protect themselves (education, information dissemination, emergency plans, drills, etc) and are ready to assist the efforts in this direction. This also included construction-related small-scale mitigation projects.

Challenges

The communities need support in implementing these types of programmes. Their communication with provincial Red Cross branches, headquarters and IFRC needs to be strengthened to ensure they can

carry out the activities as intended. Tight allocation of human resources at the county Red Cross level posed challenges to the implementation. A large number of local people in these communities have migrated to cities for work and others are busy during the harvest time, which makes it difficult to mobilize villagers to participate in trainings and dissemination.

Project areas of Gansu province have been affected by heavy rains in August and September 2012. The construction of flood drains had to be suspended which delayed the final completion by two months.

Livelihoods

The skills transfer component has been successfully completed with the total number of beneficiaries trained: 6,676; out of which 1,480 are disabled. For further information please refer to the Sichuan earthquake final report (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/08/MDRCN003fr.pdf>).

Small loan component operated through the Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC): By the end of December 2012, 407 households (approx. 1,376 people) have received small credits with 324 loans been re-paid. The seed budget has been used up and now the project is relying on the revolving funds.

A total of 13 loans are partially overdue, and 11 are fully overdue. The non-performing rate calculated by the non-performing amount is 4.27 per cent; and by the number of non-forming loans is 5.90 per cent. Given the nature of the project, it is not a surprise that there are non-performing loans as a result of the vulnerable borrowers not being able to re-pay due to different reasons, e.g. in one case, the beneficiary has encountered a health problem, and spent quite a large amount of money on treatment and medication. This is within the range planned for the bad debt; the ceiling for bad debt rate according to the plan is 15 per cent. All bad debt is being processed according to the "Process of Handling the Arrears in Small Loan Projects" as per standard policy and standard operating procedures (SOP).

A small loan project management office (SLPMO) is in charge of the implementation of the project. The team includes a financial controller/internal auditor at the Deyang prefecture branch, a coordination officer and a business counselor/information dissemination officer at the Mianzhu county RCSC branch. They conducted interviews with randomly selected loan recipients to monitor the current loan utilization and status, as well as those who would have upcoming loans due.

Three consecutive tracer studies were done in June, July and August 2012 to track the impact in a defined group of the first 120 beneficiaries. The study results showed the majority of beneficiaries are successfully engaged in their intended business and the household income has been increased by different levels.

Community-based microfinance component: This project component was launched in December 2012 in Luojiang County, Deyang Prefecture, Sichuan Province. The project is using the balance from the Sichuan Earthquake Livelihoods project, aimed at increasing community resilience and coping abilities through empowering communities to manage, implement and monitor community-based microfinance schemes. At the current design phase, the project is intending to reach 125 households (approximately 423 people) per year.

A project steering committee and a project management and coordination committee have been formed to effectively implement and coordinate the project activity. IEC promotional materials were printed, including 1,000 posters and 5,000 booklets, and have been disseminated.

By the end of December, 26 self-help groups have been formed, with 10 members in each group. Of these groups, six are engaged in fish farming, three are engaged in animal husbandry groups and 17 in cash crop cultivation. The Management Board and Supervisory Board at the community level have been formed with members elected out of self-help group members themselves.

This ground breaking initiative for the RCSC requires a lot of technical support from the IFRC, which is now engaged in further development of the Standard Operating Procedures and fine-tuning the project model for future implementation.

Challenges

Initially, the projected disbursement plan had been revised due to a change in the average loan duration (so far all loans are taken out for no less than 12 months vs. the projected average of six months); the average loan amount exceeds CNY 16,000 vs. the initially projected CNY 10,000. Therefore, the loans to be released will be up to 2,000 loans within the course of five years vs. 3,700 initially projected.

As this is a new initiative, it is challenging to get buy-ins from various stakeholders, including even some within the RCSC. The impact, as well as sustainability and efficiency of this new initiative, will need to be observed over time in order to gain support for any future replication.

Out of two initially planned participating counties, one has decided not to go for the CBMF implementation on the grounds of fear of potential social conflicts and lack of sufficient confidence concerning the model's sustainability.

Road safety

The RCSC project coordinator attended the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP) Asia Road Safety Seminar held in March in Bangkok, Thailand. The seminar offered a unique opportunity for the national societies in Asia to meet each other and learn more about GRSP's current work and future plans in road safety with the Red Cross.

Inspired by the road safety workshop, the RCSC prepared its project proposal for the "Road Safety 10 Countries" programme funded by the Bloomberg Foundation. However, the proposal was finally cancelled due to the ongoing reform process. The leadership is still working on the roles and responsibilities of each department.

RCSC's Beijing branch created a well-tailored questionnaire with support of the EARD and GRSP teams to conduct an investigation among 1,100 motorized vehicle drivers and 700 pedestrians in downtown Beijing. The purpose of this survey is to learn more about the understanding of the key issues among the road users and the reasons for traffic accidents. Findings of this survey will be used to guide the programme design in the future and for the evaluation of the efficacy of current policies and measures as well.

Challenges

The RCSC headquarters is still considering which department is best to lead on the road safety initiatives. Until that is announced, activities are temporarily on hold.

Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV prevention

The RCSC drafted a new proposal for TB programming and submitted to Eli Lilly in Geneva. The purpose of this proposal is to increase contributions towards a reduction of TB infection rates in the targeted prefectures in Shanxi Province. Meanwhile this paper is aiming to make a roll-out plan based on the current experiences gained and provide social care by improving adherence to TB treatment protocols to the most vulnerable suspected multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) patients and the enhancement of public awareness on TB prevention knowledge.

In December, RCSC launched its new TB programme followed by a training to the volunteers in Jincheng prefecture, Shanxi province. The new programme continues to provide social care to MDR TB and retreatment patients by the trained volunteers on the basis of the lessons learned from the Changzhi project experience till year 2014. During the training, an introduction to CBHFA was presented by IFRC together with the programme implementation introduction, work plan and specific requirements, relevant format filling methods, and financial requirements were presented by RCSC and IFRC respectively.

Starting from year 2012, RCSC has continued the cross border HIV prevention project by working with Mongolia Red Cross Society (MRCS). With a five years' implementation period in Xinjiang province, this programme is supporting peer education through outreach education activities for the populations including female sex workers, migrants and miners by providing prevention knowledge and skills. Meanwhile it is also expected to focus on capacity building of the Red Cross branches in Xinjiang.

The RCSC HIV team has been actively involved in HIV prevention and has continued the scaling-up of HIV/AIDS care and support for PLHIV and their families to all branches in China. On 22-27 July, three RCSC participants attended the XIX International AIDS Conference in Washington, D.C.. The AIDS 2012 conference has presented new scientific knowledge and offers opportunities for structured dialogue on the major issues facing the global response to HIV. The RCSC participants obtained an exceptional opportunity for professional development and networking by attending this programme.

On 30 October, the EuropeAid HIV prevention and care programme closure meeting was hosted by the Netherlands Red Cross in Shanghai. The meeting provided a good opportunity to review and look back on the achievements covering Heilongjiang, Jiangsu and Anhui provinces for the past three years (2009-2012). Almost 400,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries have been reached through the programme implementation. Beneficiaries including PLHIV, MSM as well as volunteers from the university presented their stories and photos and awards provided to the representatives from the project.

The British RC HIV prevention and care programme closure meeting was held in Guangxi in December. Implemented in Guizhou, Yunnan, Guangxi and Xinjiang since year 2008, this programme has covered target groups such as PLHIV, MSM, IDU, FSW and the migrant workers by providing HIV/AIDS prevention and care knowledge and skills as well as organized activities. About 870,000 beneficiaries have been reached during the past five years. The participants shared their experiences and discussed the sustainability during the meeting hosted by RCSC headquarters.

Around the objective of *Getting to Zero*, various activities have been conducted by RCSC headquarters and the branches at all levels to mark World AIDS Day and were widely featured in Chinese media. These events were focusing on HIV prevention among the young generation and care support to the HIV positive patients.

Outcome 2: The RCSC has been strengthened through robust organizational structures and systems and a wide representation of its stakeholders

Achievements

An online community of OD practitioners was established. It started from the participants of the volunteering workshop held in Baotou in May 2012, and later expanded as more OD practitioners at branch level joined. On that platform, group members seek advice and ask for specific documents and share experiences. As it is based on a popular instant messaging tool, almost everyone has it running on their computers and mobile phones all the time.

The IFRC has maintained a regular dialogue with RCSC think tank members. The think tank was established in late 2011 to lead the RCSC reform. It is comprised of about five core members from academic institutions with experience in NGO development and is supplemented by smaller working groups run within the academic institutions to research and produce suggested processes and policies for the RCSC to consider in their reform.

Tailor-made and interactive induction courses were conducted with 15 RCSC branch leaders who are heading to Geneva for a study tour. The induction is a series of conversations in which the participants have a big part in setting the agenda and the facilitator works with participants to clarify the issues, define the goals and establish the plan to achieve these. The sessions provide an overview of the key characteristics of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its international components, and how these relate to the China context.

The RCSC study tour to Geneva has been ongoing since 2003. The objective is for the branch leaders to have a better understanding of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and to be updated about the latest initiatives of the Movement. In April 2012, the RCSC sent two groups on a study tour, with support of the IFRC. The members include the leaders from the headquarters and six branches.

The RCSC became engaged with new initiatives, such as grants for model volunteer activities which included visits to 'empty-nest' elderly people. The IFRC also supported the RCSC youth summer camp and a service camp for migrant workers' children in August.

The EARD has also started to facilitate the process of developing training and systems for supporting volunteers, such as volunteer insurance. During this year, the RCSC has connected with the Senior Volunteering Adviser in the IFRC secretariat and the Asia Pacific Volunteering Development Delegate which has resulted in better focused support in the new initiatives and development directions for volunteer management during this year.

First aid, blood donor recruitment and organ donation

Achievements

RCSC headquarters and Shandong branch organized a celebration event to mark the “World Blood Donor Day” on 10 June in Qingdao city under the theme “every blood donor is a hero”. The event awarded individuals and organizations/companies for their achievements in blood donation over the past years. During the same period, the Ministry of Health has launched a month-long blood donor awareness campaign.

Entitled “Life above all”, the second RCSC national first aid and rescue competition was held in Beijing from 6 – 7 September. A total of 32 branches participated in this annual competition with the purpose of raising public awareness on first aid and promoting first aid knowledge and skills. Due to strong activities of the RCSC in first aid, more and more people and volunteers in China have been mobilized to have the capacity to provide quality first aid services.

Through the coordination and support from regional health team, three representatives from RCSC Beijing branch participated in the First Aid Education European Network (FAEEN) conference held in Ireland in October. This gave them an opportunity to share knowledge, practices and experiences while drawing up action plans which include the follow-up on current activities and the introduction of new initiatives in China.

RCSC has maintained the leading position in promoting and managing organ donation in China during year 2012. Under the substantial support from the ministry of health, RCSC officially established an ‘Administration Center of China Organ Donation’ in July, which has made further improvements on clarifying the organizational structure and responsibility of the organ donation system, and refined the workflow of the organ donation of a citizen after death. Meanwhile, the intensive advocacy activities are launched nation wide. In addition, two training workshops for organ donation coordinators were held for the purpose to improve the working capacity in branch levels. As of 31 December, 19 provinces have started organ donation management work.

Business Line 4: To strengthen Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work

Outcome 1: The RCSC is better positioned and has a stronger capacity to achieve the vital goal of helping to protect the most vulnerable and increasing and safeguarding humanitarian space.

Achievements

The RCSC continues to strengthen its dialogue with government and partners in many aspects of its work. The reform process has also opened up the RCSC to new platforms for discussion with stakeholders and government, and has received strong support for its initiatives. The IFRC continues to support the RCSC in better positioning itself, whether through its reform process, or increasing its reach to potential partners and stakeholders.

The RCSC held two major events this year to forge new Red Cross Red Crescent partnerships, all with an interest in strengthening Chinese government support channelling humanitarian support through the RCSC. The first, held in May, was the Sino-Africa Red Cross Red Crescent Forum inviting more than 20 African national societies to China to exchange experiences and explore potential partnerships. This event was supported by the EARD through close coordination with the IFRC zone office in Africa and others. Then in September, the RCSC hosted the first annual Asia Pacific Red Cross Red Crescent Forum on Disaster Management, which brought together many Asia Pacific national societies, the IFRC and ICRC, as well as government counterparts to discuss the challenges in disaster response and management throughout this heavily disaster prone area of the world.

As the EU and Chinese government step-up their cooperation, the RCSC was able to showcase their role, skills and capacities in being a first responder in China—especially in relation to rapid urban response. When the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Civil Response visited Beijing to launch the EU-China Disaster Risk Management Project and inaugurate of the EU-China Institute of Emergency Management, both the IFRC and RCSC participated in the stakeholders meeting and invited the Commissioner to visit the Beijing Red Cross's 999 emergency response center. This provided a valuable opportunity to highlight the strengths of the Red Cross as a key actor in China's emergency response mechanisms.⁴

Other opportunities for improved dialogue with key stakeholders on critical issues in China can be found throughout the other development reports in specific programme areas, such as on road safety, climate change, and disaster management.

Outcome 2: RCSC and IFRC communications are improved, and better integrated, with focus on advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy, highlighting the areas in which the RCSC and the IFRC needs to stress its competitive advantage.

Achievements

For the first time, the delegation established a social media presence in Chinese, on Sina weibo. The microblog has featured stories both about IFRC's activities in support of RCSC within China and updates on worldwide latest news translated and adapted to the local context from www.ifrc.org.

Another key focus of ongoing EARD support in communications has been the series of activities which the RCSC has been conducting in order to raise their domestic and international profile, such as both the Sino-Africa Red Cross Red Crescent Forum and Asia Pacific Red Cross Red Crescent Forum.

The communications delegate and the head of delegation have consistently engaged with Chinese media to promote a positive and supportive image of the National Society, its commitment to reform and transparency and its international role and profile. There are several articles published by the Chinese media that highlighted IFRC's role and support to the RCSC.⁵

The communications delegate also provided support to Hong Kong Red Cross (HKRC) and Taiwan Red Cross Organization (TRCO). The communications delegate worked with HKRC to produce a web story on the psychosocial support provided by HKRC to survivors of the ferry collision off Lamma Island. This was just one of a series of PS-focused stories; others were about the RCSC's psychosocial work in Sichuan and the recently-formed East Asian Psychosocial Network.

The capacity building materials distributed in Bangkok and translated into Chinese were used in a Chinese-language workshop conducted by the EARD communications delegate for the Taiwan Red Cross Organization (TRCO) at their Taipei headquarters. This focused on emergency communications, but broader materials in Chinese on communications strategy and planning have also been made available to TRCO. Whilst in Taiwan, the delegate discussed with TRCO the issue of possible IFRC communications support in the event of a major disaster and also visited TRCO reconstruction and livelihoods projects for survivors of Typhoon Morakot in the Pintung and Alishan areas. Web stories and photos of these projects will be published in 2013.

Outcome 3: Potential is maximized through existing and potential resources allowing RCSC and IFRC to achieve their objectives.

Achievements

A mapping of partner support in the region has been conducted in the beginning of this year. The mapping recorded current year's partner support as well as a historical view of partners' support over

⁴ <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/china/eus-top-humanitarian-official-stresses-cooperation-and-learning-with-national-society-58039/>

⁵ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2012-05/11/content_15265053.htm
http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2012-05/16/content_15302345.htm
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/709591/Public-demands-push-greater-transparency-at-Red-Cross.aspx>
http://www.redcross.org.cn/zx/jdbd/201206/t20120606_43986.html

the years. The mapping will continue to be developed with partner and NS input. The EARD is also collecting updated strategic plans from partners and potential funders to analyze current funding trends and identify opportunities for furthering partnerships.

Discussions with partner national societies, relevant embassies and corporate donors (such as Lilly) have been ongoing in the past months with the aim to raise awareness of the good work of the RCSC and funding opportunities and involvement for donors.

Discussions and relations with the EU delegation in Beijing have stepped up in 2012. Our delegation provided valuable advice to the EU team in their preparations for the visit of the EU Commissioner. In addition, staff from the EU delegation in Beijing participated in a workshop organized by the EARD (see details below), which opened up more discussions between the EU delegation and the EA NSs, EU-PNSs and the IFRC delegations on potential funding opportunities.

In March, a resource mobilization workshop was organized in Beijing for the region's national societies, partners and IFRC team members to learn about EU-funding opportunities. This workshop was facilitated by expert trainers from the EU delegation in Beijing and representatives of EU-NSs (specifically, Sweden, Austria and Finland). The workshop not only introduced the funding mechanisms and process to submit proposals to the EU for both development and emergency response, but also allowed a one-day hands-on workshop for further developing potential project proposals/concepts. The RCSC sent participants to this workshop.

The IFRC further supported the RCSC in assisting in the drafting and submission of proposals for various funding opportunities, including an EU grant for Non-State Actors in China and for a Humanitarian Innovation Fund project.

Business Line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability specific Red Cross contribution to development

Outcome 1: The RCSC works together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within Red Cross Red Crescent and with external partners.

Achievements

The RCSC has been selected as the host of the 2014 Asia Pacific Regional Conference. Planning for this major event is already underway. At the same time, the RCSC was very successful in organizing the two major forums (Sino-Africa and Asia Pacific) that brought together many from the Movement to strengthen a platform of partnership and cooperation for future joint activities.

The annual East Asia Leadership Meeting was held on 6-7 September in Beijing and attended by leaders from all five East Asia National Societies. The focus of day one was on the amendment of *The Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief*. And on the second day, all five East Asia National Societies presented on the updates from their national Society.

Outcome 2: RCSC staff have mechanisms and systems in place that support good results-based programme management, transparency and accountability.

Achievements

All programmes of the RCSC supported by the IFRC are using standard logframes as part of their 2012 plans of action. IFRC team members work closely with their counterparts in the RCSC headquarters and at branch implementation level to ensure the programme staff have good skills and systems in place at the beginning of each project cycle. Evaluations and reviews are also following the IFRC's Guidelines and are being collected for the global evaluation database.

The EU Funding workshop held in Beijing in March provided a very good opportunity to improve the skills of RCSC programme staff in logframe design, proposal writing, and reporting skills. Monitoring and evaluation was also touched upon in the aspects of ensuring proposals have monitoring and evaluation plans and have measurable, achievable implementation milestones.

The IFRC is in discussions with the RCSC leadership about conducting a series of skill building workshops in 2013 to strengthen programme management skills, narrative and finance reporting skills and links, and to specifically target sharing good practices in monitoring and evaluation.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

The RCSC has increased engagement with its stakeholders during the past year. This is part of improving its coordination and interest in increasing transparency and accountability, as a core part of its reform process. The IFRC is supporting these efforts in all possible ways, both at national and localized levels.

Examples of engaging government stakeholders can be found in each programme area. Most of the Disaster Preparedness Centres have been jointly planned and constructed with government-affiliated organizations including local governmental warehouses managed by the Civil Affairs department or Fire Defence department, etc. An excellent example of multiple stakeholder engagement is in the livelihoods project. The Project Management Committee (PMC) is comprised of multiple RCSC branch levels and its stakeholders meeting on a monthly basis. This has been proved to be an efficient management platform.

The community-based projects supported by the IFRC all engage community volunteers to receive training, implement the project at the community level, and participate in volunteer sharing sessions in order to share their work experiences and challenges. Further involvement of beneficiaries themselves in providing guidance for project cycle management has increased in effectiveness in this past year as has been seen in projects within the development programme areas.

One of the unique experiences this year for the RCSC was engaging all levels of stakeholders in the OCAC assessment process, both at headquarters and in eight branches. Participants to the process included top level management, working-level staff, partners, academics, volunteers, and beneficiaries of Red Cross services. This highlights RCSC's interest in improving its accountability to those it partners with and serves, and also its commitment to deepening relations with its stakeholders.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

It is very important that the IFRC supports capacity building at both the national and local levels. As needs are identified, the IFRC and RCSC coordinates together to prioritize what general areas of support are needed at all levels.

The capacity of the local Red Cross branches continues to be an area needing further support. Many branches have provided feedback that they welcome support in all areas of their development, including RCRC knowledge, programme management, financial systems, communications and reporting, and many more. Due to this, the IFRC will offer multi-level support in many of these areas in the coming year.

Clear communication of the expectations and concerns from all sides in advance of any decisions taken is very important to enable a smooth process in project implementation. This is sometimes difficult to do, as many unexpected situations arise during implementation. Thus, good communication channels agreed upon in advance will support a fluid decision making process for all stakeholders. Furthermore, defining the roles and responsibilities of each partner more clearly at the start of future operations will be beneficial for all stakeholders.

The RCSC has taken on many new approaches in their programming supported by the IFRC and other partners. Often, branches are faced with new initiatives that require ample support and information sharing to ensure its success in implementation. This component of partnership could be further strengthened, as technical advice and hands on support during monitoring trips could be used more effectively. Branch interest in capacity building is critical and most branches welcome the support as they commence and carry out the projects with which they are entrusted.

Through the support and build up of RCSC's disaster response mechanisms, it is clear that the process of recovery needs assessments is an important step, which may be made easier if there is a greater understanding of communities and how the political and administrative system is organized before disaster strikes. Strong links between the many ERTs and the overall disaster management structure and plan of the National Society have also been identified as a priority area for the coming year. The IFRC will continue to support the RCSC in strengthening these links and integration.

Annex

1. Programme progress measurement chart
2. Beneficiary story

Financial situation

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

How we work

All IFRC 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 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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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Annex 1: programme progress measurement chart

Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards					
Outcome 1: RCSC has been enabled and inspired to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their services.					
Targets	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 1.1: RCSC has contributed to the global IFRC databank and the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process to profile their services, strengths and gaps.					
RCSC has contributed initial information to the databank (on hold until end of 2012 due to revision of databank)	2011	0	1	0	0%
RCSC has commenced the OCAC process.	2011	0	1	1	100%
Output 1.2: Opportunities for knowledge and experience sharing amongst national societies and other institutions have been identified and capitalized upon for RCSC.					
RCSC has identified and engaged at least one academic institution to be a key resource for knowledge sharing and research	2011	0	1	1	100%
RCSC has registered at least 50 staff and volunteers using the online learning platform	2011	20	50	55	100%

Business line 2: To grow Red Cross services for vulnerable people					
Outcome 2: RCSC has increased its capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies in a timely and effective way.					
Targets	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 2.1: Local people in the Red Cross project supporting areas have earthquake-resistant public facilities.					
The construction of all schools and hospitals completed.	2012	0	8	3	38%(mostly completed)
Additional Explanation: 1 hospital in Suining Prefecture will finish before end of January 2013, 2 projects (one school and one hospital) in Ziyang Prefecture will complete before end of March 2013, other 3 projects (1 hospital in Nanchong Prefecture, 1 school in Dazhou Prefecture and another hospital in Suining Prefecture) will be handed over by 12 May (5-year anniversary date of Sichuan EQ). The 2 township hospitals in Guang'an Prefecture which are replacing the initial elderly hospital are to finish by end of 2013.					
Output 2.2: RCSC has established well-functioning logistics and warehouse capacity for relief supplies prepositioning which can be effectively mobilized during disasters.					
The construction of at least six warehouses in earthquake affected areas (Sichuan, Shaanxi & Gansu) completed.	2008	1	9	2	22%(mostly completed)
Additional Explanation: Total number of target RC branch is 9. Signed PA is 9. 1 DP center completed in April and 1 in Deyang is mostly completed and 7 others are in progress. Only 1 center is still in its tender process.					

Output 2.3: RCSC has provided effective and timely water and sanitation services and hygiene promotion interventions as part of their response and recovery activities.					
Number of people reached for hygiene promotion	2009	0	12,488	13,875	>100%
RCSC has ready to use PHAST tool and HP box	N/A	N/A	4 sets	0	0%
Additional Explanation: The hygiene promotion in Mianzhu had been completed since Dec 2011 and impact review will be done on the first quarter of 2013. For the revision of PHAST tool and HP box procurement, discussion with RCSC HQ had been initiated in this quarter and planning will be started on the first quarter of 2013.					
Output 2.4: <i>The RCSC has adequate access to material and skilled human resources, and have standardized procedures, mechanisms. Tools and guidelines in place for implementation of disaster response and recovery actions.</i>					
Number of National PSS ERT members trained with the standardized training materials on PSS.	N/A	N/A	40	40	100%
# of provinces in China that have specialized water and sanitation emergency response teams (ERT)	N/A	N/A	3	3	100%
# of Water treatment equipments that have been purchased to improve 3 ERTs' capacity for disaster response	N/A	N/A	3	3	100%
# of equipments that have been purchased to improve ERT members' working and living conditions	N/A	N/A	24	14	58.3%
# of trainings and simulations that have been organized to strengthen ERT members' capacity of effective and efficient operations	N/A	N/A	8	7	87.5%
Output 2.5: The RCSC has delivered effective and scaled up emergency health services to affected population as an integral part of their response and recovery activities.					
Number of rescue training incorporated with PSS	N/A	N/A	1	5	>100%
Number of national PSS ERT trainings incorporated with RFL and other rescue skills	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
Number of staff in RCSC PSS program management team are sensitized with RFL	N/A	N/A	3	3	100%
RCSC has developed the volunteer toolkit for epidemic control, based on the IFRC toolkit and resources in use by the RCSC.	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%

Business line 3: To strengthen specific Red Cross contribution to development					
Outcome 1: RCSC is recognized as a valuable and essential actor in building community safety and resilience, with tools and methodologies guided by the global community safety and resilience framework and integrated across programmes such as disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, road safety, health, livelihoods and others.					
Targets	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 1.1: RCSC has captured the experience of pilot livelihoods interventions, including small loans and training programmes, and further develops its capacity to have livelihoods recovery activity, scalable and replicable, as part of its service package.					

Livelihoods opportunities (income generating activities, skills transfer and small credits) provided to at least 1,000 disaster affected and vulnerable people	2011	173 HHs	1,000	254 HHs (approx. 861 people)	86.1%
Output 1.2: RCSC has integrated and localized psychosocial support (PSS) into its community-based programmes.					
Number of RCSC branches actively use and adapted its existing community based PSS toolkit to fit the various PSS needs of different communities, age groups and contexts.	N/A	N/A	2	2	100%
Number of national PSS resource centre established in RCSC	N/A	N/A	1	4	>100%
Number of people benefited from community-based PSS interventions in selected communities and schools in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces	N/A	N/A	21,880	42,952	100%
Number of localized PSS toolkit by RCSC	N/A	N/A	3	3	100%
Output 1.3: RCSC has well established rural and urban community-based programs.					
# of activities (training, villager meeting, Red Cross knowledge disseminating, hardware constructing) to enhance community capacities for disaster risk reduction.	2009	0	30	30	100%
# of participating communities that have hardware and software capacities for disaster risk reduction.	2009	0	30	30	100%
Output 1.4: Red Cross staff and volunteers working with communities in China are aware of and are trained in the use of IFRC's community-based tools and methodologies and have adapted and applied them to their local context.					
RCSC has mapped and reviewed its existing community-based tools and methodologies across different sectors and programmes.	N/A	N/A	2	2	100%
RCSC has human resources capacity and skills to facilitate and implement community- based programme with at least 100 staff trained with relevant skills such as vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) and project management of community-based programmes in five provinces.	N/A	N/A	10	10	100%
RCSC has revised its community-based health manual, by incorporating community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) resources and other existing materials.	N/A	N/A	2	2	100%
Output 1.5: The incorporation of road safety initiatives by the RCSC has effectively promoted increased awareness and safety at community and organizational levels.					
RCSC conducts a national workshop on road safety jointly with relevant organizations at the national level and clarifies the RCSC role in road safety in China	N/A	N/A	1	0	0%
Additional Explanation: The management of RCSC HQ has not decided which department will take the leading position in road safety initiatives. The situation is still pending.					
Output 1.6: The RCSC has scaled up their TB and HIV prevention, care and support, and anti-stigma work and are able to effectively target the most at-risk groups.					
RCSC has integrated TB prevention into their community-based health interventions.	N/A	N/A	2	2	100%

The cross-border cooperation between the RCSC and MRCSC has been strengthened through facilitation by the EARD	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%
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Outcome 2: The RCSC has been strengthened through robust organizational structures and systems and a wide representation of its stakeholders

Targets	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value			

Output 2.1: RCSC has increased their capacity to deliver relevant, sustainable services to the communities they serve based on regular analysis of their context and lessons learned, and through enhanced organizational preparedness and increased access to resources.

A piloted leadership induction and training system for national and branch leaders has been developed for full roll-out	2011	0	1	1	100%
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At least five case studies have been collected to highlight best practice in organizational development	2011	0	5	5	100%
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Output 2.2: RCSC branches have increased capacity with a strong membership and volunteer base, able to mobilize the required resources and consistently increase their institutionalized knowledge base and acquire expertise, skills and support to scale up in quantity and quality.

RCSC has reviewed current volunteer management tools and received technical inputs on potential improvements	2011	0	2	2	100%
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RCSC has been introduced to various volunteer insurance schemes for consideration	2011	0	1	1	100%
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Output 2.3: RCSC increases engagement with and empowers youth in their Red Cross Red Crescent work.

Mechanisms for cooperation have been established for the youth network to engage with RCSC at various levels	2011	0	2	2	100%
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Output 2.4: RCSC is supported by IFRC and partners in delivering health related services that are complementary to the government's core health services, such as blood donor recruitment, commercial first aid, financial assistance for major medical cases, and organ donation registration.

RCSC has been linked to technical assistance from existing resources in the IFRC and experienced national societies in improving its capacity to deliver on blood donor recruitment and first aid	N/A	N/A	2	2	100%
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# of selected provinces have piloted standardized first aid training content and delivery	N/A	N/A	5	0	0%
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Additional Explanation:
The process of compiling and printing of standardized first aid training books were delayed. The whole procedure will be proceeded in year 2013 hopefully.

Additional Explanation for:
As per community-based project in Sichuan: the project agreement has not been endorsed by the RCSC as yet. Moreover, this project design is still being negotiated with possible major changes in its design, objectives and planned impact, so this is why no targets have been defined, agreed and set forth. Project produced "0" impact in 2012. The RCSC wants now this project to be put under the Bo Ai Jia Yuan umbrella and the IFRC sidelined with operational responsibility fully transferred to the RCSC. If this is to happen, we will have to define the agreed targets, expected outcomes and impact later.

Annex 2: Beneficiary Story:

Hongshe Village, Mianzhu County, Province of Sichuan, China
December 2012

Kong Nanjin's business idea came to him like a sudden flash of enlightenment. One day his wife sent him out to buy a mop, but he couldn't find them for sale anywhere in the neighborhood. Now, thanks to a small loan from the Red Cross to help get him started, he's in the mop-making business.

Kong and his wife Du Li used to be a typical poor farming couple in Southwestern China's Sichuan province, just about eking out a living by growing vegetables on their small patch of land. But after their son Xuanyuan was born with severely impaired vision in 2005, their economic situation took a severe turn for the worse and the 2008 earthquake further compounded their misery.

Both *Kong*, 39, and *Du*, 32, were born on farms in Hongshe Village, Shidi Township, in Mianzhu County, one of the areas worst-affected areas by the quake, which left more than 80,000 dead.

They are a stable and happy couple. But casting a shadow over the household has been the fact that six-year old *Xuanyuan* sustained an injury during birth, which has affected his sight. A severe case of cataract made him qualify for disability status in 2009 with a very small disability benefit of CNY 600 (approx. 91 CHF) per year. Last year the boy underwent an operation, doctors say he needs another more complex one, which will cost them around CNY 27,000 – a sum they can ill afford.

Although life wasn't exactly easy before Xuanyuan's birth, his medical bills had a catastrophic impact on the family's finances, pushing *Kong Nanjin* to look for opportunities to earn cash far away from home. He worked as a painter on construction sites in the southern city of Shenzhen and stayed in a shared temporary dormitory with dozens of other migrant workers. His job allowed him to, at least, send remittances to his wife back home. *Kong Nanjin* called that time difficult but the real misery started when the Sichuan Earthquake struck on 12 May 2008. He rushed back home as soon as he learned about the disaster. Luckily no one from his family was hurt but his home was badly damaged. Since they were unable to obtain a government subsidy for rebuilding it, their life time savings of approx. CNY 50,000, obtained through his hard work were spent on repair along with a CNY 20,000 reconstruction loan from the government and another some CNY 26,000 borrowed from relatives and friends. Total cost of the repair well exceeded CNY 90,000 pushing the entire family into deep debt and despair.

But one day his wife asked him to buy a mop to wash the floors and he rode his bicycle to several nearby stores and could not find one. This gave him a good idea of what he could do. 'I told myself, this is what I shall do - make mops' says *Nanjin*. But there was the huge issue of where to get some working capital to start making this much needed household item. He tried the Rural Credit Union Bank, but they said he would have to pay 17% annual interest so he sadly walked away. On the way back he decided to stop by at the Postal Savings Bank of China. Immediately, on the wall, he saw a colorful poster offering low-interest Red Cross loans to poor families. The very next day PSBC's credit officer and a Red Cross' staff member, who introduced herself as a business counselor, paid a visit to him to look at his household and interview him. On the spot, they helped him with the required paper work and development of a basic loan utilization plan; this was completed with the signing of the loan agreement. Two days later he was informed that his loan has been approved and the money was on its way to his account.

The Sichuan Recovery and Livelihoods Support Programme consists of skills transfer and small credit components and is being implemented since 2010 with the Federation's technical support. Programme is funded by the British and Japanese Red Cross Societies.

The CNY 20,000 (approx. 3,000 CHF) gave him a big enthusiasm to start his own self-employment. *Kong Nanjin* bought raw materials and tools in bulk to enjoy discounted wholesale prices. One mop brings on average half a Yuan in profit and it's a very labour-intensive business. By now, he, his wife and his mother-in-law are working on average 8-9 hours a day. This work brings on average CNY 3,000 per month. A couple of months ago, his business finally more or less stabilized with commercial ties connecting him with established local stores. Should he be able to spare the cash, *Kong Nanjin* has secretly shared with us, he dreams about buying a small truck to be able to deliver mops to other villages and townships around. Beyond that, *Kong Nanjin* plans to stay in this business for some time, until debts are paid off, his son's operation paid for and some money saved to allow him to switch to a walnut plantation, which is a very profitable activity in the area, as he recently found out. For his business career, this mop-making venture may be just the beginning.



Kong Nanjin and his wife *Du Li* demonstrate the mops they produced.



Kong Nanjin's wife brings back their son from school. Because of *Nanjin's* son's visual impairment, someone needs to give him a ride to and from school which is about 15 minutes' walk from their home. There are no specialized schools in the area, so the boy has to sit very close to the blackboard in order to be able to see at least something.

Photos and story by IFRC