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China Annual Report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACN001

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**This report covers
the period 1 January
to 31 December 2014**



Red Cross Society of China provides vital assistance to vulnerable communities in China. Here beneficiaries are participating in a quiz competition organized by the RCSC branch in Wushi county, Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China. Photo: RCSC

Overview

In 2014, China experienced various natural and several man-made disasters such as earthquakes, rainstorms, typhoons and an aircraft accident. Most significantly a 6.5-magnitude earthquake in Zhaotong City, Yunnan Province, resulted in 589 deaths, 9 missing and serious social impact. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), have taken effective measures to respond to these disasters.

The East Asia Regional Delegation (EARD) has continued to support the (RCSC) on both long-term development programmes as well as emergency response. Progress has been made in the engaging the RSCS in the IFRC learning platform, as well as in building the fundraising capacity of the NS through international cooperation. Community health projects on non-communicable diseases (NCD) and tuberculosis (TB) are progressing as planned. In total, eight reconstruction projects (two schools and six hospitals) were completed in Guangyuan prefecture, Sichuan Province along with eight RCSC branch disaster preparedness (DP) centres in Sichuan and Gansu with support from IFRC. The capacity building component of the IFRC supported Integrated Community Resilience and Development Programme has been successfully rolled out in four provinces. 37 communities receive support through programme activities by local RCSC branches. In order to enhance the capacities of targeted communities, the programme focuses on the needs of individual beneficiaries through services such as psychosocial support, health promotion, livelihoods training, road safety initiatives, community disaster drills, small construction projects, establishment of early warning systems and community first responder volunteer teams.

Key issues include RCSC leadership change in September 2014, which to some extent influences National Society (NS) development and international cooperation. Ratification of the Law of the Red Cross Society of China is pending. RCSC is experiencing challenges in sustaining the NGO disaster risk reduction (DRR) platform both institutionally and financially.

Working in partnership

The RCSC works in partnership with American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. 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 – American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross 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).

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

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 1.1.: RCSC is supported in its institutional development in relation to IFRC initiatives such as the digital divide and has contributed to the global Federation Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) and the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process to profile their services, strengths and gaps.					
RCSC has contributed all necessary data to the FDRS and is updating it regularly	2010	0	1	0	0%
RCSC has gone through the OCAC process and has extracted valuable inputs for future change	2010	0	1	1	100%
Comments on progress towards outcomes:					
RCSC has put on hold further cooperation on FDRS as the focal person is no longer available, and because changes are expected in the RCSC's organizational structure following the 10 th RCSC's National Convention which is planned in 2015.					
The full RCSC OCAC report was completed in 2013, September. The report is available but there is no further follow-up on OCAC.					

RCSC resource management system (RMS) adoption: In order to follow up on the RMS application contract signed between IFRC and RCSC in October 2013, the EARO is discussing future action with the OD department in RCSC headquarters. Key information about RMS has been shared with RCSC, and a proposed action plan is under development.

Output 1.2: Opportunities for knowledge and experience sharing amongst national societies and other institutions have been identified and capitalized upon for RCSC.

At least 350 RCSC staff and volunteers are using the online learning platform	2010	N/A	100	400	100%
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RCSC and IFRC have identified and engaged with at least one academic institution in China to support the global knowledge sharing network	2010	0	1	1	100%
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Comments on progress towards outcomes:

EARO has actively participated in the disaster risk reduction (DRR) cooperation platform hosted by the Beijing Normal University and Peking University through providing technical knowledge sharing on DRR issues. Both institutions are interested in enhancing cooperation on the disaster management (DM) and DRR graduate programmes. This cooperation platform proved to be more effective than had been expected and contributed to a total of 400 RCSC staff and volunteers using the online learning platform. Results greatly exceeded the annual target of 100 users mainly because of the effectiveness of the DRR cooperation platforms of cooperation between the RCSC, Beijing Normal University and Peking University. A substantial part of the new users are university students. RCSC HQ has developed four courses on voluntary service (package includes syllabus, PPT, scripts, dubbing text and quiz questions) that are ready to be put online. The training centre has developed one PPT on first aid. The training centre also started producing a First Aid video course which can be put onto the Learning Platform.

IFRC learning platform adoption in China - IFRC EARD, with the support from IFRC learning platform consultant, has been working toward its adoption in China through meetings and correspondence with decision makers. IFRC headquarters OD and the RCSC training center have expressed their willingness to collaborate and presented their concerns and preliminary plans. An integrated plan for full adoption will be developed in discussion with HQ OD department. Better access to up-to-date Red Cross education and training will help the RCSC in advancing Movement values and improving the quality of Red Cross training and dissemination. IFRC Learning Platform has 144 courses on RC knowledge, professional development and personal development. EARD and RCSC will work out a translation plan for the Chinese audience. The RCSC will look for voluntary contribution for the language translation and outsource an IT company for technical translation. Financial support is expected from both sides but mainly from RCSC.

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

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

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 1.1: RCSC has well-defined roles in national response and recovery mechanisms, as well as recognition among governmental responders.					
RCSC has improved their scope and role as part of the national disaster response mechanisms recognized by the government and other relevant responders.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%

RCSC has updated contingency plans that include the role of the IFRC and are closely linked to government and non-government responders.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
Output 1.2: RCSC and the IFRC have effectively advocated for the Chinese government to be aware of and make use of essential aspects of the disaster law and its components.					
RCSC has effectively advocated for identified aspects of disaster law through an event or platform of discussion or research.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
Output 1.3: RCSC has increased its ability to provide humanitarian assistance internationally, contributing to international operations with better quality, higher scale, and better coordination and effectiveness.					
RCSC's international humanitarian aid channelled through the IFRC or bilaterally has increased.	2010	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
RCSC staff and volunteers have increased skills and channels through the IFRC for the purpose of potential international deployment/s.	2010	N/A	2 DM training	1	50%
Comments on progress towards outcomes:					
<p>Output 1.1. After the 6.5-magnitude earthquake in Ludian County, Yunnan Province in August, RCSC played an important role. As a member of the National Disaster Response Committee, the RCSC offered strategic suggestions to the government based on its professional experiences. The response operation was led by the Chinese government.</p> <p>Output 1.2. In 2014, RCSC has participated in IDRL forums to engage the government in discussion.(April in KL and December in Italy). The aim was to explore how RCSC can engage more with the Chinese government and other stakeholders in promoting IDRL.</p> <p>Output 1.3. The RCSC showed its commitment to providing international humanitarian relief through its support to northern Kachin region of Myanmar in 2014. The support was provided through a bilateral integrated community-based programme targeting five communities. Similar small-scale bilateral programmes are ongoing in the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The programs aim at developing and enhancing the income generating capacities of Red Crescent societies in those countries.</p> <p>Output 1.3. As part of increasing the ability of the RCSC to provide international humanitarian assistance, Sun Ting Ting from RCSC was assigned to the AP zone office for DM support for one year as staff on loan.</p> <p>Output 1.3. Refer to comments on outcome 2, output 2.1. on ERT training.</p>					

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

Measurement					
Targets	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 2.1: 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.					
RCSC will have strengthened capacity in overall planning, coordinating and implementing disaster response and recovery operations.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%

RCSC has established a well-functioning NDRT mechanism.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
Contingency plans and standard operation procedures are developed, regularly reviewed and updated.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
RCSC has specialized emergency response teams (ERT) which are effectively deployed in disasters	2010	N/A	3(Wats an ERT)	3	100%
RCSC has enhanced logistics capacity to respond to disasters including having well-trained staff, improved logistics management systems.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
RCSC and the IFRC have explored possibility of a Global Logistics Services (GLS) hub in China through increased interactions with stakeholders including zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, suppliers among others.	2010	N/A	1 (Beijing DP Centre)	1	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes:

Output 2.1. RCSC organized two trainings (in April and August respectively) for its specialized emergency response teams (ERT), all 21 ERTs participated for both trainings. During which RCSC national level ERTs received logistics training from IFRC to increase their knowledge of transportation, standardization and distribution. The RCSC plans to develop its ERTs in the future but there are no plans for NDRT development. The RCSC plans to develop at least one ERT for each provincial branch, in order to be able to provide emergency services in each province. In addition 21 national level ERTs are presently operational and eight of these provide services in other provinces.

Three national ERTs (Water, Sanitation and Relief) were deployed to Ludian Earthquake area in Yunnan Province in August 2014.

One consultant was recruited for the review. A logistics capacity review for RCSC was conducted by IFRC, in cooperation with RCSC headquarters. The report was shared with China stakeholders. Experts from IFRC, RCSC and professional agencies went to six regional Disaster Preparedness Centres to evaluate their logistics management systems and make recommendations on the strategic planning of future disaster response. The recommendation is to continue support to RCSC, especially with regard to building its logistic capacity.

Output 2.2: RCSC has established new capacities for public services such as health, education and disaster response that can be effectively mobilized during disasters.

12 new IFRC-supported warehouses are constructed/reconstructed and pre-positioned.	2010	0	4	8	100%
Eight new schools and clinics supported by the IFRC are constructed and providing services to community members.	2010	0	2	2	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes:

Output 2.2 While eight DP centers in Sichuan and Gansu have been constructed, one is operational (Guangyuan DP centre in Sichuan) but seven of them are not yet operational. Pre-positioning items for disaster preparedness have not been procured due to time-consuming procedures related to final inspection, local government audit (and insufficient allocation of funds by government for procuring the necessary interior equipment (shelves etc.) and relief items. Many of the centres are expected to start operations and pre-positioning in 2015.

Output 2.2. 8 schools and clinics were targeted. Construction of the remaining 2 hospitals had been completed in 2014. Other facilities were completed before 2014 and have started providing services to the community.

Output 2.3: RCSC has delivered effective and scaled-up emergency health services to affected populations as an integral part of their response and recovery activities.					
RCSC and its volunteers have increased capacity to respond to pandemics and outbreaks of communicable diseases with large public health significance.	2010	N/A	1 Workshop	N/A	N/A
Basic knowledge on PSS is incorporated into standard operation procedures and trainings for disaster responders within RCSC	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
Additional explanations:					
Output 2.3. See also output 2.4					
As the position of the ECV toolkit focal point at the RCSC headquarters has not been filled, it has been difficult to incorporate ECV training promotion into on-going interventions.					
ECV basic training on sanitation was delivered to mass sanitation ERT members at the national workshop organized by the RCSC DM division in Yunnan Province in 2013. Participants in the training have also received an ECV toolkit translated into Chinese.					
The basic knowledge on PSS is incorporated into two ERT capacity strengthening trainings mentioned above in Output 2.1					
A WHO guide in Chinese (translated by WHO) has been made available to RCSC. In the next half year IFRC is planning to print and distribute it to RCSC for the purpose of ERT development.					
Output 2.4 RCSC has provided effective and timely water and sanitation (watsan) services and hygiene promotion interventions as part of their response and recovery activities					
RCSC staff and volunteers who are members of the watsan ERTs have been trained in community-based hygiene promotion tools, such as PHAST, CHAST, etc.	2010	N/A	60 staff/volunteers	76	100%
Comments on progress towards outcomes:					
Output 2.4. At least four communities participating in the IFRC-supported ICRD programme have benefitted from the water and sanitation interventions by the local RCSC's branches. This includes building a water supply system in one community, improving sanitation through construction of garbage collection facilities in the communities and disseminating knowledge on good sanitation practices.					
These topics were covered in the two trainings provided to ERT members mentioned above in Output 2.1					

Business Line 3: "To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent 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, migration and others.

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 1.1: RCSC has well established rural and urban community-based programmes with integrated, multi-sectoral support, well trained staff and both professional and community volunteers equipped with tools and methodologies on					

<i>Community Safety and Resilience Framework.</i>					
10 communities in 3 Red Cross branches have been effectively generating and utilizing the knowledge related to healthy lifestyle (NCD module) in order to empower communities and their volunteers to take charge of their health through mobilizing them to address health priority needs by the existing Federation-supported tools.	2010	N/A	2 communities in 1 branch	1	50%
Within Federation-supported Integrated Community Resilience and Development programme (ICRD) up to 40 communities in four provinces (approximately 50,000 people) have become more resilient and have increased capacity to respond to and cope with disasters and external shocks due to an integrated approach to building community safety and resilience and receive assistance within the sustainable livelihoods framework.	2010	N/A	Up to 20 communities	N/A	N/A
Output 1.2: RCSC has integrated and localized water and sanitation and psychosocial support into its community based programmes.					
RCSC has ready-to-use hygiene promotion materials and kits, adapted from the IFRC water and sanitation kits.	2010	N/A	1 tool	1	100%
At least 5,000 community volunteers are trained with relevant knowledge and skills.	2010	N/A	0	0	0% (accomplished in 2012)
At least 5 RCSC branches actively use and adapt the existing community-based PSS toolkit to fit the various PSS needs of different communities, age groups and contexts.	2010	N/A	1 training on PSS tollokin in one provine	2	100%
RCSC has established a resource center on PSS, with strong links to the IFRC reference center on PSS and which provides technical assistance to RCSC branches upon request.	2010	N/A	0	0	0%
Output 1.3: RCSC has better capacity to analyze climate information, integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) into existing activities and implement climate-smart disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community development programmes.					
RCSC has piloted CCA approaches in at least 2 communities with the aim to streamline into CBDRR programmes.	2010	N/A	0(communitie s)	3	N/A
Output 1.4: 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.					
RCSC has improved innovative livelihoods enhancements with responsive procedural framework practices widely adopted.	2100	5,600 (EQ affected people)	850 HHS	912 HHS	100%

Lessons learned and expertise developed are used in a wider IFRC context to improve the replication of successful programme elements through promotion of best practices.	2010	2,600 people	10 communities	10	100%
Output 1.5: The incorporation of road safety initiatives by RCSC has effectively promoted increased awareness and safety at community and organizational levels.					
•Road safety has been integrated into different aspects of community safety and resilience work in China including standard trainings for staff and volunteers through cooperation of the IFRC and GRSP.	2010	N/A	1 initiative or event	1	100%
•The Red Cross Road Safety cards of ten commitments are promoted within RCSC.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
•A TV documentary on advocacy for new road traffic laws has been produced.	2010	N/A	1	0	0%
•RCSC has successfully advocated for the adoption of a Good Samaritan Law in China.	2010	N/A	1	0	0%
Output 1.6: 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 piloted and scaled up TB prevention through community-based health interventions.	2010	N/A	2 prefectures	2	100%
RCSC has been supported by the EARD as needed in their HIV prevention, care and support work and anti-stigma work, targeting at-risk groups, including the cross-border cooperation between RCSC and MRCS.	2010	N/A	1 initiative	1	100%
<p>Comments on progress towards outcomes:</p> <p>Output 1.1 The IFRC-supported RCSC ICR Programme targets 37 communities in 14 branches</p> <p>Output 1.2 “WHO guide for field workers: Psychological FA is translated into Chinese and published.” A WHO guide in Chinese (translated by WHO) has been made available to RCSC. In the next half year IFRC is planning to print and distribute it to RCSC for the purpose of ERT development.</p> <p>Output 1.2. According to the target at least 5 RCSC branches actively use and adapt the existing community-based PSS toolkit to fit the various PSS needs of different communities, age groups and contexts. The result exceeded the annual target because the activity was extended to 12 out of the 14 ICRD branches (37 communities).</p> <p>Output 1.2. RCSC established a resource center on PSS in 2012</p> <p>Output 1.2. At least 5,000 community volunteers had already been trained with relevant knowledge and skills in 2012.</p> <p>Output 1.3. Target for 2015 is 2 communities that have piloted CCA approaches and this target has been reached already.</p> <p>Output 1.4 RCSC has completed its pilot livelihoods interventions including small loans and training programmes, in Sichuan Province, and continues to develop its capacity to scale up and replicate its livelihoods recovery activities as part of its service package. Elements of the livelihoods support, such as revolving fund and skills training, have been replicated and implemented in 37 communities nation-wide with RCSC’s ‘Bo Ai Jia Yuan’ (Integrated Community Resilience Programme). This output has been completely achieved.</p> <p>Implementing staff on county and provincial level are new to the Red Cross and do not have much programme</p>					

experience. This has caused delays in implementation, as they need further technical guidance and assistance to be able to follow through on the implementation of specific activities. The focus of the programme is on organizational development, based on consultations with RCSC Training Centre. Activities in 2014 include recruiting volunteers and providing related training, establishing Red Cross units and Community/Village ICRD Management Committees, development and submission of operational budgets, activity plans, mitigation projects and VCA processes. In relation to Livelihoods support, training needs assessment was conducted in Gansu and Qinghai. In the year of 2015 and 2016, livelihoods trainings will be organized and conducted in target communities in cooperation with local institutions or government departments in accordance with identified needs.

Output 1.5. While the IFRC and the RCSC have advocated for the adoption of a good Samaritan law, this work has not successfully resulted in a law of this kind to be ratified. Likewise practical obstacles, such as insufficient funding and lack of technical support from the GRSP China country team, prevented the production of a TV documentary on road safety, Implementation of road safety initiatives was integrated into PCN026

Output 1.6 RCSC has integrated TB prevention into their community-based health interventions.

- RCSC has scaled up TB prevention/social care and new case finding activities in the selected branches (Chanzhi and Jincheng Prefectures).
- Targeted IEC materials have been promoted and delivered to the beneficiaries by RCSC.
- Targeted events have been promoted on increasing the awareness of TB prevention among the public.
- The cross-border cooperation between RCSC and MRCS on HIV/AIDS prevention has been further strengthened through facilitation by EARD.

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

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 2.1: RCSC headquarters and branches have been strengthened to better utilize their resources and diversify their services to vulnerable people.					
RCSC branches have been strengthened through initiatives such as community based trainings, volunteers and youth engagement, member resource, governance, public relations, resource mobilization, advocacy, adaptation of the OCAC tool, lessons learned from ICRD and other programmes, and partner supported initiatives.	2010	0	4	4	100%
RCSC has improved volunteer management tools which are effectively utilized by branches.	2010	0	4 branches	4	100%
RCSC has strengthened engagement with other organizations and NGOs at local and national levels	2010	0	1	1	100%
Output 2.2: RCSC increases engagement with and empowers youth in their Red Cross work.					

The youth engagement strategy (Y.E.S.) has been promoted and adapted to the Chinese context.	2010	0	1	1	100%
RCSC supports and engages with the AP and EA youth network and links them to its work.	2010	0	1	1	100%
Output 2.3: RCSC is supported by the IFRC and partners in delivering health related services that are complementary to the government's core health services, such as blood donor recruitment and commercial first aid.					
RCSC has benefited from technical assistance from existing resources in the RCRC and other experienced national societies in improving its capacity to deliver blood donor recruitment and first aid.	2010	N/A	1 workshop	0	0%
RCSC has standardized its first aid training content and delivery and it is introduced and piloted at branch level.	2010	N/A	1 case study	0	0%
Comments on progress towards outcomes:					
Output 2.1: Four Provincial, 5 prefectural and 7 county branches received the training as part of the ICRD programme.					
Output 2.3 The RCSC headquarter is reconsidering its blood services and blood donor recruitment. As a result, the planned workshop will be re-scheduled.					
Output 2.3 The RCSC first aid training materials are being finalized.					

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

Outcome 1: 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.

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 1.1: RCSC is able to persuade decision makers and opinion leaders to act on behalf of vulnerable people following the pledges and resolutions of the International RCRC Conference and the decisions of the GA and COD, and through advocacy on issues such as climate change adaptation, risk reduction, social inclusion, migration and a culture of non-violence and peace.					
RCSC has increased its positive dialogues with the national government and other organizations on critical issues, and has captured those experiences to be shared amongst other NSs	2010	N/A	1 (initiative or event)	1	100%
Additional Explanation:					
Outcome 2: RCSC and IFRC communications are improved, and better integrated, with focus on advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy, highlighting the areas in which NS and the IFRC needs to stress its competitive advantage.					
Output 2.1: Both RCSC's and IFRC's communications capacities are strengthened and empowered to deliver messages about Red Cross Red Crescent action, humanitarian imperatives, and values that increase visibility and positive images of RCRC within the greater public and back to the communities served.					

The cooperation between RCSC and IFRC has been enhanced to contribute towards a positive image of RCSC and a better understanding of the role of the IFRC.	2010	N/A	2	2	100%
At least 2 communication and RCRC values trainings to improve the awareness at headquarters and branch levels have been conducted.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
<p>Additional Explanation:</p> <p>RCSC has continued its engagement with 'China Brain Trust' on various humanitarian topics. Brain Trust includes representatives of academia, educational establishments, RCSC, government members and Chinese NGOs. Brain Trust met once in 2014 in Beijing.</p> <p>IFRC has been invited twice to facilitate trainings at the national training events of the RCSC. Such IFRC sessions included HR and volunteer management, DM tools and mechanisms, Resilience concept, communication tools and mechanisms, beneficiary communications (community engagement) etc.</p>					
<p>Output 2.2: More is done to capture impact, with closer integration between communications and programme areas, in telling the "human story" in the most effective and imaginative ways.</p>					
A collection of at least 16 unique beneficiary compiled, to capture the impact of RCSC's work in China.	N/A	N/A	8	8	100%
<p>Additional Explanation:</p> <p>8 beneficiary stories were published on the IFRC website and through AP voices during the reporting period</p>					
<p>Outcome 4.3: Potential is maximized through existing and potential resources allowing RCSC and IFRC to achieve their objectives.</p>					
<p>Output 4.3.1: Potential technical and financial resources are identified, mapped and maintained through smart relationship management, securing funding for Red Cross initiatives, through long-term commitments and diversified sources.</p>					
Resources for RCSC work and IFRC support to RCSC has been obtained at budgeted levels.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
<p>Additional Explanation:</p> <p>A new mapping of RC partner support is continually being updated and revised. The EARD is also collecting updated strategic plans from traditional RC partners and potential funders to analyze current funding trends and identify opportunities for furthering partnerships.</p> <p>The EARD held a number of one-on-one discussions with partner national societies seeking support for our work in China. There is much interest by partners in building the disaster management capacity of the RCSC, especially through reinforcement of logistics systems.</p> <p>Support from the British Red Cross for a fundraising workshop in China has enabled a strengthening of skills for volunteers and RCSC staff to increase funding opportunities at local levels. The success of this activity will show other branches how to engage their local governments and communities for substantial support in future activities.</p> <p>Continual tracking on possible funding opportunities by EARD PMER team on websites of EU, ADB, World Bank, and others. New sources of funding have been actively sought out and explored with the EANSs where feasible. Various discussions with partner national societies also include possible funding opportunities and identification of gaps in this current year's project funds.</p>					

Output 3.2: RCSC's ability to mobilize technical and financial resources has been strengthened through better relationship management and resource mobilization initiatives and trainings.					
RCSC is participating in fundraising skill-exchanges with other NSs, such as the skill share and the AP Fundraisers network.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
RCSC has an increased number of trained staff at all levels in resource mobilization and relationship management.	2010	N/A	1 (RM training)	1	100%
Additional Explanation:					
Two RCSC staff took part in RM Webinar and TC in 2014.					

Business Line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability

Outcome 1: RCSC works together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within RCRC and with external partners.

Measurement					
Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value			
Output 1.1: RCSC has effective platforms and mechanisms for IFRC coordination, integration and harmonization.					
RCSC is actively participating in EA leadership meetings, driving key issues forward as a leader in the region, and participating in other global events.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
RCSC is supported in hosting the 2014 AP Conference and the AP Youth event, as well as other IFRC global events it agrees to host.	2010	N/A	2	2	100%
RCSC programmes are better integrated amongst the partners and across sectors allowing for newfound opportunities and strengthened capacities in RCSC.	2010	N/A	1 Case study	1	100%
Output 5.1.2: RCSC considers the EARD as their regional reference and knowledge center, and is making use of the resource of the IFRC global reference centers, and contribute with case studies and direct participation to the work of the IFRC.					
Learning and experiences of RCSC is shared through the EARD and RCSC is utilizing global reference centres and other global resources	2010	N/A	1	1	100%
Learning and experiences of RCSC has been shared through EARD.	2010	N/A	1	1	100%

Outcome 5.2: RCSC staff has mechanisms and systems in place that support good results based programme management, transparency and accountability					
Output 5.2.1: RCSC has programme staff with practical PMER and financial programme management skills and systems to support quality programming are developed.					
20 RCSC staff (and volunteers) have been trained and mentored in PMER and/or financial programme management each year.	2010	N/A	10	10	100%
Best practices in programme management has been shared with RCSC in order to improve systems throughout the NS.	2010	N/A	10 Staff/volunteer trained	10 Staff/volunteer trained	100%
Additional Explanation:					
72 staff members from ICRD participating branches, RCSC's National Training Centre and HQ were trained on PMER and financial management at the national convention and workshop in December 2013.					
IFRC and National Training Centre staff have delivered mini-workshops to RCSC branch staffs and volunteers during the field-support, monitoring visit throughout 2014. More than 50 staff, volunteers and community members received such on-site trainings.					

Stakeholder participation and feedback

All volunteer managers in RCSC branches have been registered and share information and experiences actively on the online platform.

The affected population and local governments are important stakeholders in disaster management. In the implementation of first aid training and the distribution of first aid kits in the earthquake affected areas of Lushan, local governments provided continuous support to this project. During the second half of 2014, IFRC and RCSC tried a new way of distribution. Altogether 225 beneficiaries were mobilized to participate in the distribution, while feedback was collected during volunteer training, door to door distribution and field monitoring. However, there is still a need for better beneficiary feedback mechanisms during major disaster response operations to ensure that the voices of beneficiaries are heard.

In general, communities highly welcome the ICRD programme in their communities. They actively participated in the baseline survey, training needs assessment, VCA and many low cost, low tech activities. As the programme is designed to rely on the community's own strength and resources, most volunteers are recruited locally in order to provide sustainable services. Volunteers are willing to acquire new skills and knowledge and proudly pass them on to their neighbours and other members of the community. Local governments are also supportive of the ICRD programme in their localities. According to the initial assessment from end of 2013 and the monitoring mission, all local governments have attached due attention to the programme and would like to mobilize available resources from different departments to meet the requirements of the Red Cross, especially in terms of human resources, technical support and even funding.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority	Recommended Action
	High Medium Low	
Due to the cancellation of the initial approval by the local government, the DP centre construction by RCSC Hanzhong Prefectural Branch in Shaanxi province has not started yet.	M	Further confirmation with local government is by the end of March. Following actions will be decided by then.
The role of provincial focal points is weaker than expected, which results in less efficient communication between the project management (at IFRC and TC) and the implementing county branches, both with regard to programming and finance.	M	This concern should be addressed in future cooperation.
Relatively high turn-over of staff in the county branches poses a challenge to the project's smooth implementation.	H	Team stability should be addressed in recruitment process.
Due to the vacancy of RCSC focal point on ECV toolkit, it is a challenge to promote ECV training.	L	Efforts have been made to try different ways of incorporating ECV training into the on-going community activities. However, the planned training sessions have to be re-scheduled until the second half of the year 2015.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

- Documents - The project agreement for school/hospital reconstruction and the attached documents are too bulky and there are discrepancies in each document. It might be better to streamline and simplify all plan of action documents in future projects.
- Funding - To facilitate project implementation, it is feasible that donors cover the total cost or a high proportion of it, even if it results in a lower total number of projects. At least half of the project support (management) cost should ideally be paid in advance at the start of each project to make the financial processes of local Red Cross branches smoother.
- Communication – Compared with last year, IFRC kept more active and efficient communication with RCSC HQs and local branches. Many misunderstandings were corrected and detailed beneficiary information was collected through regular communication.
- Lack of a strategic working plan – The RCSC still lacks a DM strategy plan, and their disaster response depends very much on the availability of funds and human resources when the disasters occur. Without a clear direction and framework for DM, the RCSC is unable to make a long term plan to enhance its DM capacity.
- Other issues - The long distances that need to be covered to visit project sites pose limitations to programme implementation and restrict cooperation between local Red Cross and the community. The large area covered in the programme, involving many RCSC's branches and many communities, has negative effects on efficiency in terms of communication, implementation and possible impact of the programme.

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.



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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