

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

China: Sichuan Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003
GLIDE n° [EQ-2008-000062-CHN](#)
Operations update n° 21
28 April 2009

Period covered by this update: 1 March – 12 April 2009

Appeal target (current): CHF 167,102,368 (USD 137.7 million or EUR 110 million)

<click [here](#) to view the attached revised emergency appeal budget>

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, in cash and kind, and those in the pipeline, the appeal is currently approximately 91 per cent covered. A further CHF 14.5 million is still needed to enable implementation of all planned activities.

<click [here](#) for interim financial report or [here](#) for contact details>

Appeal history:

- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 20 November 2008 for 167.1 million (USD 137.7 million or EUR 110 million) to assist 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people) for 31 months.
- An emergency appeal was launched on 30 May 2008 for CHF 96.7 million (USD 92.7 million or EUR 59.5 million) in response to the huge humanitarian needs and in recognition of the unique position of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners to deliver high quality disaster response and recovery programmes.
- A preliminary emergency appeal of CHF 20.1 million (USD 19.3 million and EUR 12.4 million) was issued on 15 May 2008 to support the RCSC to assist around 100,000 people affected by the earthquake for 12 months.
- CHF 250,000 (USD 240,223 or EUR 155,160) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 12 May 2008, to support the RCSC to immediately start assessments of the affected areas and distribute relief items.



The RCSC has distributed hundreds of thousands of relief items in the aftermath of the earthquake in Sichuan. Ten months on, and to help the most vulnerable people meet everyday needs, food parcels of rice, wheat flour and oil were distributed to the most affected people in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. Melisa Tan/International Federation.

Summary: Ten months after China was struck by the earthquake, the restoration and reconstruction initiatives of rural houses in the quake zone is being accelerated to ensure that all affected families are able to return to their new houses before the end of the year.

In the month of March, there have been major changes in the organizational structure of the RCSC headquarters, including the earthquake reconstruction office. The RCSC Regional Partnership Meeting (to include Regional HIV, DPRK CAS, Mongolia CAS, and Sichuan Earthquake meetings) will be held on the 23-26 April in Hainan.

The International Federation was informed by the Mianzhu government that all rural reconstruction initiatives must have started by 12 May 2009. The main work should be completed by the end of September and the final finishing works must be completed by the end of December 2009. The International Federation is supporting the goal to finalise reconstruction before the end of 2009 but expects that many beneficiaries might not be able to meet this goal due to constraints such as lack of funding or living, in remote areas.

On 31 March, International Federation's programmes were suspended again despite a signed memorandum of understanding due to local governments' increasing concerns of social unrest related to equity issues in housing reconstruction.

The Japanese Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross representatives visited the Jiulong and Zundao townships respectively in early March. Visitors to Chengdu in March also included a representative from CIDA and AUSAID.

Many partner national societies have made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross/American government, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Belgian Red Cross/Belgian government, British Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Cook Islands Red Cross, Croatian Red Cross, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Estonian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross/ Icelandic government, Indian Red Cross, Iran Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross/ Irish government, Japanese Red Cross/Japanese government, Lithuanian Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, Mauritius Red Crescent, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society, as well as contributions from American, Greek, Italian, Luxembourg, Slovenian and South Africa governments, OPEC Fund for International Development, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation and many corporate partners.

The Red Cross Society of China has also received many bilateral contributions of funding, including the following: Canadian Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and Viet Nam Red Cross. These contributions have been added to the various substantial resources raised domestically by the Red Cross Society of China in its national fundraising appeal.

The appeal totalling 167.1 million is 91 per cent covered, with cash and in-kind contributions totalling CHF 152.5 million received. Total expenditure from May 2008 until the end of February 2009 is CHF 52.4 million¹.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Red Cross Society of China, would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this appeal.

[<click here to view the revised emergency and recovery appeal budget>](#), [<presented by sector>](#)

[<click here to view the interim financial report>](#)

[<click here to view a map of the affected areas>](#)

[<click here to view contact details>](#)

Background

An 8.0 magnitude earthquake devastated Wenchuan county and the surrounding areas of Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces in western China on 12 May 2008. Today, the official count stands at over 69,200 dead², 375,000 injured, over 18,000 missing and 15 million displaced. Reconstruction is the main priority in the earthquake affected areas especially in Sichuan, the most severely affected province.

The situation

On 5-6 April, the country remembered all those who perished in the earthquake during the first tomb-sweeping day (Qing Ming festival), a month before the 12 May one-year commemoration of the Sichuan earthquake. Almost a year after thousands of people including young were killed in the devastating earthquake in Sichuan, several locations which had been closed after the earthquake were reopened for relatives to grieve and pay their respects to lost family and loved ones.

Ten months after China was struck by the earthquake, the restoration and reconstruction of rural houses in the quake zone is being accelerated to ensure that all affected people are able to move into their new houses by the end of the year. The government released CNY 74 billion in 2008 for rehabilitation and in November 2008, an additional CNY 130 billion was added for earthquake recovery and reconstruction, earmarked especially for

¹ Please note that the interim financial report attached reflects income and expenditure up to 31 March 2009 only. For the latest information on contributions, click [here](#) for the latest donors' response list.

the reconstruction of rural houses, schools, hospitals, government offices, institutions, roads, water reservoirs and other infrastructure.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

As reported in the last operations update, International Federation-supported Red Cross programmes which were temporarily suspended in the days leading up to the Lunar New Year were resumed at the end of February, with the signing of the memorandum of understanding outlining the roles and expectations agreed between the RCSC provincial branches, the prefecture and county governments and the International Federation.

On 31 March, the International Federation's programmes were once again temporarily suspended by the government of Deyang as fears of social unrest relating to the issue of inequality were brought up again. The local government in Deyang had again come under growing pressure from township leadership to expand Red Cross support to cover all 21 townships.

Negotiations between the local government, RCSC and the International Federation are ongoing and several options are being considered on how to proceed.



RCSC and JRCS held a groundbreaking ceremony for schools and township clinic reconstruction in Youxian County in Mianyang City, Sichuan on 9 April. JRCS is directly supporting RCSC with approximately CNY 150 million in reconstruction and recovery projects. International Federation

Bilateral Support: Japanese Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross is supporting RCSC bilaterally in three areas: relief items; schools and clinic reconstruction; and various types of support possibly linked to reconstruction such as the supply of equipment and technical assistance to Japanese Red Cross-supported schools and clinics. So far, 82,387 quilts along with winter clothes and washing machines have been delivered to beneficiaries living in transitional shelters and tents in Sichuan.

In addition to relief supplies, Japanese Red Cross support includes the reconstruction and recovery of:

- 28 village health stations in Sichuan
- 31 township clinics (four in Sichuan, 18 in Gansu and nine in Shaanxi)
- 14 hospitals
- 14 townships schools (four in Sichuan, two in Gansu and eight in Shaanxi)
- Capacity building support in six RCSC branches in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi

² No official statement by the government has been declared on the status of the 18,500 missing people. However, some media reports quote a death toll of more than 80,000 people.

RCSC visit to the United States and American Red Cross

A delegation from RCSC paid a six-day gratitude, cooperation and friendship visit to the United States in March to show how the American Red Cross, American business sector, charity groups and the public contributed to China's disaster-relief efforts and post-earthquake reconstruction in the past year.

"The Chinese have never felt their hearts so close to each other and with the world community before the May 12 earthquake", said the executive vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China in a meeting with American Red Cross and officials of Business Roundtable.

According to official statistics, the American Red Cross pledged USD 50 million in emergency relief following the earthquake that hit Sichuan province. Direct corporate donations from the United States to the RCSC amounted to nearly USD 15 million and individual donations of more than USD 3 million.

The RCSC has spent nearly USD 280 million to build nearly 70,000 houses, 450 schools and 1,500 clinics in the earthquake-stricken region. It will continue to enhance its efforts in helping victims recover and improve the capabilities of the communities in responding to disasters. Click [here \(Annex 1\)](#) for a list of reconstruction projects in Sichuan by RCSC national headquarters, Hong Kong and Macao Red Cross branches, Taiwan Red Cross Organisation and partner national societies³.



RCSC beneficiary forms were verified by RCSC staff during the monitoring process. Melisa Tan/International Federation.



The Red Cross provided 1,100 households in Guan Ling township, Beichuan county with 30 kg of rice. Melisa Tan/International Federation.

Relief

The International Federation operation's relief phase has officially ended with the distribution of the last remaining food parcels. All other relief items have been fully distributed by the end of 2008. Click [here](#) for the six-month consolidated report for further information on the relief phase.

Since the earthquake, RCSC staff and volunteers, with the support of the International Federation, have worked tirelessly to provide assistance to those affected by the disaster. To date, millions of beneficiaries have been reached with emergency relief items including tents, water, quilts, clothing, food and other relief items. About 80 per cent of the beneficiaries are in Sichuan province, which was the most affected area.

The International Federation also supported the RCSC with food parcels for 134,728 households. Procurement was undertaken by RCSC headquarters with the tender process beginning in January. Suppliers for oil were selected in mid-February and contracts to procure oil, rice and wheat flour were signed at the end of the month. For rice and wheat flour, RCSC used suppliers that provide commodity frequently procured by RCSC and with whom they have framework agreements. The food parcels consist of 30 kg of rice and 5 litres of cooking oil per household for Sichuan and 50 kg of wheat flour and 5 litres of cooking oil per household for Gansu and Shaanxi and were delivered to Red Cross township branches at the end of March. Distributions commenced immediately and are expected to complete in April. The International Federation's staff, jointly with RCSC headquarters and Mianyang Red Cross staff, participated in a food parcel distribution in Guang Ling township,

³ The list provided by RCSC is dated April 2009.

Beichuan county. [Click here for a distribution list of food parcels in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi at county level.](#) [Distribution lists at township level will be available at the end of the food parcels distribution in all three provinces.](#)

Recovery

For a detailed list of activities according to objectives and expected results, please click [here](#) for the China: Sichuan Earthquake (Appeal no. MDRCN003), Operations Update no. 18 – six-month consolidated report.

Shelter reconstruction
Objective 1: (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To support 22,540 ⁴ households of the most vulnerable earthquake-affected families in Jiulong, Zundao, Banqiao and possibly Xinglong Townships of Mianzhu County to reconstruct their homes using the “owner-driven” reconstruction model.
Expected results <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homeowners and local authorities have access to technical support to build earthquake-resistant homes.• Supplementary monitoring and quality control that reinforces and complements the government of China’s monitoring and quality control to support homeowners and contractors to build earthquake resistant homes.• Homeowners receive necessary financial support to build earthquake-resistant homes.• Homeowners have the necessary information and knowledge to build earthquake-resistant homes.

Progress between suspensions of International Federation programmes

Between the signing of the memorandum of understanding on 20 February and the most recent suspension on 31 March, 2009, the shelter and reconstruction team continued to progress and make up lost time from the first suspension. During this period, the team received information that had a significant impact on the International Federation’s shelter programme.

a) Speed of construction faster than expected

On 26 Feb, the shelter team received a report dated 19 February from the Deyang Red Cross that described a meeting of the Deyang government which requires local governments to ensure all rural households start home reconstruction before 12 May, 2009. This report also stated that construction across Mianzhu was already 26 per cent complete.

The shelter team mobilized a visit to each of the three townships from 2 March to 5 March to verify this new development. The results showed that Banqiao had proceeded with construction faster than the Mianzhu average, achieving over 30 per cent completion, but Jiulong and Zundao were slower with 13 per cent and 15 per cent completed respectively.

In addition approximately 20 per cent to 30 per cent of houses were under construction across all three townships. Banqiao township has a much higher proportion of collective housing with 58 locations where dozens to more than 100 families construct in the same location using the same contractor. This method reduces the work load and leads to more rapid progress.

A document from the Mianzhu government dated 6 March was provided to International Federation on 13 April, 2009. The document is titled: “Notice Regarding Speeding Up and Driving Forward Rural Reconstruction Work” and it stipulates that 100 per cent of rural reconstruction must be started by 12 May 2009 and must be mostly completed by the end of September (meaning 90 per cent or above) and all rural housing must be 100 per cent complete by the end of December, 2009.

b) Number of beneficiaries have increased:

Based on interviews with several households, the number of households is expected to be higher than predicted (estimated 1,200-1,500 households) due to several factors:

- An increase in the number of damaged houses which had not qualified initially (minor cracks) suffered greater damage because of recurring aftershocks, past rainy season, etc. and now require complete reconstruction.

⁴ Previous reports and the draft shelter programme still address 17,540 households in three townships. As requested by the government of China, the International Federation has included a fourth township with another 5,000 households under this programme with the understanding that sufficient funding is available.

- Some households did not qualify for the government's reconstruction assistance because they did not possess residence permits even if they had lived in the area for many years. Since then, the authorities are repealing some of the previous criteria to provide residence permits and to support these people as well.
- Returning migrant workers who stayed on in the countryside due to job losses and who were not counted in the initial assessment.
- Migrant workers who work and live in the large cities still have their ancestral homes in the countryside.

On 11 March, the shelter team officially moved to the Deyang's International Federation office next to the Deyang Red Cross to facilitate closer cooperation and communication between International Federation and local stakeholders.

A plan was prepared by the shelter team to monitor the quality of homes already constructed. That plan consisted of matching a construction delegate from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement with engineers from a local construction supervision firm. This would allow the International Federation shelter team to focus on the time bound issues of monitoring quality of houses currently under construction and those households preparing to start. The RCSC has signed an addendum to the existing MoU (pre-earthquake) between the International Federation and RCSC. This will allow the International Federation's Chengdu office to transfer funds to the prefecture Red Cross directly instead of via the RCSC headquarters, therefore shortening the process:

- International Federation -> Prefecture Red Cross in [tranches] -> County Red Cross [in installments based on [payment orders] -> Beneficiaries.

INSTEAD OF

- International Federation -> RCSC headquarters -> Provincial Red Cross -> Prefecture Red Cross -> County Red Cross -> Beneficiaries

Activities that were planned to be carried out in March (prior to the suspension) included:

- Finalising the various project agreements between International Federation, Deyang and Mianzhu Red Cross, and Deyang and Mianzhu authorities to ensure all parties understand their roles and expectations.
- Drafting homeowner agreements in preparation for project commencement.
- Obtaining the final beneficiary lists for all three townships from the GoM.
- Conducting a random sample of 3 to 5 per cent monitoring visits beginning last week of March, 2009 to verify that the lists provided are accurate and aligned with the government's lists as well. Plans included ten teams (two people per team) visiting about 12 houses a day for a week.
- Conducting a market study on how the programme will affect the local market.
- Preparing notices about the programme for public display in the villages.
- Ensuring that the Appeals Committee process is clear and outlined in the project agreement.
- Following up on information, such as people being relocated by the government; number of people affected; deadlines set by the government; actual completion standards set by the government etc.
- Posting beneficiary lists after the beneficiary verification process along with the Appeals Committee process.
- In cooperation with the NGO, Build Change, the International Federation is designing eight posters providing technical about earthquake-resistant building techniques and practices. The first four posters have been completed while the fifth and sixth posters are being drafted.

Other news:

- Deyang Red Cross has requested the International Federation to support funding for one additional full-time staff member in the Mianzhu Red Cross and the International Federation agreed to the terms for one year. Recruitment of this staff is being finalized. Mianzhu Red Cross is critically understaffed and the local government is not willing or is unable to invest in capacity building. This provides an opportunity for International Federation to support capacity building at a local level.
- The International Federation was informed that the Mianzhu Government Bureau in charge of coordinating with the International Federation's shelter and reconstruction programme changed from the Mianzhu Agriculture Office to the Mianzhu Construction Bureau.
- The head of reconstruction and recovery and the shelter delegate has arrived in Beijing and is being briefed on current developments.

I. Health and care

Objective 1 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To reduce the vulnerability of the earthquake-affected population to public health risks through a community-based health (CBH) approach.

Expected results	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is significantly increased knowledge how to prevent and manage public health risks among earthquake affected communities. • The knowledge and capacity of RCSC board members, staff and volunteers to coordinate, manage and implement programmes is significantly strengthened. 	
II. Psychosocial support	
Objective 1 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): Improve the psychological resilience of the earthquake affected population.	
Expected Result	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake-affected people are able to manage stress and overcome crisis in their communities, individually, and among their families. 	

Community-based health

The International Federation's health team has been reviewing information, education and communication materials used by various govt agencies in their community-based programmes or information dissemination materials. Some of the agencies include the China Diseases Control and Public Health Bureau.

Visits to Mianzhu county hospital and discussions with hospital authorities continue and this enables the health team to monitor the progress of patients returning home after receiving treatment for severe fractures and amputations. This aids in the collection of data for the community-based rehabilitation component included in community programming. Community-based rehabilitation is a component in community-based health first aid (CBHFA) trainings which enables care givers to provide rehabilitation and recovery treatment for patients at home.

Since the government discontinued assistance for medical services on 1 January 2009, many patients have not been able to continue with follow-up treatments due to the high medical cost. The International Federation's health team is seeking possible options to assist in this area by linking patients with other INGOs that may be able to provide the necessary funding to assist patients obtain the surgery they need.

The health team has been working closely with the shelter team to ensure the adequacy and accuracy of data with regards to patients with spinal cord injuries (SCI) and amputees. As the shelter programme's beneficiary list contains details about the head of the household rather than the individual, the health team cross-checks that households with SCI and amputees are highlighted in the International Federation's reconstruction interactive database. This will assist the International Federation's shelter, health, and water and sanitation teams, with contributions from the zone shelter delegate, local government agencies such as the Disabled People's Federation and other INGOs such as Handicapped International and Habitat for Humanity to draw up house designs that cater to the disabled and handicapped. The International Federation will also coordinate with INGOs interested to fund the additional costs associated with the installation of these disabled-friendly facilities such as latrines and easy access passageways. Designs and cost calculations of user-friendly facilities adhering to the relevant building guidelines are currently estimated at around CNY 3,000 per household.

Psychosocial support programme

Collaboration and coordination between International Federation's health team and various INGOs, NGOs and local government agencies have been positive as it provides more in-depth information about the survivors' mental health recovery. The health team, through regular interaction, has fostered closer relations with the Institute of Psychology Crisis Intervention Centre and this has led to the sharing of vital information.

Many PSP trainings are being provided by various academic institutions, psychological institutes and INGOs, therefore it is necessary to gain an understanding of the level of knowledge and skills of teachers and social workers in the affected areas. Unless trainings are accompanied by adequate opportunities for practical use that are time bound, it can be detrimental.

The health team aims to overcome this by providing various PSP tools that will engage school children and the communities. These tools will include a range of techniques such as art, role plays, music and storytelling to assist teachers and social workers in interacting with school children of various levels. A variety of activities were organized in the past few months in several schools in Mianzhu and Shifang counties and will continue to be organized systematically and periodically with these schools. Thirty schools will take part in this programme (12 in Shifang and 18 in Mianzhu).

Through the RCSC, the International Federation's health team will be providing a three-day disaster mental health training for health staff at the village level. The training, developed by the International Federation and RCSC, will provide participants with skills to assist themselves and the community. Deyang Red Cross has been

working with the Public Health Bureau and plans to conduct four trainings this year have been made, with the first training to be held in June 2009. Each training will be participated by 25 village health clinics staff (part of the Public Health Bureau) and trainings will be conducted by the RCSC (through 'Sunshine in Your Heart') with technical support from the International Federation. The health team is also incorporating psychological first aid into first aid trainings as a first responded knowledge for disaster response. These are steps to provide community workers and health workers with psychological training.

Constraints:

Updated and accurate information and statistics from the numerous relevant authorities are difficult to collect and this prevents a good overview of the public health (physical and psychological) of the survivors' recovery. This requires the International Federation health team to network and engage in numerous meetings and visits to the field to gather such information. Because of these difficulties, the planning and gauging of the overall situation tends to be rather subjective.

Water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective 1 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To reduce vulnerability of earthquake-affected populations from water-borne diseases by improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities and empowering community based organizations on water governance.	
Expected results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities have improved access to water and sanitation facilities according to minimum Sphere standards in three townships of Mianzhu County. Communities and RCSC have skills and knowledge to identify problems and solutions involving water, sanitation and hygiene practice issues through participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). 	

The International Federation's water and sanitation team held meetings with the Deyang and Mianzhu Water Bureau and revised the proposed water project to comprise of two gravity fed systems (GFS) which together will serve four villages in two townships, Jiulong and Zundao. The Water Bureau has already started with the intake and water treatment plant construction planned for mid-May 2009. They have requested RCSC and International Federation to assist with the piped water network to individual houses. The previously proposed borehole intervention in Banqiao is now considered premature as the government's centralized system planning is still in the preparatory stage. These major changes from the original proposal prepared in October 2008 are due to the rapidly changing situation on the ground. A revision of the proposal is underway though information provided by the Water Bureau is very limited and field access is prohibited at this time due to the unresolved situation with the Mianzhu government.

For the sanitation aspect of the programme, the proposed latrine type is still under discussion due to the preference of the Mianzhu government for biogas type latrines, despite its higher cost. Following a meeting between the International Federation and the Mianzhu Rural Energy Bureau (MREB), a revised approach is being discussed for a more equitable assistance with regards to sanitation for community members within the three townships. One option proposed by RCSC and MREB is to use a very strict set of criteria to bring the number down to almost 1,000 biogas type latrines and also to provide 100 per cent funding support per household. Revision of this proposal is underway.

The water and sanitation delegate attended the East Asia regional health/water and sanitation meeting and CBHFA sensitization workshop in Beijing in early April. During the meetings, information exchange of water and sanitation projects (gravity fed systems, latrines, PHAST) with were also held with International Federation's DPRK health delegate, Hong Kong Red Cross branch relief department and Mongolian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. The workshop also introduced a CBHFA model which can be employed to include PHAST for the water and sanitation component.



The deputy director of the first aid department of Sichuan Red Cross branch participated in the CBHFA sensitisation workshop. CBHFA programme implementation techniques at village level were demonstrated. International Federation

Preparations of common assessment terms of reference and drafting of baseline survey to be integrated between water and sanitation, health and livelihoods are being made.

Meetings were also held in Beijing with the RCSC headquarters, where the RCSC reinforced its interest in developing its capacity in water and sanitation programmes, including both emergency response and long-term projects. A follow-up to the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) equipment handed over to RCSC showed that these ERUs are now warehoused in five provinces. Discussions are being held with the Asia Pacific zone office's water and sanitation delegate and the regional disaster management coordinator on the follow-up of these three water and sanitation ERUs. A preliminary plan would include an assessment of ERU equipment status by a Spanish Red Cross technical personnel with recommendations for subsequent training.

Constraints:

All water and sanitation projects are on hold pending a final agreement between the government, RCSC and the International Federation. Field visits are on hold pending the Sichuan Province Foreign Affairs Bureau approval. The International Federation's team is awaiting a designated RCSC technical counterpart which will help in the development and implementation of the water and sanitation programme/projects. Information needed from Mianzhu Water Bureau to revise water project is rather scarce and sporadic, making the finalization of the proposal difficult.

Livelihoods
Objective 1: (Early Recovery Phase 6 to 12 months): To provide vulnerable families with enough income/resources to survive winter and start reconstructing their houses.
Expected results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 15,000 vulnerable families receive support to generate their income or resources. • The vulnerable families start livelihoods activity and reconstruction of their houses by the spring of 2009.
(Reconstruction and Longer-Term Recovery Phase: 13 to 31 months): Objective 2: Vulnerable families have means (both skills and resources), to rehabilitate their livelihoods. Objective 3: Vulnerable families have sustainable livelihoods and develop their livelihoods strategy.
Expected results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The livelihoods needs and appropriate livelihoods interventions are developed by April 2009. • Up to 4,000 vulnerable people receive appropriate training to have a stable income source. • The necessary livelihoods assets are replaced or rehabilitated. • The vulnerable families will have at least one stable income source. • The people develop sustainable livelihoods.

Quick Impact Project

The quick impact project's unconditional cash grant (with the exception of rubble removal) was cancelled due to two reasons: the Mianzhu government became uncomfortable with the disbursement of unconditional cash grants as events leading to the first suspension unfolded, and, by the time discussions began it was close to spring and the original reasons necessitating unconditional cash grants for winter needs no longer became relevant.

Optional changes to the rubble removal programme are being looked at for future discussions. Instead of rubble removal as a cash-for-work option, it was decided that a professional contractor equipped with the proper safety equipments be hired to remove rubble. This may be conducted as a pilot project and the Mianzhu government is in the midst of identifying sites within the three townships in Mianzhu.

As the International Federation's programme has been suspended again, the livelihoods team is awaiting a final outcome on the current situation.

Long-term projects

The livelihoods team is researching appropriate options and is preparing for a common assessment with the water and sanitation and health teams. Previously, income generation projects such as vocational training, business training and facilitation to access financial resources such as banks, credit unions for vulnerable families and conditional cash grants for all households in three townships were planned.

However, as conditional cash grants have been cancelled, and due to limitations and conditions (uncertain target area, permitted schemes for use in the area, questions on targeting vulnerable families), it remains to be seen

whether the above previously planned options are still acceptable. However, the team is planning several project options, factoring in the current issues concerning equity.

Constraints:

Previous plans (exception of rubble removal) proposed to and supported by the government have been cancelled and until the current situation is solved, drawing up new plans and feasible projects remain a challenge due to a lack of concrete information as of today. Additionally, the lack of access to project sites makes it difficult to survey the latest situation in the communities with regards to livelihoods.

The livelihoods delegate was away on medical leave for most of March when the first suspension was lifted, therefore, progress during the month of March has been slow. Livelihoods activities were put on hold until her return on 30 March, a day before International Federation programmes were halted.

Disaster management
Objective 1 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To reduce the vulnerability of the population in Sichuan Province in areas where village home reconstruction is taking place by improving community capacity to plan and implement appropriate risk reduction initiatives addressing their local hazards.
Expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected Red Cross branches develop their capacities in community-based disaster management in future. The affected communities learn how to respond during earthquakes and other disasters.
Objective 2 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To reduce vulnerability of the population prior to the onset of natural disasters in affected areas of Gansu and Shaanxi provinces by improving community capacity to plan and implement appropriate risk reduction initiatives addressing their local hazards.
Expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers and staff of the RCSC in Gansu and Shaanxi can provide improved risk analysis, including assessment of local vulnerabilities and capacities for effective disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures. Targeted communities in Gansu and Shaanxi have capacity to monitor local disaster risks and use their risk analysis to develop the institutional disaster planning.
Objective 3 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): RCSC builds its capacity to effectively and quickly respond to emergencies in the future.
Expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC develops three disaster preparedness centres in the affected areas.

The International Federation's disaster management department has been in discussions with RCSC to support the construction of five prefecture-level Red Cross warehouses as part of the International Federation's contribution to RCSC earthquake operations. A formal request has been sent to the RCSC to select and recommend five prefectures to the International Federation by the end of April, outlining the background, justification, warehouse capacity and target population. Three of the five prefecture-level Red Cross warehouses will be in Sichuan, one in Gansu and one in Shaanxi. The total budget is CNY 15 million with CNY 3 million for every warehouse. International Federation funding support will be used for the design and construction of the warehouse structures only and excludes the cost of prestocking items.

Capacity Building and Organizational Development

I. Health in Emergencies
Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To improve RCSC's capacity to provide health and psychosocial support to disaster affected communities.
Expected Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop human resources and equipment
II. Water and sanitation and hygiene
Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To provide technical assistance and training to RCSC in water and sanitation for emergencies and post-emergency situations.
Expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC has the relevant skills and capacity at national level to deploy water and sanitation emergency response units domestically

IV. Disaster Management	
Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To build RCSC capacity to effectively and quickly respond to emergencies in the future.	
Expected results	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National disaster response teams (NDRT) developed 	

Disaster management

Two disaster management staff from the RCSC headquarters, along with the deputy director of the first aid department of Sichuan Red Cross branch, participated in a regional 5-day emergency assessment workshop.

The workshop utilized the International Federation's "2008 Emergency Assessment Guideline" and concepts such as assessments, assessment terms of reference, and self-assessment of response capacity were introduced, along with the International Federation's assessment report, plan of action and appeals processes, and linkages between assessments and other International Federation tools such as VCA (vulnerability and capacity assessment), WPNS (well prepared national society) and BPI (better programming initiatives).

Health in emergencies and water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion

A community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) workshop in Beijing was held in early April and formed the entry point for community-based programming in health in China. Previous components of first aid and hygiene were combined with community-based disaster preparedness. This combined method focused on first aid and a simplified version of hygiene practices. The introduction of the latest version of CBHFA is more comprehensive and conducive in engaging communities in health programmes. Red Cross National Societies from the region participated in the workshop, including eight staff from RCSC. The RCSC headquarters health and water and sanitation counterparts to the International Federation's Sichuan earthquake programme also took part in the workshop.

The CBHFA sensitization workshop introduced the methodology and curriculum of the latest version, which is better modelled in engaging the community. It uses a modular approach during the learning process for health volunteers. This version provides added opportunities for volunteer development and capacity building as a result of the focused and structured training of the Red Cross, its Fundamental Principles and volunteers' management. It was an opportunity for volunteers to see the Red Cross principles in action during the implementation of CBHFA.

During the workshop, a practical road map was drawn up by participants from the Sichuan Red Cross branch. This signified the acceptance by the National Society and its willingness to implement CBHFA as a pilot in the Sichuan earthquake area.

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation continues to support the RCSC and play an important role in coordinating Red Cross Red Crescent Movement efforts in the earthquake operations.

A third partnership meeting for support to the RCSC earthquake operations is planned for 23 to 26 April. This will enable the RCSC, the International Federation and partners to summarize activities to date and follow up on priorities agreed upon in the last two meetings. These meetings are supplemented with frequent communications with both multilateral and bilateral partners.

The International Federation continues to coordinate with Handicap International to assist those with severe injuries and permanent disabilities. Close contact with several government agencies, such as the civil affairs department, disabled people's department, public health bureau, agricultural department is ongoing in developing a home care volunteer support system. Collaboration between the International Federation and Build Change has been critical designing training modules for homeowners and for technical staff as well as developing information, education, communications materials that will support the construction of homes according to nationally and internationally recognized seismic guidelines.

Capacity of the Red Cross Society of China

The Red Cross Society of China was established in 1904, earning it the label of the country's oldest NGO. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, it spent decades as part of the government structure. But from the mid-1990s, a process of separation from government administration began. The mission of the RCSC today is reflected in its law, acknowledged by the central and provincial governments, which lays down the framework for good working relations with the government, particularly in the fields of relief and health activities. Today with

over 21 million members, a headquarters in Beijing (217 staff) and established provincial and municipality branches (5,959 staff) corresponding to state administrative units, the RCSC is well placed to act as a valuable auxiliary partner to the government in times of disaster.

The May 2008 Sichuan earthquake has propelled the RCSC to an unprecedented new prominence and degree of public scrutiny, even though the organisation has played a key relief role in many disasters over these decades. Nevertheless, the experience of responding to such a big disaster as last year's quake has brought valuable lessons in improving response mechanisms to deliver assistance to survivors.

At the heart of the RCSC's disaster preparedness is a nationwide network of six regional disaster preparedness centres. These are essentially warehouses with stocks of relief supplies, but they also serve as focal points for training staff in disaster management, including logistics, report writing skills and first aid.

Capacity of International Federation

The hub of the International Federation's presence in China consists of the East Asia regional office in Beijing, under the leadership of a head of office and with specialist delegates in disaster management, health and care, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, media and communications, finance and skilled local staff. A focal point coordinating and holding the overall responsibility for the Federation-supported earthquake recovery programmes has been appointed and posted in Beijing. The regional office is backed by a team of staff in the International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, and relevant technical departments in Geneva.

Key to the successful implementation of the earthquake relief and reconstruction programme is the International Federation's operations support team in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province. The International Federation will keep approximately 12 delegates and a team of local staff in Chengdu to support the considerable number of national society staff and volunteers in the implementation of the programmes. The team consists of a head of office, technical delegates in shelter reconstruction, health and psychosocial care, water and sanitation, recovery/livelihoods, logistics, finance, and reporting. A strong team of local staff provides further support to the team and the local RCSC staff and volunteers.

Coordination with RCSC office in Sichuan and with the local authorities and partner national society representatives is a vital function of the Chengdu office in managing operation programme activities. Programming in the other two worst-affected provinces, Gansu and Shaanxi will continue to be coordinated by the regional office in Beijing together with RCSC headquarters. Furthermore, the Beijing office will also continue to hold regular meetings with the RCSC senior management, and involve the advisory committee when appropriate.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The East Asia regional communications delegate has been working out of the International Federation's Chengdu office since mid-March, in order to be better positioned for preparing material ahead of the one-year commemoration and for media liaison. This has been timely, with both international and Chinese media visitors to the disaster area already calling on the International Federation for input and support. The delegate also provided support, including a story and pictures to the Australian Red Cross, during the visit of Australian foreign affairs minister. For more information, visit

http://www.redcross.org.au/ourservices_aroundtheworld_emergencyrelief_Chinaearthquake_feature-stories_visit-by-minister.htm.

Ongoing media training sessions for delegates in the Chengdu office are being held as and when staff are available to participate. Work is underway on a media package of communications tools for Partner National Societies to use around the anniversary. As part of this, the delegate has been interviewing beneficiaries of Red Cross Society of China reconstruction projects and staff and volunteers from NGOs supported by Red Cross Society of China.

How we work

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

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Red Cross Society of China: Mr. Wang Xiaohua, director of external relations department; email: rcsc@chineseredcross.org; phone: +86.10.6404.8366, fax +86.10.6402.9928.
- East Asia regional office in China: Mr. Carl Naucner, head of regional office, mobile: +86 10 6532 7162, email: carl.naucner@ifrc.org; and Sheila Thornton, head of Chengdu office, mobile: +86 136 8849 7505, email: sheila.thornton@ifrc.org
- Federation zone office in Kuala Lumpur:
 - Alistair Henley, head of zone office, phone: +6012 203 8254, email: alistair.henley@ifrc.org,
 - Amy Gaver, head of disaster management unit, mobile: +6012 220 1174, email: amy.gaver@ifrc.org
 - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5753, fax: +603 2168 8573 email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
 - For pledges of funding: Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator phone: +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org
Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.
 - For media enquiries: Francis Markus (Chengdu), communications delegate, mobile: +86 1391 0096 892, email : francis.markus@ifrc.org; or Jason Smith (KL), zone communications manager, mobile: +6012 387 0829, email: jason.smith@ifrc.org

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

Annex 1: Red Cross Societies' Funding of Reconstruction Projects in Sichuan

Reported by: RCSC HQ-Sichuan office

Date : April, 2009

Province	Prefecture	Funding from RCSC NHQ									Funding from Chinese Red Cross Foundation (CRCF)									Total	HK Red Cross branch CNY*	Macao Red Cross branch CNY*	Taiwan Red Cross Organisation CNY*
		Total	Village houses		Schools		Hospitals		Supporting Facilities		Total Amount	Village houses		Schools		Hospitals		Supporting facilities					
			CNY*	No.	CNY*	No.	CNY*	No.	CNY*	No.		CNY*	No.	CNY*	No.	CNY*	No.	CNY*					
Sichuan	Chengdu	19,044	6,503	4,335	7,640	26	4,525	19	376	39	8,803	668	703	5,793	14	2,150	10	192	27,846			1,350	
	Deyang	13,392	5,094	3,396	3,120	6	4,978	13	200	21	8,615	1,619	1,079	4,860	10	1,800	8	336	22,007	17,696	1,364	2,600	
	Mianyang	15,953	5,387	3,591	5,706	21	4,710	21	150	15	10,330	1,497	998	6,179	15	2,150	8	504	26,283	23,716	1,985		
	Guangyuan	15,365	1,508	1,005	7,914	41	3,395	24	2,548	287	5,528	1,455	970	3,233	7	600	4	240	20,893			6,000	
	Ya'an	10,417	1,292	861	5,895	24	3,190	23	40	5	3,246	137	91	2,709	22	390	4	10	13,662			1,289	
	Aba county	19,171	2,211	1,474	7,900	36	7,610	63	1,900	190	3,234	959	639	300	1	1,610	11	365	22,405	5,000	1,064	700	
	Bazhong	2,227	0	0	1,290	5	895	13	42	7	800			400	2	400	3		3,027				
	Nanchong	2,105	0	0	485	4	1,620	11											2,105				
	Zigong	1,020	0	0	305	3	715	4											1,020		150		
	Neijiang	1,055	0	0	335	5	720	4			1,060			480	4	580	5		2,115				
	Meishan	1,039	0	0	389	3	650	7			100			100	4				1,139				
	Leshan										2,394			810	6	880	9	704	2,394				
	Shuining										1,300			300	1	200	3	800	1,300				
	Ganzi county										330			120	1	210	3		330				
		Sub-total	100,786	21,993	14,662	40,979	174	33,008	202	5,256	564	45,738	6,333	4,480	25,284	87	10,970	68	3,151	146,524	46,412	4,563	11,939
Shaanxi		19,216	10,053	7,858	5,538	40	3,570	35	55	11	10,470	3,521	2,347	3,338	21	2,360	24	1,251	29,685	5,345	399	7,300	
Gansu		23,109	9,028	7,999	10,042	30	3,374	50	665	75	5,702	1,807	1,807	2,312	12	1,443	20	140	28,811	7,223	599	9,300	
TOTAL		143,110	41,073	30,519	56,559	244	39,952	287	5,976	650	61,910	11,661	8,634	30,934	120	14,773	112	4,542	205,020	58,980	5,561	28,539	

Note: 1) Includes funds received and expected

2) * All CNY amounts are indicated in CNY 10 thousand e.g. CNY 200,000 stated on the sheet is actually CNY 200,000,000

Shelter and Recovery Support for Mianzhu City Programme (Jiulong, Zundao and Banqiao Townships)

Shelter Beneficiary Selection Criteria

- Beneficiaries live in Jiulong, Zundao and Banqiao Townships and have a rural resident's permit (or are long time, non-registered, rural residents in those townships and have been included on the government list for reconstruction assistance).
- Home has been completely destroyed by the May 12, 2008 earthquake or subsequent aftershocks and needs to be fully reconstructed (not repaired).
- Homeowner agrees to rebuild home according to government earthquake resistant village home reconstruction guidelines which include:
 - using quality construction materials as per government guidelines
 - hiring registered and licensed contractors and labourers as per government guidelines
 - meeting minimum construction standards as per government guidelines
- New home is no larger than 150 m² or 30m² per family member (whichever is largest)

Shelter Beneficiary Requirements

- Homeowner has not received reconstruction funds from another source (excluding bank loans, family or government funds).
- Homeowner agrees that Red Cross reconstruction funds will be used to reconstruct their home and for no other purpose.
- Homeowner must have Rural Credit Union bank accounts in his/her name into which Red Cross reconstruction funds will be transferred.
- Homeowner must attend Red Cross introductory training before receiving reconstruction funds.
- Homeowner must sign homeowner agreement with Red Cross before receiving reconstruction funds.
- If homeowner owns more than one home, Red Cross will only support the reconstruction of one home.
- If Red Cross monitors find that the homeowner is not meeting the government earthquake resistant village home reconstruction guidelines, the Red Cross will recommend how the homeowner can make changes to meet the requirements. If the homeowner chooses not to make the changes or the changes still do not meet the requirements, he or she will be disqualified from receiving Red Cross reconstruction funds.

Additional Information

- Red Cross will provide 20,000 RMB per home.
- These funds will be transferred directly into the Rural Credit Union bank accounts of beneficiaries in three stages –
 - 7,000 RMB after the foundation is laid and verified that it meets government reconstruction guidelines.
 - 5,000 RMB after walls are completed and verified that they meet government reconstruction guidelines.
 - 8,000 RMB after the roof is completed and verified that it meets government reconstruction guidelines.
- If at any point during the reconstruction process, Red Cross monitors find that homeowners are not meeting the government reconstruction guidelines, the Red Cross will recommend how the homeowner can make changes to meet the requirements. If the homeowner chooses not to make the changes or the changes still do not meet the requirements, he or she will be disqualified from receiving Red Cross reconstruction funds.
- In addition to reconstruction funds, the Red Cross will provide technical advice, monitoring and public education services to homeowners participating in the shelter programme.
- Final beneficiary lists will be posted at the village and township levels for public viewing and comments.
- If a homeowner believes they meet the shelter program beneficiary selection criteria and are not included on the beneficiary list, please see the appeals committee to file an appeal.
- Receiving Red Cross reconstruction assistance does not in any way impact the amount of reconstruction assistance homeowners receive from the government.

地震中保护你家园的安全！ You can help keep your families safe from earthquakes!

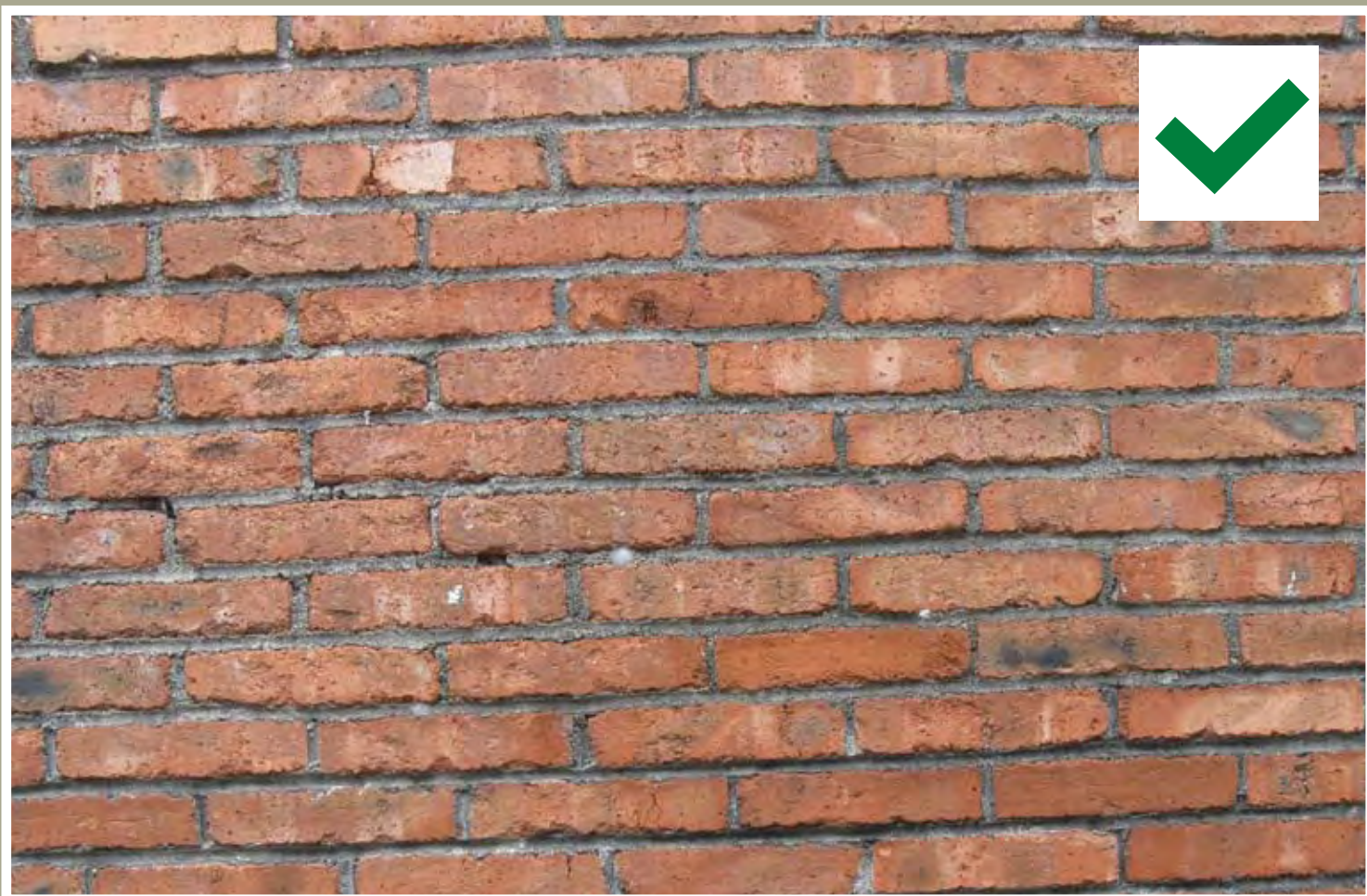
高质量砖墙

Good Quality Masonry

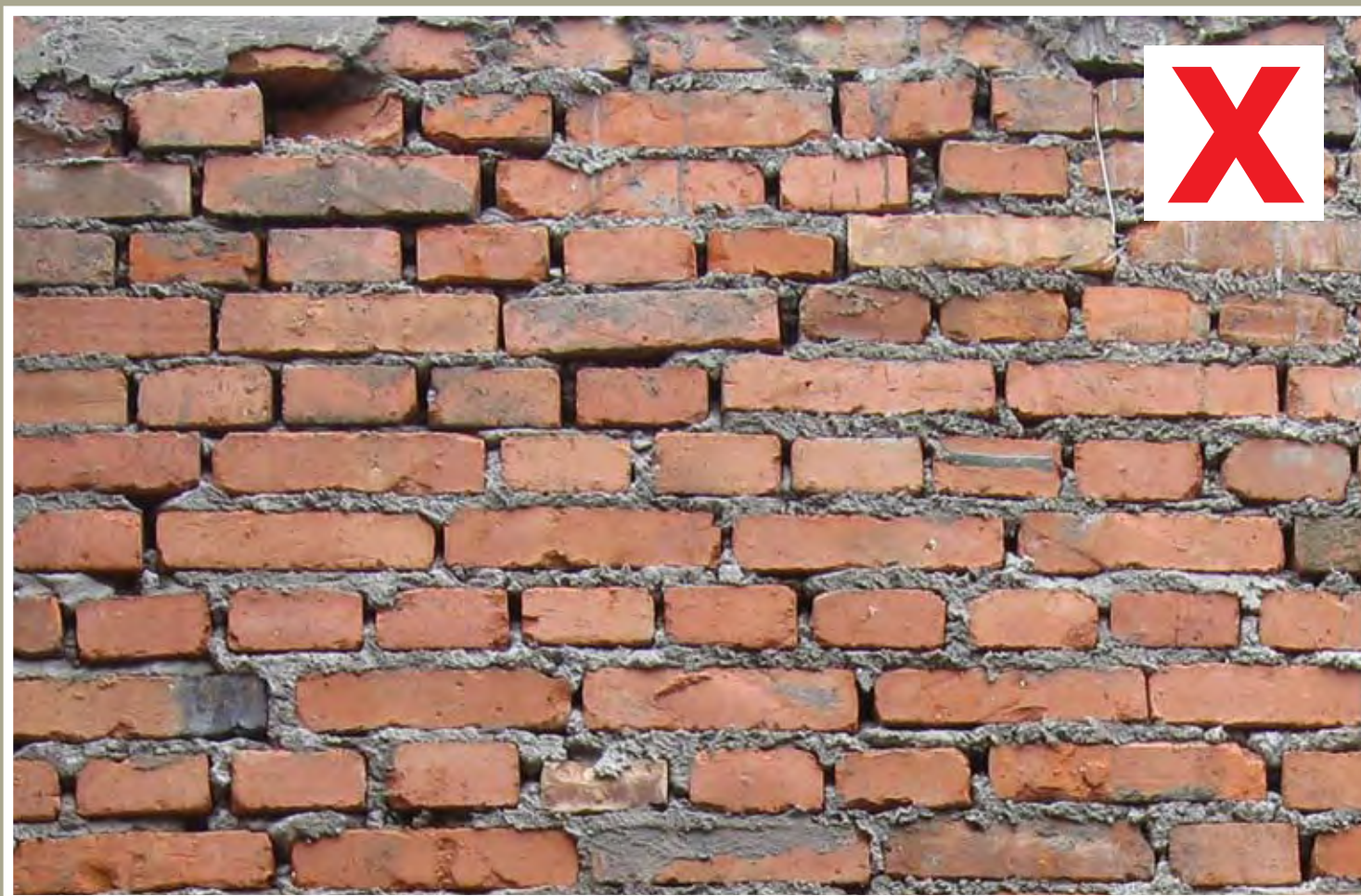
建造一个高质量的砖墙最重要的原因，是为了保护你的房屋在下一次地震中不会被破坏。

Building Good Quality Masonry is one of the most important things you can do to help ensure your confined masonry house doesn't collapse in the next earthquake.

好的做法 Good Practice



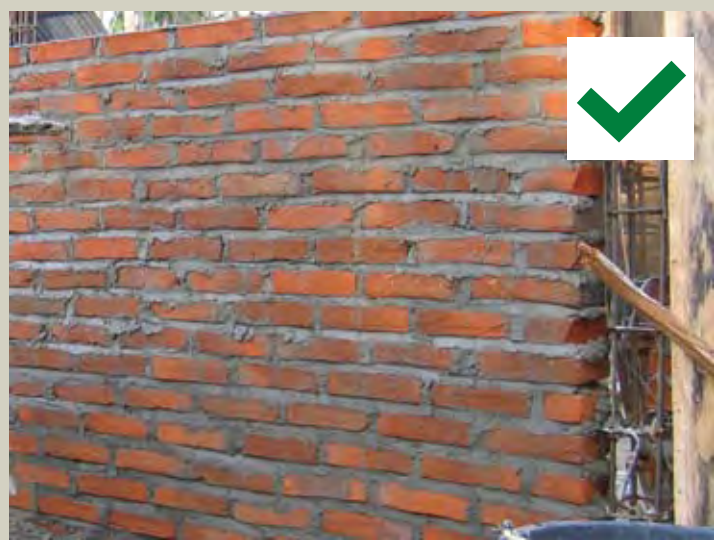
不好的做法 Bad Practice



高质量砌筑的诀窍 Tips for Good Quality Masonry

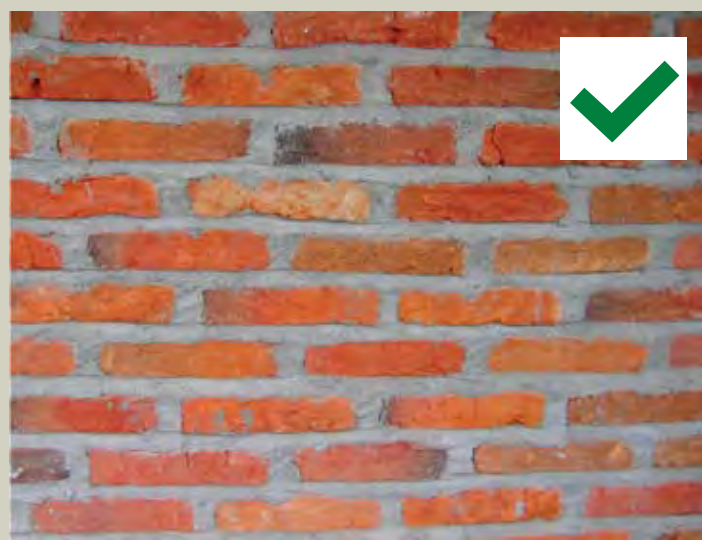
1. 砌砖时一次一层并且使用准线和标杆

Lay Bricks one course at a time using line and deadman.



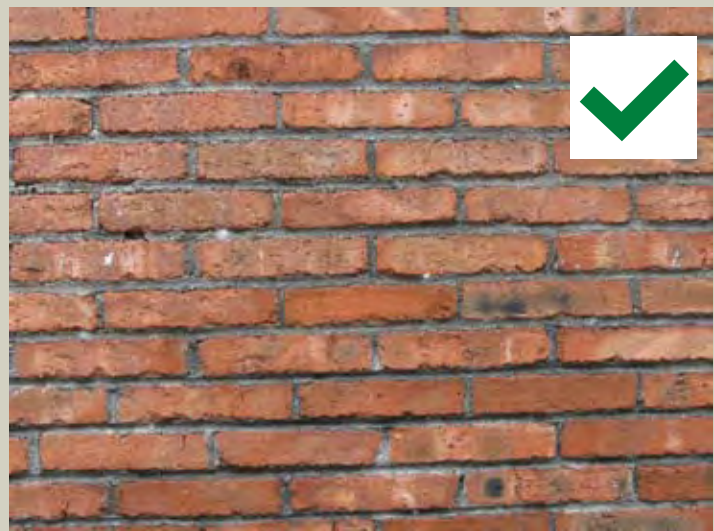
2. 砌砖时砂浆充填饱满

Fill joints completely with mortar at the time bricks are laid.



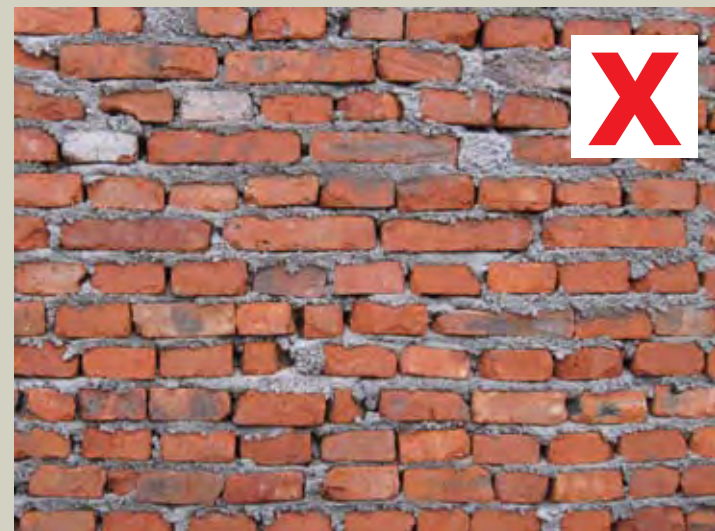
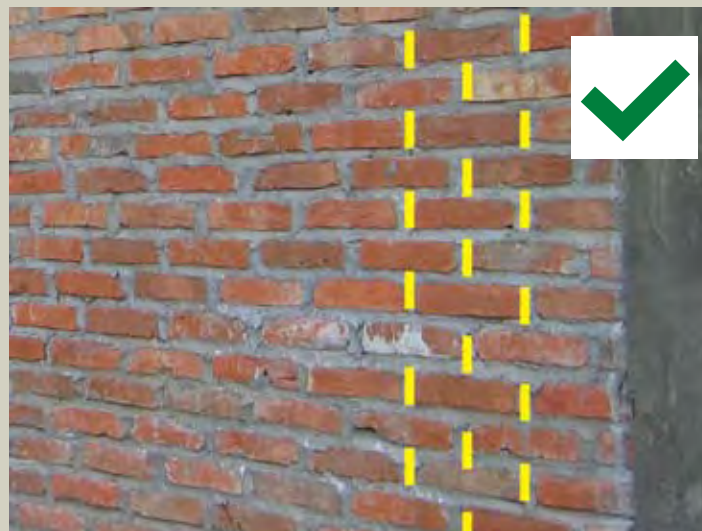
3. 灰缝厚度应是0.8厘米到1.2厘米，厚度要一致。

Joint spacing between bricks should be consistent and between 8mm and 12mm



4. 错开竖缝且不要使用坏砖

Stagger vertical joints and do not use broken or half bricks.

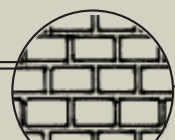


5. 垂直 Plumb

水平和垂直接缝
Horizontal and vertical joints

不要让砖墙接缝的厚度超过1.2厘米，接缝太厚将会削弱整体强度。
Do not leave joints more than 12mm thick, Joints that are too thick will weaken the wall.

0.8 – 1.2 厘米



0.8 – 1.2 厘米



水准测量控制
Level control

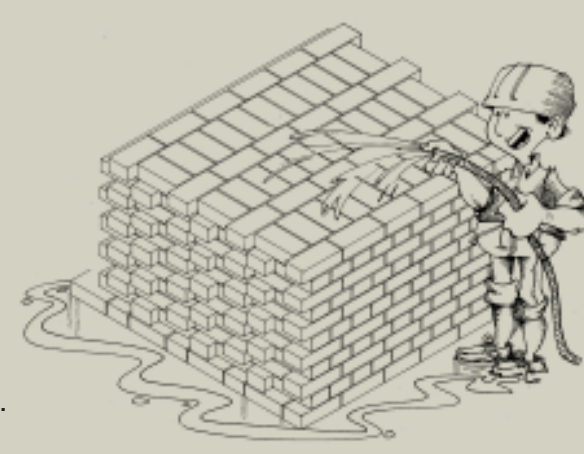
在砌筑每一层的时候，可以用铅锤来确保墙体垂直。
Use the plumb bob at every layer to make sure the wall is vertical.

6. 用水浸透砖 Soak bricks in water

准备砖块
Prepare the bricks

在砌墙的前一天，清理砖块并用水浇淋20分钟。之后放置一段时间。

The day before building the walls, clean the bricks and water them for 20 minutes. Then let them rest.



中国红十字会
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地震中保护你家园的安全！ You can help keep your families safe from earthquakes!

混凝土 Concrete

C10 混凝土, 是用于基础垫层 C10 Concrete for foundation base layer



C20 混凝土, 用于地梁和构造柱 C20 Concrete for plinth beam and tie columns



C25 混凝土, 用于圈梁和屋面板 C25 Concrete for ring beam and roof



小心，别加太多的水！
Caution! Do not use too much water!



混凝土拿在手上时，水不应流出手掌。
Water should not be running down your hand, with concrete mixture in hand.



拌和的混凝土，石子的表面不应外露。
Gravel surface should not be showing through the concrete mixture.

混凝土浇筑 Concrete Pouring



使用混凝土垫块隔离模板与钢筋
Use concrete spacer to ensure adequate cover over steel



浸润模板与钢筋
Pour water on formwork and steel before pouring concrete



轻敲模板并且用杆振捣混凝土使其密实
Compact concrete by ramming with rod or tapping formwork with hammer



在地梁上做拉毛，使其与砖墙结合的更好。
Scarify the top of the foundation beam for good contact with masonry



混凝土养护七天，拆模后检查有无钢筋暴露，混凝土开裂。
Cure concrete for seven days and check for exposed steel and cracks after removing formwork



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Annex 4: DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PARCELS

Province	Prefecture	Counties	Qty	Districts	Qty	Total
GANSU	Long Nan Gan Nan Tian Shui	Wen	4,000	Wu Du	4,000	
		Zou Qu	4,000			
		Wu Shan	4,000			
		Zhang Jiao Chuan	4,000			
			16,000		4,000	20,000
SHAANXI	Hang zhong	Lueyang	2,000			
		Chenggu	2,000			
	Bao Ji	Zhen Ba	2,000			
		Chen Cang	2,000			
		Qianyang	2,000			
			10,000			10,000
SICHUAN	Guan Yuan	Qing Chuan	3,000	Chao Tian Li Zhou	3,000	
		Hong Yuan	5,000		4,000	
	A'ba	An	3,000			
		Beichuan	4,000			
		Pingwu	3,000			
		Rang Tang	5,000			
	Deyang	Mianzhu	6,000	Yu Cheng	3,000	
		Qzhong Jing	3,000			
		Luo Jiang	1,000			
	Yaan	Ba Zhong	2,000			
		Nan Jiang	2,000			
		Tong Jiang	1,000			
Ying Jing		3,000				
Chengdu	Dujiangyan city	4,000				
	Peng Zhou	4,000				
	Chong Zhou	2,000				
	Shi Mian	4,000				
Nanchong	Xi Chong	2,000	Shun Qing Jia Ling	1500 1500		
			57,000		13,000	70,000
TOTAL						100,000

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 5

CHINA : SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE**MDRCN003**

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter (Tents)	28,000,000	24,610,307	-3,389,693
Construction Materials (Housing)	17,000,000	81,841,090	64,841,090
Clothing & Textiles	1,000,000	3,171,287	2,171,287
Food	5,000,000	3,500,000	-1,500,000
Water & Sanitation	120,000	2,121,383	2,001,383
Medical & First Aid	740,000	845,424	105,424
Teaching Materials	500,000		-500,000
Utensils & Tools	3,500,000		-3,500,000
Other Supplies & Services	11,200,000	9,406,822	-1,793,178
Total Relief Needs	67,060,000	125,496,313	58,436,313
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings		2,550,000	2,550,000
Vehicles Purchase	90,000	260,750	170,750
Computers & Telecom Equipment	40,000	59,585	19,585
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	120,000	123,279	3,279
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse		28,775	28,775
Distribution & Monitoring (including Air Transport)	18,000,000	11,193,678	-6,806,322
Transport & Vehicles Costs	350,000	1,054,089	704,089
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	2,130,000	4,354,407	2,224,407
National Staff	428,000	4,060,688	3,632,688
National Society Staff	48,000	1,620,736	1,572,736
Consultants	108,000	192,343	84,343
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	150,000	2,960,857	2,810,857
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	600,000	511,703	-88,297
Information & Public Relations	108,000	1,101,273	993,273
Office running costs	360,000	298,436	-61,564
Communication Costs	246,000	190,362	-55,638
Professional Fees	319,400	100,032	-219,368
Financial Charges	9,000	5,000	-4,000
Other General Expenses	288,000	78,409	-209,591
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR (6.5% of total)	6,288,274	10,861,654	4,573,380
Total Operational Needs	29,682,674	41,606,055	11,923,381
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	96,742,674	167,102,368	70,359,694
(Less) : Available Resources		84,442,730	
Net Request	96,742,674	82,659,638	

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY
CHINA : SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE

Annex 6
MDRCN003

Emergency Relief Phase				Total cost CHF
Emergency Shelter				46,029,990
- Tents & Air Transport			34,721,435	
- Base Camp			1,082,550	
- Quilts			2,883,861	
- Hygiene kits			3,842,144	
- Food parcels			3,500,000	
Health & Care				251,959
- First Aid Kits			251,959	
Watsan & ERU				3,938,713
Other costs				3,659,186
- Personnel, Training, Vehicles & Admin			3,659,186	
Total Expenditure				53,879,848

Recovery Phase	No.of Units	Cost per unit	Total cost	Total cost CHF
Shelter reconstruction (Housing)				89,695,409
- Village Home Construction (4 townships) (includes contribution of materials for each family, monitoring & personnel costs)	22,540	3,979	89,695,409	
Health and Care & Psychosocial support				2,765,202
- Psychosocial Support & Awareness (IEC)	21 Villages		1,322,000	
- Community Based Health			616,800	
- Health in Emergency (training & personnel costs)			826,402	
Water and Sanitation & Hygiene promotion				3,715,976
- Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities	5,669	387	2,193,903	
- Personnel, Training, Logistics & other costs			1,522,073	
Livelihoods				8,349,120
- Unconditional Cash Grant/Vulnerable families	5,400	618	3,337,200	
- Cash Grant to replace livelihoods assets	9,000	256	2,304,000	
- Training & workshops, Personnel & other costs			2,707,920	
Disaster Management				4,438,503
- DP Centers	3	946,168	2,838,503	
- Training & workshops, Personnel & other costs	4	400,000	1,600,000	
Coordination & Management				4,258,310
- Capital Equipment			172,373	
- Transport, Storage & vehicles			179,650	
- Personnel (delegates, staff & consultants)			2,596,800	
- Training & workshops			266,790	
- General expenses (office running costs & travel)			1,042,697	
Total Budget				113,222,520
TOTAL REVISED BUDGET				167,102,368

**** NOTE :** Programme Support Recovery (PSR) has been apportioned under each sector.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	167,102,368					167,102,368
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Government	520,000					520,000
American Red Cross	10,432,547					10,432,547
Australian Red Cross	6,664,800					6,664,800
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	995,500					995,500
Austria - Private Donors	485					485
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	93,682					93,682
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)	36,523					36,523
Brazil - Private Donors	6,373					6,373
British Red Cross	2,842,905					2,842,905
Bulgarian Red Cross	5,000					5,000
Cambodia - Private Donors	170					170
Canada - Private Donors	5,200					5,200
Canadian Red Cross	5,359,079					5,359,079
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	17,816,762					17,816,762
China - Private Donors	32					32
Croatian Red Cross	24,882					24,882
Czech Red Cross	10,202					10,202
Danish Red Cross	22,289					22,289
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	670,030					670,030
DELL Direct Giving Campaign	89,867					89,867
Estonia Red Cross	4,035					4,035
Finnish Red Cross	418,224					418,224
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	692,936					692,936
France - Private Donors	2,668					2,668
German Red Cross	167,633					167,633
Germany - Private Donors	121					121
Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)	100					100
Great Britain - Private Donors	22,503					22,503
Greek Government	327,000					327,000
IATA	8,650					8,650
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)	109,646					109,646
ICRC (from Unidentified donor)	153					153
Indian Red Cross	32,773					32,773
India - Private Donors	5,040					5,040
Indonesia - Private Donors	2,209					2,209
Infineum UK Ltd	70,413					70,413
Ireland - Private Donors	1,256					1,256
Irish Government	1,627,000					1,627,000
Irish Red Cross	346,715					346,715
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	1,612,150					1,612,150
Japanese Government	1,785,000					1,785,000
Japanese Red Cross	26,062,252					26,062,252
Japan - Private Donors	3,150					3,150
Lithuanian Red Cross	976					976

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Luxembourg Government	104,900			104,900
Malaysian Red Crescent	10,546			10,546
Malaysia - Private Donors	1,780			1,780
Mauritius Red Cross	191			191
Monaco Red Cross	114,914			114,914
Netherlands - Private Donors	8,335			8,335
Netherlands Red Cross	1,025,922			1,025,922
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	813,500			813,500
New York Office (from Adams Street Partners)	3,000			3,000
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	157,661			157,661
New York Office (from Applied Materials)	15,686			15,686
New York Office (from Bechtel Group Foundation)	60,735			60,735
New York Office (from Black Rock)	53,573			53,573
New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)	46,937			46,937
New York Office (from Codexis)	1,763			1,763
New York Office (from EMC Corp.)	80,360			80,360
New York Office (from Fibrogen)	10,961			10,961
New York Office (from Genzyme Corporation)	11,786			11,786
New York Office (from Heinz)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Hospira)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Huber)	52,554			52,554
New York Office (from Jones apparel Group)	22,975			22,975
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	157,500			157,500
New York Office (from Mellon Bank)	26,787			26,787
New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)	56,398			56,398
New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)	30,644			30,644
New York Office (from New York Life)	125,345			125,345
New York Office (from Otis LG Elevator Co)	7,143			7,143
New York Office (from Schering Plough)	29,309			29,309
New York Office (from THERMO FISCHER)	21,429			21,429
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	49,610			49,610
New York Office (from United Technologies)	249,496			249,496
New York Office (from Yahoo)	8,572			8,572
New Zealand Red Cross	375,046			375,046
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	664,365			664,365
Nigeria private donors	1,024			1,024
Norwegian Red Cross	83,254			83,254
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	377,252			377,252
Office of the Representative of the Dalai Lama	52,671			52,671
On Line donations	760,116			760,116
OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	1,158,078			1,158,078
Other	14,304			14,304
Qatar Red Crescent	59,400			59,400
Royal & Sun Alliance	12,714			12,714
Russia - Private Donors	2,686			2,686
Singapore - Private Donors	9,975			9,975
Singapore Red Cross	114,048			114,048
Slovenia Government	161,500			161,500
South Africa Government	193,050			193,050
South Africa - Private Donors	361			361
Spain - Private Donors	1,985			1,985
Sri Lanka Red Cross	3,250			3,250

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Stavros Niarchos Foundation	260,000			260,000
Swedish - Private Donors	32			32
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	342,400			342,400
Switzerland - Private Donors	27,486			27,486
Thailand - Private Donors	5,200			5,200
Total	51,000			51,000
Turkish Red Crescent	5,264			5,264
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	1,115			1,115
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	20,981			20,981
United States - Private Donors	158,571			158,571
United Technologies	262,500			262,500
United Technologies (from United States - Private Donors)	5,250			5,250
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	4,400			4,400
C1. Cash contributions	87,658,734			87,658,734

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

American Red Cross	34,344,591			34,344,591
British Red Cross	2,136,416			2,136,416
Canadian Red Cross	10,198,567			10,198,567
Cook Islands Red Cross	65			65
New York Office (from EMC Corp.)	0			0
New York Office (from Mellon Bank)	0			0
New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)	0			0
New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)	0			0
New York Office (from United Technologies)	0			0
United States - Private Donors	0			0
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	46,679,639			46,679,639

Inkind Goods & Transport

Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	134,228			134,228
British Red Cross	2,589,652			2,589,652
Canadian Government	249,696			249,696
Canadian Red Cross	2,247,991			2,247,991
Danish Red Cross	1,395,009			1,395,009
Finnish Red Cross	886,681			886,681
German Red Cross	1,183,335			1,183,335
Japanese Red Cross	3,217,992			3,217,992
Netherlands Red Cross	3,662,744			3,662,744
Norwegian Red Cross	1,889,444			1,889,444
Spanish Red Cross	695,552			695,552
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	18,152,323			18,152,323

Inkind Personnel

American Red Cross	39,893			39,893
Australian Red Cross	39,600			39,600
Canadian Red Cross	12,907			12,907
Other	26,107			26,107
C4. Inkind Personnel	118,507			118,507

Other Income

Miscellaneous Income	1,024			1,024
Services	-92,071			-92,071
C5. Other Income	-91,048			-91,048

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	152,518,155			152,518,155
D. Total Funding = B + C	152,518,155			152,518,155
Appeal Coverage	91%			91%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

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II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	152,518,155					152,518,155
E. Expenditure	-52,399,359					-52,399,359
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	100,118,796					100,118,796

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Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		167,102,368					167,102,368	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	24,610,307	23,527,757					23,527,757	1,082,550
Shelter - Transitional		1,082,550					1,082,550	-1,082,550
Construction Materials	81,841,090							81,841,090
Clothing & textiles	3,171,287	2,809,536					2,809,536	361,751
Food	3,500,000							3,500,000
Water & Sanitation	2,121,383	722					722	2,120,661
Medical & First Aid	845,424	3,489					3,489	841,936
Other Supplies & Services	9,406,822	2,024,838					2,024,838	7,381,984
ERU		3,429,933					3,429,933	-3,429,933
Total Supplies	125,496,313	32,878,825					32,878,825	92,617,488
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	2,550,000							2,550,000
Vehicles	260,750	51,255					51,255	209,495
Computers & Telecom	59,585	38,615					38,615	20,970
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	123,279	8,894					8,894	114,385
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,993,614	98,763					98,763	2,894,851
Transport & Storage								
Storage	28,775	40,861					40,861	-12,086
Distribution & Monitoring	11,193,678	11,196,958					11,196,958	-3,280
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,054,089	32,594					32,594	1,021,495
Total Transport & Storage	12,276,542	11,270,412					11,270,412	1,006,129
Personnel								
International Staff	4,354,407	581,520					581,520	3,772,888
National Staff	4,060,688	84,634					84,634	3,976,054
National Society Staff	1,620,736	6,785					6,785	1,613,951
Consultants	192,342	90,811					90,811	101,531
Total Personnel	10,228,173	763,750					763,750	9,464,423
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,960,857	28,996					28,996	2,931,861
Total Workshops & Training	2,960,857	28,996					28,996	2,931,861
General Expenditure								
Travel	511,703	118,702					118,702	393,001
Information & Public Relation	1,101,273	28,877					28,877	1,072,396
Office Costs	298,436	51,665					51,665	246,771
Communications	190,362	18,974					18,974	171,388
Professional Fees	100,032	102,924					102,924	-2,892
Financial Charges	5,000	-86,868					-86,868	91,868
Other General Expenses	78,409	6,423					6,423	71,986
Total General Expenditure	2,285,216	240,696					240,696	2,044,519
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		3,529,795					3,529,795	-3,529,795
Total Contributions & Transfers		3,529,795					3,529,795	-3,529,795
Programme Support								
Program Support	10,861,654	3,085,855					3,085,855	7,775,799
Total Programme Support	10,861,654	3,085,855					3,085,855	7,775,799
Services								
Services & Recoveries		500,691					500,691	-500,691
Shared Services		750					750	-750
Total Services		501,441					501,441	-501,441

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Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		167,102,368				167,102,368		
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		824					824	-824
Total Operational Provisions		824					824	-824
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	167,102,368	52,399,359				52,399,359		114,703,010
VARIANCE (C - D)		114,703,010				114,703,010		



China: Earthquake

