

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

China: Sichuan Earthquake Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003
GLIDE n° [EQ-2008-000062-CHN](#)
20 November 2008

This Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal seeks CHF 167,102,368 (USD 137.7 million or EUR 110 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Red Cross Society of China to assist an estimated 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people) affected by the earthquake for 31 months.

This revised appeal will address the specific recovery needs based on technical assessments that have been conducted by the Red Cross Society of China with support from the International Federation in the earthquake affected areas. The appeal covers the provision of life-saving relief and substantial recovery and reconstruction programmes to address widespread humanitarian needs in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces.

This operation is expected to be implemented over 31 months, and will therefore be completed in December 2010; a final report will be made available by March 2011, three months following the end of the operation.

Appeal history:

- 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 earthquake in May was the worst disaster to hit modern China in 30 years. Many towns such as Beichuan were completely destroyed and the communities have been relocated to safer areas where the process of rebuilding homes and communities has begun. Li Zheng/ International Federation.

This Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal reflects the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' continued commitment towards assisting the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) in meeting the huge needs of communities affected by the 12 May Sichuan earthquake. It is being revised to enable the RCSC and its partners to focus efforts where needs have been identified based on technical assessments in relief, shelter, water and sanitation, psychosocial support and health services, and livelihoods. It will also enable the RCSC to strengthen its organizational capacity for relief, recovery/reconstruction and disaster risk reduction in the disaster-affected areas.

The plans of action were developed after technical assessments were conducted and are based on realistic expectations of the ability of the RCSC to scale-up the size and complexity of its programming. The processes and activities implemented under this appeal will include the provision of technical assistance to the RCSC and the joint implementation of pilot programmes that RCSC may then consider scaling up with the substantial resources raised in response to their national fundraising campaign. It is clear that the needs in the region are enormous. The only limit of the International Federation's support will be the funding received and the joint capacity of the RCSC and International Federation to implement the planned activities. There are still limitations on the number of international delegates based in Sichuan, although it has loosened recently.

At the request of the RCSC leadership, the International Federation will continue to play a key role in the coordination of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-supported activities. An office has been established in Chengdu with technical delegates to cover the major sectors. The recruitment of construction delegates are being planned and they will be in place shortly. The East Asia regional office in Beijing supports the Chengdu office and the RCSC headquarters with mainly strategic planning and communications with partners, and is further supported by the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur.

Many partner national societies have already made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross, 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, 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, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Sri Lanka Red Cross, 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 bi-lateral contributions of funding, including the following: Cambodian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent, 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.

To date, the initial appeal for CHF 96.7 million is 87% covered, with cash and in-kind contributions totalling CHF 84.4 million received to date. Total expenditure from May until the end of October 2008 is CHF 46.5 million.

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

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

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

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

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Background

Six months have passed since the earthquake hit Wenchuan and the surrounding areas of Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces in western China on 12 May which left, by official count, 69,200 dead, 375,000 injured, 18,500 still listed as missing and over 15 million displaced, of whom five million are homeless and will require permanent shelter. The most powerful earthquake in 30 years, it damaged hundreds of reservoirs and created

over 30 quake lakes (rivers blocked by landslides) in its aftermath which further threatened hundreds of thousands more people along with the mudslides and flooding due to the onset of heavy rains.

After millions were made homeless and displaced as a result of the earthquake, many people sought shelter in tents and makeshift shelters in other cities and towns in neighbouring counties and provinces. Many people living in remote and rural areas also either moved into makeshift shelters or continued living in surrounding villages due to a lack of access to safer areas.

The situation

The region is still plagued with seismic activity. On 30 August, another earthquake, unrelated to the 12 May earthquake, hit the southern border of Sichuan, and northern Yunnan in Panzhihua county. On 5 October a 6.8 magnitude earthquake hit Xinjiang, on 6 October, another 6.8 magnitude earthquake hit Tibet, on 10 November, a 6.5 magnitude earthquake struck Qinghai and on 16 Nov, a 5.3 magnitude earthquake hit Pingwu county, Meiyang prefecture (one of the most affected counties in the 12 May earthquake) in Sichuan.

Today, the country has turned its attention to recovery efforts and the rebuilding of entire communities. As winter sets in, hundreds of thousands are still living in transitional shelters and some families are still living in tents under difficult conditions. While many relief items and assistance from government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Red Cross Society of China have been well received and helpful to the affected populations, many people state that their greatest wish is to move into their own home as quickly as possible.

The central government issued a reconstruction policy and guidelines on post-quake construction, and began the process of making reconstruction plans and announced specific funding support. Other provinces and municipalities were “twinned” with specific affected areas for immediate and long-term support.

However, with 51 heavily affected counties in Sichuan alone, many are still left without twinned support. The funding gap for these areas is huge. Reconstruction planning has already commenced in some areas, under the guidance of the government monitors, and the government is hoping to get more under way in the coming months.



Life is extremely difficult for many families still living in temporary shelters which are not sufficient as protection against the onset of winter. Li Zheng/ International Federation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

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, over one million

beneficiaries have been reached with emergency relief including shelter, water, quilts and other relief items. About 80 percent of the beneficiaries are in Sichuan province.

Over the past few months, the focus of Red Cross Red Crescent action has turned towards reconstruction. Agreements are being signed and the national society has clear priorities for Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support.

The RCSC and International Federation are working closely together on completing relief activities and moving towards recovery and disaster risk reduction actions. While most of the relief distributions have been successfully carried out, further needs were identified, related to the onset of winter, and additional distributions of quilts and other items will be included to support the communities to mitigate the impact of winter. A joint shelter assessment was conducted and recommendations have been provided by the team for reconstruction of housing, as well as for all community-based programming.

Relief

In Sichuan, over one million earthquake survivors have received relief items from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Thousands of Red Cross volunteers were mobilized from the various provincial branches distributing tents, quilts, drinking water, food, and other relief items on a daily basis. Red Cross volunteers were also involved in providing logistics support and psychosocial counselling.

The 100,000 tents provided by the International Federation to the relief operations were fully distributed within Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu. A small portion of those have been used to restock disaster preparedness warehouses, while some 1,000 tents were sent to the affected populations of the Panzhihua earthquake, which hit on 30 August.

The International Federation's procurement and distribution of 100,000 hygiene parcels and quilts was completed by the end of November. Anticipating the onset of winter and very cold weather, especially in the mountainous regions of Sichuan, the RCSC headquarters released a plan on 10 September for the provision of additional quilts and winter clothes with an overall estimated cost of CNY 50 million (CHF 8.86 million). The International Federation has agreed to procure an additional 200,000 quilts (in addition to the 100,000 already distributed) and 100,000 food parcels to contribute to the RCSC's efforts in this regard.

Initially, it was thought that families would need kitchen sets. However, recent assessments have identified that many families, through self-recovery, have salvaged adequate kitchen supplies.

Shelter

The RCSC headquarters, its branches and the International Federation have been working together to start planning reconstruction projects. In preparation, the RCSC headquarters and branches have signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the three provincial governments.

The RCSC held a signing ceremony in Chengdu to support the first batch of reconstruction in Sichuan, totalling CNY 2.5 billion (CHF 443.2 million). It is expected that contributions from RCSC headquarters, provincial branches, Hong Kong and Macau Red Cross branches, the Taiwan Red Cross Organization, the International Federation and partner national societies will go towards some of these projects. Immediately after, a similar ceremony was held in Deyang prefecture for the rebuilding of 3,396 village houses, six schools, 13 township clinics, 15 village health stations, six community centres, with a total overall funding of about CNY 130 million (CHF 23 million).

Through the month of September, a number of other agreements were signed for support in various affected areas of Sichuan. RCSC has allocated CNY 65 million (CHF 11.5 million) for the support of a rehabilitation facility for those disabled and injured in the earthquake.

The RCSC headquarters signed a second agreement with Shaanxi province for reconstruction projects totalling CNY 159.9 million (CHF 28.4 million), bringing the total for Shaanxi reconstruction projects to CNY 400 million (CHF 71 million). Many provincial branches, including the Hong Kong Red Cross branch, will be contributing towards these efforts.

Gansu province will also have CNY 300 million (CHF 53.2 million) in reconstruction projects, per the first agreement signed with RCSC headquarters, and another CNY 254 million (CHF 45.1 million) anticipated for the second batch of funded projects.

The Red Cross is moving ahead on village house reconstruction elsewhere in the prefecture. In the township of Zhongli, building work is well advanced on a site where the China Red Cross Foundation – a fundraising affiliate institution of RCSC – is assisting the reconstruction of homes for 91 families who are currently living in tents or temporary shelter.

A joint RCSC and International Federation shelter assessment was conducted 15 to 25 September in Deyang and Guanyuan prefectures. The team, consisting of representatives of the International Federation and RCSC headquarters, assessed 14 out of the 46 villages in Mianzhu and Jinyang counties, and five out of eight villages in Chaotian county of Guanyuan prefecture.

The objectives were to provide an analysis of the winter needs for families living in government prefabricated shelters and self-made transitional shelters in areas where the RCSC and International Federation propose to build village homes and to recommend appropriate shelter programming options and provide analysis of the constraints and opportunities.

Emergency health and care (including psychological support)

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) headquarters, along with its Sichuan branch and many other provincial branches of RCSC provided medical assistance to those injured and affected by the disaster. RCSC headquarters mobilized ten medical teams, over 200 staff from other provinces and rescue and relief teams from other Red Cross branches to Sichuan. The Sichuan Red Cross branch dispatched medical teams to Pengzhou, Beichuan, Dujiangyan, Anxian, Mianzhu, Shifang and Pingwu to treat thousands of seriously injured people. The Sichuan Red Cross branch also sent 71 Red Cross first aid teams to provide assistance to thousands of people. Altogether, over 35,000 Red Cross staff and volunteers assisted in the relief effort.

The German Red Cross set up a field hospital during the relief phase in Dujiangyan, which has since been handed over to the RCSC. The 54-bed field hospital treated approximately 66,000 patients, and along with the three ambulances available to the hospital, also provided mobile post-operative care to displaced survivors.

A workshop piloting the new health in emergencies model was held in Beijing in October and although it was open to participants from all over the East Asia region, a majority of the participants came from China, specifically from the earthquake area or professionals who are being trained to respond to China's natural disasters in the future. It gave hands-on experiences with handling specific scenarios and case studies to gain confidence in responding to health-related issues in disasters.

In addition to the medical support during the relief phase, the RCSC has been providing psychological support in schools and the community. It is piloting a psychosocial programme to train teachers to help their students emotionally as they return to their learning environments after suffering such extreme losses. Psychosocial care centers are being set up in at least five schools in Sichuan. The International Federation health delegate in Chengdu has been working closely with a team of programme managers and professionals to provide them with additional resources and assistance in their programme development. The health delegate has also spent time in the field assessing the needs of the people, and providing both technical and programming support to the local Red Cross branches and RCSC headquarters teams.



Despite the uncertainties and hardships of living tents, children still take time to do what they do best.
Li Zhang/ International Federation

Water and sanitation

As an immediate response to the disaster, the International Federation deployed two specialized water and sanitation emergency response units (Austrian and Spanish Red Cross) and one mass sanitation module emergency response unit (British Red Cross) to cover water and sanitation needs in Mianzhu county, one of the worst affected counties with over 90 percent of the houses damaged. The emergency response units focused on the four rural townships of Jiulong, Banqiao, Zundao and Xinglong. Between 5 June and 21 September, the water and sanitation emergency response units distributed some 4,149 million cubic metres of water, reaching nearly 20,000 people. The mass sanitation module emergency response unit provided 306 latrines, reaching some 13,100 people.

All emergency response units have since been handed over by the International Federation to the RCSC. By September, all units were completely closed down as the needs had been reduced in the area to the point where the local water bureau could provide for them. They have since been packed and stored for future deployment.

The joint assessment conducted in September also covered water and sanitation needs to finalize the water and sanitation recovery programme using an integrated approach.

A water and sanitation workshop was organized in Chengdu by the RCSC and the International Federation water and sanitation delegate in early November to strengthen RCSC knowledge and shared learning about water and sanitation in emergencies. International Federation strategies, policies and tools were highlighted, with lessons learned and earthquake recovery plans discussed in detail. Participants included RCSC staff and volunteers who were active in the operation of the emergency response units, as well as key technical experts who will be involved in the establishment of RCSC's future emergency response unit teams.

Livelihoods

Based on quick assessments done in the field, the International Federation is looking for opportunities to support vulnerable people through livelihoods options. In the short term, the International Federation's quick impact project will provide those who are jobless with cash for work to clear debris and demolish the foundations of houses. Families who do not have the ability to join the cash for work initiative such as the elderly, women or disabled-headed families, will receive an unconditional cash grant. For families who have lost their livelihood assets, such as small scale farmers or skilled carpenters who lost their tools of the trade, a conditional cash grant will be provided.

Capacity building

The International Federation continues to work closely with the RCSC to build capacity at all levels in responding to disasters. The health in emergencies and the water and sanitation workshops will both help to consolidate some of the lessons learned from the emergency phase of the earthquake response and strengthen RCSC staff and volunteers with valuable skills and knowledge.

The technical support provided by the delegates in the field has been useful in building capacities for counterparts and programme managers. Community-based programming is being introduced to the RCSC branches in a very integrated way through frequent visits by the delegates and RCSC team members working with RCSC to demonstrate how community-based programming can be integrated into their programming goals. The RCSC is also looking to continue developing disaster preparedness capacities not only in rural areas, but also urban areas, with specific issues related to urban living. The construction of disaster preparedness centres in the earthquake zone is seen as a priority of the RCSC headquarters as well. These centres are planned to be equipped with relief stocks, vehicles, and information technology equipment to enhance the capacity of the national society. Its strategic locations in the disaster-prone areas will help the national society respond more effectively and efficiently.

The needs

In order to better understand and assess the needs of the affected populations, the RCSC and International Federation have conducted three joint assessments. The first took place in July in Sichuan province to assess the overall relief, health, and water and sanitation situation. The second took place immediately after to assess the needs in Gansu and Shaanxi province. The third assessment took place in Sichuan province in September and provided the recommendations on which the plans for this appeal have been formulated.

This most recent joint shelter, health and water and sanitation assessment aimed to provide an analysis of the winter needs for families living in government prefabricated shelters and self-made transitional shelters in areas where the RCSC and International Federation propose to build village homes. It also aimed to provide analysis and recommendations on the appropriate reconstruction options in these areas.

It is clear that the needs of the affected populations are immense. More than 5.2 million houses will need to be constructed in the affected areas, along with thousands of schools and health facilities. The most urgent needs according to the families interviewed are the reconstruction of housing and the improvement of their financial and emotional security.

In addition, technical delegates and RCSC response teams have continued to make assessments of the needs through close coordination with local Red Cross branches, the government, and the local communities themselves. These assessments and their recommendations have also been used to formulate the details for the integrated community-based programming that will complement the shelter reconstruction in targeted areas.

Targeted number of beneficiaries: This appeal will provide funding for assistance to approximately 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people).

Current needs: Quilts, health and care, post disaster psychological support, water and sanitation, livelihoods, reconstruction of homes, reconstruction of health care facilities and schools, and disaster risk reduction.

The RCSC will address these needs through support of the International Federation and partners in the key areas of relief, recovery and reconstruction, community-based programming and organizational development, including capacity building on all levels including the programme areas of disaster response, community and organizational preparedness.

The proposed operation

With this revision, the plan will continue to concentrate on immediate needs while forging forward on recovery activities. Based on the joint shelter assessment recommendations and the priorities of the national society, it addresses the needs in the sectors of relief, recovery, reconstruction, health and care, water and sanitation, livelihoods and the cross-cutting measures of disaster risk reduction. This appeal has been divided into five components to clearly outline the work in both the relief phase and the recovery phase of the operation, with the sectors spread across each phase. The five components are: relief, recovery, community based programmes, organizational development and capacity building, as well as coordination.

The International Federation's support to the RCSC will include technical and financial support, accompanied by a comprehensive coordination and management scheme to all priority areas through a holistic approach to programming. Each sector area will build upon the strengths of the other, allowing communities a seamless experience in assessing and tackling their needs across each priority area.

It is crucial to recovery that communities themselves take an active part in identifying, preparing for and working towards reducing the risks and vulnerabilities that they face. This is central to the success of the operation and incorporates the way much of the affected population begins recovery and responds to the effects of floods and other natural occurrences. The activities planned in each sector reflect these key strategies.

Lessons from the operation thus far have highlighted the importance of and the need to support local communities with the capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters. Considering the massive scope of this disaster, and how people's lives have been greatly affected on all fronts, an integrated or multi-sectoral approach is imperative.

In addition, opportunities for organizational development within the RCSC will also be multi-sectoral and at all levels, also building upon an integrated approach to capacity building.

Goal of the operation: The overall goal of the operation is to restore and improve basic living conditions of communities affected by the Sichuan earthquake disaster.

The operation is guided by the International Federation's Global Agenda Goals and seeks to achieve two strategic objectives:

1. The provision of timely emergency relief to meet the basic needs of those most affected by the earthquake; and
2. The provision of recovery and reconstruction support to restore and improve basic living conditions and strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable people in the earthquake affected areas.

Relief

Much of the relief work of the RCSC has been completed, while some activities are still ongoing, especially those that relate to bringing relief items to beneficiaries as they face the coming winter months without permanent shelter. All relief work-related activities have been placed under one heading to enable the International Federation to report on what has happened during the relief phase and until all relief items have been distributed. This section includes the activities of the emergency response units, tent distributions, procurement and distribution of relief items, and technical and capacity-building support to the RCSC.

I. Relief distributions (basic food and non-food items)	
Objective 1: (Emergency and Early Recovery Phase: 1 to 12 months): To ensure that up to 200,000 earthquake-affected families receive basic food and non-food items to support their move into transitional shelter and meet the ongoing needs for relief for vulnerable groups (once the first three months of government assistance are complete).	
<p>Expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 200,000 families receive a minimum of one quilt (to supplement the early government distributions) during the first 12 months of the operation Up to 100,000 families receive food parcels during the first 12 months of the operation 100,000 families receive hygiene kits during the first 12 months of the operation 	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement, transportation and distribution of 300,000 quilts Procurement, transportation and distribution of 100,000 food parcels Procurement, transportation and distribution of 100,000 hygiene kits (including bucket)

II. Emergency shelter	
Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase: 0 to 3 months): To ensure that up to 100,000 earthquake-affected families receive emergency shelter (family tents) to help preserve their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.	
<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100,000 families are safely sheltered in family tents by the end of June 2008 	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mobilization (including transportation and distribution) of 100,000 family tents through in-kind donations /local and international procurement Logistics technical support following International Federation standard operating procedures for RCSC tracking, documentation and distribution (3,000 – 5,000 tents per day) Monitoring
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase: 1 to 12 months): To provide technical support to the RCSC for the implementation of their transitional shelter programme (1,000 health centres and 1,500 schools) and provision of a base camp or transitional shelters to RCSC branches to support earthquake operations (including counterpart accommodation for ERUs).	
<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC staff and volunteers are supported to manage a large transitional shelter programme (health centres and schools) 	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance in transitional shelter planning and management Deployment of a base camp in Deyang and transitional shelter facilities for more than 60 Red Cross Red Crescent local and international personnel Handover of base camp facilities to RCSC branches

III. Emergency health and care (including psychosocial support)
Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase: 0 to 3 months): To support the deployment of medical, first aid and psychological support teams to serve the emergency health and care needs of more than

20,000 earthquake-affected people during the first 30 days after the disaster.	
<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC is supported to deploy 10 medical and first aid teams for the first 30 days after the disaster 	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid deployment of 10 (2 RCSC and 6-8 health professionals) teams on two-week rotations Technical advice Monitoring
<p>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase: 1 to 12 months): To provide technical assistance and training in support of RCSC health service provision (through RCSC health clinics and to complement the water and sanitation ERUs) during the first 12 months after the disaster.</p>	
<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC capacity to support or provide quality health services through up to 1,000 transitional RCSC health clinics, field hospitals and to complement three water and sanitation ERUs is enhanced 	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical advice and training in emergency health and care, psychological first aid and basic psychological assessment Training and awareness raising for RCSC on the needs and methods for longer term psychosocial programming

IV. Emergency water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
<p>Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase: 0 to 3 months): To provide urgently needed drinking water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion to up to 30,000 earthquake affected people for the first three months of the operation.</p>	
<p>Expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two water and sanitation emergency response units (ERUs) effectively serving 30,000 earthquake-affected people in Mianzhu prefecture for the first three months of the operation One mass sanitation ERU effectively serving 20,000 earthquake-affected people in Mianzhu prefecture for the first three months of the operation 	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of two M15 water and sanitation emergency response units (ERUs) Deployment of one mass sanitation module (ERU) On-the-job training and technical support to RCSC ERU “counterparts”
<p>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase: 1 to 12 months): To provide technical assistance and training in support of the handover of emergency response units (ERUs) to RCSC and continuation of service provision during the first 12 months after the disaster.</p>	
<p>Expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC effectively takes over and continues service provision through ERUs for 12 months after the disaster RCSC staff have enhanced capacity for providing emergency water and sanitation 	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support and training for RCSC hygiene promoters using participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methods Technical support for the handover and continuation of service provision of ERUs Provision of basic water and sanitation kits for Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers who are deployed for relief operations. Monitoring and evaluation

Recovery

The International Federation’s plan is to support the RCSC in the area of recovery with focus on the reconstruction of family homes in three, possibly four, townships of Deyang county in Mianzhu prefecture.

This plan of action will also include meeting identified financial needs of the beneficiaries to support them in the reconstruction of their homes through relevant livelihoods programming.

The joint shelter assessment team recommended the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support to the RCSC's reconstruction of housing be prioritized in Mianzhu county (in Deyang prefecture, Sichuan province), specifically in the three townships of Jiulong, Banqiao and Zundao. These three townships are significant as they are the areas where the emergency response units were functioning and had developed positive relations with the local Red Cross branches, government and beneficiaries. Mianzhu is one of the most affected countries in Sichuan, with between 90 to 97 percent of homes destroyed or damaged to the point of no longer being safe.

The priority will be to start reconstruction in Jiulong (4,728 homes), Banqiao (5,436 homes) and Zundao (7,466 homes) which totals 17,540 village homes. The RCSC and International Federation will provide full housing reconstruction coverage within the three townships, assisting all families that need to rebuild their homes. If adequate funding becomes available, the fourth township in Mianzhu county, Xinglong township (5,000 homes), will also be covered. See [Annex 3](#) for detailed breakdown of reconstruction activities.

The assessment recommended a CNY 20,000 (CHF 3,400) cash grant, rather than materials, to be allocated in three instalments, foundation, walls and roof as they are completed respectively. Additional support to families can be provided through livelihoods cash grants and community-based programming.

It was further recommended that the quality assurance provided by the government supervisors be reinforced through a joint RCSC and International Federation team of qualified technical experts and monitors in each township. In addition, technical assistance and awareness-raising on the necessity of earthquake resistant construction will be a key contribution of the International Federation.

The government has proposed an owner-driven model for reconstruction (with the exception of large centralized sites). The International Federation and the RCSC will support the owner-driven model of home reconstruction, as are other NGOs involved in the area. Under this model, the primary decision-making responsibility and overall driving force of the home reconstruction lies with the homeowner.

The RCSC and International Federation seek to complement the reconstruction plan "building back better" with recommendations to strengthen attention towards the most vulnerable people such as the poor, minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled, especially in the rural areas. It also underlines the importance of environmental sustainability in the reconstruction plan and encourages the use of local materials and promotes labour intensive construction principles. Programmes in rural areas should also focus on developing the local economy and income generation, and training the rural population not only on the technical specifics of building codes in earthquake-resistant construction but also the basic reasoning that underlies them.

In addition to the cash grant of CNY 20,000 (CHF 3,400) per family (payable in three instalments), the International Federation, together with the RCSC, will also provide support in these areas:

Technical support

- Provide technical advice on earthquake-resistant construction techniques and material usage at the household level;
- Review current architectural designs for village homes in selected townships;
- Provide additional architectural designs for smaller homes (if needed);
- Review and upgrade existing "Standard Construction Contract for Rural Residential Buildings" to provide common protective measures for home owners; and
- Provide construction skills training to villagers and local artisans/ builders (if needed).

Monitoring

- Conduct supplementary monitoring that homes that are being built meet technical guidelines; and
- Conduct supplementary monitoring of each level of construction and verification of time to transfer instalments of the cash grant.

Public awareness and education

- Disseminate information on policy, guidelines and regulations; and
- Develop user-friendly information on designs, standards and considerations to make homes earthquake-resistant.

International Federation construction delegates trained in earthquake-resistant building techniques will be based in the RCSC Red Cross branch in Deyang prefecture, to work closely with their RCSC technical

counterparts on the construction projects to supervise the technical monitors, to provide training to monitors and villagers, develop educational materials, coordinate with local authorities and provide additional monitoring and technical advice to housing projects.

Technical monitors based in Deyang will be recruited by the International Federation, in collaboration with the RCSC, to monitor on-going construction projects, provide technical advice, increase public awareness and knowledge of how to build earthquake-resistant homes and provide training to villagers. They will be responsible for filling out monitoring forms correctly and accurately.

With the current prioritization of available funding, 17,540 houses will be built in 21 villages in all three townships, with a total population of 52,055. If Xinglong township can be included, an additional 19,055 beneficiaries can be assisted in housing reconstruction, bringing the total population to 71,110. The reconstruction will be supervised by the construction delegates, their RCSC counterparts and the monitoring teams.

Beneficiaries for housing reconstruction will be selected according to these criteria:

- Home fully destroyed or destroyed beyond repair by the earthquake;
- Family not able to self-finance reconstruction of home; and
- Family agrees to rebuild home according to the government's rules and regulations for earthquake-resistant houses.

Shelter reconstruction	
Objective 1: (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To support 22,540 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 Homeowners and local authorities receive necessary technical support to build earthquake-resistant homes	Activities Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowners receive technical advice and support via village level trainings and at the household level • Existing architectural plans are reviewed for compliance with earthquake-resistant guidelines • Architectural plans for smaller homes are provided (if needed) • Existing standard construction contracts are reviewed and upgraded to provide protective measures for homeowners • Construction skills training provided to villagers, artisans/builders (if needed)
Expected results 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 ¹	Activities Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary and monitoring database developed • MoU and project agreements signed with local authorities and homeowners • Technical officers, supervisors and engineers hired and trained • Main office at prefecture level and sub-offices in townships set-up • Supplementary monitoring and quality control systems put in place • Homes that are already under construction are reviewed for compliance with earthquake resistant guidelines
Expected results Homeowners receive necessary financial support to build earthquake-resistant homes	Activities Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowners receive support to remove rubble and foundations (via livelihoods) • Cash grants are provided to homeowners at three stages in the building process (foundation, walls, roof) that meet earthquake resistant guidelines
Expected results Homeowners have the necessary	Activities Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village level information dissemination meetings held and

¹ As the government is responsible for ensuring quality, the International Federation cannot assume liability.

information and knowledge to build earthquake-resistant homes	door to door visits conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informational materials on policies, guidelines and regulations are developed • Information on construction contracts developed • Other materials and trainings designed to inform and empower homeowners to monitor and control the construction of their homes
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Reconstruction of health facilities and schools

Many schools and health facilities were severely damaged or destroyed in the earthquake. The RCSC has agreed to support grassroots level reconstruction of township schools, township clinics and village health stations (see [Annex 3](#) for a full listing of all reconstruction projects seeking Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support, both bilaterally and multilaterally). Within the three provinces, the number of institutions needing rebuilding is immense. At this time, the RCSC has identified 56 township schools, 132 township clinics and 169 village health stations within the three provinces that will require Red Cross Red Crescent support. The construction of these facilities totals over CNY 2.4 billion (CHF 422.2 million).

The RCSC has agreed that support for these reconstruction projects can be funded bilaterally, unless otherwise agreed upon. Thus, these projects have not been included in this revised appeal budget, but are nonetheless included in the RCSC's list of reconstruction projects seeking funding.

At this time, a number of partners have agreed to fund individual projects bilaterally, including the Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross and Thai Red Cross. Even with this positive response from partner national societies, it is estimated that the current gap on funding for township level schools, clinics and village health clinics remains at approximately CNY 369.65 million (CHF 64.85 million) ([See Annex 3](#)).



The executive vice-president from the Red Cross Society of China talking to students at the Pengzhou Temporary School. Francis Markus/ International Federation.

Community-based programmes

Community-based programmes will be incorporated in an integrated approach towards bringing health and psychosocial care, water and sanitation, livelihoods and disaster preparedness measures to the same communities where family homes are being reconstructed. Technical delegates and their counterparts in each of these areas will work closely with the communities to identify key needs and assist them in developing appropriate solutions.

The RCSC and International Federation will conduct vulnerability and capacity assessments with each community as programming commences. Through this tool, the national society and the communities themselves will be able to identify key concerns and programming priorities for each village in the affected area. Integrated programming can then be designed as needed for each community, in alignment with the reconstruction activities.

Health and Care and Psychological Support

The International Federation’s health and care programme aims to address the physical, social and psychological needs of beneficiaries in a sustainable manner. It incorporates health and care services that are preventive, curative and rehabilitative, and by using an integrated community-based approach, intends to develop local capacity to respond to health situations during emergencies and non-emergencies.

The key focus is on three areas; community-based health, psychosocial support, and health in emergencies. Integration along with water and sanitation, livelihoods and shelter will contribute to the holistic recovery within these communities.

RCSC volunteers are equipped with health-related knowledge, such as first aid and health issues commonly affecting the local communities. These volunteers in turn will provide training to the local communities according to the needs and priorities of the communities themselves. In addition to disseminating key messages, the volunteers will also introduce the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its Fundamental Principles. More importantly, training at grassroots level will also empower communities themselves to take ownership of issues affecting them directly by having an avenue to bring up issues to the volunteers and consequently, assist decision making at the Red Cross branch level.

The psychosocial support programme works with teachers and students in schools. In addition to providing psychosocial training to teachers and students, the schools will be equipped with first aid kits and first aid training to enable teachers and students to confidently respond immediately in the event of an emergency.

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 There is significantly increased knowledge how to prevent and manage public health risks among earthquake affected communities	Activities Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated baseline and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey completed • Village health volunteers have attended community-based health training courses and conducted regular household visits in targeted communities • 70 percent of the targeted communities have functional village health committees
Expected results The knowledge and capacity of RCSC board members, staff and volunteers to coordinate, manage and implement programmes is significantly strengthened	Activities Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation session and road show of programmes to all stakeholders • RCSC induction courses are provided to all new volunteers • Training of trainers for volunteers on community-based health • Monthly meetings for the RCSC staff, volunteers and board members • First aid training for volunteers • Develop necessary information, education and communication materials on psychosocial support programme and community-based health

II. Psychosocial Support
Objective 1 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): Improve the psychological resilience of the earthquake affected population.

Expected Results	Activities Planned
Earthquake-affected people are able to manage stress and overcome crisis in their communities, individually, and among their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated baseline survey and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey completed • Locally adapted information, education and communication (IEC) materials are developed and disseminated • Training of trainers conducted in close cooperation with schools • Care centres in village community centres and schools are established • Village health volunteers are trained in psychosocial support • Trained RCSC volunteers conduct household visits in the targeted communities • Establish peer support groups • Targeted schools are equipped with first aid kits • Teachers are trained in psychosocial first aid • Emergency and first aid preparedness of the targeted schools is improved (creating first aid posts, school emergency areas)



Children of the Yinghua Middle School in Yinghua township, Sichuan, hang up sheets of paper that express their life aims. This was part of an exercise they did during a psychosocial workshop held by the Red Cross Society of China, *Sunshine in your Heart* programme on 10-11 November, 2008. Francis Markus/International Federation.

Water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion

The water and sanitation programme will transition from relief to recovery, following the recommendation from the joint assessment that was conducted in September 2008 and will be implemented for a period of 24 months.

People in rural areas, either mountainous or plains, are among the most vulnerable, facing water problems mainly in terms of access (quantity and quality). Some of the vulnerable situations predate the earthquake and damage caused to the water facilities worsened the existing situation. In some cases, the problem derives from lack of maintenance.

After the first relief phase, people in the mountainous areas have been manually repairing the water systems, but storage tanks and small water facilities remain damaged. In plain rural areas, wells were severely damaged and a bacteriological survey in Jiulong and Zundao townships indicates a high level of bacteriological contamination on the sampled wells. Although boiling water is a widespread practice and hygiene habits are good enough to avoid waterborne diseases, these coping strategies are not sustainable.

The role of the RCSC as an implementing partner of the government is to reduce the vulnerability of the populations and to improve capacity to cope with water shortages, complementing government efforts in the townships of Zundao, Jiulong and Banqiao in Mianzhu County of Sichuan Province.

The water and sanitation programme combines health and hygiene education with water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation, aimed at reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and the vulnerability of populations in those areas affected by natural disasters. The water and sanitation intervention combines both hardware and software components.

The water hardware component of the programme will involve rehabilitation of existing water supply systems that were damaged during the earthquake as well as installing water supply boreholes in areas where the water quality has been tested as containing high levels of bacteria. Community labour will be utilized in the rehabilitation of these systems and community members will also be involved in the formation of water committees for the long term sustainability of the water supply systems.

The sanitation component of the programme will involve the construction of latrines for families that cannot afford to construct on their own during the reconstruction phase. Families will be involved in the construction.

The software component will follow a community-based approach, using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) as the implementing tool, with which the RCSC has past experience in implementing successfully.

The key elements for the water and sanitation activities are:

- A community-based approach promoting community participation and ownership of the project.
- Use of an approach based on local technologies, with which the RCSC has experience in implementing in neighbouring provinces.
- An integrated programme incorporating hygiene promotion with water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Utilizing local community in the sustainable operation of their community water supply systems.
- The involvement of local government in integrating the national water and sanitation strategies.
- Empowering and capacity building at the provincial Red Cross branch level in the decision-making process.

Implementation of activities will be done through the county RCSC branches who in turn will share responsibility with the local water bureaus for technical designs, budgets and implementation plans. The water bureaus will provide technical assistance and supervision during the implementation of works, cooperating closely with RCSC. RCSC will work with the communities organizing and training water committees.

Software activities (health and environmental education, hygiene promotion) will be carried out parallel to the hardware implementation following the training of RCSC volunteers and village volunteers. RCSC will accompany water committees in the process of identifying problems and solutions involving water, sanitation and hygiene issues through community meetings using hygiene educational materials and dissemination campaigns.

A key objective of the water and sanitation programme will also be assisting the development of disaster preparedness capabilities for the RCSC through training, capacity building and pre-positioning of their water and sanitation equipment (ERUs used during the relief phase of the operation) for future domestic deployment.

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	Activities Planned
Communities have improved access to water and sanitation facilities according to Minimum Sphere Standards in three townships of Mianzhu County (hardware)	1. Rehabilitation/construction of water and sanitation facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation/information sessions at village level with local authorities, RCSC and Water Bureau • General agreement (MoU) between the Water Bureau, village representatives, RCSC and the International Federation • Tender process and signature contracts for water and sanitation facilities • Boreholes' drilling • Design and bill of materials for rural water systems

	rehabilitation (Gravity Fed Systems) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of materials for water systems rehabilitation • Water systems rehabilitation • Selection of villagers for sanitation facilities construction • Training in construction of latrines • Delivery of materials latrines • Construction of latrines • Technical monitoring
<p>Expected results</p> <p>Communities and RCSC have skills and knowledge to identify problems and solutions involving water, sanitation and hygiene practice issues through PHAST (software)</p>	<p>Activities Planned</p> <p>1. Creation of community-based water and sanitation management structures in collaboration with local health authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey (knowledge, attitude and practice) • Election of water committees • Dissemination campaign • Community meetings • Monitoring • PHAST activities integrated under community-based health programme <p>2. Development of RCSC and community water and sanitation knowledge and capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCSC volunteers training on baseline survey (knowledge, attitude and practice) • Water committees and caretakers training • Village volunteers training in sanitation construction

Livelihoods

The earthquake caused serious damage to some of the main industries in the areas such as farming, animal husbandry, fisheries, manufacturing and retail services. A majority of households, especially in the rural areas, combine several livelihoods such as farming and seasonal migrating work.

Most of the families in the townships of Jiulong, Zundao and Banqiao do not have enough financial resources to start reconstructing their houses. The government is providing between CNY 16,000 (CHF 2,838) to CNY 24,000 (CHF 4,258) to every household and an additional CNY 4,000 (CHF 710) to the most vulnerable families but this amount is insufficient. Many of these families lack the collateral to qualify for a loan with some still owing the banks money from an earlier mortgage. Furthermore, nearly 20 percent of the population in these areas consist of elderly headed families and five percent headed by women (widows) or disabled. They do not have enough resources to clear debris and demolish the foundations themselves but will be relying on contractors to do so.

The livelihoods programme aims to alleviate the vulnerable situation faced by these families through interventions such as rehabilitating their livelihood assets and developing sustainable income-generating activities. The outcome of these interventions will mean families have better resources to survive winter and begin reconstructing their houses.

Further detailed feasibility studies will need to be conducted in order to develop the project further, but based on current assessments, other longer term possibilities include vocational training to improve people's skills and capacity, and rehabilitating irrigation channels which will have a positive impact on the quantity of crop production.

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.

<p style="text-align: center;">Expected results</p> <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 	<p style="text-align: center;">Activities planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash transfer programme training to the RCSC livelihoods volunteers • Provide vulnerable families support to remove the debris and the foundation • Provide unconditional cash grants to the most vulnerable families • Provide conditional cash grant to the vulnerable families to replace their livelihoods assets such as a livestock and livelihoods tools • Develop cash transfer policy for the RCSC
<p>(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</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Expected results</p> <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 	<p style="text-align: center;">Activities planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assessment training to the RCSC volunteers • Conduct integrated vulnerabilities and capacities assessment (VCA) in the target community • Develop middle and long term livelihoods projects • Identify potential areas for middle and long term projects. • Rehabilitation of livelihoods assets such as the rehabilitation of an irrigation channel or farmland • Capacity building of the vulnerable people through trainings such as vocational (construction-related and non-construction-related) trainings and business trainings • Improve livelihoods environment in the area through creation of potential manufacturing units (such as concrete hollow blocks), collective manufacturing units and/or making market links between small and micro enterprises and traders • Capacity building of the community and/or community-based organizations • Develop livelihoods contingency plan and include it in RCSC disaster contingency plans

Disaster Management

The scale of the earthquake has emphasized the urgent need to improve disaster management practices to better deal with disasters in the future. As China is susceptible to a variety of disasters, it is crucial that RCSC strengthen its disaster risk reduction and response capacity, as well as its organizational capacity.

RCSC has been working towards achieving a comprehensive disaster management plan and has focused on reorganizing and strengthening the three tiers of its disaster management (national headquarters, provincial headquarters and county levels). For RCSC, disaster management is a cross-cutting function, involving links to other programmes and close coordination with other institutions. It also necessitates more significant roles for county branches and local communities. This is a major challenge for the national society.

Strengthening disaster management will entail a range of different approaches, including the establishment of disaster management centres, an emergency response ambulance service, strengthening infrastructure, training and preparedness of volunteers, establishment of warehouses, logistics support, and human resources for effective implementation. RCSC will also concentrate efforts to reduce the vulnerability of communities by assisting their capacity to plan and implement appropriate disaster risk reduction activities that prepare them for potential future disasters. For example, the International Federation will support the setting up of three disaster preparedness centres in the affected provinces to facilitate relief, to provide localized storage and act as distribution hubs.

RCSC has also requested the International Federation's support in strengthening their capacities to serve the needs of beneficiaries not only in Sichuan, where the majority of the revised appeal's community-based programmes are concentrated, but in Gansu and Shaanxi provinces as well. As such, the International Federation is extending its reach to earthquake-affected communities in those two provinces through

support of the RCSC’s community-based disaster preparedness model, which has been a successful model in recent years after its development with support of many partners.

To support the national society’s disaster management, the international Federation’s Chengdu office will maintain a response capacity, both in terms of human and material resources, to respond to outstanding humanitarian needs for the rest of this year and until 2010. This disaster management team will work closely with RCSC to strengthen capacity of its staff and volunteers in disaster management and will work with the regional office in Beijing to look at issues of risk reduction and preparedness.

<p>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.</p>	
<p>Expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected Red Cross branches develop their capacities in community-based disaster management in future. 	<p>Activities Planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify their capacity and training needs to carry out community-based disaster preparedness Assure training modules address the specific needs of the communities Conduct training
<p>Expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected communities learn how to respond during earthquakes and other disasters 	<p>Activities Planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the likely disasters and the risks in the community, people’s knowledge of disasters including earthquakes, and the needs of evacuation drills through the modified vulnerabilities and capacities assessment (VCA) Identify areas for evacuation and the local authorities appointing these areas as official evacuation areas Develop evacuation drills with the communities and the relevant authorities Conduct awareness education on the evacuation system in the community Practise evacuation drills in the communities, schools and hospitals
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Expected results</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Activities Planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish criteria for village selection and identify target villages Agreements with local government for support to identified projects Conduct vulnerability and capacity assessment in selected communities Red Cross volunteers organised to formulate village community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) committees Train facilitators at prefecture and county level in general community-based disaster preparedness concept and project monitoring and evaluation Train Red Cross facilitators at county and village level in community mobilization, community-based disaster preparedness, and defining mitigation measures Community-based disaster preparedness committees conduct basic disaster awareness rising in villages Develop or strengthen community early warning system Develop disaster risk reduction information, education and communication materials for school, promote disaster resistant school buildings CBDP committees conduct hazard/risk mapping and priority exercises CBDP committees prepare a village risk reduction plan and contingency plan Review village mitigation proposals and allocate grant support based on guidelines
<p>Expected results</p> <p>Targeted communities in Gansu and Shaanxi have capacity to monitor local disaster risks and use their risk analysis to develop the institutional disaster planning</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper technical quality assurance of physical mitigation measures • Mitigation plans are implemented in the villages • RCSC provincial branch staff conduct field trips to monitor and support the CBDP committees
Objective 3 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): RCSC builds their capacity to effectively and quickly respond to emergencies in the future	
<p>Expected results</p> <p>RCSC develops three disaster preparedness centres in the affected area</p>	<p>Activities Planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and purpose of disaster preparedness centres defined, including warehouses, ambulance and logistics services. • Three disaster preparedness centres constructed • Monitoring

Capacity building and organizational development

While capacity building activities have been built into each sector area throughout each phase of the earthquake response, there remain other important opportunities for the International Federation to support the RCSC in their own organizational development in addition to the construction of Red Cross disaster preparedness centres and the establishment of national emergency response units that can be deployed in future disasters.

While shelter reconstruction is a key focus for the national society, needs in all four core areas of the International Federation's Strategy 2010 were also identified. This will enable the International Federation to work with and support RCSC in a more integrated way across a range of activities. Health and care, water and sanitation and livelihood needs are a major part of this revised appeal and will form an important priority for the future. It will also strengthen the national society by building the skills and capacities of existing and new staff and volunteers through trainings at branch and national levels and disaster simulation exercises.

Finally, the International Federation will support the RCSC in further strengthening their financial management, volunteer management and general programme management through this appeal. Analysis of existing systems and joint planning will identify how these programmes can be boosted. Workshops for relevant RCSC staff will be held to introduce and implement best practices and share experiences from the disaster.

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	
<p>Expected Results</p> <p>Develop human resources and equipment</p>	<p>Activities Planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lesson learned workshop for field hospital deployment in Sichuan earthquake ▪ Setting up of specialized health in emergencies teams as part of the RCSC national disaster response teams ▪ Training in health in emergencies for RCSC staff and volunteers with relevant backgrounds ▪ Training and disaster simulation exercises on deployment of field hospital unit for RCSC staff and volunteers ▪ Attendance of emergency response unit trainings for two RCSC staff (by end of 2009)

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.	
<p>Expected results</p> <p>RCSC has the relevant skills and capacity at national level to deploy water and sanitation emergency response units domestically</p>	<p>Activities Planned</p> <p>RCSC technical water sanitation development and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation workshop • Water and sanitation training for RCSC water and sanitation programme manager

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|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National water and sanitation in emergencies training (emergency response units) |
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III. Livelihoods

Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): RCSC further develops its capacity to plan, implement, and monitor and evaluate the livelihoods projects.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSC develops its capacity in the area of cash transfer programming RCSC develops its capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate long-term livelihoods projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cash transfer programming training to the RCSC Provide general livelihoods training which includes livelihoods assessment, project design, project management and monitoring and evaluation, to the RCSC

IV. Disaster Management

Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): RCSC builds their capacity to effectively and quickly respond to emergencies in the future.

Expected results	Activities Planned
National disaster response teams developed (NDRT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National disaster response team candidates identified. Hold trainings Conduct simulation exercises Participation in regional disaster response team trainings in the Asia Pacific

V. Organizational Development

Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): RCSC builds their capacity to effectively manage and report on disaster response operations through well-functioning systems

Expected results	Activities Planned
RCSC financial management, volunteer management, and general programme management systems are strengthened through organizational development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate and strengthen financial management, volunteer management and programme management systems Conduct workshops for relevant RCSC staff in key areas of organizational development

Capacity of the Red Cross Society of China

The Red Cross Society of China was founded in 1904, becoming one of the first members of the International Federation in 1919. The mission of the RCSC is reflected in its law, acknowledged by the central and provincial governments, and is reflective of the good working relationship 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.

In recent years, China has experienced many earthquakes, during which RCSC has conducted key relief activities. In addition, the RCSC has responded to massive disasters caused by typhoons, torrential rains and snow in the past few years. Through these experiences, the RCSC has improved its response mechanisms to deliver assistance to affected individuals. When disaster strikes, RCSC branches at the provincial and local levels immediately launch local appeals for funding and collect items such as warm clothing to assist those affected by disasters.

The RCSC maintains 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, tailored to different kinds of disasters.

Capacity of the International Federation

The International Federation's East Asia regional office in Beijing, is comprised of a head of office and specialist delegates in disaster management, health and care, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, media and communications, finance and skilled local staff. 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 at the secretariat of the International Federation in Geneva.

The International Federation has set up an operations support team in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province, whose key function will be to provide support as necessary to RCSC to implement the operation successfully. The team will consist 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 will provide further support to the team and the local RCSC staff and volunteers.

The East Asia regional office will further support this team from Beijing with a head of recovery/reconstruction programme coordinator, as well as involvement of the regional delegates in disaster management and health. The International Federation's regional finance manager is also providing support to the RCSC headquarters and branches to help them meet financial reporting requirements. The planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team in both the regional office and the Asia Pacific zone office will help ensure timely reporting.

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation has been and will continue to support the RCSC in coordinating Red Cross Red Crescent Movement efforts. At the request of the RCSC leadership, the International Federation will continue to play an important role in coordinating all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support to the earthquake operations. RCSC has requested that the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement take a unified approach towards responding to the needs of Red Cross beneficiaries and supporting the RCSC throughout the response.

Partnership meetings

Thus far, there have been two partnership meetings held for support to the RCSC earthquake operations, the first in Xi'an, Shaanxi province, in July, and the second in Beijing in October. These meetings have enabled the RCSC, the International Federation and partners to summarize activities to date, understand technical recommendations and agree upon priority areas for plans of action. It has also enabled the RCSC to have a clearer understanding of partner interest and funding potential. In both meetings, a mapping exercise of potential funding coverage of planned activities helped the RCSC identify their gaps and priority areas.

These meetings will continue on a regular basis, supplemented with frequent communications with both multilateral and bilateral partners.

Advisory/Steering Committee

An advisory/steering committee comprising of members from RCSC, the International Federation and partner national societies will be formed. The purpose of this committee will be to advise on major issues related to the implementation of the reconstruction programme and take into consideration interests of the RCSC and all partners. Outcomes of the committee's discussions will be shared with all supporting partner national societies.

Operations coordination

The RCSC is still regularly involved in high level coordination meetings with government authorities, and has been closely involved in discussions with the Ministry of Construction regarding reconstruction planning.

The coordination efforts between the International Federation operations support team, the RCSC at all levels and relevant official agencies have been positive and have helped facilitate a rapid response. In the past few months, close contact between RCSC headquarters in Beijing and Chengdu has been critical in formulating plans and action steps towards reconstruction and recovery.

The International Federation will keep approximately 12 delegates and a team of local staff in Chengdu, Sichuan, to support the considerable number of national society staff and volunteers in the implementation of the programmes. The Chengdu office will coordinate with the RCSC office in Sichuan to manage

programme activities in Sichuan, while the International Federation's regional office in Beijing will continue to coordinate with the RCSC headquarters for all Gansu, Shaanxi and national level programming.

At this time, two partner national societies have committed to send representatives to Chengdu to further support the International Federation's delegation and the RCSC as needed. This still fits within the limited presence allotted the Red Cross in terms of international staff based in the earthquake zone.

Day to day operations will be handled in the field by the International Federation's technical delegates, their RCSC counterparts, the local authorities, and the partner national society representatives as programmes are rolled out. The Chengdu office will also hold frequent meetings with the RCSC, partner national society representatives and local authorities as needed. The Beijing office will also continue to hold regular meetings with the RCSC senior management, and involve the Advisory/Steering Committee when appropriate.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

A vital element of the plan of action includes maintaining a consistently high media profile for the Sichuan Earthquake operation, as well as keeping stakeholders informed. The communications strategy has focused on milestones such as the six-month commemoration of the disaster, with coverage from major international media, including BBC, CBC, Radio Australia, VOA, Agence France-Presse and NHK.

The need to project the impact of the disaster in human terms, accessible to our audiences, has made the national society's psychosocial work a key focus; beneficiary and volunteer profiles are also important communications tools, as well as updated press releases and informational documents. These are all available online at www.ifrc.org, while a steady flow of the latest photos can be accessed on www.flickr.com/ifrc.

Video versions of key stories have been produced and the plans for next May's one-year anniversary include further video projects, chronicling the work of the RCSC supported by the International Federation. Meanwhile, the latest stories and press releases are available on the International Federation [website](#) to mark the six-month commemoration of the Sichuan Earthquake.

Budget summary

See attached budget ([Annex 1](#)) for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Director
Coordination and Programmes Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

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

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*< [Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal budget, map and annex below](#);
[click here to return to the title page](#)>*

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

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 2
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

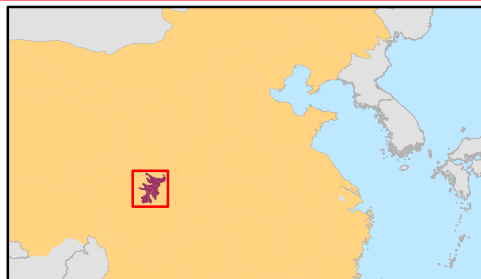
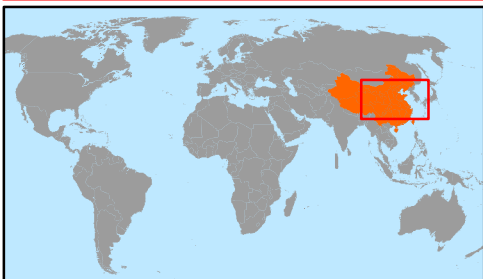
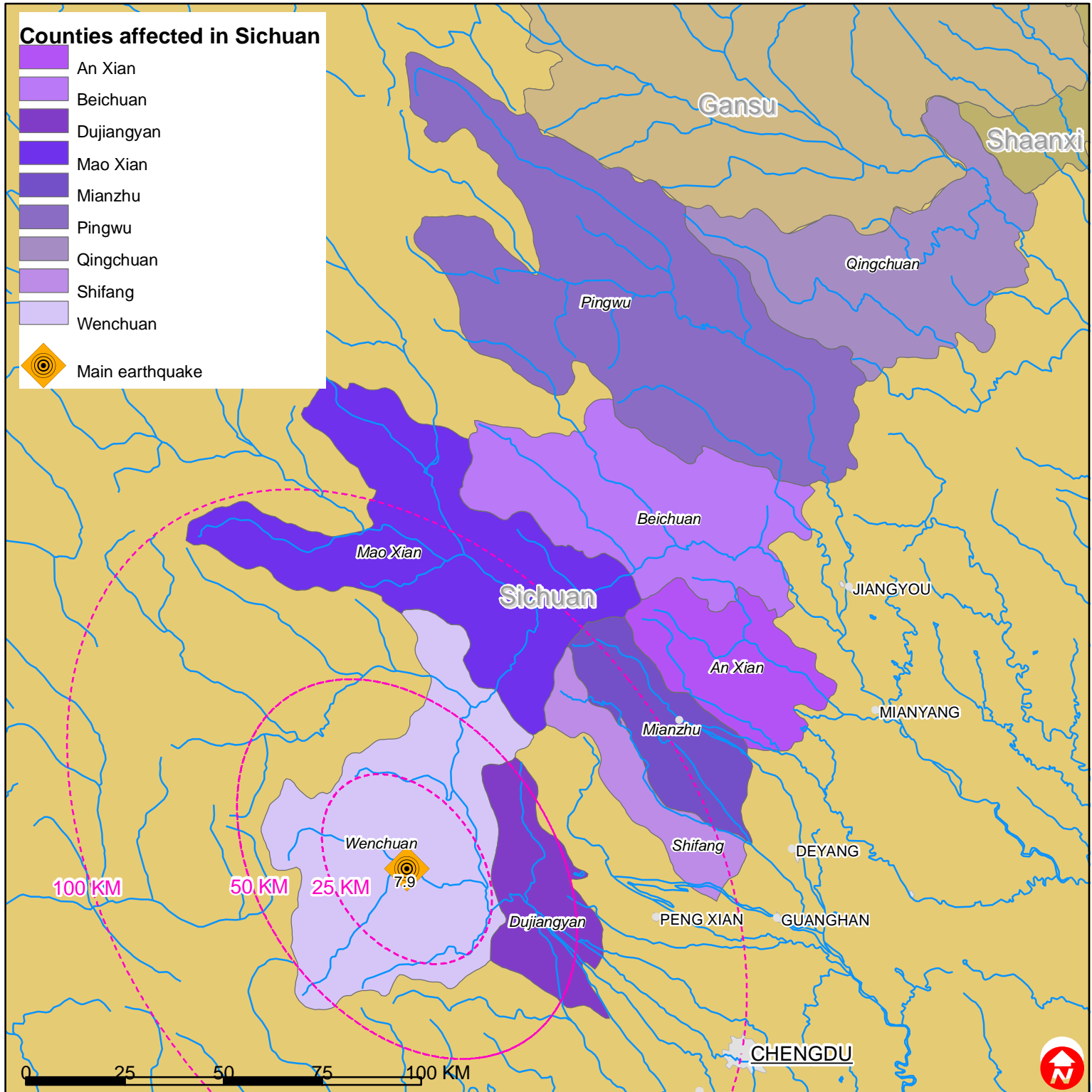
Recovery Phase	No.of Units	Cost per unit	Total cost	Total cost CHF
Shelter reconstruction (Housing)				89,695,409
- Village Home Construction (4 townships) (includes contribution of materials for each family, monitoring & personnel costs)	22,540	3,979	89,695,409	
Health and Care & Psychosocial support				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.

Proposed Reconstruction Projects of Partner National Societies and Federator																			
Province	Prefecture	County	Township	Total Township Population	No. Villages in Township	Project	No. Projects	Av. Size(m ²)	Core Size(m ²)	Cost/m ²	Cost/Bldg (CNY)	Total Cost (CNY)	Proposed Support in CNY	Proposed Support in CHF	Anticipated funding (CHF)	Gap (CHF)			
Sichuan	Deyang	Mianzhu	Jiulong	11,500	4	village house	4,728	94	90	1,000	90,000	425,520,000	94,560,000	16,075,200	56,217,658	20,418,342			
			Zundao	23,400	10		7,466	70	90	1,000	90,000	671,940,000	149,320,000	25,384,400					
			Bangqiao	17,155	8		5,346	100	90	1,000	90,000	481,140,000	106,920,000	18,176,400					
			Xinglong	19,055	5		5,000	80	90	1,000	90,000	450,000,000	100,000,000	17,000,000					
		Guanghan						township clinic	6	2,950		1,800	5,310,000	31,860,000	31,860,000	5,416,200			
								village health station	20	100		1,000	100,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	340,000			
								township school	2	5,100		1,500	7,650,000	15,300,000	15,300,000	2,601,000			
								township clinic	5	3,753		1,500	5,629,500	28,147,500	28,147,500	4,785,075			
		Jingyang						village health station	101	95		1,200	114,000	11,514,000	11,514,000	1,957,380			
								township school	5	3,642		1,600	5,827,200	29,136,000	29,136,000	4,953,120			
								township clinic	4	1,475		1,300	1,917,500	7,670,000	7,670,000	1,303,900			
								village health station	10	100		1,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	170,000			
	Luojiang						township school	2	5,020		1,600	8,032,000	16,064,000	16,064,000	2,730,880				
							township clinic	3	1,030		2,000	2,060,000	6,180,000	6,180,000	1,050,600				
							village health station	8	60		1,700	102,000	816,000	816,000	138,720				
							township school	5	4,300		1,800	7,740,000	38,700,000	38,700,000	6,579,000				
	Guangyuan	Chaotian(D)					township clinic	2	6,550		1,200	7,860,000	15,720,000	15,720,000	2,672,400	clinics: 9,682,971	clinics: 22,678,960		
							village health station	28	86		1,000	86,000	2,408,000	2,408,000	409,360				
							township school	2	3,738		1,200	4,485,600	8,971,200	8,971,200	1,525,104				
	Chengdu	Dujiangyan					township clinic	2						6,600,000	1,122,000				
							village health station	1											
							township clinic	18	560		1,400	784,000	14,112,000	14,112,000	2,399,040				
	Gansu	Longnan	Huixian				township school	2	1,787		1,600	2,859,200	5,718,400	5,718,400	972,128			village health station: 718,080	village health station: 2,297,380
							sanitarium	1	2,550		1,400	3,570,000	3,570,000	3,570,000	606,900				
							township clinic	13	428		1,400	599,200	7,789,600	7,789,600	1,324,232				
			township school	5	1,036		1,400	1,450,400	7,252,000	7,252,000	1,232,840								
			township clinic	25	534		1,200	640,800	16,020,000	16,020,000	2,723,400								
			township school	7	1,670		1,400	2,338,000	16,366,000	16,366,000	2,782,220								
		Tanchang						township clinic	23	700		1,400	980,000	22,540,000	22,540,000	3,831,800	sanitarium: 606,900	sanitarium: 606,900	
								township school	6	3,553		1,400	4,974,200	29,845,200	29,845,200	5,073,684			
								township clinic	1	3,900		2,100	8,190,000	8,190,000	8,190,000	1,392,300			
		Shaanxi	Baoji	Chengcang(D)				township clinic	3	337		1,000	337,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	171,870	schools: 12,757,429	schools: 18,869,660	
township school								1	200		300	60,000	60,000	60,000	10,200				
Xianyang			Yongshou					township clinic	7	643		1,000	643,000	4,501,000	4,501,000	765,170			
	township school							5	630		1,350	850,500	4,252,500	4,252,500	722,925				
	Changwu							township clinic	3	673		1,400	942,200	2,826,600	2,826,600	480,522			
								township school	2	1,482		1,350	2,000,700	4,001,400	4,001,400	680,238			
Ankang	Hanyin						township clinic	5	860		1,200	1,032,000	5,160,000	5,160,000	877,200				
							township school	3	1,000		1,400	1,400,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	714,000				
Hanzhong	Chenggu						township clinic	9	490		1,200	588,000	5,292,000	5,292,000	899,640				
							township school	8	498		1,250	621,875	4,975,000	4,975,000	845,750				
	Xixiang							township clinic	3	814		1,300	1,058,200	3,174,600	3,174,600	539,682			
								township school	1	1,250		960	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	204,000			
							22,893					2,416,144,000	844,944,000	143,640,480	79,376,138	64,264,342			
Project Type		Total no. to be built	Cost of RC support (CNY)	Cost of RC support (CHF)															
village homes		22,540	450,800,000	76,636,000															
township clinics		133	190,364,300	32,361,931															
village health stations		168	17,738,000	3,015,460															
township schools		56	186,041,700	31,627,089															
TOTAL		22,897	844,944,000	143,640,480															



China: Earthquake



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, GIST, CIESIN, International Federation - MDRCN003EAREV.mxd

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2010/12
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	96,742,674					96,742,674
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Government</i>	520,000					520,000
<i>American Red Cross</i>	10,432,547					10,432,547
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	5,891,300					5,891,300
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	995,500					995,500
<i>Austria - Private Donors</i>	485					485
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	8,460					8,460
<i>Brazil - Private Donors</i>	6,373					6,373
<i>British Red Cross</i>	2,850,396					2,850,396
<i>Bulgarian Red Cross</i>	5,000					5,000
<i>Cambodia - Private Donors</i>	170					170
<i>Canada - Private Donors</i>	5,200					5,200
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	5,359,079					5,359,079
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	17,816,762					17,816,762
<i>China - Private Donors</i>	32					32
<i>Czech Red Cross</i>	10,202					10,202
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	10,749					10,749
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	670,030					670,030
<i>DELL Direct Giving Campaign</i>	89,867					89,867
<i>Estonia Red Cross</i>	4,035					4,035
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	57,319					57,319
<i>France - Private Donors</i>	2,668					2,668
<i>German Red Cross</i>	44,121					44,121
<i>Germany - Private Donors</i>	121					121
<i>Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)</i>	100					100
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>	21,023					21,023
<i>Greek Government</i>	327,000					327,000
<i>IATA</i>	8,650					8,650
<i>Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)</i>	109,646					109,646
<i>ICRC (from Unidentified donor)</i>	153					153
<i>India - Private Donors</i>	5,040					5,040
<i>Indonesia - Private Donors</i>	2,209					2,209
<i>Infineum UK Ltd</i>	70,413					70,413
<i>Ireland - Private Donors</i>	1,256					1,256
<i>Irish Government</i>	1,627,000					1,627,000
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	283,001					283,001
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	1,612,150					1,612,150
<i>Japanese Government</i>	1,785,000					1,785,000
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	5,000,079					5,000,079
<i>Japan - Private Donors</i>	3,150					3,150
<i>Lithuanian Red Cross</i>	976					976
<i>Luxembourg Government</i>	104,900					104,900
<i>Malaysian Red Crescent</i>	10,546					10,546
<i>Malaysia - Private Donors</i>	1,780					1,780
<i>Mauritius Red Cross</i>	191					191
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	114,914					114,914

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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<i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i>	8,335			8,335
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	510,471			510,471
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	813,500			813,500
<i>New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)</i>	149,625			149,625
<i>New York Office (from Heinz)</i>	99,750			99,750
<i>New York Office (from Hospira)</i>	99,750			99,750
<i>New York Office (from Huber)</i>	49,875			49,875
<i>New York Office (from Jones apparel Group)</i>	21,804			21,804
<i>New York Office (from Kraft Foods)</i>	157,500			157,500
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	39,085			39,085
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	235,893			235,893
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	664,365			664,365
<i>Nigeria private donors</i>	1,024			1,024
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	83,254			83,254
<i>Office of the Representative of the Dalai Lama</i>	52,000			52,000
<i>On Line donations</i>	755,312			755,312
<i>Qatar Red Crescent</i>	59,400			59,400
<i>Royal & Sun Alliance</i>	12,714			12,714
<i>Russia - Private Donors</i>	2,686			2,686
<i>Singapore - Private Donors</i>	9,975			9,975
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>	114,048			114,048
<i>Slovenia Government</i>	161,500			161,500
<i>South Africa Government</i>	193,050			193,050
<i>South Africa - Private Donors</i>	361			361
<i>Spain - Private Donors</i>	1,985			1,985
<i>Sri Lanka Red Cross</i>	3,250			3,250
<i>Stavros Niarchos Foundation</i>	260,000			260,000
<i>Swedish - Private Donors</i>	32			32
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	342,400			342,400
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	27,486			27,486
<i>Thailand - Private Donors</i>	5,200			5,200
Total	51,000			51,000
<i>Turkish Red Crescent</i>	5,264			5,264
<i>United Arab Emirates - Private Donors</i>	1,115			1,115
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	20,981			20,981
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	143,647			143,647
<i>United Technologies</i>	262,500			262,500
<i>United Technologies (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	5,250			5,250
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	4,400			4,400
C1. Cash contributions	61,299,380			61,299,380

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	82,566			82,566
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)</i>	35,385			35,385
<i>Cook Islands Red Cross</i>	67			67
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	365,000			365,000
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	700,800			700,800
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	0			0
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	6,000			6,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	479,756			479,756
<i>New York Office (from Adams Street Partners)</i>	3,206			3,206
<i>New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)</i>	8,588			8,588

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>New York Office (from Applied Materials)</i>	16,763			16,763
<i>New York Office (from Bechtel Group Foundation)</i>	64,903			64,903
<i>New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)</i>	50,158			50,158
<i>New York Office (from Codexis)</i>	1,884			1,884
<i>New York Office (from Fibrogen)</i>	11,713			11,713
<i>New York Office (from Genzyme Corporation)</i>	12,595			12,595
<i>New York Office (from Heinz)</i>	5,725			5,725
<i>New York Office (from Hospira)</i>	5,725			5,725
<i>New York Office (from Huber)</i>	2,863			2,863
<i>New York Office (from Jones apparel Group)</i>	1,251			1,251
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	31,321			31,321
<i>New York Office (from THERMO FISCHER)</i>	22,900			22,900
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	5,694			5,694
<i>New York Office (from Yahoo)</i>	9,160			9,160
<i>OPEC Fund For International Developm</i>	1,145,000			1,145,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	3,069,023			3,069,023

Inkind Goods & Transport

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

Inkind Personnel

<i>American Red Cross</i>	17,893			17,893
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	17,600			17,600
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	8,507			8,507
C4. Inkind Personnel	44,000			44,000

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	82,564,726			82,564,726
D. Total Funding = B + C	82,564,726			82,564,726
Appeal Coverage	85%			85%

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	82,564,726					82,564,726
E. Expenditure	-46,537,704					-46,537,704
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	36,027,021					36,027,021

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		96,742,674					96,742,674	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	28,000,000	23,527,757				23,527,757	4,472,243	
Shelter - Transitional		1,082,550				1,082,550	-1,082,550	
Construction Materials	17,000,000						17,000,000	
Clothing & textiles	1,000,000	961,287				961,287	38,713	
Food	5,000,000						5,000,000	
Water & Sanitation	120,000	722				722	119,278	
Medical & First Aid	740,000	1,424				1,424	738,576	
Teaching Materials	500,000						500,000	
Utensils & Tools	3,500,000						3,500,000	
Other Supplies & Services	11,200,000	2,173,109				2,173,109	9,026,891	
ERU		3,938,713				3,938,713	-3,938,713	
Total Supplies	67,060,000	31,685,562				31,685,562	35,374,438	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	90,000						90,000	
Computers & Telecom	40,000	7,835				7,835	32,165	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	120,000						120,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	250,000	7,835				7,835	242,165	
Transport & Storage								
Storage		28,775				28,775	-28,775	
Distribution & Monitoring	18,000,000	11,193,678				11,193,678	6,806,322	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	350,000	22,451				22,451	327,549	
Total Transport & Storage	18,350,000	11,244,903				11,244,903	7,105,097	
Personnel								
International Staff	2,130,000	231,307				231,307	1,898,693	
Regionally Deployed Staff		75				75	-75	
National Staff	428,000	35,047				35,047	392,953	
National Society Staff	48,000	6,053				6,053	41,947	
Consultants	108,000	48,102				48,102	59,898	
Total Personnel	2,714,000	320,584				320,584	2,393,416	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	150,000	13,480				13,480	136,520	
Total Workshops & Training	150,000	13,480				13,480	136,520	
General Expenditure								
Travel	600,000	89,817				89,817	510,183	
Information & Public Relation	108,000	9,687				9,687	98,313	
Office Costs	360,000	27,291				27,291	332,709	
Communications	246,000	11,850				11,850	234,150	
Professional Fees	319,400	32				32	319,368	
Financial Charges	9,000	-101,694				-101,694	110,694	
Other General Expenses	288,000	2,664				2,664	285,336	
Total General Expenditure	1,930,400	39,647				39,647	1,890,754	
Programme Support								
Program Support	6,288,274	2,669,369				2,669,369	3,618,905	
Total Programme Support	6,288,274	2,669,369				2,669,369	3,618,905	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		554,193				554,193	-554,193	
Total Services		554,193				554,193	-554,193	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		2,133				2,133	-2,133	
Total Operational Provisions		2,133				2,133	-2,133	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		96,742,674					96,742,674	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	96,742,674	46,537,704					46,537,704	50,204,970
VARIANCE (C - D)		50,204,970					50,204,970	