

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CHINA: FLOODS

6 April 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 05EA017; Operations Update no. 4; Period covered: 20 November 2005- 31 March 2006; Appeal coverage: 39.4% ([click here for the attached contributions list](#))

Appeal history:

- Launched on 11 August 2005 for CHF 5,501,604 (USD 4,274,751 or EUR 2,525,539) for 9 months to assist 400,000 beneficiaries.
- Information bulletin 1 to 7 issued prior to appeal launch.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000.

Outstanding needs : CHF 3,333,972 (USD 2,546,358 or EUR 2,136,080)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [2006-2007 China Appeal MAACN001](#),
[2006-2007 East Asia Appeal MAA54001](#)

Operational Summary: From May through November 2005, losses sustained by millions of rural farmers due to severe floods and landslides which commenced in May in southern and southeastern China, were compounded by a host of other natural disasters which coincided with the floods. Millions of people were evacuated, and hundreds of thousands of families were left destitute following the loss of their homes, personal belongings and their fields. Nine months later many of the flood affected fields remain covered in silt and are useless for planting. In many cases, elderly parents are looking after young children and working the available farmland while those of working age have headed to the cities to earn money to rebuild their homes or supplement lost income. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) through its provincial and county level branches provided local assistance to millions of people both through relief activities, and annual warmth deliveries of household items which took place during the Lunar New Year. The RCSC with support from the Federation's DREF provided initial emergency relief items to some 26,000 families in Guangxi and Guizhou in July; and some 150,000 families have received assistance in Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan through this Emergency Appeal.

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Summary

China experiences six months of continuous natural disasters (May to November)

In 2005, according to the state flood control and drought relief headquarters, floods in China that commenced in May caused some 1,660 deaths. Nearly the entire country, which is the fourth largest in area in the world, was affected as 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities suffered from varying degrees of floods, affecting some 200 million people. A number of counties in the flooded provinces reported some of the heaviest floods experienced for over a century.

From May to October, natural disasters such as hail, typhoons, tornadoes and severe floods are likely to arrive simultaneously in the same location. In 2005, there were eight severe tropical storms, six of which reached the intensity of a typhoon. At the same time, from 17 to 25 June, heavy rains in Southern China and south of the Yangtze River led to the Xijiang River in Guangxi province reaching its highest water level since 1949. From 31 May to 2 June, severe precipitation falling in areas south of the Yangtze River and in the upper reaches of Southern China, reached 50 to 100 mm in sections of Guizhou, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, causing mountain torrents and geological disasters. In Heilongjiang province mountain torrents resulted in the death of 117 people in Shalan town, of which 105 were students in the central elementary school of the town.



Many flood-affected families share a dilapidated bed, sleeping on damp mattresses under decaying linen, exposing themselves to health risks. Federation/RCSC relief operations included quilt distributions to affected provinces under four plans of actions.

Large-scale and severe rainfall during the first two weeks of July inundated the Huaihe River, affecting some 27 million people in Sichuan, Anhui, Hubei, Henan, Shaanxi and Chongqing, while 27 provinces encountered varying degrees of severe weather such as gale force winds, intense and destructive hail storms capable of destroying large fields of crops, tornadoes, and lightning.

During the final weeks of September and the first ten days of October, continuous and large-scale precipitation occurred in Northwest China, affecting the Yellow River and Huaihe River valleys, triggering severe flooding in the Weihe and Hanjiang Rivers affecting parts of Shaanxi, Hubei, Sichuan and Gansu provinces.

The season of continued natural disasters extended into November, and was compounded by an earthquake on 26 November which affected Jiangxi (Ruichang city and Jiujiang county), Hubei and Anhui provinces leaving at least 16 people dead and more than 8,000 people injured. In Jiangxi, some 600,000 residents were evacuated due to the quake which destroyed 150,000 houses. In Hubei, 7,500 people were evacuated following the quake, while 32 homes were destroyed in Anhui. All of the quake-affected areas had also been affected by floods. While many families have now successfully relocated, according to the relief division of the Jiangxi Red Cross branch, as of February some 13,000 people in flood-prone Ruichang city and Ruichang county were still living in tents.

Poverty

Although the country's overall economic expansion has continued apace, there is increasing attention from the government and international organizations to the formidable challenges faced by the country's millions of rural poor. Poverty along with economic loss to natural disaster is undermining China's development, and the gap between the rich and poor is growing.

Even without natural disasters, the living conditions in China's impoverished rural south pose numerous challenges to the human spirit for the majority of rural farmers in China's poorest provinces such as Guangxi, Sichuan, Anhui and Jiangxi which were identified for support through the Federation's flood appeal. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2005 Human Development Index for China, all four of these provinces fell in the bottom third of the country in terms of development. The fifth province receiving

assistance through this Appeal was Hunan Province. Although it is slightly better off than the other four provinces, Hunan sustained a significant level of damage due to natural disasters, and is home to a number of ethnic minority groups.

There is nothing comfortable or modern in the surroundings of the rural poor. A sole basket of soybeans stored carefully in the corner for the winter represents months of failed efforts at harvesting more. A lifetime's collection of tattered necessities share dim crumbling rooms with family members and precious chickens which, despite the recent concerns over avian influenza, stay in the family's house at night to prevent them from freezing to death or being stolen. Chickens wander in and out searching for food among the small piles of shredded clothing with soil embedded in every stitch, broken pieces of furniture, baskets and handcarts. There is a little electricity – enough for a light bulb or two – it is an expensive commodity and not wasted during daylight. The flood-damaged mud walls which were never stable to begin with, are now held up by wires strung across the house like laundry lines to prevent the house from completely caving in. For some, sheets of folded junk food wrappers function as insulation.

China's flash floods can submerge entire villages in a matter of minutes. Villages are transformed into lakes with only the occasional rooftop serving as a reminder that it was only hours ago that there used to be people living there. Floods completely destroy crops and cause their roots to rot so that they are no longer able to regenerate for future seasons. Depending on the frequency of the harvests, the destruction of crops may mean that many farmers may have to wait anywhere from four to six months until they will have an opportunity for a new harvest. Additionally, during the peak period of flooding and landslides, many families spend up to two months living in temporary shelters waiting for flood waters to recede. They will then return to houses which, if not completely destroyed, have frequently been left in dangerous conditions. These families, who will have lost all or most of their crops, are now in a position of having to unexpectedly channel a significant portion of their money into repairing their homes. Purchasing basic necessities such as food and the seeds necessary to replant their land, paying children's school fees and settling medical costs are tremendous challenges for these families trying to rebuild their lives after enduring such sudden and complete loss.

Seasonal floods place communities at greater risks to contracting diseases

In 2005 another potential disaster threatened the livelihood of flood-affected rural communities. Concern over avian influenza has increased in China, as the disease continues to be detected throughout China and around the world. Since October, outbreaks of the virus in poultry have led to the culling of millions of birds. As reported by the Asian Development Bank, at the beginning of November, should the disease continue to evolve, an avian flu pandemic could halt Asia's economic growth rate to almost zero, depending on factors such as the severity and length of the pandemic.

The spread of avian influenza, much like the loss of crops to the floods, is resulting in substantial economic losses for farmers who have had their chickens culled. Farmers fearing their birds will be culled contribute further to the potential spread of the disease as they are reluctant to report suspected cases, or rush to sell the birds as quickly as possible. When the disease, for example, was identified in ducks in Dingdang town in Guangxi, the local government culled 14,000 birds within a three-kilometre radius of the duck farm.

Flood conditions lower people's resistance to disease in general. Vulnerability becomes more acute due to increased exposure to the cold from living in damaged houses with leaky roofs, inadequate access to food and the contamination of water sources when pit latrines and animal pens overflow. At the same time, those affected by floods who are left without a source of income are less likely to seek medical treatment because they lack the sufficient funds to pay for treatment, particularly if they have to travel long distances to reach an appropriate facility.

The well-being of rural communities in Anhui, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan is further at risk because of the reported rise in the number of cases of snail fever, also known as schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease that slowly eats away at the liver, intestines and spleen. According to the latest statistics from the provincial health department, almost one quarter or 210,000, of China's total infections of this disease occurred in Hunan province.

As the floods receded, China's rural farmers moved into winter's damp haze working the fields by hand. For the fortunate ones who have stored food for the winter, the routine is punctuated by meals of rice, sweet potatoes,

peanuts or beans and restless sleep on cold decrepit beds. For those families, however, who had not stored sufficient supplies and lost their crops to floods and hail - they had to make due relying on the generosity of family members in the village to loan them enough food to survive.

Operational Summary

Emergency relief [<click here for an attached logframe>](#)

Background

Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) relief coordinators liken the society's national-level flood response activities to a coordinated international relief operation as the flood-affected areas in China are scattered over distances that exceed thousands of kilometres. By July, more than 20 of the RCSC provincial branches were engaged in relief activities in response to floods. The size of China's population and provinces means that many of the society's provincial-level relief activities are comparable to responding to a disaster in a country in Western Europe, where the provincial branches based in the capital city work closely with large networks of prefecture- and county-level branches to ensure that relief items are being distributed quickly to beneficiaries. RCSC provincial branches in the flood-affected provinces initiated local fundraising activities for flood victims, with many of these branches having distributed basic relief items such as quilts, rice, and clothing. The headquarters also supported branch relief activities with cash and in-kind assistance totalling RMB 7.8 million (approximately CHF 1,210,000). The society also received a donation of USD 100,000 from the American embassy in Beijing to support its initial flood relief activities in Hunan, Guangxi autonomous region, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Chongqing. The Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China (HKRC) also donated RMB 200,000 (CHF 31,039) to support food distributions in Guangxi and Hunan. Federation support to RCSC response to floods commenced with the release of CHF 200,000 from DREF for the purchase of quilts, mosquito nets and rice for distribution in Guangxi and Guizhou. The Federation's release of DREF was followed with the launch of this Appeal in August to support RCSC relief activities in Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan provinces.

The operation came to a close with the final distribution of relief items supported through this Appeal during the second week of March. The logic as to where the relief items were distributed, and how funds were allocated was based on the fact that the funding arrived in various stages. Based on previous experience, the operation engaged an implementation strategy of dividing the operation into four "plans of action" (PoA) where priorities for addressing the needs were set by the project managers from the Federation and RCSC. Available funds were then used to purchase priority items for targeted areas.

In the wake of floods, beneficiaries have the most immediate need for rice. Thus it was agreed upon by RCSC and the Federation that the first lot of available funding received from various donors in response to the appeal would go towards purchasing and distribution costs of 1,500 MT of rice in the five provinces (PoA 1). The next donation received in response to the appeal, where the actual funds became readily available for use in China, came from the British government through the British Red Cross (PoA 4). This was also allocated for the purchase and distribution of 750 MT of rice to the five provinces. As the Danish government, through the Danish Red Cross, came forward with an in-kind donation of quilts, the decision to be made was simply identifying an appropriate area to distribute the items (PoA 2). The decision to distribute the quilts in Anhui and Jiangxi was based on the combined factors of the amount of quilts being provided, and the time they were expected to arrive. As the climate in Anhui and Jiangxi is colder than the climate in Hunan, Guangxi and Sichuan, it was decided to get quilts to these two provinces first. The remaining quilts purchased with funds from the Belgian government, through the Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, were distributed in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan provinces (PoA 3.)

Plan of Action	Items distributed	Provinces	Source of funding	Date distributed
DREF	Rice, quilts, mosquito nets	Guangxi, Guizhou	International Federation	July 2005
PoA 1	1500 MT rice	Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, and Sichuan	Various donors	October 2005
PoA 2	16,330 quilts	Anhui, Jiangxi	In kind donation Danish government (Danish Red Cross)	January 2006

PoA 3	57,226 quilts	Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan	Belgian government (Belgian Red Cross-Flanders)	March 2006
PoA 4	750 MT rice	Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, and Sichuan	British government (British Red Cross)	December 2005

Although there was a gap of six months between the time the floods struck and the time some of these items were distributed, in terms of China's poor, considering the rough conditions the people are living under, where they are: housed in crumbling structures with damp floors; with multiple family members sleeping in one bed under decaying linens; where half the year is cold, grey and rainy; while the summer is extremely hot with high incidences of severe floods and destructive hail; where for the most part farmers still work the fields manually earning less than a dollar a day; with poor access to medical care and information, any staple item at any time of year is appropriate.

Beneficiary selection criteria

Following the launch of the appeal a planning meeting with representatives from each of RCSC's five provincial branches and the headquarters was convened on 8 September in Hunan, to clarify the operating procedures and donor requirements for the relief operation; agree upon beneficiary selection criteria; and, address any potential problems which could arise in implementing project activities.

The criteria agreed upon during this meeting and applied to the distribution of relief items are as follow:

1. Households who have sustained extreme flood related losses such as: the complete loss of the family's home, destruction of crops and fields; death or injury to a family member; and, have a limited capacity to find employment elsewhere received:
 - 15 kg of rice per person in the household.
 - 1 quilt.
2. Households who sustained less extreme but substantial losses such as: significant damage to the home but have not had to move; loss of crops, but the fields are still usable; have a family member who has been able to obtain work elsewhere received:
 - 15 kg of rice for every two members of the household.
 - 1 quilt.

Agreed operating procedures for the distribution of relief items were as follow:

1. After the distribution plan was finalized, a public bulletin was posted in the village three days prior to the distribution. Relief items were distributed according to this list unless there were any objections from the villagers.
2. Bags of rice were not allowed to be opened, and their content could not be divided.
3. Original copies of the beneficiary lists were kept by RCSC county branches.

RCSC's provincial-level, county-level and prefecture branch representatives play a key role in implementing activities, and are responsible for liaising with villages about distribution dates, beneficiary selection criteria and making all arrangements for the final distribution of rice to the beneficiaries.

Following the agreement by the branch representatives on the criteria at the 8 September planning meeting, RCSC headquarters distributed a formal notice to the branches confirming the criteria. Counties in the five affected provinces that received Federation-supported assistance were identified based on needs assessments conducted by the five RCSC provincial branches in consultation with the national society's Beijing headquarters.

RCSC has established procedures and an internal set of reporting forms for relief operations which every branch has been trained to use. As such, county branches were responsible for ensuring that information about the distributions was posted publicly and that all beneficiaries were informed of the distribution in due time. Distributions of relief items were carefully administered by the county level branches, whereby all beneficiaries were requested to verify the receipt of the relief items by signing a prepared beneficiary list.

It should be noted that the majority of beneficiaries were elderly or female-headed households. Every day, an increasing number of rural poor are migrating to China's cities with the dream of creating a better life for their families. For millions, the journey begins at the county-level bus stops, where the men wait with their belongings bundled in grain sacks or plastic bags under the cloudy southern winter skies, hoping to find some form of manual labour when they arrive in the cities. During a joint field visit to Anhui and Jiangxi in the second week of February by delegates from the Federation and staff of the respective RCSC provincial and county-level branches, it could be seen that a majority of the beneficiaries were living the same story. Household after household reported one or more family members having left for China's more prosperous cities to earn enough money to support the family following the loss of crops and/or homes to floods and other natural disasters.

According to an article released in March by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), 70 per cent of migrant workers leave their wives, parents and children at home. The number of children aged between 6 and 16 in this situation is more than 20 million nationwide, accounting for more than half of the country's total. Some of the children have both their parents in cities and have to be taken care of by grandparents or other family relatives. The exodus of working age adult children has left many old people in a difficult situation. They have to continue to work in farms while taking care of the grandchildren. At the same time there is no social security system for old people in rural areas, covering basic living costs and medical expenses. The latest national census in 2000 showed that among the 133 million people aged over 60 in China, more than 85.57 million live in the countryside. While the majority of the elderly in cities are covered by the social security system, those living in rural areas are usually forced to depend on their children for their living and health care expenses.

In fact, a large majority of the operations beneficiaries and households visited were elderly-headed households. Findings of a four-month survey, published in Xinhua News, on the living conditions of the elderly in Hunan Province's Taiping Village found that 115 villagers are over 75 years old, 70 per cent of them are badly sick and their families are extremely poor. The monthly RMB 15 (USD 1.87) subsidy from the government for poor farmers is not enough to meet their needs. Besides poverty and sickness, there are not enough people in the countryside who can take care of old people, because many young people go to the cities to make a living.

Food and non-food items

Objective: Recovery assistance in the form of rice and quilts is provided to 100,000 of the neediest families (estimated 400,000 individuals) in five flood-stricken provinces (Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan).

Progress/Achievements (*See attached distribution tables and log frame*)

Rice

2,250 MT to 150,000 flood-affected families in Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan

Rice was distributed in two phases. The initial distribution of 1,500 MT rice to some 100,000 families (with an average household of two to six people) in the five provinces took place in October. A second distribution of 750 MT of rice took place during the second week of December in the counties and villages that were not reached during October's distribution. Rations varied between 15 kg to 45 kg of rice per family depending on family size and the degree of loss sustained by the family due to the floods. Although it was originally expected that the Appeal would reach 100,000 families, because of the consistent expressed need for rice from beneficiaries and branch staff it was decided to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving rice.

Quilts

73,556 quilts to 73,556 flood-affected families in Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan

Quilts donated by the Danish government through the Danish Red Cross were distributed in Anhui and Jiangxi provinces during the last week of March to 16,330 flood-affected families. During a field monitoring visit to selected villages in Anhui and Jiangxi in February, it was confirmed that the Danish Red Cross-distributed quilts delivered by the supplier were according to contract specifications and were of appropriate quality.

57,226 quilts purchased with funds from the Belgian government, through the Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, were distributed to 57,226 families in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan. The distribution of these quilts commenced at the end of February in Hunan and was completed by the second week of March.

Families, especially those who had lost their homes and had just recently moved into new houses were appreciative of the quilts.

Restocking of relief supplies

Objective: A minimum emergency stock of non-food relief items is rebuilt to allow RCSC to respond to future disasters.

Progress/Achievements

Lack of funding prevented the implementation of this activity. Nonetheless, it is hoped that further work can be done in meeting this objective and improving RCSC's level of preparedness through the Federation's annual disaster management programme with the national society.

Monitoring

Monitoring of relief activities takes place at several levels from headquarters down to the county level. In China RCSC provincial branches and headquarters are also subject to rigorous government audits by national- and provincial-level audit offices of the People's Republic of China (CNAO). Additionally, all Federation-funded relief activities are subject to the Federation's comprehensive internal auditing rules.

Logistics

Rice procurement

On 15 September 2005, the RCSC logistic's department contacted pre-qualified suppliers selected from its existing internal database with a written request for quotation. Thirteen companies delivered samples and quotations to RCSC headquarters in accordance with the deadline. All of the quotations met with the basic requirements, and were reviewed by a joint committee on 22 September comprised of representatives from the Federation and the national society. Of the 13 companies, three rice suppliers were jointly selected by RCSC and the Federation on 23 September for delivery to county branches in the different provinces. These three suppliers were used for both distributions of rice.

Quilt procurement

On 21 November, a joint committee on contracts (CoC) with representatives from the RCSC and the Federation was convened to review 13 bids which were received in response to a national tender issued by RCSC's logistics department (headquarters). The purpose of the CoC was to: identify a supplier who would be contracted directly by the Danish Red Cross; and, to identify a supplier who would be contracted on procuring quilts with funds received from the Belgian Red Cross. Invitations to tender indicating the specifications for the quilts were placed by the society on China's official tendering webpage and in trade journals. At the beginning of the opening ceremony, it was agreed that offers would be selected based on the proximity of the supplier to the affected areas, prices quoted for the quilt and transport, and the quality of the sample. In addition, it was agreed that since all other factors were similar, preference would be given to suppliers based in disadvantaged provinces over those based in the wealthier cities and coastal areas.

The CoC identified one supplier to provide the in-kind donation of quilts from the Danish Red Cross to Jiangxi and Anhui; and one supplier to provide quilts purchased by RCSC with funds from the Belgian Red Cross.

The quilts purchased by the Danish Red Cross were delivered by the supplier to the respective counties in Anhui and Jiangxi provinces at the end of January. During a field monitoring visit to selected villages in Anhui and Jiangxi in February, it was confirmed that the quilts delivered by the supplier were delivered according to the contract's specifications and were of appropriate quality. The quilts were packed in bags identifying that they were

a gift from the Danish government, and this point was highlighted by local Red Cross staff during speeches made at the distribution ceremonies.

The quilts purchased through the RCSC, with funds from the Belgian Red Cross, were delivered by the supplier to the respective counties in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan beginning the final week of February. The quilts were packed in bags identifying that they were a gift from the Belgian government, and this point was highlighted by local Red Cross staff during speeches made at the distribution ceremonies.

At the end of February, a joint monitoring visit of the quilt distribution was conducted by staff from the RCSC headquarters, local and county branches, the emergency coordinator of the Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, and, the Federation's flood relief delegate. During the field visit it became evident that the quality of around 50 per cent of the initial shipment of quilts delivered to Hunan by the supplier, although appropriate for distribution, did not conform with the contract's specifications. RCSC raised this issue with the supplier, and negotiated an agreement with the supplier that the supplier would provide an additional 1,500 quilts as compensation.

Transport

It is important to note that RCSC county branches are responsible for final transport of relief items to the villages, which, depending on the area's terrain, often incurs high costs for the branches that are at best minimally equipped in terms of available vehicles and personnel. Most rural farmers receiving assistance, especially those living in remote areas, are unable to travel to the county centres as they lack access to sufficient transport. Thus distributions take place at the village level with the county branches arranging for the final distributions. This involves hiring vehicles and day labourers to load and unload the heavy items.

A significant challenge faced in providing relief assistance in China is ensuring the delivery of the items throughout expansive affected areas in each of the five provinces. The wide-reaching network of RCSC county branches plays a critical role in facilitating the delivery of the relief items to residents of small villages, which can take an entire day to reach because of poor or tough road conditions or adverse weather.

Depending on the distances between the county and the individual villages, county-level Red Cross staff will work with village representatives to arrange for the transportation of both the villagers and the relief items to and from the distribution site.

Communication – Advocacy and Public Information

In order to raise public awareness about the damage caused by floods, the Federation recruited an information delegate in July to cover the RCSC response and highlight the needs of flood victims. In general, local branches of the national society receive a large amount of coverage by the local media, especially during distributions, which are well attended by local print journalists and television stations.

Conclusion

Relief assistance provided to flood-affected families touches upon some of the larger existing socio-economic challenges that are facing China today. Perhaps the greatest impact of the operation has been the psychological support being provided to the expanding vulnerable demographic of elderly-headed and female-headed households in the rural areas.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

China - floods

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05EA017

PLEDGES RECEIVED

04/04/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				5,501,604	TOTAL COVERAGE 39.3%	
AUSTRALIA - RC		20,000	AUD	18,970	29.08.05	RICE, QUILTS
AUSTRALIA - RC		8,116	AUD	7,864	13.12.05	RICE, QUILTS
BELGIUM - GOVT		351,039	EUR	546,568	12.10.05	PROCUREMENT OF QUILTS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE & DISTRIBUTION
BRITISH - GVT		196,078	GBP	446,666	05.10.05	RELIEF ACTIVITIES
CANADA - RC		50,000	CAD	52,275	12.08.05	
FINLAND - RC		50,000	EUR	78,025	19.08.05	
GREEK - GOVT		40,000	EUR	61,820	31.10.05	
ICELANDIC - RC		250,000	ISK	4,900	26.08.05	
IRELAND - GOVT		100,000	EUR	155,000	9.08.05	
JAPAN - RC		213,700	USD	275,032	17.08.05	
MONACO - RC		10,000	EUR	15,570	25.10.05	
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				622	25.08.05	
SWEDEN - GOVT		2,000,000	SEK	332,000	16.08.05	
TURKEY - RC		20,000	USD	25,740	26.08.05	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,021,052	CHF	36.7%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DANISH - RC				141,100	07.11.05	16'331 QUILTS PROCURED LOCALLY
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				141,100	CHF	2.6%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	

China: Floods 2005 - Appeal no. 05EA017
 Logical framework: 4 April 2006

China: Floods

Appeal 05EA017

Timeframe: 11 August 2005 – 11 April 2006

Number of beneficiaries: 100,000 Households (400,000 individuals)

Overall Objective: Contribute to the nutritional and health security of China's flood-affected population in Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan provinces.

Expected Results	Activities	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks	Progress to Date/Comments
<p>1. 400,000 people have received food assistance for one month in: Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary selection process • Procure rice • Distribute 15 kg of rice to beneficiaries in the five provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice is procured in accordance with international standards. • At least 400,000 people have received the full ration within the operation's timeframe. <p>Means of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary lists • Field visits • Household visits to ensure that assistance was appropriate. • Lab testing of rice • Final evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices for rice and transport remain stable. • Access to villages remains unhampered by adverse weather. • Movement of goods, staff or beneficiaries not affected by quarantines imposed to control spread of bird flu. <p>Comment: although restrictions have been placed on areas in the respective provinces following outbreaks of bird flu, none, to the best of our knowledge, have occurred in the operational areas. Restrictions include the closing down of poultry markets, and monitoring of vehicles and people entering or leaving restricted areas.</p>	<p>8 Sept: Operational Planning meeting. 15-26 Sept: Tender for rice; 3 suppliers identified. 8 Oct: contracts signed for 1,500 MT of rice (PoA 1) 14-21 Oct: Rice delivered to the county level. 21 Oct: (PoA 1) Distributions commence in selected villages in five provinces. 1,500 MT to 100,010 families. 24 -28 Oct: Monitoring visits Sichuan and Anhui (PoA 1) 21-31 Oct: Donor support confirmed to purchase MT 750 MT of rice for five provinces (PoA 4). Week 2 Nov: Counties identified for distributions of rice (PoA 4). Procurement of rice. Monitoring visit Guangxi (PoA 1) Week 3 Nov.: Monitoring visit Jiangxi – Hunan (PoA 1). <i>26 Nov.: Earthquake in Jiangxi</i> 29 Nov: RCSC forms contracts with suppliers for 750 MT of rice (PoA 4) British government 15-16 Dec: 750 MT of rice delivered to counties in all five</p>

China: Floods 2005 - Appeal no. 05EA017

Logical framework: 4 April 2006

				provinces. (50,004 families)
<p>2. 100,000 households have received one quilt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection process Procure quilts Distribute 1 quilt to households in the five provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quilts are procured in accordance with international standards. At least 100,000 households have received a quilt. <p>Means of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary lists Field visits Household visits to ensure that assistance was appropriate. Final evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices for quilts and transport remain stable. Access to villages remains unhampered by adverse weather. Movement of goods, staff or beneficiaries not affected by quarantines imposed to control spread of bird flu. 	<p>8 Sept: Operational Planning meeting. Sept: In-kind support pledged for quilts for Anhui and Jiangxi (PoA 2) Oct: Donor support for purchase of quilts for Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan pledged (PoA 3) Nov. Week 1: Terms and conditions of external support finalized. Nov. Week 2: RCSC logistics publishes request for quotation (RFQ) as part of national tender. 11 Jan: Danish Red Cross procurement of quilts finalised. (PoA 2) Jan. Week 3: Distribution of 16,330 quilts donated by Danish Red Cross in Anhui and Jiangxi. Feb. Week 2: Monitoring visit made to Anhui and Jiangxi provinces. Feb. Week 3: Distribution of 57,226 quilts funded by Belgian Red Cross-Flanders commences in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan provinces. (PoA 3) March Week 2: Distributions of quilts (PoA 3) completed</p>
<p>3. RCSC is able to effectively respond to sudden onset disasters occurring during the last quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure quilts, tents and water purification tablets. Restock appropriate RCSC DP centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Items are procured in accordance with international standards. DP centres possess sufficient amounts of quilts, tents and water purification tablets to respond to frequently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices for relief items remain stable. 	<p>Aug –Nov 05: Priority was given to meeting immediate relief needs with funding received in response to the appeal (approx. 35 %).</p> <p><i>This objective could not be met due to a lack of funding.</i></p>

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		occurring disasters: i.e. earthquakes and floods.		
		Means of Verification <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warehouse inventory lists• Reports to donors on how stocks are used over the coming 12 months.• Final evaluation.		

ANNEX 2: China Floods 2005: Distribution Tables
4 April 2006

DREF: CHF 200,000 – completed July 2005

GUANGXI

Rice							
County	Tengxian	Zhaoping	Xiangzhou				Total
Amount (MT)	30	25	20				75
No. of Families	2000	1667	1333				5000
Quilts							
County	Liuzhou	Laibin	Guilin	Guigang	Hechi		Total
Amount	1300	1550	1000	1100	500		5450
No. of Families	1300	1550	1000	1100	500		5450
Mosquito nets							
County	Liuzhou	Laibin	Guilin	Guigang	Hechi		Total
Amount	1500	1750	1000	1500	500		6250
No. of Families	1500	1750	1000	1500	500		6250

GUIZHOU

Rice							
County	Weining	Songtao	Wuchuan				Total
Amount (MT)	30	24	10				64
No. of Families	2000	1600	666				4266
Quilts							
County	Taijiang	Wuchuan	Libo	Qiannan	Tongren	Zhunyi	Total
Amount	160	300	200	1000	2000	1790	5450
No. of Families	160	300	200	1000	2000	1790	5450

Plan of Action 1 1500 MT Rice to 100,010 families –completed October 2005

Guangxi

County	Xiangzhou	Xinxiu	Xincheng	Changzhou	Zhaoping	Total
Amount (MT)	50	50	70	50	80	300
No. of Families	3334	3334	4667	3334	5334	20003

Anhui

County	Tangqiao	Woyang	Maoji	Huaiyuan	Linqun	Total
Amount (MT)	80	70	50	50	50	300
No. of Families	5334	4667	3334	3334	3334	20003

Sichuan

County	Guangan	Yibin	Nanchong	Dazhou	Ganzi	Total
Amount(MT)	60	60	60	60	60	300
No. of Families	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	20000

Hunan

County	Xinshao	Xinhua	Zhongfang	Changning	Pingjiang	Total
Amount (MT)	80	65	75	45	35	300
No. of Families	5334	4334	5000	3000	2334	20002

Jiangxi

County	Yongxiu	Jingan	Anyi	Ruichang	Xingzi	Total
Amount (MT)	100	80	70	30	20	300
No. of Families	6667	5334	4667	2000	1334	20002

Plan of Action 2: 16,330 quilts to 16,330 families in Anhui and Jiangxi –completed Jan. 2006

ANHUI										
County	Tongqiao	Woyang	Maoji	Huaiyuan	Linqun	Yingshang	Suixi	Panji		
No. of quilts	1400	1200	900	900	900	1065	1150	650		
No. of families	1400	1200	900	900	900	1065	1150	650		
									Total	8,165
JIANGXI										
County	Yongxiu	Jing an	Anyi	Ruichang	Xingzi	Wuyuan	Shicheng	Fengxin	Leping	
No. of quilts	1660	1420	825	1080	1100	580	580	580	340	
No. of families	1660	1420	825	1080	1100	580	580	580	340	
									Total	8,165

Plan of Action 3: 57,226 quilts to 57,226 families in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan –completed March 2006

GUANGXI										
County	Liuzhou	Laibin	Guilin	Wuzhou	Hezhou	Guigang	Hechi	Baise	Fang Cheng Gang	Total
No. of quilts	2300	2800	2800	2400	2000	2000	2500	1275	1000	19075
No. of families	2300	2800	2800	2400	2000	2000	2500	1275	1000	19075
HUNAN										
County	Zhongfang	Lingyuan	Xinshao	Longhui	Xinhua	Lianyuan	Pingjian	Changning		Total
No. of quilts	3360	930	4100	1100	3260	1100	4225	1000		19075
No. of families	3360	930	4100	1100	3260	1100	4225	1000		19075
SICHUAN										
County	Wanyuan	Guangan	Jialing	Changning	Jiulong	Wenchuan	Pujiang	Nanjiang	Ziliujing	Total
No. of Quilts	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3000	1000	1000	576	15576
No. of families	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3000	1000	1000	576	15576
County	Leshan	Dongxin	Mianyang	Guangyuan	Yuncheng	Suining	Qiyang			Total
No. of quilts	500	500	500	500	500	500	500			3500
No. of families	500	500	500	500	500	500	500			3500

**Plan of Action 4: 750 MT of rice to 50,004 families in Guangxi, Anhui, Sichuan, Hunan and Jiangxi
Completed Dec. 2005**

GUANGXI					
County	Dahua	Huanjiang	Duan	Fangchenggang	Total
Amount (MT)	40	40	40	30	150
No. of Families	2667	2667	2667	2000	10001
ANHUI					
County	Yingshang	Huaixi	Panji		Total
Amount (MT)	60	50	40		150
No. of Families	4000	3334	2667		10001
SICHUAN					
County	Wenchuan	Nanjiang	Pujiang		Total
Amount (MT)	50	50	50		150
No. of Families	3334	3334	3334		10002
HUNAN					
County	Longhui	Lianyuan	Lingyuan		Total
Amount (MT)	50	50	50		150
No. of Families	3334	3334	3334		10002
JIANGXI					
County	Ziyuan	Shicheng	Fengxin	Yueping	Total
Amount (MT)	60	30	30	30	150
No. of Families	4000	2000	2000	2000	10000