

Operations update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

China: Sichuan Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003
GLIDE n° [EQ-2008-000062-CHN](#)
Operations update n° 22
28 May 2009

One-Year Consolidated Report

Period covered by this update: 12 May 2008 – 12 May 2009

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

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

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, in cash and kind, and those in the pipeline, the appeal is currently approximately 92 per cent covered. A further CHF 13.7 million is still needed to enable implementation of all planned activities.

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

Appeal history:

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



School children in the Hongda Middle School in Shifang County enjoyed expressing their emotions through art, one of the tools used in the International Federation's psychosocial support programme. Selina Zhang/ International Federation.

Summary: This is a one-year consolidated report of the progress and challenges against some of the objectives set out in the International Federation's appeal. The relief phase has officially ended, with all relief items successfully distributed to families affected by the disaster in Sichuan and emergency response units deployed in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake handed over to the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) for future usage. Joint International Federation and RCSC technical assessments in shelter, water and sanitation, health, livelihoods and disaster management conducted at the end of 2008 formed the basis for the shelter reconstruction support and recovery programmes.

The situation and needs have changed significantly in the past six months since the last six-month consolidated report. There have been significant delays with programme implementation as International Federation programmes were suspended twice in the first four months of the year.

These delays were due to local governments' concerns about social stability arising out of International Federation programmes being implemented in only three townships within Mianzhu county. Given the effects of the current economic downturn, resulting in increasing unemployment and economic strain throughout the entire region, local governments were pressured by community perceptions of inequality in the other 18 townships within the county.

After many rounds of discussions and negotiations, all parties have now agreed to an adjusted plan and the suspension of International Federation programmes have now been lifted.

RCSC, International Federation and partner national societies directly involved in the shelter support programme have reiterated their support for the adjusted shelter plan during the recently ended International Federation's series of regional meetings on Hainan Island at the end of April, and efforts are now focused on moving forward. During the meetings, Canadian Red Cross volunteered to chair the Advisory Committee and will take the lead in moving forward with the Cooperation Framework.

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

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

The appeal totalling 167.1 million is 92 per cent covered, with cash and in-kind contributions totalling CHF 153.4 million received. Total expenditure from May 2008 until the end of April 2009 is CHF 53.2 million¹.

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

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

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

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

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

The situation

¹ Please note that the interim financial report attached reflects income and expenditure up to 30 April 2009 only. For the latest information on contributions, click [here](#) for the latest donors' response list.

On 12 May 2009, China commemorated the one-year anniversary of the 8.0 magnitude earthquake which took and estimated 87,449 lives, injured over 350,000 and displaced millions. In Sichuan alone, the province that bore the brunt of the earthquake's force, entire cities were levelled and 86,663² people lost their lives. The day was marked by many events which were covered by the media and based on lessons learned from the earthquake response. The government also marked the anniversary by declaring 12 May 'National Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Day'. Today, many are still living in temporary shelters.

While the impact of the devastation has been immense, the disaster also unified the country. Within hours of the earthquake, the world witnessed not only the collective outpouring of emotion and sadness, but the phenomenal mobilization of humanity to aid in the rescue and relief of all those affected by the disaster. The disaster saw the largest mobilization of the People's Liberation Army during peace time with the immediate deployment of 140,000 soldiers to the affected area to aid rescue efforts. Domestic and international rescue, relief and medical teams were deployed and worked tirelessly amidst continuing aftershocks and secondary disasters (quake lakes, landslides, mudslides and floods) to provide assistance to the affected people.

Overall, the solidarity, steadfast resilience and collective resolve of the Chinese people in the spirit of humanity saw nearly 37,000 people pulled out of the rubble, hundreds of thousands having immediate access to first aid and medical attention, and millions receiving relief items and emergency shelter within the first week. All over the country, volunteers offered to donate blood, money and their time and services. The country raised USD 3 billion in one week from domestic contributions alone.

While the country's initial response to the earthquake was extraordinary in light of the sheer scope of the earthquake, many challenges remain one year on and the government has much to overcome in rising from the disaster and moving onto reconstruction and recovery, and sustainable social and economic development especially during the current economic slowdown.

The country's economy slowed down further in the fourth quarter of 2008 and is expected to continue to decline. Thousands of factories have been closed and increasing job losses have had a huge impact on the country, especially in the countryside. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, 23 million migrant workers have been forced to return to the countryside and the numbers are expected to rise. Part of the government's plan in stimulating the country's economy involves the building of infrastructure; housing, schools, medical institutions and many other projects.

In line with this and to accelerate reconstruction of the earthquake zones, the Sichuan provincial government announced that all rural housing reconstruction be completed by end 2009 and all other reconstruction by end 2010. Construction has started on rural houses (80 per cent of 1.25 million), urban houses (45 per cent of 138,000) and schools (74 per cent of 2,448) in Sichuan. In striving to reach three-year reconstruction targets in two years, weather the economic crises, ensure social stability whilst seeking to balance the speed and quality of reconstruction, the pressures being faced by local governments are tremendous.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

As the RCSC and its international partners held various memorial ceremonies and events throughout the earthquake areas to mark the anniversary of the earthquake, the Red Cross reflected on its achievements this past year. The disaster caused the initial displacement of 15 million people and today, many are still living in temporary shelters. Five million houses need to be built and this makes relief and reconstruction efforts of this magnitude comparable to rebuilding Sweden or major cities such as London or New Delhi.

The scale of the Red Cross operation, taking into account funding from the RCSC and International Federation and its partners, surpasses the 2004 tsunami operation (CHF 3.01 billion). Donations received by the RCSC alone equals around CNY 19.1 billion³ (CHF 3.13 billion). International Federation and bilateral partners funds amount to CNY 1.5 billion (CHF 250 million), bringing total Movement-wide funds to CNY 20.5 billion (CHF 3.38 billion). So far, RCSC and the International Federation have spent more than the equivalent of CHF 716 million on relief and recovery.

International humanitarian organizations have never before been allowed to carry out operations of this magnitude in China, and this brings along new opportunities and challenges. The RCSC and its international

² 68,712 confirmed deaths while 17,921 are still listed as missing, presumed dead. The government's process to re-classify the missing as dead takes up to 2 years.

³ Includes RCSC headquarters, RCSC provincial branches, Hong Kong and Macao Red Cross branches and Taiwan Red Cross Organization)

partners have either rebuilt or begun construction of more than 31,000 homes out of approximately 110,000 homes. The national society is supporting the construction of 660 schools and more than 2,000 medical clinics and hospitals across Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. Significantly, for the first time, it is also supporting several projects implemented by Chinese non-governmental organizations in the communities. These include the construction of an ecological village, orphanages and homes for the disabled and elderly.

Relief phase

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster and in support of the RCSC, the International Federation coordinated and mobilized over 100,000 tents to Sichuan. This was one of the largest logistics exercises and air lift operations (over 45 charter flights) ever carried out by the International Federation. The International Federation provided additional support through the deployment of two water and sanitation modules (Austrian and Spanish Red Cross Societies) and one mass sanitation module (British Red Cross) Emergency Response Units (ERUs) to provide safe drinking water, excreta disposal facilities and hygiene promotion to some of the most devastated townships. A German Red Cross field hospital was set up and provided medical care to the injured for three months.

In addition to the International Federation-supported tents, RCSC headquarters also distributed thousands of tents, 120,000 quilts, 350,000 items of clothing, 1.7 million mosquito nets and nearly 7,000 tonnes of food. The National Society deployed six medical teams (excluding the coordination of international medical teams from Italy, Japan and Russia) two psychosocial support and first aid teams and provided treatment to 23,000 people and performed 180 surgeries. RCSC provincial branches dispatched 107 groups of emergency rescue teams and 37 psychosocial support teams to provide assistance to 230,000 people.

The scale of the public response channeled through the RCSC has given it unprecedented visibility. The National Society proactively committed itself to greater accountability and transparency. Being ever more in the public eye has also helped to mobilize new volunteers and retain them. Community-based programmes will also promote volunteerism at grassroots level. There have been many boosts to RCSCs ability to respond to domestic disasters, including plans for new disaster preparedness warehouses, national disaster response teams and new forms of training in health and water and sanitation in emergencies.

Recovery

While many relief items and assistance from government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the RCSC have been well received and helpful to the affected populations, housing reconstruction is still the highest priority with reconstruction well underway across the affected areas.

The RCSC and its international partners are supporting approximately 110,000 families to rebuild their homes. More than 15,000 houses have been completed while another 16,000 are under construction. The International Federation had originally planned to support 17,540⁴ families to rebuild their homes. However, given the unprecedented scale of the disaster, the reconstruction and recovery needs are still enormous. Despite government-led recovery and reconstruction moving at a rapid pace, many families have not been able to start rebuilding their homes due to a lack of financial and human resources. With the government decreeing that all housing construction must be completed by end of 2009, the urgency and helplessness felt by families who have not begun rebuilding are poignant. As such, the International Federation is in the process of widening its project area in Sichuan and restructuring its assistance to help a larger number of vulnerable families with rebuilding their homes.

These changes represent a positive way forward, following recent delays in implementation, as a solution was sought to help address the local government's concerns that assistance be distributed as equitably as possible within the programme areas. The International Federation understands the concerns about social stability, particularly amid the current difficult economic climate and has been working hard in partnership with the RCSC, to help find ways of addressing them so that the programme can be implemented successfully and can reach more vulnerable people.

In addition to shelter construction support, 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. It is crucial that communities themselves play an active part in the identifying, preparing and working towards reducing the risks and vulnerabilities that they face. 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.

⁴ Depending on available funds, a fourth township was under consideration as well, bringing the total of housing support to 22,540 families).

Adjusted shelter support programme

Under the adjusted plan, International Federation construction support will continue to go to affected families in the three townships of Mianzhu county, as originally planned, but with a reduction in the amount allocated per household. However, the RCSC branch in the twinned province of Jiangsu is able to provide funds to bridge most of the gap so the impact of this reduction on the three townships will be minimal. Remaining International Federation funds will be used to assist families in 18 other townships within Mianzhu county that have not been able to start rebuilding their homes. International Federation assistance in these households will be supplemented by funds from RCSC headquarters. These changes bring in a considerable amount of new funding from the Jiangsu Red Cross and RCSC headquarters, which affected families in the county would otherwise not have received.

Previous plan of action according to revised appeal November 2008	Adjusted plan of action as of 13 May 2009
<p>Shelter programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 townships in Mianzhu County. ▪ 17,540 households (max 22,540 if 4th township included) ▪ CNY 20,000 (CHF 3,184) cash grant per household ▪ Owner-driven construction. 	<p>Shelter support programme</p> <p><u>3 townships in Mianzhu county</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18,000-19,000 households ▪ CNY 10,000 (CHF 1,591) cash grant per household from International Federation ▪ CNY 8,000 (CHF 1,273) cash grant per household from Jiangsu Red Cross ▪ Total Red Cross assistance is CNY 18,000 (CHF 2,865) per household <p><u>18 townships in Mianzhu county</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remaining funds originally intended for 3 townships (< CNY 10,000 (CHF 1,591) per household from International Federation) ▪ CNY 8,000 (CHF 1,273) cash grant per household from Jiangsu Red Cross ▪ Maximum CNY 50 million from RCSC HQ ▪ Total Red Cross assistance is maximum CNY 18,000 (CHF 2,865) per household.
<p><u>Monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring by RCSC and International Federation team of qualified technical experts in each township. ▪ Technical assistance to homeowners and contractors. ▪ Public awareness/ homeowner education programme on earthquake resistant construction if required. 	<p><u>Monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government inspectors will be responsible for quality control and ensuring that homes constructed meet government, building codes, standards and guidelines. ▪ RCSC and International Federation team of qualified technical experts working with government inspectors will conduct random, spot checks of the quality and level of construction.
<p><u>Distribution:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 installments; upon completion of foundation, walls and roof. ▪ IFRC transfers funds to Mianzhu Red Cross via Deyang Red Cross. ▪ Mianzhu Red Cross transfers funds to beneficiaries. 	<p><u>Distribution:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>3 townships:</u> Two installments; 75% upon verification of beneficiary lists, and 25% after the completion of houses. ▪ <u>18 townships:</u> One lump sum installment ▪ IFRC transfers funds to Deyang Red Cross. ▪ Deyang Red Cross transfers funds to beneficiaries.
<p>Community-based programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health/PSP (CBHFA and PSP) ▪ Water and sanitation (hardware: gravity-fed systems and biogas latrines, software: PHAST) ▪ Livelihoods (cash grants, rubble removal and longer term interventions) ▪ Disaster management (CBDP and disaster preparedness warehouses in Gansu and Shaanxi). 	<p>Community-based programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health/PSP, water and sanitation, and disaster management programmes will remain as previously planned but expand as appropriate to additional 18 townships. ▪ Livelihoods interventions will not include any cash grants, and its implementation delayed until September 2009.

Relief

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).
Expected results
<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

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.
Expected Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100,000 families are safely sheltered in family tents by the end of June 2008
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).
Expected result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCSC staff and volunteers are supported to manage a large transitional shelter programme (health centres and schools).

Progress: Since the earthquake, Red Cross Society of China 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 items including shelter, water, quilts and other relief items. About 80 percent of the beneficiaries are in Sichuan province (See [Annex 1](#) and [3](#) for tables showing the distribution of quilts and hygiene kits).

The over 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 struck on 30 August 2008. (See [Annex 2](#) for a table showing the distribution of tents).

Later assessments identified that kitchen sets were not needed as many families, through self-recovery, had salvaged adequate kitchen supplies.

The International Federation also supported the RCSC with food parcels for more than 130,000 affected families in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. Procurement was undertaken by RCSC headquarters and distributions of food parcels commenced immediately upon suppliers delivery. A food parcel consists of 30 kg of rice and 5 litres of cooking oil per family in Sichuan and 50 kg of wheat flour and 5 litres of cooking oil per family in Gansu and Shaanxi. (See [Annex 4](#) for distribution list).

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.
Expected result
<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
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.

Expected result

- 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

Progress: The RCSC headquarters, along with its Sichuan branch and many other provincial branches, provided medical assistance to those injured and affected by the disaster. RCSC headquarters mobilized six 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 branch of the RCSC 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.

In addition to the medical support during the relief phase, the RCSC has been providing psychosocial 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 centres are being set up in at least five schools in Sichuan. Through its *Sunshine in Your Heart* project, RCSC aims to provide post-disaster psychosocial support to school children in 30 schools in Sichuan. The International Federation health delegate in Chengdu has been working closely with a team of programme managers and professionals to provide additional resources and assistance in their programme development. He 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. (*For more information, see recovery health and care below*).

IV. Emergency water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion
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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.
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Expected results

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| <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 module ERU effectively serving 20,000 earthquake-affected people in Mianzhu prefecture for the first three months of the operation |
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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.
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Expected results

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCSC effectively takes over and continues service provision of ERUs for 12 months after the disaster • RCSC staff have enhanced capacity for providing emergency water and sanitation |
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Progress: As an immediate response to the disaster, the International Federation deployed two 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, sanitation and hygiene 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 June and 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 hundreds of latrines as well as essential hygiene promotion, reaching 13,000 people. While the initial plan of action included the distribution of basic water and sanitation kits, RCSC staff and volunteers were not provided with them as it was not needed in the end.

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. The emergency response units have since been packed and stored for future deployment.

Recovery

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

Progress: Rebuilding of RCSC-supported village houses, schools, township clinics, village health stations, community centres and a rehabilitation facility for the disabled and injured in various affected areas in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces have begun in the past few months. Contributions from RCSC headquarters, provincial branches, Hong Kong and Macau Red Cross branches of the Red Cross Society of China, the Taiwan Red Cross Organization, the International Federation and partner national societies are going towards some of these projects.

Table showing Red Cross support reconstruction projects as of April, 2009

		Houses	Schools	Hospitals and clinics	Other construction projects
RCSC HQ	Total MoU signed	36,635	307	1,367	102
	Completed	15,214	4	408	1
	Under Construction	16,002	159	522	16
	Yet to be started	5,418	171	437	85
HKRC, Macao RC, Taiwan RC Organisation	Total MoU signed	20,021	97	374	N/A
RCSC provincial branches	Total MoU signed	17,161	TBC	TBC	TBC
International Federation	Addendum signed	Estimated 35,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
ESTIMATED TOTAL		108,817	660	2,000	N/A

Following a joint RCSC and International Federation shelter, health and water and sanitation assessment in September, 2008 which provided an analysis of the needs for families living in transitional shelters in Red Cross proposed areas, recommended appropriate shelter programming options and provide analysis of the constraints and opportunities, the shelter team laid the necessary groundwork to begin the implementation of its shelter programme. Working closely with RCSC and regular discussions with local authorities enabled the team to finalise preparations such as the development of an interactive database, crucial to the monitoring progress of reconstruction. At the same time, the finalization of monitoring forms, recruitment of shelter delegates, establishment of an office in Deyang, researching building codes and guidelines, and drawing up various project agreements were made in order to begin verifying beneficiary lists and to conduct monitoring visits prior to the first transfer of cash grants.

The first suspension took place prior to the Chinese New Year until 19 February and the second suspension occurred on 31 March - 13 May. During this time, International Federation teams were prevented from visiting the targeted areas, resulting in delays to the programme’s implementation. However, following the agreement between RCSC, International Federation and partner national societies during a meeting in Hainan on 23-26 April to move forward with a new proposal, an addendum to the memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed on 13 May between the International Federation, RCSC and local governments, signaling the lifting of the suspension.

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

Project agreements are being finalized now and the shelter team is currently redesigning the shelter support programme's plan of action to fit the adjusted plan. International Federation teams, which have been prevented from going to the target areas, are now gearing up for implementation. The shelter team is awaiting beneficiary lists compiled by the relevant government authorities and once these lists have been collected, the first installment of cash transfers from the Red Cross can proceed.

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

Progress: The International Federation's health and care programme aims to address the physical, social and psychological needs of beneficiaries in a sustainable manner. Communities will be empowered with knowledge on community-based health issues, provided with psychosocial support and prepared on health in emergencies guidance. 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.

Community-based health (CBH)

While RCSC has experience implementing community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) projects, community-based health (CBH) is a new concept to the National Society. The International Federation is promoting the concept of CBH programming to RCSC as experience has shown that behavioural change in communities are successful and sustainable when communities themselves are involved in the participation process. Through the use of effective information, education and communication materials and participatory training, the health team aims to motivate and maintain the community's enthusiasm to disseminate knowledge and awareness to households in their villages, through the newly-revised community-based health first aid (CBHFA) and community-based rehabilitation. The health team is in the process of translating the CBHFA materials into Mandarin.

The elderly and severely injured: The International Federation's health team continues to coordinate with RCSC, various government and non-government agencies to share information and coordinate care for vulnerable marginalised communities such as the elderly and the severely injured. These communities have been mapped out in the three townships where the International Federation is primarily focusing its activities in.

Based on joint assessments, the International Federation together with Handicap International has begun implementing a community-based rehabilitation programme for families of those severely injured. Community-based rehabilitation is designed to enable health staff or care givers of those severely injured to perform rehabilitation exercises at home once patients have been discharged from outpatient care. Most importantly, community-based rehabilitation also seeks to reduce the financial burden on families who are using most of their financial resources for the reconstruction of their destroyed homes. Medical treatment is not a top priority for these families compared to rebuilding their homes or livelihood.

Through CBH, RCSC volunteers supported by the International Federation will be trained to provide home care support (medical, nursing assistance and companionship), to the elderly within the community; and to perform simple rehabilitation exercises under the guidance of Handicap International physiotherapists. Psychosocial support training will also be given to RCSC volunteers as these home visits is a form of psychosocial support as well.

International Federation is also helping to link patients up with relevant parties that can assist patients to continue receiving medical treatment and financial support in the coming year. Additionally, discussions are

being held for technical reconstruction plans for the disabled to be integrated into the construction designs of houses. Livelihood options for this vulnerable community and their families will also be planned.

Psychosocial support (PSP)

The high number of deaths and injured left in the wake of the earthquake continue to leave a physical and emotional toll on those affected. Huge losses incurred, the stress of rebuilding homes and anxieties about the future amongst others, have led to more attention being given to the importance of psychological health. Psychological rehabilitation has become a major issue during the reconstruction project and more attention is being paid to the psychological health of people in quake-hit areas.

Disabled and severely injured: A manual customized to assist paraplegics and amputees has been designed for the psychosocial support programme for the handicap and severely injured. The International Federation's PSP training will be included in CBR and incorporated as part of the inpatient's treatment at hospitals. Health station staff will be included in PSP training to enable them to train and provide continued psychosocial support for the recovering and rehabilitating patients.

Schools: The International Federation and RCSC have been busy providing support to schools and communities to overcome trauma through the promotion of a better understanding about the International Federation's psychosocial support programme and the differences between psychosocial support methods and clinical psychology.

The International Federation and RCSC conducted a two-day PSP training which was participated by 12 teachers from ten primary and middle schools in Deyang, Shifang and Mianzhu. Techniques to observe and detect the long-term effects on children were demonstrated. The training also stressed the importance of ensuring children with permanent injuries recover not only physically but psychologically as well. Teachers were trained on activities conducive to the children's growth and motivational levels, while also encouraged to use stories and cartoons which often lead to children opening up and expressing their inner feelings. These discussions are crucial in the healing process for a child. These teachers have since begun implementing a PSP programme in their respective schools.

International Federation support of RCSC's *Sunshine in Your Heart* (SiYH) programme continues through the provision of additional components to supplement SiYH's existing PSP programmes in schools. The health team is developing an interactive modular PSP toolkit for teachers, students, volunteers and communities that use methodologies and concepts (role plays, art therapy, puppets, story telling) that are new to RCSC. These methods are highly effective in enabling children to move forward with their personal narratives without having to revisit their pain and grief. Additional materials will also be adapted from those used by the Psychosocial Reference Centre in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The first trial at two schools in Shifang in January demonstrated the therapeutic value of using story-telling through Qiu Qiu the panda soft toy as an effective healing technique. A teacher from Mianzhu Hongda Secondary School who had participated in the session said *"It was very effective and suitable for the children. The children responded very well and were very happy to be involved. At first they were a little hesitant but later they were very happy to participate"*. Another trial in April, this time expressing emotions through art, enabled children to collectively express their feelings about their recovery after the disaster. 20 students of various ages were asked to paint and draw on a large canvas to encourage communal rather than individual emotions. By expressing many visions on a common picture, the children were able to express their hopes for the future.

These trials have been successful and as of today, 28 schools in Mianzhu county and 2 schools in Shifang County have agreed to participate in this programme. Due to the suspension of International Federation programmes, activities in these schools were put on hold but plans are being made to move forward with the lifting of the suspension.

The RCSC is also being provided with capacity building in the area of health in emergencies in order for the national society to better respond via a sectoral approach within health. Teams should be equipped to respond to public health needs in psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health, nutrition and security, restoring family links, water and sanitation and many areas that are interlinked during a disaster.

Discussions and joint trainings between various other agencies and organizations working in the disaster area are being held in order to develop and apply common methodologies in the respective focus areas.

Water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion
Objective 1 (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To reduce vulnerability of earthquake-affected populations from water-borne diseases by improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities and

empowering community based organizations on water governance.

Expected results

- Communities have improved access to water and sanitation facilities according to minimum Sphere standards in three townships of Mianzhu County.
- Communities and RCSC have skills and knowledge to identify problems and solutions involving water, sanitation and hygiene practice issues through participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).

Progress: The water and sanitation programme aims to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and the vulnerability of populations in those areas affected by natural disasters. The International Federation's water and sanitation team has been in discussion with Deyang Red Cross and the Mianzhu Water Bureau and have revised the proposed water project to comprise of two gravity-fed systems to serve four villages in Jiulong and Zundao townships.

The water bureau has already started with the intake and water treatment plant construction planned to be finished in mid-May 2009 and has requested RCSC and International Federation to assist with the piped water network to individual houses to complete the water supply system. The previously proposed borehole intervention in Banqiao is now considered premature as the government's centralized system planning is still in the preparatory stage. These major changes from the original proposal prepared in October 2008 are due to the rapidly changing situation on the ground. A revision of the proposal is underway with the lifting of the suspension, though information provided by the water bureau is very limited.

For the sanitation aspect of the programme, the proposed latrine type is still under discussion due to the preference of the Mianzhu government for biogas type latrines, despite its higher cost. Following a meeting between the International Federation and the Mianzhu Rural Energy Bureau (MREB), a revised approach is being discussed for a more equitable assistance with regards to sanitation for community members within the three townships. One option proposed by RCSC and MREB is to use a very strict set of criteria to bring the number down to almost 1,000 biogas type latrines and also to provide 100 per cent funding support per household. Hygiene promotion remains an integral component of the water and sanitation programme in order to achieve a sustainable impact on the health of the community. This component is being implemented in coordination with International Federation's health and care programme, but will include utilization of the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) tool, with which the RCSC has previous experience, to involve the community in implementing hygiene promotion activities and lead to effective maintenance and use of the latrines.

Meetings with the RCSC at headquarters and provincial level were held at Beijing and Chengdu. Discussions focused on water and sanitation advocacy and information sharing on the International Federation's water and sanitation strategies and policies as well as support for RCSC water and sanitation emergency response strategy development. The RCSC reinforced its interest in developing its capacity in water and sanitation programmes, including both emergency response and long-term projects. A preliminary plan would include an assessment of ERU equipment status by Spanish and Austrian Red Cross technical personnel with recommendations for subsequent training and support.

RCSC is also focusing on longer term water and sanitation programming. American Red Cross is in discussions with RCSC to establish a bilateral water and sanitation programme.

Livelihoods
Objective 1: (Early Recovery Phase 6 to 12 months): To provide vulnerable families with enough income/resources to survive winter and start reconstructing their houses.
Expected results <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up to 15,000 vulnerable families receive support to generate their income or resources.• The vulnerable families start livelihoods activity and reconstruction of their houses by the spring of 2009.
(Reconstruction and Longer-Term Recovery Phase: 13 to 31 months): Objective 2: Vulnerable families have means (both skills and resources), to rehabilitate their livelihoods. Objective 3: Vulnerable families have sustainable livelihoods and develop their livelihoods strategy.

Expected results

- 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.

Progress: Livelihoods programming aims to alleviate the vulnerable situation faced by families, especially the elderly and disabled. Through various interventions such as rehabilitating damaged or destroyed livelihood assets and developing sustainable income generating activities, families will not only be able to accelerate the reconstruction of their homes but also the rebuilding of their lives.

A plan of action for the livelihoods programme was originally developed after rapid assessments were conducted in November, and included various options through mechanisms such as cash grants to improve the livelihoods of families most affected by the earthquake. Both the RCSC and the local authorities were keen to begin rolling out the project in order to provide immediate relief to those wanting to begin reconstruction but are unable to due mainly to a lack of funds.

However, as a result of the first suspension of International Federation programmes and the length of time taken to resolve the issues in Deyang, plans to release unconditional cash grants, originally planned to stabilize the short-term effect of the earthquake on livelihoods and to meet winter needs, had to be cancelled.

During the second suspension, which led to the adjustment of the shelter support programme, livelihoods interventions now excludes any form of cash grants due to government concerns.

It has been agreed to place the implementation of the livelihood programme on hold, to enable additional support and energy to be directed towards the shelter reconstruction initiative as a priority. It is proposed to recommence the implementation of the livelihoods programme in September pending the shelter reconstruction initiative outcomes.

The livelihoods team has researched various options appropriate to the current situation. Employment promotion project such as vocational training, business training and providing information on finance, market information for the affected people are being planned.

Other options are being explored that could support the most vulnerable people to have access to livelihoods assistance, and the livelihoods team is in continuous discussions with all relevant parties to find effective ways to proceed.

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

Progress: With earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters frequently hitting the country, preparing for and coping with disasters is not enough in terms of reducing risk and building safer communities. Strengthening disaster management will entail a range of different approaches, including the establishment of disaster preparedness centres, a strengthened infrastructure, the training and preparedness of volunteers, establishment of warehouses, logistics support, and human resources for effective implementation.

The programme is implemented in coordination with the ongoing community disaster preparedness programmes of the national society. RCSC will concentrate efforts to reduce the vulnerability of communities by enhancing 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 five disaster preparedness centres in the affected provinces to facilitate relief activities, 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 its 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.

Currently, a draft memorandum of understanding for CBDP and two warehouses in Shaanxi and Gansu by the International Federation is being reviewed by the RCSC. The International Federation is awaiting further proposals from RCSC for three other warehouses in Sichuan. International Federation and RCSC plan to conduct a joint assessment in June which will assist in formulating a detailed budget and plan of action of the CBDP programme and Red Cross warehouses.

The International Federation, RCSC, its Hong Kong Red Cross branch and Australian Red Cross have formed a community-based disaster preparedness working group to discuss RCSCs community-based disaster preparedness model and to share their experience in working on community-based disaster preparedness in the various provinces. The working group aims to standardize the training for community-based disaster preparedness and to better coordinate community-based disaster preparedness interventions in the earthquake affected provinces etc.

Capacity building and organizational development

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.

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 teams 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. A focal point from RCSC headquarters has been identified in each of the fields of shelter, water and sanitation and livelihoods in order to work together with the International Federation to implement the

programme and assist in building capacity. 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 as well as 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.
Expected Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop human resources and equipment
II. Water and sanitation and hygiene
Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To provide technical assistance and training to RCSC in water and sanitation for emergencies and post-emergency situations.
Expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCSC has the relevant skills and capacity at national level to deploy water and sanitation emergency response units domestically
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
<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
IV. Disaster Management
Objective (Recovery Phase: 7 to 31 months): To build RCSC capacity to effectively and quickly respond to emergencies in the future.
Expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National disaster response teams (NDRT) developed

Health capacity building

A workshop piloting the new health in emergencies model was held in Beijing in October 2008 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.

The RCSC participants that had served in the operations performed different roles during the emergency phase; including ambulance teams, medical doctors serving the field hospitals, health personnel supporting the rescue operations and field coordinators. They shared experiences and lessons learned during the emergency phase of the earthquake, which was the first time that the national society had been actively involved in a disaster response of this scale.

These participants actively participated in the training because they were interested to fully understand and appreciate the dynamic and holistic role of health in emergencies. There is a renewed commitment from the participants for more capacity building in their own prefectures and provinces due to their deepened knowledge that disaster response is not resigned solely to relief distributions or medical services. The participants are actively translating the materials from the workshop, supplementing further materials from their experiences and making it more localised for future trainings at the prefecture or provincial level.

Following the regional CBHFA sensitisation workshop in Beijing in 1-2 April, the health team organised a CBHFA sensitization workshop in Sichuan Red Cross branch on 21 April to introduce the new version of CBHFA (launched in Geneva in April). Altogether 19 first aid and management level staff from 16 prefecture level branches within Sichuan participated in this workshop, which was aimed at raising CBHFA awareness. The training included an introduction of the CBHFA curriculum, case studies from Indonesia's Nias experience,

how to ensure programme independence from the International Federation or the government through long term planning and making CBHFA a core programme in Sichuan. Participants shared their experiences of implementing community-based programme in their prefectures supported by other Partner National Societies or RCSC headquarters. Participants were able to obtain a better understanding of CBHFA and its benefits as a community tool for RCSC and better understand how integrated community-based programming is used as an entry point to working with communities in the long run. Further RCSC master trainer workshops are being planned for July for implementation esp. in the earthquake areas.

Water and sanitation capacity building

A water and sanitation workshop was organized in Chengdu by the RCSC and the International Federation water and sanitation delegate in early November 2008 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. The water and sanitation ERUs' deployment were evaluated during the emergency phase some recommendations were provided to strengthen RCSC water and sanitation capacity for emergency and non-emergency situations. Following from this, a review will be conducted to look at the status of the ERU equipment that was handed over to the RCSC, which is now located in seven provincial branches of RCSC. This review, supported by Spanish and Austrian Red Cross will be conducted with the assistance fo RCSC and aim to provide recommendations on warehousing, maintenance, storage, training and deployment of the equipment in the future for RCSC.

The water and sanitation delegate and the RCSC water and sanitation focal point attended the East Asia regional health/water and sanitation meeting and CBHFA sensitization workshop in Beijing in early April. During the meetings, information exchange of water and sanitation projects (gravity fed systems, latrines, PHAST) with were also held with International Federation's water and sanitation delegate from the Asia Pacific Zone, the International Federation's DPRK health and water and sanitation delegates, Hong Kong Red Cross branch relief department and Mongolian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. The workshop also introduced a CBHFA model which can be employed to include PHAST for the hygiene promotion component of the water and sanitation program. Where possible, other RCSC provincial branches that have been involved in implementing water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programmes in the past will also be utilized to assist in the water and sanitation program implementation.

Livelihoods

A five-day training for RCSC volunteers in Deyang was conducted by a consultant (with support of British Red Cross), hired by the International Federation for 30 RCSC Deyang branch volunteers from 7-11 January in Mianzhu county. The training was aimed at preparing volunteers to implement the International Federation's livelihoods projects in the communities. These RCSC volunteers learned topics such as non-violent communication, the basic concepts of sustainable livelihoods and how to conduct monitoring and evaluation in addition to receiving Red Cross awareness dissemination. These volunteers were to be directly involved in the implementation of the livelihoods cash transfer programme in the affected areas, which is now not able to proceed.

A four-day cash transfer programme, training was also conducted for RCSC management and staff from headquarters, Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces, and representatives from Taiwan Red Cross Organization and Hong Kong Red Cross branch from 13 to 16 January 2009.

The cash transfer training included project cycle management and demonstrated how conditional and unconditional cash transfers can be an effective option in responding to the needs of those affected by a disaster. Materials for the cash transfer workshop were designed by the British Red Cross, Oxfam UK and Save the Children UK, and used a special methodology focused on adult learning principles. This is the first time a cash transfer programme workshop was organized in China as the cash transfer concept has never been used by RCSC before.

Disaster management capacity building

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

The workshop utilized the International Federation's "2008 Emergency Assessment Guideline" and concepts such as assessments, assessment terms of reference, and self-assessment of response capacity were introduced, along with the International Federation's assessment report, plan of action and appeals processes,

and linkages between assessments and other International Federation tools such as VCA vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCAs), well-prepared national society(WPNS) and better programming initiatives(BPIs).

The International Federation has translated six of the VCA manuals into Chinese and distributed 110 sets to RCSC headquarters. Also distributed are 30 sets to 13 RCSC provincial branches that are implementing the CBDP projects (Henan, Chongqing, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Hebei, Yunnan, Jiangxi, Xijiang) and 30 sets to the Chengdu operations support office.

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. The 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.

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, 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. The recently ended third partnership meeting in Hainan enabled all partners to have a clearer understanding of the latest developments in the field and permitted RCSC, the International Federation and all partners to collectively discuss and agree on the way forward in regards to the adjusted shelter plan. These meetings are supplemented with frequent communications with both multilateral and bilateral partners.

An Advisory Committee comprising of members from RCSC, the International Federation and partner national societies is being formed to advise on major issues related to the implementation of the reconstruction programme and take into consideration interests of the RCSC and all partners. During the meetings in Hainan, Canadian Red Cross agreed to take the lead in the Advisory Committee and will be following up with the finalisation of the Cooperation Framework Agreement.

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.

Close coordination between the International Federation and various organizations such as Build Change and Handicap International have thus far been positive. This collaboration is valued by the relevant parties as it helps with information sharing and the leveraging of additional resources. Handicap International cooperation has been crucial in identifying and supporting injured earthquake survivors who are no longer covered by free medical care and linking them to outside resources, and it has also been an important tool to maximize the impact of our construction support.

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 finding solutions towards reconstruction and recovery challenges.

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 and established provincial and municipality branches 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 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 in Geneva.

The International Federation's operations support team in Chengdu, Sichuan province, provides support as necessary to the RCSC to implement the operation successfully. The International Federation's team consists of a head of office, technical delegates in shelter reconstruction, health and psychosocial care, water and sanitation, recovery/livelihoods, logistics, finance, and reporting. A strong team of national staff provides further support to the team to support the considerable number of national society staff and volunteers in the implementation of the programmes.

The Chengdu office coordinates with the RCSC office in Sichuan, the local authorities and partner national society representatives to manage operation programme activities. The regional office in Beijing will continue to coordinate with the RCSC headquarters for Gansu and Shaanxi programming. Furthermore, the Beijing office will also continue to hold regular meetings with the RCSC senior management, and involve the Advisory Committee when appropriate. A head of reconstruction and recovery coordinating and holding the overall responsibility for the International Federation-supported programmes arrived in April and will divide his time equally in Chengdu and Beijing.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The communications delegate has been fully engaged in responding to the changing situation of the International Federation's programmes and in crafting new messages to reflect this in the documents being made available to partners and the media.

A communications plan was also prepared in response to interest expressed at the annual East Asia Partnership meeting in Hainan. This will set out plans for clarifying the situation and making up for lost visibility by highlighted hoped-for steps forward as they occur over the coming months.

Media visits were arranged both to RCSC reconstruction projects, such as village homes and schools and to the Hong Kong Red Cross branch's rehabilitation and prosthetics centre in Deyang. Media have also expressed interest in visiting RCSC-funded NGO's and it is hoped that visits to these can also be arranged.

Challenges and constraints so far have included the current lack of possibilities for showing media International Federation programming on the ground – for instance the psychosocial support activities which the International Federation was able to hold, took place before the arrival of most international media; also government regulations currently in force make it necessary for international media to seek special permits from local authority news departments in each locality visited, adding complications to the process of arranging media visits to RCSC project sites.

Although there was one case of the H1N1 virus, it did not have an impact on the intensity of media coverage of the quake anniversary. Communications support for documentation aimed at future capacity building is also being given to programme areas such as Health/PSP.

The first community-based health first aid training workshop was documented in video form and is to be uploaded on to the internet so that it can be used as a reference tool for other provinces. A video is also to be edited from footage taken during a PSP activity held by the International Federation in which 20 students at a middle school were first asked to paint individual pictures, then paint in groups of four or five and finally paint all together on a big canvas.

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.

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[<Annexes, revised budget, interim financial report and map of affected areas below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

Annex 1: Distribution of quilts (first batch) and hygiene kits

			Hygiene kits	Quilts
PROVINCE	PREFECTURE	COUNTY	Qty	Qty
Gansu	Long Nan	KANG XIAN	2,000	2,000
Gansu	Long Nan	XI HE	2,000	2,000
Gansu	Long Nan	WEN XIAN	2,000	2,000
Gansu	Long Nan	LI XIAN	1,000	2,000
Gansu	Long Nan	CHENG XIAN	2,000	3,200
Gansu	Long Nan	LIANG DANG	1,000	2,000
Gansu	Long Nan	TAN CHANG	2,000	3,000
Gansu	Long Nan	WU DU	2,000	3,000
Gansu	Tian Shui	ZHANG JIA CHUAN	2,000	-
Gansu	Tian Shui	MAI JI	1,500	-
Gansu	Tian Shui	QIN AN	2,000	-
Gansu	Gan Nan	ZHOU QU	2,000	2,200
Gansu	Gan Nan	DIE BU	2,000	2,000
Gansu	Ping Liang	JING NING	1,500	1,600
Shaanxi	Han Zhong	NIQIANG	5,000	5,000
Shaanxi	Han Zhong	LVYANG	5,000	5,000
Shaanxi	Han Zhong	MIAN XIAN	5,000	5,000
Sichuan	Deyang	SHIFANG	6,000	6,000
Sichuan	Deyang	MIANZHU	6,000	6,000
Sichuan	Guangyuan	QINGCHUAN	6,000	6,000
Sichuan	Guangyuan	LIZHOU	4,000	4,000
Sichuan	Myanyang	ANXIAN	2,500	2,500
Sichuan	Myanyang	BEICHUAN	2,500	2,500
Sichuan	Myanyang	JIANGYOU	2,500	2,500
Sichuan	Myanyang	PINGWU	2,500	2,500
Sichuan	Myanyang	YOUXIAN	2,000	2,000
Sichuan	Chengdu	DUJIANGYAN	5,000	5,000
Sichuan	Chengdu	PENGZHOU	5,000	5,000
Sichuan	Aba	LIXIAN	5,000	5,000
Sichuan	Aba	MAOXIAN	5,000	5,000
Sichuan	Aba	WENCHUAN	2,000	2,000
Sichuan	Ya`an	HANYUAN	3,000	3,000
Sichuan	Ya`an	BAOXING	1,000	1,000
Totals			100,000	100,000

Annex 2: Distribution of tents

Province	Prefecture	Qty
Sichuan	Aba	11,096
	Deyang	23,007
	Guangyuan	14,960
	Mianyang	12,742
	Yaan	4,218
		66,023
Shaanxi	Ankang	1542
	Baoji	1400
	Ganyang	1500
	Hanzhong	2500
	Shangluo	1084
	Xi'an	2770
		10,796
Gansu	Dingxi	1000
	Gannan	602
	Lanzhou	3250
	Longnan	5533
	Pingliang	3813
	Qingyang	4554
	Tianshui	6063
		24,815
Total		101,634

Annex 3: Distribution of quilts (second batch)

Province	Prefecture	County	Quantity	Total
Sichuan	Mianyang	Beichuan	12,000	
		Anxian	12,000	
		Pingwu	12,000	
		Jiangyou	12,000	
	Guangyuan	Qingchuan	16,000	
		Jiange	27,000	
		Chaotian	27,000	
		Lizhou	27,000	
				145,000
Shaanxi	Han Zhong		10,000	10,000
Gansu	Qingyang		10,000	
	Gan Nan		7,000	
	Ping Liang		10,000	
	Baiyin	Huining	3,000	
				30,000
Chong Qing	Hechuan		2,000	
	Bei Pei		1,500	
	Rong Chang		1,500	
				5,000
Yun Nan	Zhao Tong	Sui Jiang	1,000	
		Yong Shan	4,000	
				5,000
Ning Xia			5,000	5,000
TOTAL				200,000

Annex 4: DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PARCELS

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

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 5

CHINA : SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE**MDRCN003**

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

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY
CHINA : SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE

Annex 6
MDRCN003

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

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

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/4
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	167,102,368					167,102,368
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>American Government</i>	520,000					520,000
<i>American Red Cross</i>	10,432,547					10,432,547
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	6,664,800					6,664,800
<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>	93,682					93,682
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)</i>	36,523					36,523
<i>Brazil - Private Donors</i>	6,373					6,373
<i>British Red Cross</i>	2,842,905					2,842,905
<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>	9,422,017					9,422,017
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	17,816,762					17,816,762
<i>China - Private Donors</i>	32					32
<i>Croatian Red Cross</i>	24,882					24,882
<i>Czech Red Cross</i>	10,202					10,202
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	22,289					22,289
<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>	418,224					418,224
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	692,936					692,936
<i>France - Private Donors</i>	2,668					2,668
<i>German Red Cross</i>	167,633					167,633
<i>Germany - Private Donors</i>	121					121
<i>Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)</i>	100					100
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>	22,503					22,503
<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>Indian Red Cross</i>	32,773					32,773
<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>	346,715					346,715
<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>	26,062,252					26,062,252
<i>Japan - Private Donors</i>	3,150					3,150
<i>Lithuanian Red Cross</i>	976					976

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Luxembourg Government	104,900			104,900
Malaysian Red Crescent	10,546			10,546
Malaysia - Private Donors	1,780			1,780
Mauritius Red Cross	191			191
Monaco Red Cross	114,914			114,914
Netherlands - Private Donors	8,335			8,335
Netherlands Red Cross	1,025,922			1,025,922
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	813,500			813,500
New York Office (from Adams Street Partners)	3,000			3,000
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	157,661			157,661
New York Office (from Applied Materials)	15,686			15,686
New York Office (from Bechtel Group Foundation)	60,735			60,735
New York Office (from Black Rock)	53,573			53,573
New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)	46,937			46,937
New York Office (from Codexis)	1,763			1,763
New York Office (from EMC Corp.)	80,360			80,360
New York Office (from Fibrogen)	10,961			10,961
New York Office (from Genzyme Corporation)	11,786			11,786
New York Office (from Heinz)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Hospira)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Huber)	52,554			52,554
New York Office (from Jones apparel Group)	22,975			22,975
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	157,500			157,500
New York Office (from Mellon Bank)	26,787			26,787
New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)	56,398			56,398
New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)	30,644			30,644
New York Office (from New York Life)	125,345			125,345
New York Office (from Otis LG Elevator Co)	7,143			7,143
New York Office (from Schering Plough)	29,309			29,309
New York Office (from THERMO FISCHER)	21,429			21,429
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	49,610			49,610
New York Office (from United Technologies)	249,496			249,496
New York Office (from Yahoo)	8,572			8,572
New Zealand Red Cross	375,046			375,046
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	664,365			664,365
Nigeria private donors	1,024			1,024
Norwegian Red Cross	87,122			87,122
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	373,383			373,383
Office of the Representative of the Dalai Lama	52,671			52,671
On Line donations	760,146			760,146
OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	1,158,078			1,158,078
Other	14,304			14,304
Qatar Red Crescent	59,400			59,400
Royal & Sun Alliance	12,714			12,714
Russia - Private Donors	2,686			2,686
Singapore - Private Donors	9,975			9,975
Singapore Red Cross	114,048			114,048
Slovenia Government	161,500			161,500
South Africa Government	193,050			193,050
South Africa - Private Donors	361			361
Spain - Private Donors	1,985			1,985
Sri Lanka Red Cross	3,250			3,250

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Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

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<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>	158,571			158,571
<i>United Technologies</i>	262,500			262,500
<i>United Technologies (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	5,250			5,250
<i>UN Staff Council / UNOG</i>	13,631			13,631
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	4,400			4,400
C1. Cash contributions	91,735,333			91,735,333
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)				
<i>American Red Cross</i>	34,630,036			34,630,036
<i>British Red Cross</i>	2,196,561			2,196,561
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	6,274,231			6,274,231
<i>Cook Islands Red Cross</i>	65			65
<i>New York Office (from PricewaterhouseCoopers)</i>	314,414			314,414
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	43,415,307			43,415,307
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>	44,293			44,293
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	44,000			44,000
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	21,707			21,707
<i>German Red Cross</i>	2,640			2,640
<i>Other</i>	26,107			26,107
C4. Inkind Personnel	138,747			138,747
Other Income				
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>	1,024			1,024
<i>Services</i>	-92,071			-92,071
C5. Other Income	-91,048			-91,048
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	153,350,661			153,350,661
D. Total Funding = B + C	153,350,661			153,350,661
Appeal Coverage	92%			92%

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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/4
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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	153,350,661					153,350,661
E. Expenditure	-53,212,398					-53,212,398
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	100,138,263					100,138,263

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/4
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2010/12
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)	167,102,368						167,102,368	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	24,610,307	23,527,757				23,527,757	1,082,550	
Shelter - Transitional		1,082,550				1,082,550	-1,082,550	
Construction Materials	81,841,090						81,841,090	
Clothing & textiles	3,171,287	2,809,536				2,809,536	361,751	
Food	3,500,000						3,500,000	
Water & Sanitation	2,121,383	722				722	2,120,661	
Medical & First Aid	845,424	8,169				8,169	837,255	
Other Supplies & Services	9,406,822	2,024,838				2,024,838	7,381,984	
ERU		3,429,933				3,429,933	-3,429,933	
Total Supplies	125,496,313	32,883,506				32,883,506	92,612,807	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	2,550,000						2,550,000	
Vehicles	260,750	128,874				128,874	131,876	
Computers & Telecom	59,585	38,615				38,615	20,970	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	123,279	8,894				8,894	114,385	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,993,614	176,383				176,383	2,817,231	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	28,775	40,861				40,861	-12,086	
Distribution & Monitoring	11,193,678	11,196,958				11,196,958	-3,280	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,054,089	40,391				40,391	1,013,698	
Total Transport & Storage	12,276,542	11,278,210				11,278,210	998,332	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,354,407	688,267				688,267	3,666,140	
Regionally Deployed Staff		361				361	-361	
National Staff	4,060,688	100,976				100,976	3,959,712	
National Society Staff	1,620,736	7,568				7,568	1,613,168	
Consultants	192,342	90,811				90,811	101,531	
Total Personnel	10,228,173	887,983				887,983	9,340,190	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,960,857	54,464				54,464	2,906,393	
Total Workshops & Training	2,960,857	54,464				54,464	2,906,393	
General Expenditure								
Travel	511,703	122,453				122,453	389,250	
Information & Public Relation	1,101,273	33,013				33,013	1,068,260	
Office Costs	298,436	55,065				55,065	243,371	
Communications	190,362	20,353				20,353	170,009	
Professional Fees	100,032	102,924				102,924	-2,892	
Financial Charges	5,000	-91,701				-91,701	96,701	
Other General Expenses	78,409	6,559				6,559	71,850	
Total General Expenditure	2,285,216	248,667				248,667	2,036,549	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		4,026,788				4,026,788	-4,026,788	
Total Contributions & Transfers		4,026,788				4,026,788	-4,026,788	
Programme Support								
Program Support	10,861,654	3,154,111				3,154,111	7,707,543	
Total Programme Support	10,861,654	3,154,111				3,154,111	7,707,543	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		500,691				500,691	-500,691	
Shared Services		750				750	-750	
Total Services		501,441				501,441	-501,441	

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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/4
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2010/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

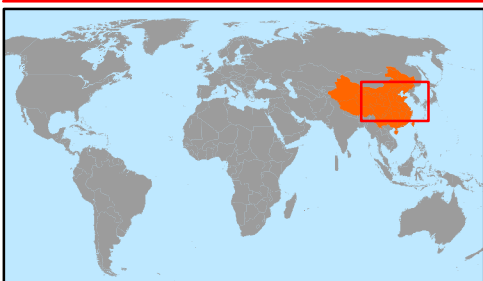
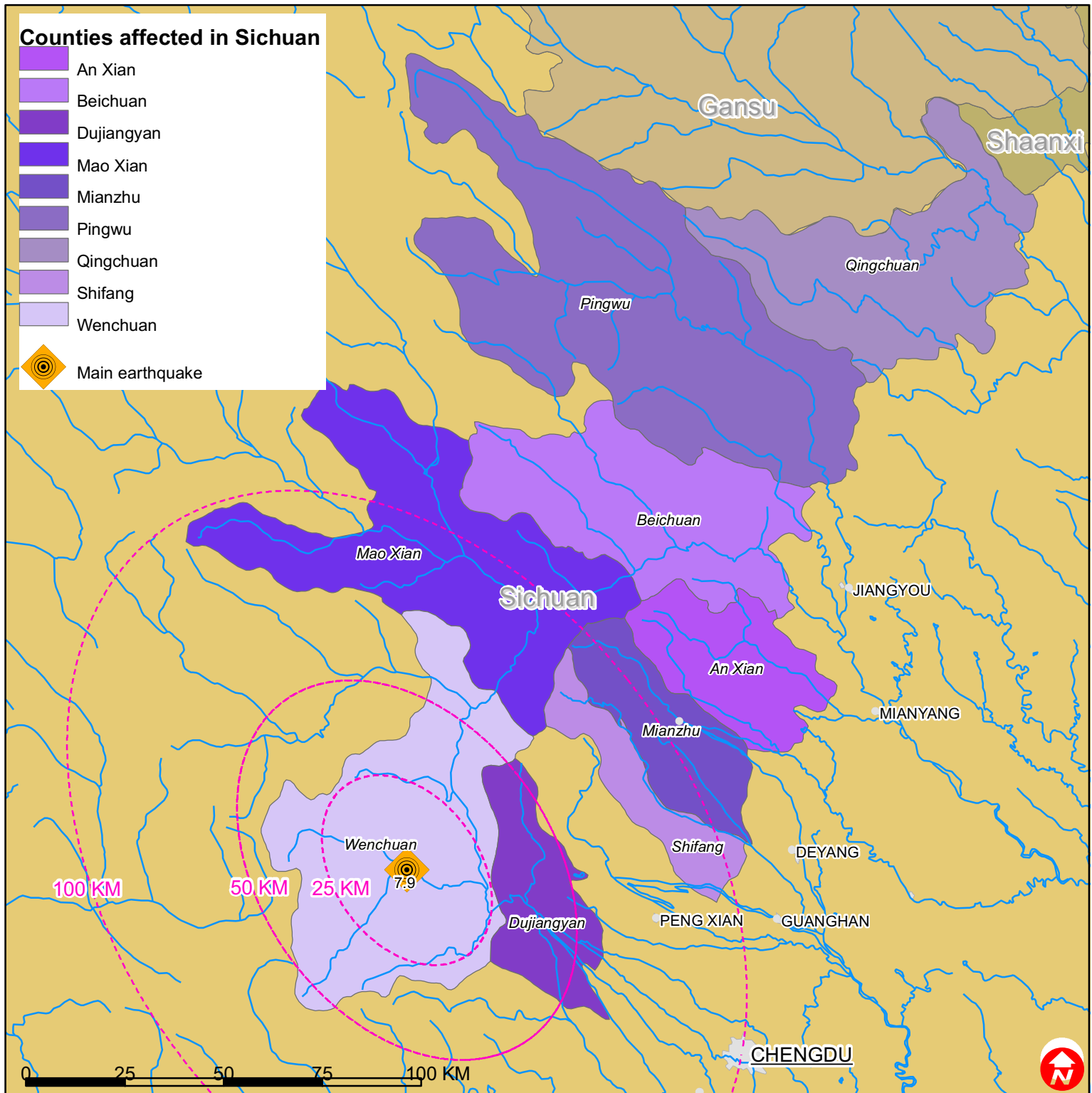
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)		167,102,368					167,102,368	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		847					847	-847
Total Operational Provisions		847					847	-847
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	167,102,368	53,212,398					53,212,398	113,889,970
VARIANCE (C - D)		113,889,970					113,889,970	



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

SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE ONE YEAR CONSOLIDATED REPORT MAY 2009





