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Emergency appeal operation update

China: Sichuan earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003

GLIDE n° [EQ-2008-000062-CHN](#)

3-year summary update

1 August 2011

Period covered by this update: May 2008 – April 2011

Appeal target (current): CHF 152.86 million

Appeal coverage: 100% <click [here](#) for interim financial report or [here](#) for contact details>



Appeal history:

- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 22 September 2010 for CHF 152.86 million to assist 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people) for 44 months.
- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 20 November 2008 for 167.1 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 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 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 was allocated from the IFRC'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.

Situation

Three years after an 8-magnitude earthquake devastated huge areas of China's Sichuan province, which left more than 87,000 people dead and millions displaced, the region has made an impressive recovery. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) received donations totalling to 19.9 billion RMB, including 16 billion in cash and 3.9 billion in kind. 133 Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies or organizations have supported the Sichuan earthquake operation with people, cash or in-kind.

The earthquake affected a total of six provinces, with neighbouring Gansu and Shaanxi being the worst-hit after Sichuan. Immediately after the disaster, Red Cross Red Crescent Emergency Response Units together with 100,000 tents were deployed to the affected area. The RCSC, was at the forefront of what was to become the biggest international relief and recovery effort ever to unfold in China.

Over the past three years, the RCSC, with support of its domestic and international partners and donors, has undertaken a massive reconstruction effort that has supported the construction of 183,179 houses, 2,114 schools, 5,123 clinics, community activity centres, rehabilitation centres, rural water facilities, homes for the disabled and elderly, and preparedness centres across Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Ningxia and Yunnan. By the end of February 2011, 97.6 per cent of these projects have been completed.

Much of the "hardware" of people's daily life such as homes, schools and clinics are in place. Now, the focus is on helping communities to address issues present after the disaster – such as the impact on livelihoods, health and disaster readiness.

The IFRC has supported the RCSC in the recovery and reconstruction through a wide range of programmes and capacity building. The IFRC supported RCSC's contribution towards the reconstruction efforts by providing cash grants to over 62,000 households in Sichuan. In addition to shelter construction support, community-based programmes including health and psychosocial care, water and sanitation, livelihoods and disaster preparedness have been carried out to the same communities where family homes were reconstructed.

An important part of the IFRC's support is concentrated on helping people to rebuild their livelihoods, which in many cases were destroyed in the disaster. More than 3,000 survivors have received vocational skills training and many of the farmers who had lost their land, relocated from mountainous areas. More than 700 disabled people are also among the trainees.

As part of the livelihoods project, a micro-credit loan programme provides those who have completed the skills trainings with a start-up capital to build up new small businesses or expand existing ones. Livelihoods support is a critical need, particularly in light of the substantial levels of debt which many people have incurred from rebuilding their homes – despite support from Red Cross and government..

Other Red Cross programmes are helping to enhance the long-term resilience of communities by working on developing better disaster preparedness and health systems which include improvements to water supply and sanitation, and training in first aid. An integrated approach to building the resilience of communities through intensive branch development is also being piloted.

A further priority has been psychosocial support to help people cope with the long term emotional impact of the disaster. This programme started immediately after the earthquake and has steadily widened, with schools throughout the disaster area using a toolkit adapted in the local context. 30,000 schoolchildren have so far been reached under this programme and psychosocial support is increasingly being mainstreamed into the Red Cross Society of China disaster preparedness programming – an example, alongside livelihoods programmes, of ways in which the Sichuan earthquake has brought new approaches to the National Society's humanitarian work.

The progress in the past three years was not only limited to the survivors' struggle to resume their normal life, but also for China to build up its capacity in disaster response with the lessons learned from the devastating Sichuan earthquake.

The Emergency Response Units, deployed to Sichuan by the IFRC have now been handed over to the RCSC, forming the basis of its own domestic Emergency Response Teams (ERT). These were already deployed in April 2010 after the Yushu earthquake in the western province of Qinghai, where they helped provide clean drinking water and sanitation for thousands of survivors. The Red Cross Society of China aims to develop the domestic ERT teams in the future to form the basis of an international Emergency Response Unit.

Overall, the task of fashioning a programme of international support that is workable in the Chinese context - characterized by the government's strong directive role in disaster response and recovery - certainly posed challenges to the IFRC's established ways of working. A review on the IFRC support for the operation was conducted in 2010 and it identified many key issues that are being brought forward for current collaboration and contingency planning for any future mega-disasters.

Likewise, due to the unprecedented scale of this disaster, the government of China has recognized the need to boost response capacity and bring forward lessons learned in this disaster. The Sichuan earthquake prompted the government to enhance disaster management efforts, and the China earthquake administration responded by adjusting its response plans and increasing its rescue team numbers from 200 to 500 members.

Meanwhile, the professional, rapid-response teams established in 27 provinces raised the total number of relief workers from 3,000 at the time of the Sichuan earthquake to 5,000 today. Servicemen and women with the People's Liberation Army have also received regular emergency response training since the Sichuan earthquake.

The rescue efforts after the Yushu earthquake¹ were faster and more efficient compared to the efforts two years ago in Sichuan. The government has shown greater competency in coordinating rescue teams across the country, and the rescue teams have been equipped with better technological tools and equipment. In Yushu, communication has been improved with the addition of wireless facilities and maritime satellite systems. Remote-controlled aircrafts also helped rescuers by sending aerial images of earthquake-hit regions.

For the Red Cross Red Crescent and the country as a whole, the Sichuan earthquake marked a milestone and a learning experience. It has been a unique international humanitarian operation in a context and scale in which the IFRC has not previously operated.. For the Red Cross Society of China, it has brought fundamental changes, which in the words of RCSC's Executive Vice-President Wang Wei, have made the national society "more mature, more confident, more open." From this massive disaster, there has come great loss and suffering. But there have also been changes which will benefit those who are rebuilding their lives after the destruction – and many millions more.

Relief phase

<i>IFRC Relief assistance</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimated number of households provided with at least one type of essential non-food relief item	300,000
Households provided with hygiene kits	100,000
Households provided with food assistance	134,728
Households provided with temporary shelter (tents)	100,000
Expenditure for relief assistance May 2008 to August 2009	CHF 53,410,000

Progress:

The outpouring of generosity throughout the world for the people affected by the Sichuan earthquake enabled sister national societies - through the IFRC and bilaterally in close cooperation with the IFRC - to

¹ A major earthquake measuring 7.1 Richter scale hit Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai province on 14 April. The deadly quake left 2,698 people killed, 270 missing.

make extremely important contributions to this relief operation.

The RCSC headquarters and its branches took on vital roles throughout the affected areas during the relief phase. It is estimated that over one million beneficiaries had been reached with Red Cross Red Crescent emergency relief support including shelter, water, quilts and other relief items. About 80 percent of these beneficiaries are in Sichuan province, the most heavily hit by this earthquake.



Red Cross staff and volunteers saving lives in Beichuan County. Photo by Sichuan Red Cross on 15 May.

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster and in support of the RCSC, the IFRC coordinated and mobilized over 100,000 tents to Sichuan. The IFRC coordinated the deployment of two water and sanitation (Austrian and Spanish Red Cross Societies) and one mass sanitation (British Red Cross) Emergency Response Unit to provide safe drinking water, waste disposal facilities and hygiene promotion to some of the most devastated townships. At least 50,000 people benefited from this support. A Danish Base Camp Emergency Response Unit was established in order to house the many national and international relief workers. A German Red Cross field hospital was set up for three months and provided medical care to approximately 66,000 people who were injured..

After the emergency period, the equipment of these **Emergency Response Units** was handed over to the RCSC and training was provided to RCSC personnel in operating the units. The water and sanitation units have already formed the basis for China's own Emergency Response Teams and the teams from Hunan and Yunnan when they were deployed in April 2010 to the Yushu earthquake in the Qinghai province.

More than 100,000 tents provided by the IFRC 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. The IFRC also supported the RCSC with food parcels for more than 130,000 affected families in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi.

In June 2008, 100,000 hygiene kits were distributed. The kits included body and laundry soaps, tooth paste, tooth brushes, sanitary pads, toilet paper, hand and bath towels, and razors.

The RCSC also distributed non-food items which included 690,000 items of clothing, 790,000 quilts, 1.7 million mosquito nets, as well as heaters and washing machines.

The National Society deployed six medical teams, two psychosocial support and first aid teams who 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. In support of these domestic teams there were also international medical teams deployed from the Italian, Japanese and Russian Red Cross Societies.

The scale of the public response and the international support channeled through the RCSC has given the RCSC 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 as well as retain and motivate the existing volunteer force. Community-based programmes will also promote voluntary action at the grassroots level. There have been many boosts to RCSC's ability to prepare and 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.

The international solidarity and support to this relief operation is a milestone in humanitarian cooperation with China and the RCSC. A total of 133 national Red Cross Red Crescent societies contributed to the operation

of the RCSC. The support from all corners of the world also conveyed to the people of Sichuan and the other disaster-hit provinces a sense that fellow human beings everywhere felt their pain and shock.

Recovery phase

The operation transitioned swiftly from the relief to early recovery and then recovery phase. Setting up temporary shelters and starting construction throughout the affected areas were done at an unprecedented pace. The government set a deadline of having all rural housing construction completed by 30 September 2009, just 14 months after the earthquake. By the third anniversary, nearly 95 per cent of all reconstruction, which includes infrastructure, had been completed, including 96.7 per cent of all reconstruction projects (mainly schools and health facilities) supported by the RCSC.

Moving from relief to recovery, the RCSC and IFRC conducted three joint assessments in 2008 to assess the overall relief, health, and water and sanitation situation in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. These assessments provided the RCSC and its supporting partner's analysis and recommendations on appropriate recovery and reconstruction options. From these recommendations, plans for the November 2008 appeal were formulated and discussed with partners at length.

The IFRC supported the RCSC with the reconstruction of family homes and other community-based programmes in Mianzhu county of Deyang prefecture, Sichuan province. Three townships (Jiulong, Banqiao and Zundao) were initially selected, and later all 21 townships within the county were assisted with shelter support. During the relief phase the Emergency Response Units were based in these three townships. Mianzhu was one of the most seriously affected counties, with between 90 to 97 per cent of homes destroyed or damaged to the point of no longer being safe.

According to the recommendations of the assessments, other recovery programmes supported by the IFRC were planned in these same communities in order to build up their resilience through community-based programmes in health, livelihoods and water and sanitation. Communities seriously affected by the earthquake in the neighbouring provinces of Gansu and Shanxi were selected for support in community-based disaster preparedness. Also under the disaster preparedness objectives in the IFRC recovery plan, the IFRC is supporting the RCSC in reconstruction of a number of disaster preparedness centres in the affected provinces.

Due to the series of changes and delays in the shelter support programme, along with the fluctuating currencies throughout that time, there ended up being a significant balance of funds earmarked for shelter that needed to be reallocated at the end of the shelter project. Contributing partners were consulted and the RCSC and IFRC proposed that the balance (approximately CHF 10 million) be reallocated for support to the RCSC in three areas: reinforce the already planned development of emergency response teams (ERT), add the reconstruction of schools and hospitals, and the piloting of integrated community-based programmes to the IFRCs disaster preparedness programme plan of action.

The intensive focus on shelter and reconstruction in the area caused implementation of other programmes to be delayed. Many of the IFRC-supported recovery programmes was rolled out only in 2010, after the RCSC branches and communities were freed up to concentrate on community-based project implementation and other reconstruction work, such as constructing water facilities.

With the support received from the RCSC, the IFRC and all partner national societies throughout the relief and the reconstruction phase, thousands of people have been able to restore a high degree of normalcy in their lives. The monitoring of programme implementation and many interviews with people reached have shown that the interventions have been deeply appreciated and that they have contributed to the recovery of the affected communities in meaningful ways.

Review

International humanitarian organizations have never before carried out operations of this magnitude in China, and this brings along new opportunities and challenges. This is a first time the RCSC and the IFRC have worked together on such a scale. In its commitment to learn from this unique experience, the RCSC and the IFRC conducted a full review of the operation in May-June 2010. The review period was from the day of the earthquake until April 2010.

The purpose of the review was to examine the extent to which the goal, objectives and expected results of the operation were achieved in terms of its relevance to the needs of the beneficiaries and its effectiveness

and timeliness. In so doing, the review highlighted what worked well and what might have been done differently as lessons to be applied in future operations. Where relevant, the review documented good practices and areas of improvement for future programming. In addition the review analyzed how disaster-related policies are used as guidance for the planning and implementation of emergency and recovery operations led by the RCSC and supported by the IFRC. The review also includes recommendations for improvement, where appropriate. The review report was shared with all the partners in January 2011.

Coordinated bilateral support from partner national societies to the RCSC

There were a significant number of partners of the RCSC who contributed funding in bilateral cooperation. The following is a short summary of some of the bilateral support provided and the projects that have been carried out with that support. It is important to note that the RCSC has also received a significant portion of its support from the Hong Kong Red Cross, Macau Red Cross and the Taiwan Red Cross organization, all of which have played a critical role in the past three years in building capacity of the RCSC and supporting its work in the disaster affected areas, and beyond.

American Red Cross (ARC)

In order to support newly constructed houses in earthquake zone, ARC has been working with RCSC to implement a water programme in Guangyuan prefecture, Sichuan province. Seven gravity-fed water systems are installed in seven primary villages to beneficiaries in 19 villages, including newly constructed houses, clinics, and schools. The main construction in six villages have been completed by now, and are ready to be used after the adjustment of purification equipments. The other villages are lagging behind because focus is this prefecture which is the biggest water system, estimated to reach a total population of 9,450 people.

Australian Red Cross

Australian Red Cross increased the time of engagement with communities in each village to two years instead of one year, which resulted in their simultaneous involvement in 20 villages and the increase of duration of household visits to nine months instead of four months. Trainings on building local Red Cross capacities to deliver a community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme has been underway; 12 managers have been trained with CBPD concepts among other tools, and 23 facilitators were trained in technical CBPD and Red Cross Movement knowledge.

Canadian Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross (CRC) has supported the construction of 13 township clinics and one leprosarium in Gansu, as well as helping build up the local Red Cross capacity. In Shaanxi province, CRC contributed to the construction of two schools and one township clinic. As part of its long-term recovery support in Sichuan, the Canadian Red Cross supports the efforts of local branches in HIV prevention work.

German Red Cross

German Red Cross (GRC) was responsible for the construction of three clinics in Chengdu, Sichuan province. After the deployment of the three clinics, GRC supported RCSC in developing their national response capacities.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Japanese Red Cross Society supported the construction of 56 village health stations, four township clinics, and eight schools in Sichuan; 21 township clinics and 12 schools in Gansu; and 14 township clinics and 10 schools in Shaanxi. JRCS also contributed in winterization support for disaster victims of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake amounting to CHF 33.4 million. Medical facilities donated included seven facilities for the second Youxian People's Hospital (Weicheng Township Central Clinic) amounting to CHF 432,663. In addition to this, JRCS also supported the capacity building of local Red Cross branches in Gansu, Sichuan, and Shaanxi provinces JRCS also purchased relief goods for the disaster preparedness storages in Kuala Lumpur IFRC warehouse amounting to CHF 454,296.

Republic of Korea Red Cross

For the Sichuan Recovery Programme, Korean Red Cross aided in the reconstruction of two schools (canceled). The first is Jinshan Street School in southern Deyang, and the second is Lianshan Township Centre School. Total KNRC relief efforts amounted to CHF 3,689,444.

Malaysian Red Crescent

The Malaysian Red Crescent supported the construction of 10 village health stations and donated medical equipment. Total relief effort amounted to CHF 1,509,139.

Qatar Red Crescent

After the Sichuan earthquake, Qatar Red Crescent donated CHF 798,783 to be distributed to 384 households affected by the disaster.

Thailand Red Cross

Thailand Red Cross supported the reconstruction of one township clinic and the dormitory and dining hall of one school. Total funds donated towards the Sichuan earthquake relief amounted to CHF 357,347.

Shelter

IFRC Shelter Assistance	Total
Households(HH) provided with cash assistance to rebuild their homes	63,219 HH
Expenditure for shelter through March 2011	CHF 62,293,000 (94.6% of total shelter budget)

The IFRC supported the RCSC's efforts for the reconstruction of the disaster-hit area by providing assistance to more than 62,000 survivor families in rebuilding their homes. The aid formed a valuable addition to the assistance which the government provided and the loans which families had to take out to finance their new homes. The IFRC shelter programme focused on Mianzhu County in Deyang Prefecture, which was where the Emergency Response Units were deployed.

Initially, the RCSC and IFRC planned to provide full housing reconstruction coverage within the three townships (17,540 village homes) with a cash grant further subsidized by the central government. The expectation was that families would use this support to rebuild their homes in an 'owner-driven model', where the primary decision-making responsibility and overall driving force of home reconstruction lies with the homeowner. This owner-driven model for reconstruction (with the exception of large centralized sites) was proposed by the government. IFRC and RCSC supported this model, as did other non-governmental organizations involved in the area.

The original plans also addressed quality assurance, which was provided by government supervisors, and to be reinforced through a joint RCSC and IFRC team of qualified technical experts and monitors in each township. Additional technical assistance and awareness-raising on the necessity of earthquake resistant construction was to be a key contribution of IFRC.

While construction was underway in the area, concerns of social inequities arose throughout the county, and the disbursement of cash grants was delayed by authorities. A resulting shift in IFRC's shelter plan further extended IFRC's support to cover, not only the affected families in the three originally planned townships of Mianzhu, but also to three other rural mountainous townships, however with a reduction in the amount allocated per household. Remaining IFRC funds were used to assist families in 14² other townships within Mianzhu.

Plan of action according to revised appeal November 2008	Adjusted plan of action according to revised appeal September 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Full coverage in three townships in Mianzhu county.▪ 17,540 households (max 22,540 if 4th township included)▪ CNY 20,000 cash grant per household in three installments; upon completion of foundation, walls and roof.▪ Monitoring by RCSC and IFRC teams of qualified technical experts in each township for earthquake resistance guidelines.▪ Technical assistance to homeowners and contractors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Full coverage in six townships: 22,702 households received CNY 10,000 cash grant per household▪ Partial coverage in 14 townships: 39,619 households received CNY 3,000 - 10,000 cash grant per household depending on five selection criteria.▪ One lump sum installment.▪ Government inspectors will be responsible for quality control and ensuring that homes constructed meet government, building codes, standards and guidelines.▪ Main focus on transferring much needed financial assistance to homeowners to repay debt that financed the rebuilding of their homes.

² IFRC's shelter support programme's coverage extended to all 21 townships within Mianzhu county that met IFRC's conditions (rural houses damaged by the earthquake and needing reconstruction) but due to the government's decision to re-classify the status of one township from 'rural' to 'urban', this particular township no longer fulfilled the conditions for shelter support.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public awareness/homeowner education programme on earthquake resistant construction if required. ▪ Funds used for home-owner reconstruction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction monitoring reduced to visual inspection of 1-3 per cent number of finished homes. ▪ Technical assistance and homeowner education components of the programme are cancelled. ▪ Cash distribution monitoring will visit 1-3 per cent of finished homes.
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Based on the altered shelter plan, IFRC distributed a total of CNY 363.6 million (CHF 58.9 million) in two phases (26-29 December 2009 and 27 January 2010) to 62,319³ households to help ease the burden of debt and other costs incurred during the reconstruction of their homes. This covered over 50 per cent of the 124,358 rural homeowners reconstructing homes across Mianzhu county. The maximum amount of support received by households was CNY 10,000 (CHF 1,526). Financial support was paid directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts.

Those being supported by this financial assistance included the elderly, families who lost loved ones in the earthquake, families with people suffering from certain serious illnesses, the disabled and families that had to be permanently relocated.

Final breakdown of IFRC shelter support cash grants.

No.	Name of Township (TS)	Total No. of Households	Total CNY
1	3 Original TS: (Jiulong, Zundao, Banqiao)	17,583	175,830,000
2	3 Mountain TS (Jinhua, Qingping, Tianchi)	5,118	51,180,000
3	14 TS	39,618	136,613,000
Total		62,319	363,623,000

Monitoring

Red Cross teams conducted monitoring on the cash grants for three weeks in March 2010 to verify if households had fulfilled the selected criteria and received the accurate amount of Red Cross assistance. A total of 2.37 per cent of households were monitored by six teams consisting of Mianzhu and Deyang branches of RCSC and IFRC staff and volunteers, as well as the administrative and natural village leaders and representatives from the township level government.

These teams interviewed approximately 1,500 beneficiaries from 20 townships selected randomly by the IFRC. During interviews, a questionnaire was filled out and cross-checked with the head of the household's ID card, resident book, bank book, and in the 14 townships, documents that prove they fulfilled one of the five criteria. All documents and the house owner standing in front of his/her house are photographed for documentation purposes.

Construction monitoring and technical assistance was provided by the government authorities. This resulted in a revision of the original plan. By the time all funds had been fully distributed, over 95 per cent of the houses were already completed. Furthermore, the government took full responsibility for maintaining the quality of construction and enforcing building standards. As the Red Cross did not have a role in monitoring construction, a senior shelter delegate from the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office conducted an assessment on the government system for monitoring construction and the housing construction quality and found the systems, in general, to be satisfactory. Still, a team of national staff and volunteers were able to include visual inspection of a small number of the IFRC funded homes (1-3 per cent) during the cash grant monitoring.

Impact

All beneficiaries interviewed were happy and grateful for the financial support, which the IFRC and the RCSC transferred directly into each beneficiary family's bank account. Beneficiaries reported that the cash grants

³ In the adjusted plan of action the total households should be 62,321, but the actual households reached were 62,319, two households less than the plan, because one household was found not meet the criteria and been cancelled, one household was found had been calculated twice, cancelled afterwards.

made a substantial difference in easing the burden of debt, and were especially timely coming just before the Chinese New Year in February 2010.

New homes in time for the new year: “Wang Dairong sits on a stool stirring a cauldron of Chinese medicinal herbs over a wood fire. Her husband, Zhang Daifu, hovers nearby. Behind the couple is their nearly-completed house, with tape still around the windows and a bare concrete façade. “The basic structure is finished, but we ran out of money to lay the flooring and finish the ceiling, so we haven’t been able to move in yet,” explains Zhang. They continue to live in a couple of tents, on either side of the road. But following the IFRC’s transfer of construction support funds to the couple and more than 60,000 other households like them in Sichuan’s Mianzhu County, all that should quickly change.

“The support from the Red Cross will help us to pay for the remaining work and move in as soon as possible,” said Zhang from Zundao township. Like most other surviving families, the couple have had to borrow CNY 20,000 (CHF 3,052) from the Rural Credit Cooperative – in addition to government subsidies - to help finance the building of a new house.

Illness and injury increase strain: Zhang’s earnings from casual construction work and farming have been unable to keep pace with the family’s needs. His wife is suffering from kidney disease and one of his two daughters sustained serious injuries in the earthquake. The IFRC’s assistance – funded by the American, Canadian and Japanese Red Cross Societies, among many others – of CNY 10,000 (CHF 1,526) has been paid directly into the family’s bank account.



Photo and story: Sho Huang and Francis Markus/IFRC.

During the shelter monitoring visits, many families had expressed their appreciation of Red Cross funds. As an example, in Jinhua township, Mr. Xiao Dong Gui and his wife faced extreme hardships. Based on his personal account, Mr. Xiao suffered a stroke after the earthquake and is now semi-paralyzed. They have a 14-year-old son who is not able to attend school due to the lack of funds for school fees. Red Cross grants have helped them to repay some of their debt incurred during the course of reconstructing their home and also to assist in paying some medical bills.

In some of these townships, awareness of the Red Cross continues to increase. In townships like Qingping, which was fully covered by American Red Cross funds through the IFRC appeal, beneficiaries now have the opportunity to take vocational training and business skills courses to restart and/or improve their income earning capacities through the IFRC’s livelihoods programme. In Hanwang township, some beneficiaries will also have the chance to access safe drinking water under the IFRC’s water and sanitation project.

Reconstruction of schools and health facilities

The IFRC and RCSC jointly agreed to use part of the balance of funds (approximately CNY 20 million or just under CHF 3 million) from the shelter programme for the reconstruction of schools and health facilities in the affected areas. A significant number⁴ of schools and health facilities had been destroyed in the earthquake, and the RCSC held a predominant role in reconstruction of these facilities. At the time the IFRC shelter support came to completion, many communities were still without adequate support for the reconstruction of these facilities, and it was determined that a portion of the IFRC reconstruction funds should be used to support these vital projects.

A joint assessment in October 2010 and a second assessment in February 2011 by the RCSC and IFRC determined the selected projects to receive support. A total of five hospitals and two schools in Sichuan will be supported, with agreements and supplementary documentation currently being reviewed by both the IFRC and RCSC. It is expected that the agreements will be signed by the end of May and construction will thereafter.

⁴ Exact figures have not been officially released.

Integrated community-resilience programme

Another portion of the shelter balance (approximately CNY 20 million or just under CHF 3 million) will be used for a community-based programme designed to boost the resilience of selected communities in the earthquake-affected areas through an integrated sectoral approach and branch capacity building.

In February 2011 IFRC East Asia disaster management team arranged a planning meeting together with Sichuan Red Cross and RCSC NHQ representative. A framework for the programme has been designed with the first six months focusing on intensive branch capacity building, laying the foundation of knowledge and skills in programme management, utilization of vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) tools, volunteer management, fundraising, Red Cross knowledge dissemination, leadership training and other important elements of branch development.

The branch will then conduct a VCA to determine the risks and needs of the community, and will work with community members to design programme plans according to actual needs, balancing proposed solutions with other potential sources of support and funding (such as from the government or other actors). This approach intends to build the capacity of branches so that they are able to support local communities in designing support plans to boost their resilience in whatever area is genuinely of greatest concern, whether in health, disaster preparedness and response, livelihoods, water and sanitation, or other possible areas of risk.

The Sichuan branch is now selecting counties based on discussions held with the IFRC and other stakeholders in April. It is expected the programme will roll out the branch capacity-building component in the coming months.

Disaster preparedness

<i>IFRC disaster management and risk reduction</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Completed</i>
People trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment (Gansu and Shaanxi)	30	30
People trained in programme planning, management and monitoring in community based programmes (Gansu and Shaanxi)	60	60
Communities reached with mitigation activities	30	<i>ongoing</i>
National-level disaster response centres (for national ERT teams in 3 provinces)	3	<i>ongoing</i>
Prefecture-level disaster preparedness centres	9	<i>ongoing</i>
Setting up national emergency response team (ERT)	3	<i>ongoing</i>
Expenditure for disaster preparedness through March 2011	CHF 1,844,000 (15.1% of total D.P. budget)	

The RCSC has been working closely with IFRC to discuss a long-term disaster response strategy. The IFRC and partner national societies have been supporting the RCSC's work on community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives in various provinces, but compared to the huge needs in the vast country, resources are still scarce. As a result of the substantial response after the earthquake, efforts are being made to speed up these plans.

The programme has focused on implementation of training and mitigation activities to improve the resilience of selected village communities to risks and hazards (community-based disaster preparedness), as well as providing resources and trainings to enhance the capacity of RCSC in responding to emergencies effectively throughout the country in strategically selected provinces (disaster preparedness centres and emergency response teams). In particular, building up emergency response teams and disaster preparedness centres will provide the opportunity for RCSC staff to obtain the necessary knowledge in emergency response, while providing a platform for strengthening long-term national disaster response strategy.

Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP)

Although the earthquake epicentre lies in Sichuan, the impact of the earthquake in Gansu and Shaanxi was magnified due to the local population's⁵ high vulnerability to natural disasters. The CBDP programme in

⁵ The rural population make up 60-70 per cent of the provincial population

Gansu and Shaanxi aims to reduce the population's vulnerability prior to the onset of natural disasters by improving capacity and empowering communities to plan and implement appropriate risk reduction initiatives. While the programme is facilitated by local Red Cross staff and volunteers, the community itself takes the lead throughout the implementation of the programme.

A total of 30 villages in Gansu and Shaanxi were selected for the community-based disaster preparedness programme. The number of direct beneficiaries is estimated to be approximately 20,000⁶ men, women and children (about 80 percent of population of all selected villages).

Village activities have been selected through a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), which have provided detailed analysis of training needs, mitigation measures, timeframe, complementary support from the government, and the villages' own contributions.

In addition to building the resilience of the selected communities, this CBDP programme is building the capacity of local Red Cross branches. This is the first time CBDP has been implemented in Gansu and Shaanxi branches. New staff have been recruited for the growth of branch capacity and knowledge base. The programme is being implemented by county branches with support from provincial and headquarters levels. Provincial Red Cross branches have been providing trainings using developed information, education and communication materials to the branches, who in turn are training villagers. Trainings include disaster and project management, technical skills to conduct VCAs, first aid and disaster preparedness measures, among other skills. Coupled with monitoring and evaluation systems that are built into the programme, Red Cross staff and volunteers are increasingly able to effectively prepare for disasters.

Following the project planning workshops in April and May 2010 which was attended by approximately 30 programme managers of different level branches in Shaanxi and Gansu, the two provinces started to analyze the VCA reports of 30 villages. During this process, the IFRC provided technical support to RCSC and provincial branches to supervise and guide county Red Cross in completing the process.

By the end of 2010, community working plans for 20 villages in Shaanxi province were finalized. A total of CNY 1,796,313 was transferred to RCSC in support of 20 rural villages to build up community resilience. Programmes included mitigation measures such as construction of evacuation roads, dams and irrigation systems, as well as components for building up the capacity of villagers; e.g. providing trainings on disaster preparedness knowledge, personal hygiene, first aid, and knowledge to enhance livelihood such as best practices in agriculture. The community work plan is unique for each village, provided with different needs and capacity identified and analyzed with the VCA process. Volunteer resources in village and capacity of local Red Cross branch will also be enhanced through programme planning and implementation.

As of the end of March, 70 per cent of the mitigation measures were completed with full participation from community members. Voluntary disaster management committees consisting of villagers were formed in each of the communities, and were trained by the county-level Red Cross, ranging from project management to disaster preparedness knowledge and first aid skills. This knowledge was disseminated by the group to fellow villagers. Other training courses on hygiene, health, and livelihood were also conducted.

The CBDP programme in Gansu was delayed due to continuous floods and mudslides, some of which were the worst in many decades for the area. Despite the delay, the county Red Cross branch was able to submit a final village plan for approval by the end of 2010. The programme resumed normal pace after the winter season, where mitigation efforts were hindered due to extreme cold weather.

Disaster preparedness centres

To build the National Society's capacity in distributing emergency relief effectively at the prefecture level, IFRC is supporting the RCSC by contributing CNY 3 million (CHF 464,476) to each of the nine disaster preparedness centres in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi, and three additional centres specifically for the emergency response teams (see ERT section below).

Of the nine centres planned, four are under construction while others are pending final assessments and agreements to be signed. Once established, these disaster preparedness centres will provide storage capacity and act as a training base for staff and volunteers in logistics, procurement and emergency response. It will

⁶ The average population per village in Gansu and Shaanxi is 850 people. CBDP is expected to reach 80 per cent of the total population (about 20,000 in 30 villages).

provide localized storage and act as distribution hubs. The IFRC's disaster management team will work closely with the RCSC to strengthen capacity of its staff and volunteers in disaster management and look at issues of risk reduction and preparedness.

The RCSC has started the process of acquiring land and is currently in discussion with authorities with regard to land issues. Building designs and construction plans are also being determined. Once land is acquired and building designs are approved, construction is expected to take about four to five months to complete.

In November 2010, members of the IFRC regional disaster management team and the RCSC conducted site inspections for the disaster preparedness centres in five prefectures (Aba, Deyang, Guangyuan, Mianyang and Ya'an) in Sichuan province. By the end of December, four out of the five inspected prefecture-level disaster preparedness centres (Aba, Deyang, Guangyuan and Mianyang of Sichuan province) have finished all preparation work, including obtaining land permission, official approval letters from local government, and construction plans. Local agreements were government approved and signed between all parties. The Ya'an disaster management centre was delayed due to last minute changes in the construction site in early 2011..

Emergency response teams (ERTs)

During the relief phase, the RCSC received essential support with international emergency response units. RCSC staffs have been trained in the usage, maintenance and storage of the equipment of two water units and one mass sanitation unit. Building on the concept of Emergency Response Units, and utilizing the equipment which was handed over to the RCSC, there are plans to set up three of its own national Emergency Response Teams strategically positioned with the three provincial branches of Yunnan, Hubei and Hunan.

These three provinces, located in the central and southern parts of China, have been selected due to their geographical location and structural opportunities, such as their existing capacities in rapid emergency response and experience in programme management. Their track record in emergency response also extends to surrounding disaster-prone provinces.

Around 80 personnel and volunteers are being trained in emergency assessment, rescue and first aid, and will utilize equipment from the Emergency Response Units when mobilized. Each Emergency Response Team will have the capacity to provide water and sanitation support to 10,000 people. It will also support neighbouring provinces in the event of a disaster under the coordination of the RCSC headquarters.

The IFRC, together with experts from the Austrian and Spanish Red Cross who were part of the water and sanitation Emergency Response Unit deployment in May 2008, conducted an assessment in July 2009. A plan was developed based on the recommendations from this assessment, with IFRC agreeing to support provincial branches through the building up of three disaster preparedness centres specifically for the mobilization of Emergency Response Teams. In addition to equipment, the disaster preparedness centres and Emergency Response Teams will also develop their emergency response plans and standard operation procedures; all of which will be operated by trained provincial Red Cross staff and volunteers under the auspices of RCSC headquarters.

In June 2010, the IFRC conducted an assessment for the emergency response teams' existing capacities in three selected provinces. The assessment team presented a plan of action for the RCSC including recommendations for standard operation procedures, the modification of the equipment, the enhancement of the storage capacity, and the conduct of water and sanitation emergency response team training.

At the high level disaster management meeting hosted by the RCSC in Hunan in September 2010, the development plan for Emergency Response Teams in China was reviewed and updated, and a simulation exercise was conducted.

The RCSC took a study trip to Indonesia in October to learn about the Indonesia Red Cross's experience in formulating and managing local Emergency Response Units. In addition, two water and sanitation technical delegates from the Spanish Red Cross visited the two provinces, providing technical assistance. A simulation exercise with local volunteers was also conducted in each of the provinces.

The translation of the Standard Operation Manual (SOP) on Emergency Response Teams to the Chinese language was completed, and will be used as one of the discussion template within RCSC to be adopted for national ERT management.

Following the Emergency Response Team development plan for the next two years, the RCSC will hold ToT trainings for the National Water and Sanitation Team in Yunnan and Hubei by end of May, where the

standard water and sanitation Emergency Response Unit training module will be conducted for the first time in China.

The RCSC is also planning to develop five more types of Emergency Response Teams to deliver emergency medical services, psychological support (see health section below), relief, search and rescue, and water rescue.

Deployment of the Emergency Response Teams in the Qinghai earthquake

A major earthquake measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale hit Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai province on 14 April. The deadly quake left nearly 3,000 people dead or missing⁷ and an estimated 100,000 homeless⁸.

Besides distribution of relief items and the dispatch of search and rescue teams, medical teams and ambulances, the RCSC also mobilized two of its newly founded Emergency Response Teams. The water Emergency Response Team from RCSC's Hunan branch provided potable water to over 20,000 people total in the major relocation centre until 20 May. The sanitation Emergency Response Team from Yunnan province installed 100 environmentally friendly portable latrines. The disaster provided the RCSC its first significant test in the deployment of these teams and a good opportunity to further develop their domestic disaster response capacity.



Left: Hunan water ERT is setting up water treatment equipment.
 Right: Local people in the quake-hit area carrying water supplied by the ERT.
 Photos: RCSC

Left: Yunnan sanitation ERT is checking the set-up latrine.
 Right: A set-up latrine.
 Photos: RCSC

Health and care

IFRC Health & Psychosocial Support Services	Planned	Completed
People received social care services (disabled, elderly, orphans, injured adults)	500	500
Households reached by community-based programme (Sichuan, Yunnan, Shaanxi and Gansu)	25,000	21,810
People reached by psychosocial support programme (Sichuan & Yunnan)	58,200	17,500

⁷ China News, 31 May 2010

⁸ Released in the press conference held on 25 April 2010 by the vice governor of Qinghai

RCSC staff & volunteers trained in health & psychosocial support programme	2,511	1,875
Expenditure for health & psychosocial support programme through March 2011	CHF 1,494,000 (34.7% of total budget)	

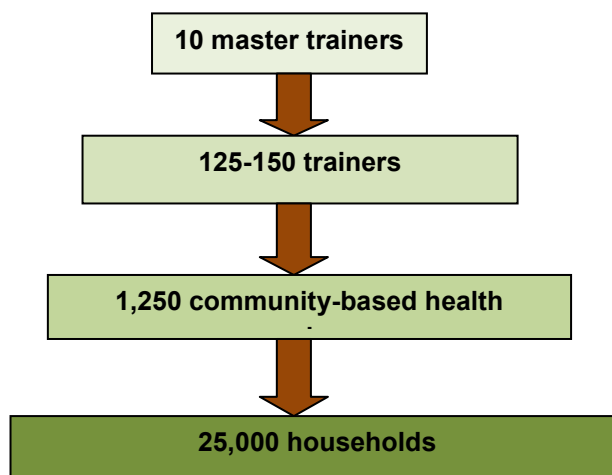
IFRC's health and care programme aims to address the physical and psychosocial needs of beneficiaries in a sustainable manner. It incorporates preventive and rehabilitative health care and psychosocial support activities through the use of an integrated community-based approach. It aims to develop the capacities of national societies and local branches to respond to health situations during emergencies and non-emergencies. With the National Society's interest in developing emergency response teams, and the increasing role of healthcare in disaster response due to recent disasters, the key focus of the programme is on community-based health first aid (CBHFA), psychosocial support, and healthcare in emergencies.

The programme consists of health and psychosocial interventions in accordance with Sphere standards, inter-agency guidelines on mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian emergencies, national standards and other relevant guidelines. The programme also promotes capacity building of the National Society through the provision of technical and coordination support to assist RCSC to systematically develop and implement these programmes. This will also help ensure sustainability and integration of these tools and systems into RCSC's institutional programmes as CBHFA and psychosocial support are new programmes to the RCSC.

Community-based health first aid (CBHFA)

CBHFA is implemented by RCSC through the national training centre, and primarily involves training of RCSC trainers in health-related knowledge, such as first aid and health issues commonly affecting the local communities. These trainers go on to train volunteers at community level, who in turn, will provide training to the local communities according to the needs and priorities of the communities themselves. In addition to disseminating key messages, volunteers will also introduce the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its Fundamental Principles. More importantly, training at the grassroots level will empower communities themselves to take ownership of issues affecting them, and consequently, assist decision making at the Red Cross branch level. CBHFA incorporates globally recognized tools and materials that are translated and localized according to the local context.

The programme is being implemented in earthquake-affected areas in Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu and Yunnan province, with four townships in Sichuan and two townships for each of the remaining three provinces. A training of master trainers was held in July 2009 prior to the delays associated to the shelter programme as mentioned in previous sections. Further to the completed implementation of the shelter component in early 2010, the programme has picked up again in February 2010. A total of ten master trainers were selected from the training of master trainers, and will in turn train 125-150 trainers for the four provinces. The trainers will in turn train 1,250 community-based health workers (CBHW). By the end of the project, it is estimated that as many as 25,000 households will be reached through the work of 1,250 village health volunteers.



A plenary meeting was held in Chengdu at the end of April 2010 for all four provincial branches where the RCSC presented the overall development plan for CBHFA. This meeting provided an opportunity for all partners to learn from each other and have technical clarification about the implementation plans, including specific issues about capacity building and volunteer management.

As part of this overall plan, a total of five CBHFA manuals⁹ from the IFRC were contextualized and translated, and 1,000 sets of these manuals were printed and distributed to all the partners. Beyond the scope of the earthquake recovery support, the manuals will be adopted across all RCSC branches nationwide for the implementation of CBHFA.

Each branch conducted planning sessions in mid-2010 which allowed a better understanding of the

⁹ Facilitator Guide (two volumes), Implementation Guide, Community Tools and Volunteer Manual

programme and enabled better communications between the RCSC headquarters and branches. This is to ensure that there will be good coordination between the various layers of RCSC. Planning visits finalized the site selection to ensure that the sites satisfied all criteria made by RCSC and IFRC to reach the most vulnerable. It also provided an opportunity for the detailed plans to be observed in the local context, especially with regards to the branches' capacity and resources.

Eight qualified master trainers gathered in Beijing in September 2010 to learn about their roles and responsibilities. They also went through the training content in detail and divided provincial coverage. By late September, the Shaanxi CBHFA programme made good progress with the completion of the ToT in Qianyang County, Baoji Prefecture. Representatives from various levels of government attended the launch together with 30 participants from Shigou Township and Nanzhai Township. The other three provinces followed suit, and completed their ToT trainings by the end of March 2011.

After the trainings, the county branches initiated the process for the recruitment and training of community-based health workers (village health volunteers). Recruitment in all four provinces was completed simultaneously with the ToT trainings.

In November 2010, the Sichuan branch conducted a volunteer management sensitization workshop. Programme managers and programme officers from the Sichuan branch, CBHFA and PSP- implemented prefectures and Sichuan branch volunteers attended the sensitization workshop. Volunteers were given items to assist them in their work, including CBHFA calendars with Red Cross, health in emergency and hygiene promotion knowledge on each page. Tools such as this are being used by the volunteers to help sensitize the communities to the key messages, while also promoting the work of the local Red Cross branch.

As part of the CBHFA programme in Sichuan, the branch has been conducting first aid trainings in five prefectures. Commenced on the 2009 World First Aid Day, the trainings have reached more than 2,000 people.

Psychosocial support programme

The RCSC was able to provide psychosocial support to affected communities on a much higher scale than ever before. The need for such support, and the value of it coming through the Red Cross branches and volunteers, became quickly apparent in the days immediately after the disaster. Furthermore, survivors in the area continue to benefit from psychosocial support as the Red Cross now has tools that can continue to be used as needed.

The RCSC's psychosocial support programme, with support from the IFRC, aims to build two psychosocial support Emergency Response Teams, one in Sichuan (ten members) and another in Yunnan (30 members) to provide psychosocial training to volunteers, who in turn will train local communities. Master trainers from Sichuan have been given the tools and skills to support 50 volunteers who will reach out to 100 teachers and 17,500 students respectively in ten schools. In Yunnan, the programme is targeting a home for the elderly, an urban community, an ethnic minority village and the government earthquake rescue teams. It is expected that master trainers in Yunnan will support up to 100 volunteers estimated to reach 10,700 adults and 30,000 children in Yunnan province.

The Yunnan branch of the RCSC is the driving force in implementation due to its past experience and capacity in implementing psychosocial programmes in Yunnan. The Yunnan branch is the only branch that runs a psychological support centre within the RCSC system and owns a psychological support volunteer network. The Yunnan branch is also responsible for developing a duplicable working modality on psychosocial support in emergencies for the rest of the country, besides building up its own capacity in this area.

The Sichuan branch of the RCSC will take the opportunity to develop the capacity of its branch in psychosocial support by building the capacity of its staff and volunteers through programme management, with a sustainable and long-term plan in place. This is done by choosing strategic partners within the provincial health networks (duplicating Yunnan branch) such as provincial mental health institutions and university faculties, with proper and adequate volunteer management including organizational development at all levels in the branch. The Sichuan branch has a long-term vision of developing a stronger volunteer system after the earthquake and this psychosocial support programme will be a key component of the development of a volunteer plan.

Another key component in facilitating the programme is a psychosocial support toolkit developed by the RCSC's "Sunshine in Your Heart" (SiYH) team, supported and technically guided by the IFRC. The toolkit includes three parts:

- "Psychological Support in Emergency and Disaster Settings";
- "Disaster Mental Health"; and
- "Psychosocial Support for Children and Teenagers".

This toolkit enables aid workers, social workers, volunteers and teachers to provide psychosocial support to different groups of people that are affected by disaster in its different phases, including disaster preparedness, response and reconstruction. Psychosocial support activities such as active listening skills, role plays, storytelling and art therapy are all included in the toolkit. Tools and materials in the kit are derived from broad sources, including related materials from IFRC tsunami programmes in India and Indonesia, American Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross Society and the Taiwan non-governmental organization Rainbow Family, and have been adapted to the local context. The IFRC has also introduced materials and guidelines from the psychosocial referral centre in Copenhagen, and the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines for mental health as references. The toolkit not only contributes to the psychosocial support programme implementation in Yunnan and Sichuan; it also has been introduced to the whole RCSC system through its headquarters and is being promoted across the whole country as a part of the longer-term psychosocial support programme development plan.



Above: Li Hui, 13, lives with her grandparents in the countryside while her parents work about 2,000 kilometers away.

Below: Children at a school in Suining, Sichuan, using artwork to express their feelings



What is also significant is that the schools adopting this approach have been sharing their experiences with teachers from elsewhere in the province and even from other parts of China. "Our school is in the vanguard" of work to address "left behind children"s issues, even though other schools are also actively seeking ways to help, says one teacher at Huo Qingdong's school.

- Story and photos by Francis Marcus, IFRC

12-year-old Huo Qingdong is one of the children being helped by the Red Cross Red Crescent psychosocial support toolkit, being used in his school in Suining Prefecture, Sichuan. He is one of the tens of millions of Chinese children whose parents are working in far-away provinces, who are left in the long-term care of grandparents.

"Of course when I see other children being picked up from school by their parents, while mine are so far away, it makes me feel bad," he says, when we visit their home, just a short drive away from the school he attends.

It has been two years since he has seen his father and even longer since his mother visited. Both are working hundreds of kilometers away in China's northwestern region of Xinjiang.

We drive out for about 45 minutes through lush green countryside to visit 13-year-old Li Hui. "I sometimes feel lonely," says the slightly-built girl, as she sits in the yard outside her grandparents' house. "It is different, living with older people; of course they look after me, but it is much quieter."

Hu Xiaqing, Red Cross Society Programme Officer for Psychosocial Support in the city of Suining, says these children display a number of distinctive behaviour characteristics.

"They often need help to relax and to express their feelings. They tend to be very silent."

Issues like these prompted several schools in the area, where up to 50 per cent or more of children in each class are "left behind children", to decide to make use of an IFRC psychosocial toolkit in their efforts to help children ventilate their emotions.

Eighty participants from 27 branches of the RCSC, as well as representatives from Save the Children and UNICEF, were invited to the launch of the PSP toolkit as well as the sensitization and symbolic launch of the PSP programme in September 2010. The toolkits were distributed and the subsequent toolkit ToTs were used from October to December in Sichuan for teachers and volunteers from five communities where the ten

selected schools are based.

Teachers and volunteers from the selected schools had found the materials useful and effective. Many children were able to communicate their feelings through art, storytelling and role playing using puppets. Through these activities, children and teachers were able to open up and collectively share their feelings in different ways. Though the programme targeted all school students in ten schools, the most vulnerable children were identified by the schools, such as Ankang children (earthquake orphans), leftbehind children and children of migrant workers, all of whom have especially benefited from the programme.

This is significant because it underlines the way in which psychosocial support started out as a programme focused on the aftermath of the earthquake, but has since widened to address other social issues. Some of the children have been left in the long-term care of grandparents because their parents have gone to far-off regions to earn money to pay off the debts from rebuilding their homes after the quake. But others are simply among the perhaps tens of millions of Chinese children who regularly face the emotional issues brought by this kind of family set-up. The adaptability of this toolkit enables teachers and volunteers to meet the psychosocial needs of the children they are working with.

As the Education Bureau of Sichuan province has been advocated to encourage mental health education in schools in earthquake-affected areas, the toolkit is rightly timed to provide teachers tools to be used in their courses.

The RCSC has also expanded the usage of the toolkit to other disaster-affected people in China. In January 2011 a toolkit training was conducted for RCSC volunteers from the Gansu branch working in response to a horrific mudslide disaster that occurred in August 2010. The toolkit materials were used to develop a programme to introduce psychosocial support to the affected community that will lead towards the development of a community-based psychosocial support programme in the affected area.

In Yunnan, the toolkit is being used in the development of the psychosocial- Emergency Response Team and piloted community outreach. In September 2010, two communities in the Yi Autonomous region of Mengzi county were selected, where one site contains the combination of the elderly and urban factor, while the other is a minority village. The Yunnan branch is taking the opportunity to further develop their psychosocial volunteer management policy, and establish the profiles and database for both the expert support team and the Emergency Response Team members.

Just before the third anniversary of the earthquake, in March, a specialized psychosocial Emergency Response Team training was held in Kunming, the capital city of Yunnan province. The 30 Emergency Response Team members from the Yunnan branch and 10 from the Sichuan branch attended the training, which utilized the toolkit as an important resource. The ICRC also coordinated with the RCSC to ensure the RCSC Restoring Family Links team was able to send trainers and provide materials for the ERT training.

Three years following the earthquake, it is clear that the benefits of the programme are expected to extend well beyond the areas directly affected. The importance put on this programme by the RCSC headquarters and branches demonstrates the critical role the Red Cross can play in delivering psychosocial support to people within China both in the immediate aftermath of disasters, as well as in addressing long- term ongoing issues, such as the challenges many youths face in their daily lives.

Water and sanitation

<i>IFRC Water, sanitation and hygiene</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Completed</i>
People provided with daily access to drinking water	11,000	Ongoing
People provided with access to sanitation facilities ¹⁰		6,120
People reached through hygiene promotion activities	11,000	ongoing
Expenditure for water and sanitation through March 2011	CHF 540,000 (20.8% of total WatSan budget)	

¹⁰ This shows the number of people to whom the Red Cross Red Crescent provided access to sanitation through the provision of latrines in camps and on transitional shelter construction sites.

The water and sanitation programme combines health and hygiene education with water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation, aimed at reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and the vulnerability of populations in areas affected by natural disasters. In addition, the programme is integrated with disaster management to assist the strengthening of the RCSC's disaster preparedness capacities through the development of Emergency Response Teams and pre-positioning of water and sanitation equipment for future domestic deployment. (For information on the Emergency Response Teams, see previous section under disaster preparedness).

The RCSC is an implementing partner to support and complement the government's overall efforts to reduce the vulnerability of populations and to improve their capacity to cope with safe drinking water shortages. The implementation of activities have been done with technical, financial and managerial support from the IFRC to prefecture and county-level Red Cross branches, who in turn will share responsibility with local water bureaus for technical designs, budgets and implementation plans. The various bureaus, such as the Water Bureau and Health Bureau, have provided technical assistance and supervision during the implementation of the project, cooperating closely with RCSC and IFRC.

Water project

The objective of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of earthquake-affected populations of eight villages of Hanwang township (approximately 11,000 inhabitants or 3,440 households), within Mianzhu county, from water-borne diseases by improving the availability and accessibility to safe drinking water and empowering community members on water governance and improved hygiene behaviour.

This centralized gravity-fed water supply system consists of a water intake, water treatment plant, and water pipe network. This system is the first opportunity for these communities to link into a reliable safe water source. Like other similar systems installed throughout China, a user fee will be charged to families who decide to link to this system..

The RCSC, with support of the IFRC, funds 53 per cent of the water project (or 88.4 per cent of the construction portion of the entire project) and provides both technical and management support to the project. The Mianzhu branch of the RCSC oversees the hygiene promotion activities in collaboration with the relevant offices of the Mianzhu government.

The construction of the water system follows government regulations and is managed and owned by the Water Bureau. The Hanwang township government has been informing and mobilizing the communities on the project throughout its implementation stages. Communities are encouraged to protect the water system by reporting any breakage or leakage in the system to the technical staff.

By the end of April 2011, the basic water treatment plant construction and the greening landscape were completed, and all the equipments were installed and ready for testing. The installation of the pipeline was delayed due to the heavy rain in summer 2010. More than 40,000 metres of pipeline, approximately 95 per cent of the total planned, has been installed. The additional five per cent will be put in to cover another 123 households that have newly settled in the community.

Due to heavy torrential rainfall in early August 2010 and subsequent heavy flooding, constructed facilities at the water intake site were washed out. An inspection team from the Deyang Water Bureau reviewed the situation and recommended further geological and hydrological surveys be conducted and new construction plans take into account the overall characteristics of the watershed and river basin. After experts visited the site, a more suitable location for the water intake was found to be 200 metres upstream. Construction is already underway, expected to be completed in May.

The training of operations and maintenance technical staff will take place after the construction. The RCSC will also work with the Hanwang township to mobilize the community's participation on the water project, and in cooperation with the Mianzhu Health Bureau, prepare and disseminate hygiene promotion messages to the eight beneficiary villages. During monitoring visits, the RCSC and IFRC found that 397 households were left out of the water supply design coverage because they settled in a high risk area not authorized by the government and additionally, the land elevation could not be supported by this gravity-fed water supply system. At the same time, the additional 123 households found to be newly settled in the area will have the option to link to the system.

A project review will be carried out in May 2011 by the water and sanitation delegate from DPRK and joined with one RCSC headquarters representative. The objective of this review is to assess the potential sustainability of the Hanwang Xinkai water supply project as well as create institutional memory of the

achievements, challenges and learning that have taken place in the design, implementation and management of the Hanwang Xinkai water supply project to advise a framework for future support to RCSC on water and sanitation projects.

By end of December 2011, up to 40 per cent of the population in the eight targeted villages will have improved access to safe drinking water at household level from the Hanwang Xinkai gravity-fed water supply system. The eight targeted villages will have knowledge and skills on water governance, supported by the government. The villages will also benefit from hygiene promotion messages and improve their hygiene behaviour.

Bio-gas latrines project

Discussion on the planned bio-gas latrines project with all concerned authorities was ongoing through 2009 and 2010, but was finally canceled.

The planned second water and sanitation project, as a replacement for the cancelled bio-gas latrines project to be implemented in Qingping Township of Mianzhu County was also cancelled. In the end, the government announced it would include the area in its centralized support for water systems construction.

Hygiene promotion

The local Red Cross branch was supported in hygiene promotion activities by the Hanwang Township Hospital and the Mianzhu Centre for Disease Control. Hygiene promotion activities include a baseline survey, dissemination on Red Cross information and the new water supply system. The RCSC is also using opportunities such as the Global Handwashing Day to further promote good hygiene practice in these communities.

A standard list of items to include in a hygiene promotion box has been shared with the RCSC headquarters and discussions are underway on the possibility of using such a kit in the China context, including trainings for the RCSC on using the box for hygiene promotion in the emergency phase of disaster response.

Capacity building

As a part of capacity building for the RCSC, the project supports the water and sanitation programme assistant within the Mianzhu branch of the RCSC. Furthermore, the IFRC water and sanitation team has been guiding the local branches in programme management, which not only facilitates the water project but also prepares the branch for the scaling up of their capacity and accountability towards future projects.

The RCSC headquarter disaster management and water and sanitation counterpart, along with the IFRC water and sanitation delegate, attended the Asia Pacific zone Water and Sanitation Software workshop in November 2010. At the workshop, the RCSC staff had the opportunity to learn from other national societies about their experiences and lessons learned.

Livelihood

<i>IFRC Livelihoods</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Number of people which received support in a form of micro-credit to(re)start their income generating activities and recover their livelihoods	3,700	Ongoing
Number of people supported through the provision of vocational and business trainings	5,600	4,876
Expenditure for livelihoods through March 2011	CHF 1,528,000 (41.7% of total livelihoods budget)	

In order to help people to restore their livelihoods, shattered by the earthquake, the IFRC is supporting the RCSC in an extensive livelihoods programme of a kind and scale which the National Society has not previously undertaken in the country. The programme, consisting of both vocational and business training and access to financial resources through micro-credit loans, is designed to help earthquake survivors, many of whom have been relocated from mountainous areas and lost their land, to find new ways of making a living. It is targeting nearly 6,000 beneficiaries from two groups of earthquake-affected people: relocated farmers and the disabled.

In a recent survey, 80 out of 120 training participants said they were able to raise their incomes as a result of the instruction they had received. The average increase in income was around 37 per cent. The trainings

range from fruit cultivation and livestock breeding to sewing and running farmhouse restaurants. Some 700 of the trainees are disabled people, who face even more difficulties in the labour market and can greatly benefit from acquiring new skills.

Originally, the livelihoods programme had planned interventions such as rehabilitating livelihood assets and developing sustainable income-generating activities, allowing families to have better resources to recover and begin reconstructing their houses. Since shelter support was prioritized throughout the region prior to other support programmes, the livelihoods programme was reviewed and changed to better fit the current needs and circumstances.

The RCSC and IFRC have relied on strong partnerships with the Mianzhu Labor Bureau and the International Labour Organization (ILO) for the vocational and business training component, and with PlaNet Finance for guidance and assessments on the microfinance component. The micro-credit loans will be managed in cooperation with the Postal Savings Bank of China.

A series of assessments conducted in early 2010 helped identify the most pressing financial and training needs of the communities and how they could be supported after accessing vocational training and microfinance tools. These assessments have been critical in drawing up the selection criteria process and in defining the composition of training programmes. They were also crucial in helping to form the microfinance service delivery mechanisms.

The training component will span 15 months from March 2010 through the end of 2011. The micro-credit element will last for five years and will be closed in 2015 to ensure more vulnerable people are reached through a revolving fund.

Training

Various factors were taken into account in designing the training structure and curricula, including differences in education levels, needs of the disabled, job requirements and expectations as well as the availability of farmers during the different phases of the farming season. Different types of training offered include demand-driven skill training with certification, community-based trainings to share skills directly with less mobile target groups, and start-your-business entrepreneurial trainings.

Out of the 21 townships in Mianzhu, six townships are hillside, which are Gongxing, Hanwang, Jiulong, Zundao, Tumen and Guangji, and three townships are mountainous, which are Qingping, Jinhua and Tianchi. The livelihood programme is delivering training service to people affected heavily by the earthquake in these nine townships.

Evaluations by participants and trainers at the end of each training are collected and analyzed to determine the effectiveness of trainings in assisting beneficiaries to improve their skills and income potential. Monitoring systems built into the Start Your Business training and mechanisms for vocational and community-based training will provide information on the impact of training programmes. In addition to day-to-day monitoring over the course of the training programme (done by ILO's project office based in Mianzhu and Mianzhu's Red Cross branch), a review of the programme is also being conducted by the IFRC.

After one year of implementation from March 2010 to March 2011, over 85 per cent of the targeted 5,600 earthquake-affected vulnerable people, or 4,876 in total, have benefited from the training project, including 210 disabled people, on 24 different training courses.

The IFRC, together with the Mianzhu Labour Bureau, is developing a detailed beneficiary database for reporting and analyzing purposes. The database contains detailed information about each beneficiary including his/her personal information, dates, type and duration of the training, certificate award and follow-up services, if any. The database allows analysis to be made on the current data, monitoring the training process and guiding the next steps. The table below reflects information extracted from the database at the end of April:

Training Type	Exact title of training course(including SIYB)	Classes	Trainee	Total	No. of disabled trainee
Vocational Training	Hairdressing	3	84	1626	1
	Welder	5	149		
	Lathe Worker	1	26		

	Basic Computer Training	8	283		39
	Chinese Cuisine (Cooking)	22	834		
	Farmer's Restaurant Operation & Management	4	151		
	Gardening	3	99		
Community -Based Training	Builder	34	660		1
	Embroidery	23	553		4
	Kiwi Fruit Cultivation	3	130		
	New Year Picture Arts	1	20		
	Pig Breeding	3	139		
	Sewing	6	146		
	Pomiculture	2	57	2473	14
	Walnut & Bamboo Cultivation	1	49		
	Restaurant Waiter/Waitress	2	60		
	Chinese Knotting	12	287		3
	Animal Breeding	9	265		31
	Chicken Breeding	1	27		27
	Rabbit Breeding	2	80		80
Enterprise Training	Miner	6	176		
	Security Guard	1	30	236	
	Printing	1	30		1
SIYB	SIYB	21	541	541	9
Total		174	4876	4876	210

Three impact assessments have been done in Jinhua, Tianchi and Qingping townships from a randomly selected group of 81 beneficiaries. Already 44 of the 81 interviewed are employed or have started their own business. 89 per cent of those interviewed were completely satisfied with the training course and 85 per cent reported either an increase on, or maintenance of, previous income levels.

The IFRC in cooperation with ILO conducted a mid-term evaluation of this project in October-November 2010. A senior skills and employability specialist from the ILO's office in Bangkok, jointly with IFRC's livelihoods delegate, reviewed the project's activities and came up with recommendations for the remaining implementation period. The evaluation included desk review of documents, interviews with project partners and beneficiaries and visits to training sites.

The formation of a working group was aimed at fostering cooperative planning for the implementation of the programme's activities among key stakeholders (including British and Japanese Red Cross societies). It provides a forum for the exchange of views and information on implementation, provides regular monitoring and review when necessary, and provides guidance and oversight to programme implementation. The livelihood programme's working group meeting is held on a monthly basis. This has proved to be an efficient management platform. At each meeting, the labour bureau, training institution and Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC) will update the latest training and micro-credit status to other partners. Major questions and issues will be raised and discussed with solutions tabled or side meetings scheduled. Occasionally, mini-trainings have been incorporated into the group meetings to further capitalise on the gatherings.

Microfinance

The RCSC and IFRC established a mutually beneficial partnership with a local financial institution, the Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC).

The project targets earthquake-affected households and the disabled in 2010-2011 and will be open to the vulnerable groups/persons in Mianzhu county in 2012-2013. Monitoring will include reviewing monthly financial statements prepared by PSBC, meetings attendance sheets, loan ledger, and direct interviews with beneficiaries by the RCSC.

Current PSBC loans available to its existing members include a 15.66 per cent interest per annum. Under this project and in light of the low income and vulnerability status of the targeted households, each loan will be developed on a case-by-case basis with the household and at a fixed interest rate of four per cent per annum. The grace period will be determined by the business and repayment capacity of each group/person.

The loan repayment period is between 1 and 12 months¹¹ depending on the purpose of the loan and business plan with an expected recovery rate of around 85 per cent. After the flexible lending period, the funds repaid will revolve and become available for those or other vulnerable households in the Mianzhu county. These funds must be used by PSBC in Mianzhu county to support the strengthening of the livelihoods of vulnerable households via the provision of microfinance. This is essential for sustainability of the project and the resources provided by the project.

Programme funds will be used as seed money, direct interest rate subsidy and to cover basic operational costs of the RCSC. The seed money will be used for individual or group loans with a CNY 20,000 ceiling for each individual loan and CNY 50,000 for each group loan. The microfinance technical service provider will ensure that the lack of collateral will not be an obstacle for the programme beneficiaries to access micro loans, instead, other criteria will be employed, such as a group guarantee.

Pilot phase of this project has started in Tumen township in March 2011. All those who received Start-Your-Business (SIYB) or relevant complimentary trainings were contacted through respective village leaders or directly by the Mianzhu Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security regarding the availability of interest-subsidized micro-credits for those who need a start-up capital to (re)start income-generating activity. The pilot phase will last for approximately two months and aims to test and fine-tune the process and procedures before rolling out in a larger scale.

The microfinance project management committee (PMC) has been set up by the stakeholders and had its first formal meeting. PMC consists of Deyang prefecture Red Cross, Mianzhu county Red Cross, Mianzhu Labour Bureau and the PSBC. The microfinance PMC has elected the Mianzhu Red Cross' programme coordinator as secretary of the Project Management Office (PMO) as his collateral duty. He will be in charge of the overall coordination of the PMO's work, compiling reports and liaising with microfinance projects' stakeholders.

Capacity building of the National Society

The RCSC will develop its capacity to implement the livelihoods projects with support from the IFRC and its partners. The microfinance management unit within the local branch of the RCSC will take over the management and monitoring function of the microfinance component as the IFRC reduces its presence in Sichuan.

On 16 March 2010, the IFRC conducted a training on the livelihoods programme to staff from the Mianzhu Labour Bureau, ILO, Mianzhu Red Cross and Deyang Red Cross. The training provided information on the IFRC processes in basic finance, procurement and logistics and reporting. It included the general aspects of employment promotion and microfinance. This training aimed to get this group of people prepared for implementing the livelihoods programme with regard to the vocational training and microfinance components.

The livelihood programme's training technical partner, ILO, organized a workshop on community-based training (CBT) in June 2010. A total of 17 participants representing RCSC, Mianzhu Labour Bureau and its training institutions, Disabled Person's Federation, township governances and successful farmers were trained on CBT concepts, participatory approaches and organizational aspects.

A specialized training on how to organize and deliver training for handicapped beneficiaries was also delivered by the ILO professional staff from Beijing in June. A total of 16 representatives from the training institutions and schools, RCSC, programme staff of the Mianzhu Labour Bureau, Disabled Person's Federation and township governances were trained on how to organize various trainings to meet the special needs of handicapped beneficiaries.

Training on SIYB (start or improve your business) was delivered to RCSC and Labour Bureau staff in December. Training included general aspects of the skills development of the targeted population as well as introduction into pro-poor microfinance basics related to this programme's frameworks. Representatives of the Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC) also took part in the training. The training was jointly organized by the IFRC, ILO and PlaNNet Finance China. The local Labour Bureau has increased its capacity through having 13 more SIYB certified instructors trained by the ILO and Provincial Department of Labour's master trainers.

¹¹ Standard current microfinance policy of PSBC

Mianzhu Labour Bureau will continue delivering SIYB training to the vulnerable beyond the Red Cross's project's duration.

A joint microfinance task force group consisting of Deyang and Mianzhu branches of RCSC, Mianzhu Labour Bureau, PSBC and IFRC has provided opportunities for the Red Cross to be closely involved in the preparatory work regarding the rolling-out of the micro-credit services for the beneficiaries. To implement the microfinance project, the RCSC recruited two staff members: the financial controller at the Deyang prefecture municipal Red Cross branch level and Mianzhu Red Cross's microfinance coordinator now both based within the Mianzhu Red Cross office.

Three microfinance staff of the Deyang Prefecture and Mianzhu County branches of the RCSC and one livelihoods staff member of the Mianzhu County Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security attended an international workshop on making microfinance work in Nanjing in March. Topics included challenges and opportunities of microfinance in China, development stages and prospects of the microfinance in China, small and business development, cooperating with banks to expand the business range of microfinance in China, innovations in microfinance (based on international case studies) and microfinance as a socially responsible instrument. This workshop was jointly organized by the International Training Centre of the ILO and School of Finance of the Nanjing University of Finance and Economics and the Office of Financial Affairs of the People's Government of Jiangsu Province.



Mr Wen Qiyun, Zundao township, Cooking trainee

Mr Wen used to work in other people's restaurants cleaning and waiting and is now delighted to have a place of his own. Before the Red Cross training he had never actually cooked anything for himself. Business is good. There are around 100 customers a day, for whom Mr Wen is the only cook.

Mr Wen now earns several times more than he did before. He uses the extra money to pay off debts acquired when rebuilding his house and sending his children to school. His old house was completely destroyed in the earthquake. Photo and story: Rob Few/ IFRC.

Coordination and partnerships

IFRC has been supporting the RCSC in coordinating the multilateral support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. RCSC has requested that partners take a unified approach towards responding to the needs of Red Cross beneficiaries and supporting the RCSC throughout the response.

The RCSC is still regularly involved in high level coordination meetings with government authorities, and has been closely involved in discussions with the various ministries regarding recovery planning. The coordination efforts between the IFRC operations support team, RCSC at all levels and relevant official

agencies have been positive and have helped facilitate solutions towards reconstruction and recovery challenges.

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, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross/Icelandic government, Indian Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross/ Irish government, Italian Red Cross, 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, Romanian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, Turkish Red Crescent and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, 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, Qatar 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 IFRC, on behalf of the Red Cross Society of China, would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this appeal.

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 RCSC is reflected in its law, acknowledged by the central and provincial governments, and is indicative of the good working relationship with the government, particularly in the fields of relief and health activities. Today with over 21 million members, headquarters in Beijing and established provincial and municipality branches corresponding to state administrative units, 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, RCSC has responded to massive disasters caused by typhoons, torrential rains and snow/ice in the past few years. Through these experiences, RCSC has improved its response mechanisms to deliver assistance to affected individuals. When a disaster strikes, RCSC branches at the provincial and local levels immediately launch local appeals for funding and collect relief items such as food and 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 IFRC

IFRC's East Asia regional delegation in Beijing is comprised of a team of experts for disaster management, health and social care, livelihoods, water and sanitation, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), media and communications, and finance and administration. This office supports the national societies of the East Asia region, which includes China, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. The regional office is backed by a team in the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, and relevant technical departments in Geneva.

The IFRC office in Chengdu is closing in May 2011, leaving a small livelihoods team in the RCSC Sichuan branch. The operation time frame for this operation was extended to the end of 2011, and all earthquake support programmes are in transition to be integrated into longer-term IFRC-supported China programmes, with implications of national scope and replication of models where possible. The integration of these programmes will be reflected in the long-term support framework of the IFRC starting 2012.

Contact information

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How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 15 may 08

Appeal Timeframe: 12 may 08 to 31 dec 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	142,460,768	6,893,832			3,503,178	152,857,778
B. Opening Balance	0	0			0	0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	41,406,389	668,409			3,735	42,078,533
Australian Red Cross	5,206,972	998,000			514,859	6,719,831
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	995,500					995,500
Austria - Private Donors	485					485
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	93,682					93,682
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)	36,523					36,523
Brazil - Private Donors	6,373					6,373
British Red Cross	4,772,500	50,750				4,823,250
Bulgarian Red Cross	5,000					5,000
Cambodia - Private Donors	170					170
Canada - Private Donors	5,200					5,200
Canadian Red Cross	14,755,014	1,468,000				16,223,014
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	17,816,762					17,816,762
Charities Aid Foundation		98,414				98,414
China - Private Donors	32					32
Cook Islands Red Cross	78					78
Croatian Red Cross	24,882					24,882
Czech Red Cross	10,202					10,202
Danish Red Cross	10,749	11,539				22,289
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	154,622	515,408				670,030
DELL Direct Giving Campaign	525				89,342	89,867
Estonia Red Cross	4,035					4,035
Finnish Red Cross	418,224					418,224
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	692,936					692,936
France - Private Donors	2,668					2,668
French Red Cross	876,026					876,026
Germany - Private Donors	121					121
Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)	100					100
Germany Red Cross	167,633					167,633
Great Britain - Private Donors	22,503					22,503
Hellenic Government		327,000				327,000
IATA	8,650					8,650
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)	109,646					109,646
ICRC (from Unidentified donor)	153					153
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Adams Street Partners)	3,000					3,000
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Alcatel Lucent)	157,661					157,661
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Applied Materials)	15,686					15,686
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Bechtel Group Foundation)	3,037	57,698				60,735
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Black Rock)	53,573	29,950				83,524
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Citadel Investment group)	2,347	44,590				46,937
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Codexis)	1,763					1,763
IFRC at the UN Inc (from EMC Corporation)	80,360				104,447	184,807

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

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Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
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IFRC at the UN Inc (from Fibrogen)	10,961			10,961
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Genzyme Corporation)	11,786			11,786
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Heinz H.J. Company)	105,107			105,107
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Hospira)	105,107			105,107
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Huber)	52,554			52,554
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Jones Apparel Group)	1,171		21,804	22,975
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Kraft Foods Company)	141,247	16,253		157,500
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Mellon Bank)	26,787			26,787
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Monsanto Foundation)	56,398			56,398
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Motorola Foundation)	1,532	29,112		30,644
IFRC at the UN Inc (from New York Life)	125,345			125,345
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Otis LG Elevator Co)	7,143			7,143
IFRC at the UN Inc (from PricewaterhouseCoopers)			278,531	278,531
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Schering Plough)	29,309			29,309
IFRC at the UN Inc (from THERMO FISCHER)	1,071	20,358		21,429
IFRC at the UN Inc (from United States - Private Donors)	10,525		39,085	49,610
IFRC at the UN Inc (from United Technologies)	12,475	237,021		249,496
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Yahoo)	8,572			8,572
Indian Red Cross	32,773			32,773
Indian Red Cross (from India - Private Donors)	3,481			3,481
India - Private Donors	5,040			5,040
Indonesia - Private Donors	2,209			2,209
Infineum UK Ltd		70,413		70,413
Ireland - Private Donors	1,256			1,256
Irish Government	1,627,000			1,627,000
Irish Red Cross	346,715	15,094		361,809
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	917,700		694,450	1,612,150
Italian Red Cross	98,887			98,887
Japanese Government	1,783,243			1,783,243
Japanese Red Cross	24,278,180	1,355,070	429,002	26,062,252
Japan - Private Donors	3,150			3,150
Lithuanian Red Cross	976			976
Luxembourg Government	24,150	80,750		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)	12,000	801,500		813,500
New Zealand Red Cross	186,719		235,893	422,612
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	399,419		360,777	760,197
OPEC Fund For International Development	1,158,078			1,158,078
Other	14,304			14,304
Qatar Red Crescent	59,400			59,400

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Romanian Red Cross	58,857			58,857
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	119,796		73,254	193,050
South Africa - Private Donors	361			361
Spain - Private Donors	1,985			1,985
Sri Lanka Red Cross	3,250			3,250
Stavros Niarchos Foundation			260,000	260,000
Swedish - Private Donors	32			32
Swedish Red Cross	167,874			167,874
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	342,400			342,400
Switzerland - Private Donors	31,036			31,036
Thailand - Private Donors	5,200			5,200
Total	51,000			51,000
Turkish Red Crescent	5,264			5,264
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	1,115			1,115
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	20,981			20,981
United States Government - Missions	520,000			520,000
United States - Private Donors	159,248			159,248
United Technologies	262,500			262,500
United Technologies (from United States - Private Donors)	5,250			5,250
UN Staff Council / UNOG	13,631			13,631
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	4,400			4,400
WIPO /OMPI staff	2,760			2,760
C1. Cash contributions	123,725,254	6,895,330	3,381,594	134,002,178

Inkind Goods & Transport

Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	134,228			134,228
British Red Cross	2,104,974			2,104,974
Canadian Government	249,696			249,696
Canadian Red Cross	2,247,991			2,247,991
Danish Red Cross	1,395,009			1,395,009
Finnish Red Cross	886,681			886,681
Germany Red Cross	1,183,335			1,183,335
Japanese Red Cross	3,217,992			3,217,992
Netherlands Red Cross	3,662,744			3,662,744
Norwegian Red Cross	1,889,444			1,889,444
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	16,972,094			16,972,094

Inkind Personnel

American Red Cross	57,493		22,000	79,493
Australian Red Cross	57,200		22,000	79,200
Canadian Red Cross	24,640			24,640
Other	26,107		74,307	100,414
C3. Inkind Personnel	165,440		118,307	283,747

Other Income

Fundraising Fees	-96,629	-1,498	-19,149	-117,275
Services Fees	4,557		31,192	35,749
Sundry Income	1,024	2,106	39	3,169
C4. Other Income	-91,048	609	12,082	-78,357

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	140,771,739	6,895,939	3,511,983	151,179,661
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

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Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
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D. Total Funding = B + C	140,771,739	6,895,939		3,511,983	151,179,661
Appeal Coverage	99%	100%		100%	99%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0			0	0
C. Income	140,771,739	6,895,939			3,511,983	151,179,661
E. Expenditure	-118,354,237	-2,132,751			-1,874,477	-122,361,465
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	22,417,502	4,763,188			1,637,506	28,818,196

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
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Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	142,460,768	6,893,832			3,503,178	152,857,778		
Relief items, Construction, 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	
Clothing & textiles	2,729,821	2,542,243				2,542,243	187,578	
Food	3,602,000	-4,673				-4,673	3,606,673	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,416,337	2,025,486				2,025,486	1,390,851	
Medical & First Aid	598,581	7,355	6			7,361	591,220	
Teaching Materials	503,387						503,387	
Utensils & Tools		3,661				3,661	-3,661	
Other Supplies & Services	67,211,633						67,211,633	
ERU		2,249,704				2,249,704	-2,249,704	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	102,672,066	31,434,083	6			31,434,089	71,237,977	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	7,537,990						7,537,990	
Vehicles	131,219	141,634				141,634	-10,415	
Computers & Telecom	40,942	64,084				64,084	-23,142	
Office & Household Equipment	38,262	17,094			-173	16,921	21,341	
Others Machinery & Equipment		2,660				2,660	-2,660	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	7,748,413	225,471			-173	225,298	7,523,115	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	39,219	40,919				40,919	-1,700	
Distribution & Monitoring	10,174,407	11,197,523				11,197,523	-1,023,116	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,355,934	66,007	11,971		24,514	102,493	1,253,441	
Logistics Services		510,441	4,050		4,650	519,141	-519,141	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,569,560	11,814,890	16,021		29,164	11,860,075	-290,516	
Personnel								
International Staff	3,637,989	1,386,601	486,232		1,187,913	3,060,746	577,243	
National Staff	925,304	302,314	105,387		179,075	586,776	338,527	
National Society Staff	979,818	2,578			1,930	4,508	975,310	
Volunteers		7,438				7,438	-7,438	
Other Staff Benefits		5,763				5,763	-5,763	
Total Personnel	5,543,111	1,704,694	591,619		1,368,918	3,665,231	1,877,880	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	698,550	369,216			17,381	386,597	311,953	
Professional Fees	103,028	119,367	420		21,337	141,125	-38,097	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	801,578	488,583	420		38,718	527,721	273,857	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,256,948	126,776	44,042		32,071	202,890	8,054,058	
Total Workshops & Training	8,256,948	126,776	44,042		32,071	202,890	8,054,058	
General Expenditure								
Travel	444,222	189,816	38,618		118,934	347,368	96,854	
Information & Public Relation	1,286,369	69,263	58,054		30,279	157,596	1,128,773	
Office Costs	410,869	61,528	1,720		73,324	136,571	274,298	
Communications	158,905	24,502	1,133		18,793	44,428	114,477	
Financial Charges	160,706	196,327	26		15,343	211,696	-50,990	
Other General Expenses	3,190,723	7,427	54		4,442	11,923	3,178,801	
Shared Support Services	10,950	750			10,100	10,850	100	
Total General Expenditure	5,662,745	549,613	99,604		271,214	920,431	4,742,314	
Contributions & Transfers								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 15 may 08

Appeal Timeframe: 12 may 08 to 31 dec 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		142,460,768	6,893,832			3,503,178	152,857,778	
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,274,010	64,113,368	1,245,907			26,067	65,385,343	-64,111,333
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,274,010	64,113,368	1,245,907			26,067	65,385,343	-64,111,333
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		6,408				197	6,605	-6,605
Total Operational Provisions		6,408				197	6,605	-6,605
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	9,329,348	7,866,590	127,390			105,472	8,099,452	1,229,896
Total Indirect Costs	9,329,348	7,866,590	127,390			105,472	8,099,452	1,229,896
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		23,060	7,740			2,830	33,630	-33,630
Reporting Fees		700					700	-700
Total Pledge Specific Costs		23,760	7,740			2,830	34,330	-34,330
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	152,857,778	118,354,237	2,132,751			1,874,477	122,361,465	30,496,313
VARIANCE (C - D)		24,106,531	4,761,082			1,628,701	30,496,313	