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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
Operations Update n° 32
19 December 2011



Villagers in Qinglong village and Dabolin village enjoy the safe drinking water supply from the IFRC supported water supply project in Hanwang township, Mianzhu. By the end of September 2011, around 2,511 households had been connected to this water supply system. Photo by IFRC

Period covered by this update: 1 May – 30 September 2011

Appeal target (current): CHF 152.86 million

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, in cash and kind, the appeal is currently approximately 100 per cent covered. <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 (USD 151.4 million or EUR 119.2 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 (USD 137.7 million or EUR 110 million) to assist 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people) for 31 months.
- An emergency appeal was launched on 30 May 2008 for CHF 96.7 million (USD 92.7 million or EUR 59.5 million) in response to the huge humanitarian needs and in recognition of the unique position of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners to deliver high quality disaster response and recovery programmes.
- A preliminary emergency appeal of CHF 20.1 million (USD 19.3 million and EUR 12.4 million) was issued on 15 May 2008 to support the RCSC to assist around 100,000 people affected by the earthquake for 12 months.
- CHF 250,000 (USD 240,223 or EUR 155,160) was allocated from the 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.

Summary:

Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) - By the end of September, mitigation measures and training in 12 villages in three selected counties of Shaanxi province were completed. Programmes in three other villages in Qianyang county are nearing completion. In Gansu province, the community working plans for 15 villages were finalized. Seven of the 15 villages had finished mitigation measures.

Disaster preparedness centre - Three out of six of the disaster preparedness centres in Sichuan province have either started land clearance and levelling work or completed the foundation according to the construction schedule. It was agreed that renovation of the current disaster preparedness centres in Yunnan and Hubei would best fit the purpose of storing water and sanitation ERT equipment for the two provinces; while in Hunan, it was decided that a newly constructed disaster preparedness centre was needed to store ERT equipment and better mobilize the resources in future emergency operations.

Water Supply project - By the end of May 2011, more than 40,000 metres of water distribution pipe was installed and the water treatment plant constructed, complete with new equipment. Up to the end of September 2011, around 2,511 households have been connected to this water supply system.

Community-based health and first aid - By the end of June 2011, the training of trainer (TOT) workshops in all four targeted provinces have been completed and a total of 1,130 volunteers have been trained in the first modules of CBHFA manual.

Psychosocial support programme – In Sichuan, 50 community volunteers from five prefectures were recruited and trained to conduct psychosocial activities in their communities. The project targeted 10 primary and middle schools in those prefectures and each of the targeted schools have established their own project implementation teams composed of ten teachers. Up to the end of September, three prefectures have completed the second phase training for the teachers while the remaining two will be completed in October – November. In Yunnan, the project planned to launch PSP activities in the communities targeting the elderly people and ethnic minority areas. The start of these activities has been delayed due to the delays in development of localized PSP materials in minority languages by the contracted research organization.

Livelihood training component - The end of June saw the passing of 16 months since the beginning of the training component last March, marking the completion of training 5,400 relocated farmers and 600 disabled farmers in Mianzhu county. In total, 6,008 earthquake-affected vulnerable people have been trained in 25 different training courses, with approximately 400 more beneficiaries trained according to the target group's needs and partners' consensus. Out of the 6,008 beneficiaries, 812 were disabled.

Microfinance component - By the end of September, 132 small loans (totalling approximately RMB 2,041,908) were released in eight townships. The average loan amount is RMB 15,469, all in 12-month terms.

PLEASE NOTE: The earthquake appeal will be officially closed by the end of 2011. The programmes that need extension will be included in the China annual plan and will continue to be implemented in line with the original plans. A final report on the China Sichuan Earthquake Operation will be available by 31 March 2012.

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 Society, as well as contributions from American, Greek, Italian, Luxembourg, Slovenian and South Africa governments, OPEC Fund for International Development, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation and many corporate partners.

The Red Cross Society of China has also received many bilateral contributions of funding, including the following: Canadian Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red

Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent, 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.

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

Background

An 8.0 magnitude earthquake devastated Wenchuan county and the surrounding areas of Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces in western China on 12 May 2008. The official death toll stands at over 87,449¹, second only to the Tangshan earthquake in 1976 which killed an estimated 240,000 people. The devastating earthquake injured 375,000 people and caused the initial displacement of up to 15 million people. Up to five million houses were destroyed and the homeless and displaced were moved into temporary shelters. The region continues to experience aftershocks for long periods.

Progress towards objectives

Shelter and reconstruction

The agreement under the earthquake support on the construction of two schools and four health facilities has been signed between RCSC and the IFRC, whereas one other proposal is under review. The IFRC will support RCSC with a total of RMB 20 million for these construction projects in Sichuan. Five of these reconstruction projects are undergoing a tendering process, and one hospital has finished the tendering process and moved on with the construction work.

Disaster management

Objective	Expected results
1. Vulnerability of targeted communities in Gansu and Shaanxi is reduced through mitigation measures and an enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities' knowledge and awareness in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) measures are increased in selected village communities. - Disaster risk reduction mitigation measures are identified, established and implemented through community-based approaches in selected vulnerable communities.
2. Capacity of Gansu and Shaanxi Red Cross staff and volunteers in disaster risk reduction/disaster preparedness is enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster management knowledge is enhanced through effective project management and monitoring systems. - Disaster management institutional linkages of Gansu and Shaanxi branches of RCSC is strengthened and expanded.
3. RCSC capacity to effectively prepare and respond to disasters is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 disaster preparedness centres are established in Sichuan, Gansu, and Shaanxi Provinces. - Provincial Red Cross staffs are trained to operate and maintain the disaster preparedness centres effectively. - 3 emergency response teams (ERT) are developed in Yunnan, Hubei and Hunan and storage capacity for essential equipments are ensured.

Progress:

Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)

The CBDP programme in Gansu and Shaanxi aims to reduce the population's vulnerability prior to the onset of natural disasters by improving capacity, as well as 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.

¹ No official statement by the government has been issued on the status of the 18,500 missing people. However, some media reports quote a death toll of more than 80,000 people. According to Xinhua news, 86,663 deaths alone were from Sichuan province.

A total of 30 villages in Gansu and Shaanxi (15 villages for each) have been selected for the community-based disaster preparedness programme. Village activities have been selected through a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) prior to implementation.

By the end of September, mitigation measures and training in 12 villages in three selected counties of Shaanxi province (Shiquan, Hanyin, and Xixiang county) were completed. Programmes in three other villages in Qianyang county are nearing completion. Mitigation measures include: construction of evacuation roads, dams, irrigation systems that complemented trainings on disaster preparedness knowledge, personal hygiene, public health, and first aid.

Each village has also established a village disaster management committee (VDC), which is composed of 10-15 members. The CBDP project has helped the VDC to build their capacity in project management, resources mobilization, as well as taking a leading role in the establishment of an early warning system. A village contingency plan integrating local government resources, the villagers' capacity, and Red Cross volunteers' role was designed for each village. To ensure that women's voices are included in the project selection and planning process, at least 40 per cent of the VDC members are women.

One monitoring trip and one evaluation trip had been conducted in March and July respectively in Shaanxi province. All completed mitigation programmes were well managed and well documented.

In Gansu province, the community implementation plans for 15 villages were finalized. Seven of the 15 villages had finished mitigation measures in improving the hardware capacity for the respective villages in protecting themselves from future disasters. VDC was established in each village, and thus, are empowered to plan and manage the mitigation programmes and also trained as core members in promoting Red Cross and disaster preparedness knowledge to villagers. A monitoring trip by the RCSC headquarter was conducted during the period.

Disaster Preparedness Centres

To build the National Society's prefecture-level capacity in providing emergency relief effectively, IFRC is supporting the RCSC to construct nine disaster preparedness centres in the provinces of Sichuan (six), Gansu (two) and Shaanxi (one); and three additional centres (through building new ones or renovating existing ones) specifically for the water and sanitation emergency response teams (see ERT section below).

Three out of six of the prefectural disaster preparedness centres in Sichuan province (Aba, Deyang, Mianyang) has either started land clearance and levelling work or completed the foundation, according to the construction schedule. The construction of the building structure in Guangyuan, Sichuan, was completed and has moved into renovation stage in September. By the time this report is issued, the whole Guangyuan disaster preparedness centre would have been completed. Discussions were in the final stages for the other two designated disaster preparedness centres in Sichuan (Yaan and Chengdu), as well as the one in Shaanxi (Hanzhong) and the two in Gansu (Longnan and Gannan).

Emergency Response Teams (ERTs)

This programme has supported the development of the national water and sanitation ERTs in Hubei, Hunan and Yunnan RCSC branches to repair the existing ERU equipment and to purchase supplementary equipment. Through this programme, ERU equipment donated after the earthquake to RCSC in the three provinces were repaired, replenished, and ready for emergency operations both within and outside these provinces. At the same time, the capacity of Red Cross staff and volunteers were also enhanced from learning opportunities provided by IFRC with the support of Spanish Red Cross and Indonesia Red Cross on operating equipment while they were examining and repairing the equipment.



Participants learn how to operate emergency water treatment equipment during the training. Photo by IFRC

Two water and sanitation emergency response trainings were held in Yunnan and Hubei in May and June respectively. The training was facilitated by representatives from the East Asia regional office, Asia Pacific Zone, Spanish Red Cross Society and Malaysia Red Crescent Society. The training covered components of water quality and treatment, sanitation, vector control and hygiene promotion as well as a simulation.

To facilitate planning for an overall water and sanitation ERT development plan for 2011-2012, the regional disaster

management team, with support from the water and sanitation coordinator from Asia Pacific Zone office, travelled to Yunnan, Hubei, and Hunan provinces to consolidate the plans with the concerned provincial Red Cross in July 2011. Three in-depth discussions were held with leaders and programme managers from the provincial Red Cross branches, which resulted in the finalizing of the plan of actions and budget allocation plan for a two-year period.

After holding discussions and assessments together with the three provinces (Yunnan, Hunan, and Hubei), it was agreed that renovation of the current disaster preparedness centres in Yunnan and Hubei would best fit the purpose of storing water and sanitation ERT equipment for the two provinces; while in Hunan, it was decided that a newly constructed disaster preparedness center was needed to store ERT equipment and better mobilize the resources in future emergency operations.

An IFRC water and sanitation delegate was also recruited and commenced his mission in November to support the RCSC with developing their water and sanitation ERT capacity, including developing plans of adapting Chinese manufactured water treatment equipment.

Health and psychosocial support (PSP)

Objective	Expected results
1. Vulnerability of the earthquake-affected population to public health risks is reduced through a community-based health (CBH) approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is significantly increased knowledge how to prevent and manage public health risks among earthquake-affected communities. – The knowledge and capacity of RCSC board members, staff and volunteers to coordinate, manage and implement programmes is significantly strengthened.
2. Psychological resilience of the earthquake affected population is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Earthquake-affected people are able to manage stress and overcome crisis in their communities, individually, and among their families.
3. RCSC's capacity to provide health and psychosocial support to disaster affected communities is increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – RCSC's human resources and equipment to respond to health in emergencies are developed.

Progress:

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)

During the period, the RCSC has completed targets related to CBHFA training of trainers and volunteers in Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu and Yunnan provinces (four townships in Sichuan, two townships in each of the other three provinces); please see the table below. After receiving the

trainings, community volunteers under the guidance of RCSC staff, in coordination and working with local village leaders, conducted assessments to identify key health issues faced by villagers as well as priority actions to address them. They also conducted household visits in assigned villages and disseminated key messages to address health problems and needs, and at the same time introduced the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its Fundamental Principles. Community volunteers also conducted health activities in 40 schools in the project areas.

Number of RCSC staff and volunteers trained in CBHFA as of end of September 2011:

Branch	Trainers		Volunteers	
	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>planned</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Sichuan	60	60	500	500
Shaanxi	30	30	200	200
Gansu	30	30	250	250
Yunnan	30	30	180	180
Total	150		1,130	

CBHFA is a new concept in China. As this is the first time this new approach is being introduced to communities, spanning across large geographical areas, it required a complex coordination with local governments and communities at various levels of RCSC. The project management itself was very labour intensive, requiring a lot of technical support and monitoring from the national headquarters, and also from the IFRC delegation as back-up support. All these contributed to the delay in the project's progress, and the full implementation of the CBHFA projects in the four provinces will be extended until the end of June 2012. Based on the number of households visited during the detailed community assessment and operation, the project target has been revised from 25,000 households to 22,000 households.

The implementation plan of 2012 is updated to further strengthen the programme's impact, including additional refresher trainings for volunteers; translation into Chinese and adaptation of IFRC new planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) manual for CBHFA programmes, as well as placing more emphasis on stronger linkages between CBHFA and other ongoing community health related activities of the RCSC.

Implementation in Sichuan

In April 2011, a team of 500 volunteers was set up after the trainings and mobilization meetings given in Guang'an and Yibin cities.

From April to June, the first part of volunteer trainings on CBHFA had been conducted in the targeted four townships in two project implementation prefectures (Yibin and Guang'an). Through these trainings, 500 volunteers have been equipped with skills to do assessments in their own communities, learnt about Red Cross/Red Crescent and how to mobilize communities to carry out community interventions with their own resources.

During July, under the supervision of experienced trainers, the Red Cross volunteers conducted community assessments to identify the basic needs and health situation in its community by working in different groups. The data collected from the assessment is being analyzed and it will help the branches to identify more effectively key health problems in the communities and develop action plans for next steps.

The activities in schools were postponed to the start of the academic year which was in September and it was during then that the local Red Cross branches made preparatory activities for the project to start in October.

Implementation in Shaanxi

During the reporting period, the local Red Cross branch conducted the CBHFA volunteer training for a total of 200 volunteers from Nanzhai and Peigou townships of Qianyang County in Shaanxi. Some 24 volunteer trainers who have been trained on CBHFA facilitation skills during the first quarter of 2011 were mobilized to carry out all the volunteer trainings.

In June, the trained volunteers have applied their newly acquired assessment skills from these trainings

and conducted assessments in their own respective communities. The assessment results helped them to identify priorities in the communities and develop plans of actions for the remainder of 2011 and for the next year. Following this, 24 of the initial pool of 30 trainers who have been trained in the first batch of CBHFA trainings have completed the second round of Training of Trainers (TOT). In the same period, a project management meeting of the second quarter was organized to consolidate the experience and plan ahead.

Implementation in Gansu

In May, the selected 30 CBHFA trainers received the first part of CBHFA TOT. These trainings were followed by volunteer trainings for 250 volunteers who then carried out community mobilization and assessments.

In addition, the drawing competition on Red Cross Red Crescent knowledge was organized in eight schools on the occasion of the World Red Cross Day on 8 May. This event was highly successful in terms of participation and well appreciated by the students and their parents. The event helped the students to better understand Red Cross Red Crescent and be more actively involved with the local Red Cross branch. Other three provincial branches that are implementing CBHFA projects also plan to emulate this success within their school projects as well.



A piece of hand-written poster from the drawing competition on Red Cross Red Crescent knowledge in Zhenyuan county, where the CBHFA is being implemented in Gansu province. Photo by Gansu Red Cross branch

The Gansu Red Cross branch has postponed the implementation of its planned CBHFA activities in schools earlier this year, and resumed them in September 2011.

Implementation in Yunnan

The launch of the CBHFA project in Yunnan province and the training of 30 trainers was conducted from 28 March to 2 April. In June, the branch organized the CBHFA volunteer training for the selected 180 volunteers from Taiping and Liangwan townships. Upon the completion of the training, the trained volunteers conducted community assessments, and based on the results from those assessments, developed plans of actions to address key health priorities in each community.

Challenges

The capacity at RCSC headquarters level to manage a programme which applies a new approach to China's context and also having to coordinate with multiple branches is still not sufficient for a programme of this scale. This requires more intensive programme management support from the IFRC delegation to the RCSC national headquarters.

The implementing branches do not have sufficient capacity in volunteer management and also have limited resources available for their volunteer recognition scheme. There is a risk of a high turnover of recruited volunteers from the project, if the issue of volunteer motivation and recognition is not adequately addressed by the branches. It is crucial to develop innovative ways to maintain and support community volunteers.

Psychosocial support programme (PSP)

The RCSC's psychosocial support programme, with support from the IFRC, aims to establish two psychosocial support emergency response teams (ERT) - one in Sichuan (ten members) and another in Yunnan (30 members); and to provide psychosocial training to volunteers, who will train local communities.

Progress in Sichuan province: In March, the provincial Red Cross branch set up its own PS ERT with the recruitment and training of 10 volunteers/members. These volunteers received their second training on PSS in emergencies in 30-31 August.



Routine school activities in Fengyijie Primary School, Nanchong, Sichuan. Photo by IFRC

In parallel to this, 50 community volunteers from five prefectures (Nanchong, Suining, Chengdu, Mianyang, Deyang) were recruited and trained to conduct PSS activities in their communities. The project targets 10 primary and middle schools in those prefectures where each targeted school is expected to have established their own project implementation teams composed of ten teachers. The first phase of trainings for teachers in these schools were completed in 2010, and the second phase have been completed in three prefectures, while the remaining two will be

completed in the last quarter this year.

Each of the targeted schools planned to conduct two mass activities for students and so far, six schools have completed their scheduled activities while the remaining four had conducted one and are running their second activities in the last quarter of 2011. Also, under this project, 10 schools were equipped with 9,700 PSS reference books for students in their own book corners since this September. The branches have been closely coordinating project activities in schools with the Education Department of the provincial and prefecture governments.

Number of activities completed and people reached in Sichuan (as of September, 2011):

Project Site	No. of students reached			No. of teachers reached	No. of volunteers	No. of activities completed		
	Male	Female	Total			Mass school activities	Routine school activities	Teachers training
Nanchong	1287	1244	2531	20	10	4	14	2
Suining	1943	2235	4178	20	10	3		2
Chengdu	2700	2536	5236	20	10	3		1
Mianyang	1324	1159	2483	20	10	4	23	2
Deyang	2495	2306	4801	20	10	2		1
TOTAL	9749	9480	19229*	100	50	16	37	8

* Among the 19,229 students, 9,512 were primary students and 9,717 were in middle schools.

Progress in Yunnan province:

In March, the Yunnan Red Cross branch set up its own PS ERT with the recruitment of 30 volunteers. The provincial Red Cross branch also recruited 50 PS experts which formed an expert pool for technical support to the branch since May 2011.

After discussions with RCSC headquarters and Yunnan branch, adjustment was made on the implementation plan of Yunnan PS project. Considering the time constraint and capacity of the local branch, the plan and target was changed to mobilizing 100 trained volunteers to reach 3,000 adults and 1,000 children by organizing 4-5 mass activities in the community. The project will now focus on launching PS activities in communities targeting the elderly and ethnic minorities. The start of these activities has been affected by delays in development of localized PS materials in minority languages by the contracted research organization, and activities are being implemented from November 2011 to February 2012.

The planned set up of a PS reference centre at the Yunnan Red Cross was cancelled as there are similar resources in local universities. The project will then support the development of PS reference corners in local universities, by providing them reference materials in the coming months. The research activities will be conducted by “Sunshine in Your Heart Programme” of the RCSC headquarters and it was agreed to be completed by March 2012. In the mean time, the Yunnan Red Cross branch conducted a project management meeting and a project launching ceremony in September 2011 which was followed by the conduct of three PS seminars to 300 government officials, 300 special professionals, 200 teachers, 200 parents and 200 people with disability in Yunnan during 28-30 September.

A PS promotional video in Chinese, which was produced by Yunnan branch through this project, had been uploaded online for public access. The video is available at http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMjYwNjY5Mjky.html.

With the above revision on the plans, the PS projects in Yunnan and Sichuan will be extended until the end of March 2012 to enable full completion, with the reporting period of an additional three months. The IFRC project team maintained close contact with the RCSC project implementation team from the national headquarters and Yunnan and Sichuan Red Cross branches through several coordination meetings.

In addition to technical support to the implementation of the PS projects in Yunnan and Sichuan, the IFRC regional delegation provided support to the RCSC headquarters in building their general national capacity to deliver community-based PS interventions in both disaster and non-disaster situations.

Progress in PS ERT development:

During the first half of 2011, the RCSC further developed their concept of PS ERT and decided to expand the establishment of such teams in Yunnan and Sichuan to four other provinces like Inner Mongolia, Fujian, Jiangxi and Hubei. The Red Cross branches in these four provinces set up ERT composed of RCSC staff members and volunteers, including psychologist consultants who are prepared to be deployed to disasters to provide PS interventions. All the six provincial ERT will then serve as the national emergency response capacity on PS. In April, the RCSC launched a staged training programme for all six provincial ERT.

In order to equip the teams with adequate skills, the RCSC plans to conduct a series of standardized trainings for all these teams – consisting of basic, intermediate and advanced trainings between May and December 2011. To date, all basic level trainings have been completed, while the intermediate trainings are underway. These trainings have been funded by the RCSC, while the IFRC regional delegation has been providing technical support. Related with these national developments, the training plans for Yunnan and Sichuan PS ERT have been modified as well.

According to the RCSC, there are less than 200 professionals who are trained to provide post-disaster psychological intervention work in China. Therefore, the trained PS ERT members of RCSC, who are available on call, will provide a big boost to the overall national PS emergency response capacity in China.

To facilitate the further integration of PS in emergency response in other branches, the IFRC regional delegation contributed to the PS training workshop for members of the Beijing Red Cross Blue Sky emergency response team on 17 – 19 April.

Challenges

The IFRC support and training content of PS ERT in Sichuan, Yunnan and four other provinces needs to be better linked with the overall process of ERT developments of the RCSC, such as water and sanitation, relief and other ERT in development. There are existing emergency response teams in some of the strong Red Cross branches, such as the Beijing Red Cross which has integrated a PS component in its emergency response capacity (Blue Sky Rescue teams), and the concepts around mobilizing these existing resources for the major disasters in future require further consolidation.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Objective	Expected results
1. To reduce vulnerability of earthquake-affected populations from water-borne diseases by improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities and empowering community based organizations on water governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Communities have improved access to water and sanitation facilities according to minimum Sphere standards in three townships of Mianzhu county – Communities and RCSC have skills and knowledge to identify problems and solutions involving water, sanitation and hygiene practice issues through participatory hygiene activities.
2. To provide technical assistance and training to RCSC in water and sanitation for emergencies and post-emergency situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – RCSC has the relevant skills and capacity at national level to deploy water and sanitation emergency response units domestically

Progress:

The main focus of the IFRC support to RCSC in water and sanitation during the first half of 2011 was on the implementation of the water supply project that aims to provide safe drinking water to approximately 11,000 inhabitants or 3,440 households in nine villages of Hanwang township in Mianzhu County of Sichuan province. This centralized gravity-fed water supply system consists of a water intake, water treatment plant, and water pipe network to households.

Taking into consideration changes in resident population of the project's targeted villages (relocation of villagers by the Hanwang township government in August), the number of households estimated to benefit from the water system by the end of this project was increased from 3,440 households (or 11,000 people) to 4,202 households (or 13,875 people).

Due to the implementation delays during the second half of 2010, the project timeframe and work plan was revised. A new intake construction was built in April after the water intake was washed away in a rain induced landslide in 2010. The site of the new intake was relocated to 200 metres upstream from the site of the previous water intake and it is designed to withstand all geophysical conditions.

By end of May 2011, all of the construction work of water intake and water treatment plant with equipment was completed, and more than 40,000 metres of pipeline network was installed. The plant has already been producing safe drinking water, with disinfection provided by chlorine injection. Water quality analysis was performed by local authorities throughout the system in August, and it was found to be compliant with the Chinese government drinking water standards.

Under the project agreement, the connection of water pipe from the main water pipeline network to the households will be responsible by the users themselves. By end of September 2011, around 2,511 households had been connected to this water supply system. This represents 73 per cent out of the originally planned 3,440 households, or 60 per cent out of new target of 4,202 households. In the coming months, more households will continue to be connected to the system as they sign up voluntarily.

Hygiene promotion activities targeting the nine villages covered by the water supply system commenced in September 2011. 4,300 IEC materials has been printed and distributed to all households in the area. 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.

The IFRC regional delegation, supported by the water and sanitation delegate from DPRK and Japanese Red Cross conducted a mid-term review of Hanwang water project in May, as well as a final review trip in September. The review documented the lessons learnt from this project for the RCSC and IFRC and also made concrete recommendations for future Red Cross water and sanitation initiatives in China.

In addition to the programme support to this project, the IFRC support in water and sanitation is linked to the strengthening of the RCSC's disaster preparedness capacities through the development of water and sanitation emergency response teams (ERTs) and pre-positioning of water and sanitation equipment for future domestic deployment. These initiatives are supported through the disaster management programme and mentioned in detail in the above section.

Challenges

Since water connection from the main network to households is voluntary for the households, it is difficult to estimate when the originally intended connection rate will be achieved. Based on the average rate of households that have connected to the system during the past months, it is estimated that all those 4,202 households will have connection to the water supply system during 2012. This will be verified by regular monitoring by the IFRC and RCSC team during 2012 beyond the project's span. In addition, it is proposed to have a final review for the project in 2012 to review the project's impact and sustainability.

The main barrier to achieving the high connection rates remains the need for households to pay a one-time fee for connection and standard water user fee based on metering. The connection fee ranges widely, and is determined by the Township government (and water supply system operator). During the water supply trial period of operation (August-October), the households were exempted from paying water user fees by the local water authorities, but the households will need to start paying the fees since November 2011, at the rate of RMB one per cubic meter. The necessity to pay for user fees is in line with the government policy and consistent with other similar systems installed throughout China.

Although the system connection and water user fees are seen as affordable for the majority of residents, and the local government has instituted a waiver policy on water user fees for very poor households, a certain number of poorest and vulnerable households are still not able to either join the system, or if connected, continue using the system for all their water supply needs. If so, these families may resort back to using the less protected wells. Therefore, there is a possibility that the water supply system may not be able to cater to the most vulnerable families that the Red Cross always intends to serve in the first priority within this project. This will be one of the issues that the proposed project's final review will look into in 2012.

Livelihoods

Objective	Expected results
1. Income and employment viability of relocated farmers and disabled people in Mianzhu County are increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the course of five years, up to 3,700 relocated farmers, disabled and other vulnerable people receive funds for the purpose of resuming and establishing businesses. - Up to 5,000 relocated farmers and 600 disabled farmers in Mianzhu county receive vocational or/and business skills training and information assistance to become better employed or start a business.
2. RCSC capacity to plan and implement employment promotion projects, especially in vocational training and microfinance is developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of RCSC at headquarters and branch level, especially Mianzhu and Deyang Red Cross branches, to develop and implement livelihoods projects is increased.

Progress:

Skills Transfer Training

The end of June saw the passing of 16 months since the beginning of the training component last March, marking the completion of training 6,008 earthquake-affected vulnerable people in 25 different training courses. The target of 5,600 people has been exceeded by approximately 400 more beneficiaries trained according to the target group's needs and partners' consensus. Out of the 6,008 beneficiaries, 812 were disabled. The table below shows the training details:

Training Type	Exact title of training course(including SIYB)	Classes	Trainee	Total	No. of disabled trainee
Vocational Training	Hairdressing	3	84	1626	39
	Welder	5	149		
	Lathe Worker	1	26		
	Basic Computer Training	8	283		

	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	8	194		1
	Pomiculture	7	206	3334	92
	Walnut & Bamboo Cultivation	1	49		
	Restaurant Waiter/Waitress	6	179		
	Chinese Knotting	13	312		3
	Animal Breeding	27	785		421
	Chicken Breeding	1	27		27
	Rabbit Breeding	2	80		80
Enterprise Training	Miner	6	176		
	Security Guard	3	90		
	Printing	2	44	370	1
	Packaging	1	30		
	Papermaking	1	30		21
SIYB	SIYB	28	678	678	121
Total		216	6008	6008	812

(The final training details including the training number may be changed according to the review of the information collected)

An external final evaluation of the training component, organized by the ILO's Office in China, was completed in April 2011. According to its findings, the project responded well to the needs of disaster affected population. The evaluation report suggests that throughout the implementation process, adjustments were made accordingly to take account of the actual enrolment information as well as increasing demands for certain training activities, to maximize trainees' benefits. The evaluator has made a comparison between the control groups of trained and untrained people and performed the analyses of the outcomes as follows: whether relocated farmers received the training or not, the significant effects of the training on their income, with training directly producing a positive impact on the income levels of the trained group.

According to the evaluation report, the training delivered great assistance to farmers in need of livelihood recovery. Most of the trainees were satisfied with the training they received. Overall, the trainees are quite satisfied with all aspects of the training programmes provided. Key aspects such as the number of people per classes, associated services with the training programme, the competency of teaching staffs, training locations as well as timetables etc, all received very good results, with over 90 per cent of trainees passing their exams and awarded with training certificates. More than 95 per cent of farmers believe that the training they received would help them with job seeking and/or to establish their own businesses. Over 2/3 of them were employed after the training. The ongoing support to be provided to trained farmers should also be regarded as a highlight of the services offered, as it will work towards the sustainability of this project as a whole.

The web-based livelihoods programme beneficiary database platform has been successfully installed, and is being used by the Mianzhu Red Cross, Deyang Red Cross, as well as partners such as the Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security. The web platform is a useful management and reporting tool, allowing for transparency and more effective information exchange for both training and small loan elements of the programme. The link to the platform is: <http://125.64.78.140:9000/livelihoods/>.

In July, the Mianzhu County Red Cross Branch and Mianzhu Branch of Disabled Person's Federations of China signed a memorandum on cooperation regarding the skills training provision for an addition of approximately 600 persons with special needs, who were injured by the earthquake. This project will utilize the unspent balance of the training project; the activity planned is intended to be completed by the end of 2011.

RCSC/IFRC conducted capacity assessments of five potential technical service training providers for beneficiaries with special needs. Results were finalized in August with two training schools chosen.

The training had begun in August. By 27 September, 108 disabled beneficiaries have received various trainings, and 192 trainees were also attending six ongoing classes. A special module on small loans application and management had been integrated into the training programme.

In order to improve quality and ensure that the training plan for the disabled beneficiaries is on par, the Mianzhu Red Cross branch monitored the training classes regularly.

The IFRC and Mianzhu branch also conducted a training impact assessment on 15 September. The list of trainees was randomly selected by the IFRC. There were 65 trainees on the list and 34 of them were interviewed. Some of the findings are as follows:

- A total of 25 out of 34 trainees were employed, and the remaining nine were unemployed. The jobs of 19 trainees were related to the training.
- Current income:
 - increased for 33 people - 97 per cent
 - no change - 0, 0 per cent
 - decreased for one person - 3 per cent
- There were eight disabled persons and/or disabled person's family members who attended the assessment. Only one disabled person's family member, who was already skilled at hairdressing, did not seek employment post-training. This was due to his/her need to stay home and take care of his/her child after the training. The remaining seven trainees were either employed or started their own businesses. Their incomes increased.
- Follow-up service was good: according to the embroidery trainees, the training institution staff will return to the township regularly to purchase their products.

Microfinance (small loan)

RCSC has opened a special bank account in Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC) to accumulate funds for micro credit operation. The account is owned by the Deyang prefecture Red Cross branch and requires two signatures (heads of the Deyang Prefecture and Mianzhu county branches).

On 16 March this project started an approximate four-month pilot phase in Tumen township, then Jinhua and Guangji township. The pilot phase lasted for approximately four months and aimed to test and fine-tune the process and procedures before rolling it out on a larger scale.

A Cooperation Memorandum was made in April with the Deyang Red Cross, Mianzhu Red Cross, training institutions, and IFRC regarding the strengthening of small loans dissemination and providing follow-up services. Furthermore, microfinance knowledge has been added into the curriculum of regular trainings provided by the project, and Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC) staff (which is the implementing body of the project) also attended the trainings to pass along knowledge on small loans to their trainees.

The pilot programme revealed that in the majority of cases the beneficiaries took 12-month loans averaging to approximately CNY 15,000 (approx. CHF 1,870) per loan, which differs from projected expectations of six-month loans at CNY 10,000 (approx. CHF 1,200). This led to revisions in the projected disbursement plan. These factors influenced the decision in determining a total number of loans to be released by the programme according to budget constraints. To increase the budget of the small loans the project will utilize saved funds within the training element, and from the advantage of a better current exchange rate between CHF and RMB. This will allow the release of up to 2,500 loans within the course of five years, compared with the target of 3,700 initially projected.

The project has been disseminated to the target group through distribution of information flyers and posters, dissemination meetings with local authorities and villagers as well as by phone calls. Despite the growing interest from disaster-affected rural populations in getting small loans from the project, the

project experienced a slow start. To better understand the reasons, RCSC project staff interviewed villagers and found that they were not seeking to take out loans at that moment due to the consideration that it was rainy season, (which is normally from May to August in China) as well as their preoccupation with agricultural activities, which lasts throughout the month of October.

According to the situation of the pilot phase which revealed lower than anticipated demands for loans among trained individuals the Project Management Committee decided to adjust the selection criteria to facilitate easier access to loans for beneficiaries. The Project Management Committee decided that the loan purpose shall not strictly correlate with the training's specialization. Furthermore, family members of the beneficiaries of the training component could also qualify to apply for microloans on behalf of the participant in the training programme.

On 1 August, the RCSC and PSBC project staff met with Jinhua township mayor and party secretary to introduce the small loan project and seek their support in informing the most vulnerable residents about these opportunities. Jinhua township will be the next location where the project will be fully rolled out. A total of 21 out of 24 loans issued in August were given out to Jinhua township residents, proving the efficiency of the government, as an alternative information dissemination channel in terms of reaching out to prospective small loan applicants.

The project currently includes attempts to work with local agricultural cooperatives as one of the possible ways to facilitate group lending in targeted communities.

A tracer study of the first 40 loan borrowers has begun. From 7-28 September 2011, the small loan project staff of Mianzhu County Red Cross branch visited 40 beneficiaries who received loans before August 2011. The aim was to have the impact and changes documented to better understand the impact of the programme. This will be done continuously and regularly.

By the end of September, 132 small loans (totalling approximately RMB 2,041,908) were released in eight townships. The average loan amount is RMB 15,469, all in 12-month terms.



Mr. Lu Tianping lives in Guangji township, in Mianzhu prefecture. He attended the SIYB training, which was provided by Mianzhu Oriental Vocational School from September 14 to 20, 2010, and received a subsidized loan of RMB 20,000 provided by the IFRC for chicken breeding on 24 May, 2011.

His house was destroyed by the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, and he applied for a loan of RMB 20,000 from local agencies for reconstruction purposes. Because his entire family depended on his income, which was solely from farming, their lives became very difficult. After he attended the training and investigated the market, he found that the demands and sales of chicken in the market were good. When he began chicken breeding, Mr. Lu Tianping had about 20 meat chickens due to limited capital, and only earned approximately *RMB 600*. After he received a loan from the small loan project, he built a chicken house on the land next to his house and bred 100 chickens. Now his average monthly income is

RCSC capacity building

Both prefecture and county branches of the RCSC operating the project have trained and skilled staff members in place to manage both training and small loan elements of the programme. Training unit of the Mianzhu branch consists of two programme officers and an accountant. The Small Loans Project Management Office includes a financial controller/internal auditor at the Deaying Prefecture Branch, a coordination officer and business counsellor/information dissemination officer at the Mianzhu county RCSC branch.

Both elements of the programme are being effectively coordinated with the county and prefecture

authorities and became integral parts of the government's support programmes helping the earthquake victims and vulnerable rural population.

Mianzhu Red Cross branch confidently implemented both components of the programme. The implementation guide on the training component and small loans SOP were developed to include a standardized implementation and process.

Challenges

A small business counsellor/information dissemination officer position had been set up within the Mianzhu Red Cross branch to provide ongoing help to small loans applicants in developing basic business plans and to facilitate better information dissemination. It has been decided that each application must, when possible, be accompanied by a basic business plan or general description of the intended loan utilization, which will form an integral part of the application package. However, due to literacy levels of many loan applicants this remains a challenge in implementation.

During telephone inquiries with prospective small loan seekers, many mentioned plans to apply for small loans after the rainy season and busy farming period, which would be around September – October.

Coordination and partnerships

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

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.

IFRC has coordinated closely with Mianzhu Labour Bureau in the livelihoods programme and Mianzhu Water Bureau in the water and sanitation programme. The health programme also works with Save the Children on psychological first aid. These collaborations are valued by relevant parties as it helps with information sharing and the leveraging of additional resources.

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[Click here](#)

1. [Interim financial report below](#)
2. [Return](#) to the title page

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

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2011/9
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	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
Charities Aid Foundation		98,414				98,414
China - Private Donors	32					32
Cook Islands Red Cross Society	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
German Red Cross	167,633					167,633
Germany - Private Donors	121					121
Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)	100					100
Great Britain - Private Donors	22,503					22,503
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
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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2011/9
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

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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 Society	32,773			32,773
Indian Red Cross Society (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 Society	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 Society	24,278,180	1,355,070	429,002	26,062,252
Japan - Private Donors	3,150			3,150
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	976			976
Luxembourg Government	24,150	80,750		104,900
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	10,546			10,546
Malaysia - Private Donors	1,780			1,780
Mauritius Red Cross Society	191			191
Netherlands - Private Donors	8,335			8,335
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 Society	59,400			59,400
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	20,981			20,981
Red Cross of Monaco			114,914	114,914
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 Society	114,048			114,048
Slovenia Government			161,500	161,500
South Africa Government	119,796		73,254	193,050

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
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South Africa - Private Donors	361			361
Spain - Private Donors	1,985			1,985
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
The Canadian Red Cross Society	14,755,014	1,468,000		16,223,014
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)	17,816,762			17,816,762
The Netherlands Red Cross	1,025,922			1,025,922
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	12,000	801,500		813,500
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	3,250			3,250
Total	51,000			51,000
Turkish Red Crescent Society	5,264			5,264
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	1,115			1,115
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
Danish Red Cross	1,395,009			1,395,009
Finnish Red Cross	886,681			886,681
German Red Cross	1,183,335			1,183,335
Japanese Red Cross Society	3,217,992			3,217,992
Norwegian Red Cross	1,889,444			1,889,444
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2,247,991			2,247,991
The Netherlands Red Cross	3,662,744			3,662,744
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
Other	26,107		123,797	149,904
The Canadian Red Cross Society	24,640			24,640
C3. Inkind Personnel	165,440		167,797	333,237
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	3,561,473	151,229,151
D. Total Funding = B + C	140,771,739	6,895,939	3,561,473	151,229,151
Appeal Coverage	99%	100%	102%	99%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2011/9
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance 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			3,561,473	151,229,151
E. Expenditure	-120,931,262	-2,731,317			-2,018,329	-125,680,907
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	19,840,478	4,164,622			1,543,144	25,548,244

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Report

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

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

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	73,362	70,736			3,620		74,357	-995
Office & Household Equipment	37,242	17,094			-173		16,921	20,321
Others Machinery & Equipment		2,660					2,660	-2,660
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	7,779,813	232,124			3,447		235,571	7,544,242
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 & Vehicles Costs	1,324,534	67,500	16,584		25,374		109,458	1,215,076
Logistics Services		510,441	4,500		6,000		520,941	-520,941
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,538,160	11,816,383	21,084		31,374		11,868,840	-330,681
Personnel								
International Staff	3,738,268	1,448,270	510,031		1,266,893		3,225,194	513,075
National Staff	925,304	322,729	125,802		217,310		665,841	259,463
National Society Staff	878,005	2,634			1,930		4,564	873,441
Volunteers		7,438					7,438	-7,438
Other Staff Benefits		5,763					5,763	-5,763
Total Personnel	5,541,577	1,786,834	635,832		1,486,133		3,908,800	1,632,778
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	713,360	369,216	124		17,381		386,721	326,639
Professional Fees	103,398	124,376	420		21,337		146,133	-42,736
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	816,758	493,592	544		38,718		532,854	283,903
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	7,587,994	127,256	45,671		32,811		205,738	7,382,256
Total Workshops & Training	7,587,994	127,256	45,671		32,811		205,738	7,382,256
General Expenditure								
Travel	449,986	206,461	55,771		127,745		389,978	60,008
Information & Public Relations	1,286,089	71,364	59,812		32,105		163,282	1,122,807
Office Costs	391,072	62,331	1,720		73,520		137,572	253,500
Communications	158,905	25,612	2,249		20,604		48,466	110,439
Financial Charges	312,288	196,160	41		15,191		211,392	100,895
Other General Expenses	3,197,345	8,187	129		4,586		12,901	3,184,444
Shared Office and Services Costs	10,950	750			11,639		12,389	-1,439
Total General Expenditure	5,806,634	570,866	119,722		285,391		975,979	4,830,656
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,785,428	66,423,640	1,734,488		26,067		68,184,195	-66,398,767
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,785,428	66,423,640	1,734,488		26,067		68,184,195	-66,398,767

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2011/9
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

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	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		1,657				564	2,220	-2,220
Total Operational Provisions		1,657				564	2,220	-2,220
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	9,329,348	8,016,788	162,093			110,994	8,289,876	1,039,472
Total Indirect Costs	9,329,348	8,016,788	162,093			110,994	8,289,876	1,039,472
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		27,339	11,876			2,830	42,045	-42,045
Pledge Reporting Fees		700					700	-700
Total Pledge Specific Costs		28,039	11,876			2,830	42,745	-42,745
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	152,857,778	120,931,262	2,731,317			2,018,329	125,680,907	27,176,871
VARIANCE (C - D)		21,529,506	4,162,516			1,484,849	27,176,871	