

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

China: Floods

Final Report
Emergency appeal no. MDRCN002
GLIDE no.° FL-2007-000097-CHN
7 May 2009

Period covered by this Final Report: 30 July 2007 to 30 July 2008.

Appeal target: CHF 9,462,000 (USD 7,692,683 or EUR 5,710,320)

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

Appeal coverage: 25%

[<click here to go directly to the donor response list, or here to link to contact details>](#)



Flood waters rise well above roofs of buildings in Huainan, Anhui province, which was one of the worst hit areas of the country in the 2007 floods. International Federation

Appeal history:

- Launched on 30 July 2007 for CHF 9,462,000 for 12 months to assist 400,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF): CHF 240,000 (USD 199,465 or EUR 146,468) was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.

Summary: In late May 2007, torrential rains and swelling rivers devastated more than 980 countries in 24 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of China, affecting an estimated 200 million people and resulting in more than 1,000 deaths. In the areas where the International Federation supported the flood operations, at least 243,000 houses were reported totally collapsed in five provinces: Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Sichuan and Chongqing municipality. It was reported to be the worst flooding seen in more than 50-80 years for some hard hit areas of the country. The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) was able to respond rapidly and effectively to the needs of thousands of people affected by the floods. While DREF funds were initially released to allocate immediate relief supplies, an international appeal was launched on 30 July 2007, to help the RCSC

meet the needs of 400,000 beneficiaries over the following 12 months. The RCSC provided critical support, as an auxiliary to the Chinese government, and through this support, was able to build capacities within its branches and at headquarters.

All Red Cross relief activities have been completed, while long-term recovery efforts will continue even after the period covered within the reporting of this appeal. Rice and quilt distribution took place in the key areas affected by the floods. With the generous support of donors, the needs for quilts were met early on, and all quilts were distributed by Red Cross branches. While the International Federation's goal to support 2,000 families in the reconstruction of their homes was not met, funding provided through this appeal did enable the RCSC to reconstruct 330 family homes in Hubei and Henan provinces.

The community-based disaster preparedness activities have been carried out in affected communities and mitigation measures have been made in Xinfeng village and Huangshan village in Henan province, Huangjin village in Chongqing municipality, and Mehekou village and Xianyuan village in Anhui province. These communities were chosen and prioritized for funding support by the RCSC headquarters and the International Federation based on local Red Cross branch proposals and assessment visits to these places.

The remaining funds totaling CHF 100,358, with donors' approval, will be used to continue support for the ongoing community-based disaster preparedness activities in Chongqing, Anhui and Henan provinces and to support the provinces organizing vulnerability and capacity assessment trainings

The situation

The massive flooding throughout China from June to September in 2007 displaced hundreds of thousands of families, claiming the lives of more than 1000, and destroying hundreds of thousands of homes.

In areas such as Anhui, Hubei and Hunan, farm lands were flooded as rivers were diverted to avoid catastrophes in the cities further downstream. The government worked swiftly to remove the people and some of their livestock and belongings ahead of time. But, many of these rural farmers lost everything they owned, including their homes and livelihoods, due to the unfortunate events. In the mountainous regions of Sichuan and Chongqing, flash floods claimed lives and structures without warning, and some of these areas claimed that this was the worst flooding they had seen in 80 years.

During the winter months as families were reconstructing their homes, China was hit by another serious disaster as snow blanketed much of the central and southern regions of the country. This rare disaster halted transportation across the nation and caused the failure of other infrastructure, such as communications and power supplies. Many of the families who had been affected by the floods were further affected now by this unusual cold weather and sudden icy conditions.

Then, on 12 May, Sichuan and its neighboring provinces were struck by a devastating 8.0 magnitude earthquake that killed more than 70,000 and left five million displaced. Ensuing rains in that area again threatened the displaced populations with landslides and breached river dams.

The government, relief organizations, and the people of China themselves, were overwhelmed with this series of natural disasters. All the while, the country had its eyes on the preparations for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, held in August. Thus, 2008 was a very busy year for the government, the people of China, and the RCSC, which was heavily involved in all these disasters as well as providing first aid training and stations during the Olympics.



A common scene across many areas of China, heavy rain collapsed a mud brick house in Xincui County in Henan province. International Federation.

Coordination and partnerships

In China, relief work is mainly done by the government and the RCSC acts as an important auxiliary to the government, with a mandate to provide relief and recovery to victims of natural disasters.

The East Asia regional office supports the RCSC in emergency operations. Coordination of appeal related activities are done jointly between the RCSC headquarters' relief department and the regional office's disaster management team. The East Asia regional disaster management team of the International Federation is currently composed of the regional disaster management delegate and a disaster management officer. The relief coordinator for this floods operation was seconded by the Japanese Red Cross for the duration of the most critical activities. All three worked closely with the relief department of the RCSC headquarters and have travelled to the five provinces with both headquarters and local branches to monitor the situation and assess the selection of beneficiaries. The regional finance manager provided support as needed to RCSC headquarters and branches in meeting the expectations of financial reporting. The regional planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) manager provided assistance in reporting and a communications consultant was hired to work with the RCSC in conveying the achievements of their efforts to the public and media.

Further support from the Asia Pacific zone office and the secretariat in Geneva were ongoing throughout the operation, through communications with the East Asia regional office.

Generous support for the emergency appeal was given by partner national societies and their governments. The International Federation coordinated between the RCSC headquarters, branches and these donor societies to monitor the funds and related activities.

In addition, the International Federation maintains close communications with many international agencies to better coordinate the efforts of the RCSC with those of other key players. There are few NGOs that are actively involved in providing relief and recovery. The China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation plays an important supporting role to the government in relief and reconstruction. The United Nations agencies all have a strong presence in China and work closely with their government counterparts to provide needed assistance to key populations. International NGOs such as Oxfam Hong Kong, Save the Children China, Medecins sans Frontiers and Habitat for Humanity do some relief and recovery work based on the scale of disaster and their response capacity.

The Red Cross Society of China has an extensive network of branches throughout the nation that are able to respond to the needs of the affected populations with both preparatory measures and relief efforts, as well as recovery activities, such as provided in this emergency operation.

National Society Capacity Building:

The capacity at both headquarters and local branch levels is high for these projects, with adequate support and funding. The national society raised a good portion of funds for the floods outside of the international appeal and the local branches are able to respond rapidly to the needs of the communities, when properly supplied.

Opportunities to introduce standard tools of the International Federation, such as vulnerability and capacity assessments, at branch levels is an important role of the International Federation during emergency operations. With support from the East Asia regional office team, RCSC branch staff were able to conduct activities in the affected areas that increased the participation and decision making of the vulnerable populations themselves. Through support for community based disaster preparedness activities, communities were introduced to methods of assessing their own needs and making plans of action that fit their unique context. The RCSC has just recently consolidated this approach into a nationwide model for community based disaster preparedness activities. This emergency operation was able to put this new consolidated model into action, which further strengthened the capacities at both headquarters and at the branch level.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The International Federation allocated Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) for the RCSC on 16 July and distributed relief goods, such as rice, quilts, water purification tablets and environment disinfectants immediately to affected populations.

On 30 July, the International Federation launched an international appeal seeking CHF 9,462 to meet the needs of more than 400,000 beneficiaries over the course of the following 12 months. These funds were used for procuring and distributing relief items, including rice and quilts, and to rebuild up to 2000 family homes in the affected areas.

The distribution of rice and quilts was promptly and efficiently carried out by the RCSC headquarters and provincial branches in the five provinces targeted by the appeal. However a shortage of funding received on this appeal made some Red Cross branches to decide to distribute a reduced amount of rice per person to those affected. This was explained that in order to fairly share relief items across an entire village of affected persons, it was important that the limited amount of rice was equally distributed.

Generous donations towards quilt procurement by a number of donors allowed for the rapid distribution of warm quilts to affected families. Quilts distribution met its target through the support of the Danish Red Cross, German Government and German Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. The quilts were well received by beneficiaries before the cool months of winter set in throughout the region.

Funds that were received were also used to procure reconstruction materials. A total of 330 families in Henan and Hubei provinces had Red Cross assistance in rebuilding their homes. The Red Cross assistance consists of a grant for building materials, such as bricks, steel bars and cement, which is supplemented by a smaller local government grant. Each beneficiary family received reconstruction materials valued at CNY 12,000 (CHF 2,000).

The reconstructed homes, in many cases replacing houses built out of mud and timber, were sited in safe locations with solid structure of brick, cement and steel bars. In Henan, the oil price in world market sharply rose right after the tender opening; the winning supplier withdrew and construction was delayed for two weeks. Moreover the snow disaster in January and February hampered their construction work. Despite of all these difficulties, the beneficiaries in Hubei completed their homes before the Chinese New Year at the beginning of February in 2008. The beneficiaries in Henan completed rebuilding their houses by the end of March 2008.

The third objective to be met by this appeal was for selected communities to go through facilitated community-based disaster preparedness activities. This important component empowers the local communities to identify their risks and undertake certain mitigation activities that reduce that community's risk in future disasters. Many of the areas affected by this year's floods have been hit repeatedly and face similar losses again in the near future. Many local people attribute the rising risks of repeated damage to the effects of global climate changes they witness each year.

The distribution of rice and quilts was completed by mid-November and construction material distribution also finished by the end of November.

RCSC headquarters and the International Federation visited provinces for monitoring both the distribution of relief items and reconstruction materials. Beneficiaries reported satisfaction with the supplies provided by the Red Cross, and the needs of vulnerable populations, such as women, children and elderly were met through the support of this appeal.

Capacity building was facilitated through the support of the International Federation in conducting a workshop on vulnerability and capacity assessment between 4 and 9 of December. This helped provincial Red Cross branches to improve their understanding and skill of facilitate community based disaster preparedness projects, including together with villages to identify hazard, resources and capacities and based on these, work out mitigation measure and improve awareness of risk reduction.



Lei Xuyu from Hubei Province received rice from the RCSC, through support of the appeal. Beneficiaries reported that they were very satisfied with the quality of the rice. Mr. Lei was so pleased that he tried to keep some of the supply until the Chinese New Year to make his family's celebration even more special. International Federation.

A brief summary of the operation of relief and recovery efforts in the five provinces covered in the appeal is as follows:

- DREF funded supplies of water purify tablets and environmental disinfectant, rice and blankets were distributed by August 2007.
- Emergency appeal funded supplies of rice and quilts were distributed in five provinces by mid-November.
- Reconstruction work involving 150 houses in Hubei province was completed by the end of January 2008.
- Reconstruction work involving 180 houses in Henan province was also completed by the end of March 2008.
- Community-based disaster preparedness activities were carried out in communities in Anhui and Henan provinces and Chongqing municipality.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: 100,000 of the most affected families (400,000 people) in Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, and Chongqing have received 6,000 MT rice (15kg per person/one time distribution), 45,000 quilts, and 3000 boxes of water purification tablets.

Expected results	Activities planned
Reduce affected people's expenditure by providing basic necessities'.	Distribute 15kg of rice per person and one quilt for two people to those suffered from loss of house or crops or both.

RICE

The distribution of 942.54 MT of rice was completed by 22 September. The Swiss Red Cross additionally contributed 36 MT of rice (Plan of Action 7) to Henan Province. This rice was distributed by mid November. The relief coordinator conducted monitoring for rice distribution (Plan of Action 1 &2) at Chongqing municipal, Henan Province and Hubei province.

Impact: 84,567 out of targeted number of 400,000 people in five provinces have benefited from this rice distribution.

Province	Rice (Mt)				W.P.T	Disinfectants
	DREF	PoA 1&2	PoA7 Swiss Red Cross	Total	DREF (box)	DREF (box)
Anhui	68.67	194.82		263.49	100	200
Henan		181.26	36.03	217.29		
Hubei	65.22	187.32		252.54	100	200
Sichuan	66.795	187.32		254.115	100	200
Chongqing		191.82		191.82		
Total	200.685	942.54	36.03	1,179.255	300	600

Challenges: In some areas, there was a discrepancy in the number of rice bags being distributed per person compared to the agreed standard for the operation. This was the result of a limited amount of rice that could be allocated per affected area due to a shortage of funding received on this appeal. While the RCSC originally planned to distribute 6,000 tonnes of rice to five provinces, the total amount that had been procured and distributed was limited to 1,180 tonnes. This shortage of rice caused some provincial Red Cross branches to decide to distribute a smaller amount of rice among the same number affected people in order to make it fair among villagers. Due to a shortage of funding received on this appeal, only 1,180 out of planned 6,000 tons of rice was procured and distributed.

QUILTS

A total of 46,000 quilts were distributed in five provinces. The 5,000 quilts contributed by the Swiss Red Cross for Anhui province were completely distributed by 24 September. The 26,000 quilts from the German Government and the German Red Cross have been distributed in Hubei as of 12 October. The 15,000 pieces donated by the Danish Red Cross were distributed by the end of November.

Impact: In November, the temperature can go below 5 degrees Celsius in these provinces. Those families who lost everything in the floods need to have quilts to survive the coming winter. Considering a total of 46,000 quilts were delivered to beneficiaries by mid-November, the appeal goals were met in this area.



Families in Suzhou county of Anhui province received their quilts on 24 September, 2007, before the onset of the cold weather. RCSC.

Challenges: In special circumstances, relief distribution efforts must be planned according to local situations. In one case, the quilt distribution had to wait until after a big event in the county. Because the beneficiaries were also proudly part of this event, they reported back to the Red Cross that they understood the delay.

Province	Quilt (Pcs)				Total
	DREF	PoA 3 German Red Cross	PoA 4 Swiss Red Cross	PoA 6 Danish Red Cross	
Anhui	5,000		5,000		10,000
Henan				5,000	5,000
Hubei	5,000	26,000			31,000
Sichuan	5,000			5,000	10,000
Chongqing				5,000	5,000
Total	15,000	26,000	5,000	15,000	61,000

Emergency rehabilitation: reconstruction of homes

Objective: 2,000 most vulnerable displaced and poor families living in severely flood-affected villages are assisted in the rebuilding of their homes through co-funding with the local government.

Expected results	Activities planned
2,000 beneficiaries have new homes without the burden of unmanageable debt.	CNY12,000 worth materials are given to a family who lost their house to reduce their financial burden.

Funding for the reconstruction of 330 family homes was supplied to two provinces through this emergency appeal. Yunxi County in Hubei Province and Linying County in Henan Province were selected for re-construction of family homes. All the materials, worth CNY 12,000 per family, were delivered to the beneficiaries by mid November in Yun Xi county in Hubei Province. All houses were completed and they originally planned to have the ceremony of completion at the end of January, but the snow disaster in January and February delayed the event. The ceremony was held only on 9 April 2008 in Hubei province.

The purchase contract for cement was delayed in Henan due to the rising price of transportation fees since oil prices were on the rise around the world. Some families could not move into their new homes before the Chinese New Year, because the snow disaster further delayed construction work. All the houses were completed by the beginning of April. The completion ceremony was held on 7 May 2008.

Impact: 330 families were able to move into their newly constructed homes by the Spring of 2008.

Challenges: The reconstruction of housing in various areas has been taken on by various entities, including the individual families and communities themselves. Floods hit different areas at different times throughout the season. Some areas were hit in early June and some were hit at the end of August. The launch of the appeal, based on the assessment of need by the RCSC headquarters, was at the end of July. Yet, the areas hit earlier by flooding started reconstruction earlier. After the launch of the appeal and the receipt of funding for reconstruction, the International Federation and RCSC worked quickly to select sites and commence procurement processes for the reconstruction phase. Thus, materials for reconstruction were only available at the end of October. Some villagers had already begun reconstruction, thus were not in need of materials.



Fourteen houses were built on the newly levelled land in Sunjiawan Village, Hubei Province. Their old houses were swept away by landslides. The residents celebrated the completion of their houses on 9 April 2008. International Federation.

This demonstrates a challenge the International Federation face if material distribution is selected instead of cash contribution. Yet, it is clear that cash distribution would pose other challenges, nonetheless

The RCSC and the International Federation conducted tenders for all the materials. However, opening to tenders does not always attract the cheapest suppliers in China. In this case, all companies attending the tender in one of the provinces submitted much higher prices than the market price.

Rising oil price delayed signing the purchase orders. It also caused delays in delivery of materials.

The RCSC and the International Federation asked the local government to provide matching funds to each beneficiary and the local government agreed to do so. However it was not fully carried out as RCSC intended.

Community disaster risk reduction and flood mitigation needs

Objective: The vulnerability of communities affected by this year's flood disaster is reduced through community-based disaster preparedness activities	
Expected results	Activities planned
Reduce risks by the floods in four communities.	Through the community-based disaster preparedness activities the communities decide flood mitigation measures and carry out constructions with the involving of local governments.

The RCSC headquarters and the International Federation supported community-based disaster preparedness activities in five communities that submitted proposals. They were Xinfeng Village and Huanshan Village in Zhengyang County of Henan Province, Xiaoqiao Village of Wuhe County and Xianyuan Village in huangshan district of Anhui Province, Huangjin Village in Longsha County of Chongqing Municipal City.

Villagers identified hazards and their resources in the village and they put forth ideas for mitigation. Each village decided to build something to reduce the impacts of floods. The villagers in Henan decided to repair the bridges of canals and dig some irrigation wells to increase crop production to cover the loss from floods. The villages in Anhui built an over-flow dike and some flow diversion barriers. The villages in Chongqing decided to build a pump system to pump up water to the pools on the hill for irrigation to increase the crop production during autumn and winter to recover the losses from the floods.

On 6-9 May, 2008, a water and sanitation delegate from the delegation serving in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted an assessment trip to Chongqing and Henan to test the technical feasibility of the mitigation measures. He gave positive feedback on the mitigation measures of both provinces and raised constructive suggestions for improvement.

The vulnerability capacity assessment workshop conducted by the International Federation for a targeted group of provincial Red Cross staff in December 2007 provided a deeper understanding of community-based projects to these provincial Red Cross project managers. They used the knowledge they learned from the VCA to carry out the activities under this objective.



Villagers in Zhengyang County in Henan are brainstorming on how to reduce impacts of floods in cold outside.

By October of 2008, all five projects areas have conducted education, training and promotion activities. In Henan, the village disaster committees in two villages have been set up and conducted first aids training. This is the first time for the Anhui Provincial Red Cross to conduct a community-based disaster preparedness project. In order to provide project staff practical knowledge of project management, the International Federation East Asia office invited the Anhui Red Cross staff from provincial, county and village levels to participate in a vulnerability capacity assessment training in Hunan province in October, 2008. The Anhui Provincial Red Cross staff also visited the International Federation's community-based disaster preparedness projects in Hunan and saw how they work in reality. In the coming winter season, during which villagers usually have more free time from their agriculture work and also dedicated time to conduct mitigation construction work, all five projects will speed up both the software and hardware activities. The remaining balance on this appeal will be used towards these activities in Anhui, Henan and Chongqing. It is expected that by May 2009 all five projects will be fully finished.

Impact: The estimated long-term impact of this component is very positive. The communities have established a committee to work out disaster preparedness plans and mitigation activities, as well as build on health education and first aid skills within the community.

Challenges: One of the key factors of community-based projects is for the Red Cross staff to lead the community to be active in implementing the project themselves. People in China are used to the top-down approach, as are the Red Cross staff. This type of community lead project is a big challenge for both Red Cross staff and villagers, but many successes with community-based disaster preparedness projects in China over the past years have proven these challenges can be overcome. We have seen a successful village expand their activities into other areas to empower their community's capacity.

The two massive disasters in 2008, the snow disaster around the Chinese New Year and the Sichuan earthquake in May, have totally disrupted the original working plans and schedules of both the RCSC headquarters and the East Asia regional office. The RCSC mobilized its staff and resources from unaffected provinces to effected provinces to support relief work in these two big operations. Thus community based disaster preparedness projects in Henan, Anhui and Chongqing provinces were halted due to lack of staff after these two big disasters until they could be resumed again in August 2008.



For their disaster mitigation activity, supported by the International Federation's appeal, the village of Zhengyang County, Henan province, decided to rebuild the collapsed bridge that leads in and out of the village. International Federation

Conclusion

The relief and recovery operations of the RCSC enabled through the support of this emergency appeal were very appreciated by beneficiaries and Red Cross branches. Challenges, as mentioned above, were identified and will be reviewed with the RCSC headquarters in consideration of future disasters.

It became very clear during this operation that the International Federation's ongoing support to strengthen the capacity of the RCSC is critical. The focus this year has greatly turned towards a focus on community based disaster preparedness projects, and emergency assessment. The earthquake in May 2008 shows how critical the preparedness and emergency response capacity is for life saving. It also illustrated that once a disaster strikes, capacities are stretched so much that ongoing projects must wait until activities return to somewhat normal levels. The International Federation will continue to strengthen the RCSC's capacity in emergency response to help increase their capacities. This will be generally helpful for all disasters in China such as floods and earthquakes.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact: (note: one contact per level advised)

- Red Cross Society of China: Mr. Wang Xiaohua, director of external relations department; email: rcsc@chineseredcross.org; phone: +86.10.6404.8366, fax +86.10.6402.9928.
- East Asia regional Office in China: Mr. Carl Naucler, (head of regional office), email; carl.naucler@ifrc.org; Mr. Qinghui Gu (regional disaster management coordinator), email; qinghui.gu@ifrc.org; phone +86 1391 0959 834, fax+86-10-6532-7166.
- Asia Pacific Zone in Kuala Lumpur: Ms Amy Gaver, phone: + 60 3 2161 0892, fax: +60 3 2161 1210, mobile +60 12 220 1174, email: amy.gaver@ifrc.org

[<Final financial report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN002 - China - Floods 2007

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRCN002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	9,462,000					9,462,000
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	355,050					355,050
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	56,500					56,500
<i>China - Private Donors</i>	185					185
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	68,744					68,744
<i>France - Private Donors</i>	1,022					1,022
<i>German Red Cross</i>	9,600					9,600
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government)</i>	237,807					237,807
<i>Irish Government</i>	328,800					328,800
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	313,732					313,732
<i>Korea Republic Red Cross</i>	100,000					100,000
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	25,095					25,095
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	66,000					66,000
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	540,000					540,000
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	23,250					23,250
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	12,022					12,022
C1. Cash contributions	2,137,808					2,137,808
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	121,277					121,277
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	51,000					51,000
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	172,277					172,277
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	47,080					47,080
C4. Inkind Personnel	47,080					47,080
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,357,164					2,357,164
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,357,164					2,357,164
Appeal Coverage	25%					25%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,357,164					2,357,164
E. Expenditure	-2,357,164					-2,357,164
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN002 - China - Floods 2007

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRCN002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	9,462,000						9,462,000	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	4,000,000							4,000,000
Clothing & textiles	450,000	364,152				364,152		85,848
Food	2,808,000							2,808,000
Water & Sanitation	180,000							180,000
Other Supplies & Services	500,000							500,000
Total Supplies	7,938,000	364,152				364,152		7,573,848
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	135,000							135,000
Computers & Telecom	25,000							25,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		250				250		-250
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	160,000	250				250		159,750
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	50,000	2,574				2,574		47,426
Transport & Vehicle Costs	50,000							50,000
Total Transport & Storage	100,000	2,574				2,574		97,426
Personnel								
International Staff	164,900	151,725				151,725		13,175
National Staff	15,500	10,514				10,514		4,986
National Society Staff	35,000							35,000
Consultants	25,000	5,110				5,110		19,890
Total Personnel	240,400	167,349				167,349		73,051
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	50,000	4,792				4,792		45,208
Total Workshops & Training	50,000	4,792				4,792		45,208
General Expenditure								
Travel	81,800	13,438				13,438		68,362
Information & Public Relation	30,000	213				213		29,787
Office Costs	14,400	739				739		13,661
Communications	42,000	1,173				1,173		40,827
Professional Fees	164,660	84,978				84,978		79,682
Financial Charges	1,000							1,000
Other General Expenses	24,710							24,710
Total General Expenditure	358,570	100,541				100,541		258,029
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		1,567,095				1,567,095		-1,567,095
Total Contributions & Transfers		1,567,095				1,567,095		-1,567,095
Programme Support								
Program Support	615,030	150,412				150,412		464,618
Total Programme Support	615,030	150,412				150,412		464,618
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	9,462,000	2,357,164				2,357,164		7,104,836
VARIANCE (C - D)		7,104,836				7,104,836		