

FINAL REPORT



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

CHINA: FLOODS 2005

Appeal No. M05EA017
14 June 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Final Report; Period covered: March 2005 to May 2007; Final appeal coverage: 37.9 %
<[click here to link directly to the attached Final Financial Report](#)>

Appeal history:

- Launched on 11 August 2005 for CHF 5,501,604 (USD 4,274,751 or EUR 2,525,539) for 9 months to assist 400,000 beneficiaries.
- Information bulletin 1 to 7 issued prior to appeal launch.
- Interim final report issued on 5 June 2006.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000

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

Operational Summary:

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

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

The frequency and scope of natural and industrial disasters in China continues to rise creating a greater need for disaster preparedness within communities and Red Cross branches at the local, provincial and national levels. The remaining balance of CHF 51,110 will be allocated to the RCSC's 2006 Federation supported Disaster Management Programme. In an effort to develop the RCSC's capacity for disaster response at the national, provincial and local levels, the RCSC with support from the Federation's Regional delegation will work towards developing a well-functioning national disaster response team (NDRT), enhancing RCSC management and leadership in disaster preparedness and response through good use of resources and addressing needs. This initiative will include developing and providing training materials and courses, to inform RCSC staff members on current international standards and practices on disaster planning and disaster response.

Background and Summary

China experiences six months of continuous natural disasters from May – November in 2005

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

From May to October, natural disasters such as hail, typhoons, tornadoes and severe floods frequently occurred simultaneously in the same location in China. During the year, there were eight severe tropical storms, six of which reached the intensity of a typhoon. At the same time, in June heavy rains in Southern China, and south of the Yangtze River led to the Xijiang River in Guangxi province reaching the highest water level since 1949. From 31 May to 2 June, severe precipitation falling in areas south of the Yangtze River and in the upper reaches of Southern China, reached 50-100 millimetres in sections of Guizhou, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, causing mountain torrents and geological disasters. In Heilongjiang province mountain torrents resulted in the death of 117 people in Shalan town, of which 105 were students in the Central Elementary School of the town.

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

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

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

Poverty

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

Even without natural disasters, the living conditions in China's impoverished rural south pose numerous challenges to the human spirit for the majority of rural farmers in China's poorest provinces such as Guangxi, Sichuan, Anhui and Jiangxi which were identified for support through the Federation's Flood Appeal. According to the UNDP's 2005 Human Development Index for China, all four of these provinces fell in the bottom third of the country in terms of development. The fifth province receiving assistance through this Appeal was Hunan Province, although it is slightly better off than the other four provinces, Hunan sustained a significant level of damage due to natural disasters, and is home to a number of ethnic minority groups.

There is nothing comfortable or modern in the surroundings of the rural poor. A sole basket of soybeans stored carefully in the corner for the winter represents months of failed efforts at harvesting more. A lifetime's collection

of tattered necessities share dim crumbling rooms with family members and precious chickens - which despite the recent concerns over Avian Influenza stay in the family's house at night in order to prevent them from freezing to death or being stolen. Chickens wander in and out searching for food amongst the small piles of shredded clothing with soil embedded in every stitch, broken pieces of furniture, baskets and handcarts. There is a little electricity – enough for a light bulb or two- but electricity is expensive and not wasted during daylight. The flood damaged mud constructed walls which were never stable to begin with, are now held up by wires strung across the house like laundry lines to prevent the house from completely caving in. For some, sheets of folded junk food wrappers function as insulation.

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

Seasonal floods place communities at greater risks to contracting diseases

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

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

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

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

As the floods receded, China's rural farmers moved into winter's damp haze, working the fields by hand. For the lucky ones who have stored food for the winter the routine is punctuated by meals of rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts or beans and chilled hard sleep on decrepit beds. For those families, however, who had not stored sufficient supplies and lost their crops to floods and hail - they had to make due relying on the generosity of family members in the village to loan them enough food until to survive.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

Operational Summary

Emergency relief [<click here for attached logframe to see activities carried out >](#)

Background

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

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

In the wake of floods, beneficiaries have the most immediate need for rice. Thus it was agreed upon by the RCSC and the Federation that the first lot of available funding received from various donors in response to the appeal would go towards purchasing and distribution costs of 1500 MT of rice in the five provinces (PoA 1). The next donation received in response to the appeal, where the actual funds became readily available for use in China, came from the British Government through the British Red Cross (PoA 4). This was also allocated for the purchase and distribution of 750 MT of rice to the five provinces. As the Danish government came forward with an in-kind donation of quilts the decision to be made was simply identifying an appropriate area to distribute the items (PoA 2). The decision to distribute the quilts in Anhui and Jiangxi was based on the combined factors of the amount of quilts being provided, and the time they were expected to arrive. As the climate in Anhui and Jiangxi is colder than the climate in Hunan, Guangxi and Sichuan it was decided to get quilts to these two provinces first. The remaining quilts purchased with funds from the Belgian government were distributed in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan provinces (PoA 3.)

Plan of Action	Item(s) distributed	Provinces	Source of funding	Date distributed
DREF	Rice, quilts, mosquito nets	Guangxi, Guizhou	International Federation	July 2005
PoA 1	1500 MT Rice	Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, and Sichuan	Various donors	October 2005
PoA 2	16,330 quilts	Anhui, Jiangxi	(In kind donation Danish govt. (DanCross))	Jan. 2006

PoA 3	57,226 quilts	Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan	Belgian govt (BRC-F)	March 2006
PoA 4	750 MT Rice	Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, and Sichuan	British government (BRCS)	Dec. 2005

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

- **Beneficiary Selection Criteria**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Jiangxi Red Cross staff speaking with a beneficiary at a distribution centre

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

loss of crops and/or homes to floods and other natural disasters.

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

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

Food and non-food items

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

Progress/Achievements [<click here for attached distribution tables>](#)

2250 MT of rice distributed to 150,000 flood affected families in Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan

Rice was distributed in two phases. The initial distribution of 1,500 MT rice to some 100,000 families (Avg. household 2-6 people) in the five provinces took place in October. A second distribution of 750 MT of rice took place during the second week of December in the counties and villages that were not reached during October's distribution. Rations varied between 15 kg to 45 kg of rice per family depending on family size and the degree of loss sustained by the family due to the floods. Although it was originally expected that the Appeal would reach 100,000 families, because of the consistent expressed need for rice from beneficiaries and branch staff it was decided to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving rice.

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

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

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

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

Vehicles

At the close of the operation, the RCSC procured one vehicle for the Anhui Provincial branch. The Anhui branch was identified to receive the vehicle, as Anhui is one of the county's poorest provinces and is repeatedly affected by severe floods.

Restocking of relief supplies

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

Progress/Achievements

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

Monitoring

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

Logistics

Rice procurement

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

Quilt procurement

On 21 November, a joint Committee on Contracts (CoC) with representatives from the RCSC and the Federation was convened to review 13 bids which were received in response to a national tender issued by the RCSC's logistics department (headquarters). The purpose of the CoC was to: identify a supplier who would be contracted directly by the Danish Red Cross; and, to identify a supplier who would be contracted by the RCSC on procuring quilts with

funds received from the Belgian government. Invitations to tender indicating the specifications for the quilts were placed by the RCSC on China's official tendering webpage and in trade journals. At the beginning of the opening ceremony, it was agreed that offers would be selected based on the proximity of the supplier to the affected areas, prices quoted for the quilt and transport, and the quality of the sample. In addition, it was agreed that all other factors being more or less the same that preference would be given to awarding contracts to suppliers based in disadvantaged provinces over suppliers based in the wealthier cities and coastal areas.

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

The quilts purchased by the Danish Red Cross were delivered by the supplier to the respective counties in Anhui and Jiangxi provinces at the end of January. During a field monitoring visit to selected villages in Anhui and Jiangxi in February, it was confirmed that the quilts delivered by the supplier were delivered according to the contract's specifications and were of appropriate quality. The quilts were packed in bags identifying that they were a gift from the Danish Government, and this point was highlighted by local Red Cross staff during speeches made at the distribution ceremonies.

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

At the end of February a joint monitoring visit of the quilt distribution was conducted by staff from RCSC Headquarters, local and county branches, the Emergency Coordinator of the Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), and, the Federation's flood relief delegate. During the field visit it became evident that the quality of around 50% of the initial shipment of quilts delivered to Hunan by the supplier, although appropriate for distribution, did not conform with the contract's specifications. The RCSC raised this issue with the supplier, and negotiated an agreement with the supplier that the supplier would provide an additional 1500 quilts as compensation.

Transport

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

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

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

Communication – Advocacy and Public Information

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

Conclusion

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

The frequency and scope of natural and industrial disasters in China continues to rise creating a greater demand for preparedness within communities and Red Cross branches at the local, provincial and national levels. The remaining balance of CHF 90,000 will be allocated to the RCSC's 2006 Federation supported Disaster Management Programme. In an effort to develop the RCSC's capacity for disaster response at the national, provincial and local levels the RCSC with support from the Federation's Regional delegation will work towards developing a well-functioning national disaster response team (NDRT), enhancing RCSC management and leadership in disaster preparedness and response through good use of resources and addressing needs. This initiative will include developing and providing training materials and courses, to inform RCSC staff members on current international standards and practices on disaster planning and disaster response

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

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 Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a 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:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA017 - CHINA: FLOODS

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/3-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2005/3-2007/5
Appeal	M05EA017
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		5,501,605				5,501,605
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		27,100				27,100
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>		513,429				513,429
<i>British Red Cross</i>		445,881				445,881
<i>Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		52,275				52,275
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		9,172				9,172
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		78,025				78,025
<i>Greek Government</i>		61,820				61,820
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>		5,093				5,093
<i>Irish Government</i>		155,000				155,000
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		275,032				275,032
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>		15,455				15,455
<i>On Line donations</i>		1,453				1,453
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		332,000				332,000
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society</i>		25,400				25,400
C1. Cash contributions		1,997,136				1,997,136
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
<i>Balance unspent reallocated to</i>						
<i>China Disaster Management Programme</i>		-51,110				-51,110
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or		-51,110				-51,110
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		141,100				141,100
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		141,100				141,100
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		2,087,125				2,087,125
D. Total Funding = B + C		2,087,125				2,087,125

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		2,087,125				2,087,125
E. Expenditure		-2,087,125				-2,087,125
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA017 - CHINA: FLOODS

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/3-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2005/3-2007/5
Appeal	M05EA017
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		5,501,605					5,501,605	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	200,001						200,001	
Clothing & textiles	1,660,000		141,100			141,100	1,518,900	
Food	2,532,000						2,532,000	
Water & Sanitation	99,999						99,999	
Total Supplies	4,492,000		141,100			141,100	4,350,900	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	65,000						65,000	
Computers & Telecom	9,000						9,000	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	5,000						5,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	79,000						79,000	
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	133,500						133,500	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	16,500						16,500	
Total Transport & Storage	150,000						150,000	
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	79,200		33,133			33,133	46,067	
Delegate Benefits	100,800		31,141			31,141	69,659	
National Staff			3,214			3,214	-3,214	
National Society Staff	38,000						38,000	
Total Personnel Expenditures	218,000		67,488			67,488	150,512	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	15,000						15,000	
Total Workshops & Training	15,000						15,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	15,000		8,290			8,290	6,710	
Information & Public Relation	15,000		17			17	14,983	
Office Costs	47,308		769			769	46,539	
Communications	2,400		2,054			2,054	346	
Professional Fees	110,292		12,480			12,480	97,812	
Financial Charges			2			2	-2	
Total General Expenditure	190,000		23,612			23,612	166,388	
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			1,723,598			1,723,598	-1,723,598	
Total Federation Contributions & Tr			1,723,598			1,723,598	-1,723,598	
Program Support								
Program Support	357,604		135,067			135,067	222,537	
Total Program Support	357,604		135,067			135,067	222,537	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			-3,740			-3,740	3,740	
Total Operational Provisions			-3,740			-3,740	3,740	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,501,605		2,087,125			2,087,125	3,414,479	
VARIANCE (C - D)			3,414,479			3,414,479		

China: Floods 2005; Appeal no. M05EA017; Final Report
Distribution Tables

DREF: CHF 200,000 – completed July 2005

GUANGXI

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

GUIZHOU

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

**China: Floods 2005; Appeal no. M05EA017; Final Report
Distribution Tables**

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

Guangxi

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

Anhui

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

Sichuan

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

Hunan

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

Jiangxi

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

China: Floods 2005; Appeal no. M05EA017; Final Report
Distribution Tables

Plan of Action 2: 16,330 quilts to 16,330 families in Anhui and Jiangxi –completed Jan. 2006										
ANHUI										
County	Tongqiao	Woyang	Maoji	Huaiyuan	Linqan	Yingshang	Suixi	Panji		
No. of quilts	1400	1200	900	900	900	1065	1150	650		
No. of families	1400	1200	900	900	900	1065	1150	650		
									Total	8,165
JIANGXI										
County	Yongxiu	Jing an	Anyi	Ruichang	Xingzi	Wuyuan	Shicheng	Fengxin	Leping	
No. of quilts	1660	1420	825	1080	1100	580	580	580	340	
No. of families	1660	1420	825	1080	1100	580	580	580	340	
									Total	8,165

Plan of Action 3: 57,226 quilts to 57,226 families in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan –completed March 2006										
GUANGXI										
County	Liuzhou	Laibin	Guilin	Wuzhou	Hezhou	Guigang	Hechi	Baise	Fang Cheng Gang	Total
No. of quilts	2300	2800	2800	2400	2000	2000	2500	1275	1000	19075
No. of families	2300	2800	2800	2400	2000	2000	2500	1275	1000	19075
HUNAN										
County	Zhongfang	Lingyuan	Xinshao	Longhui	Xinhua	Lianyuan	Pingjian	Changning		Total
No. of quilts	3360	930	4100	1100	3260	1100	4225	1000		19075
No. of families	3360	930	4100	1100	3260	1100	4225	1000		19075
SICHUAN										
County	Wanyuan	Guangan	Jialing	Changning	Jiulong	Wenchuan	Pujiang	Nanjiang	Ziliujing	Total
No. of Quilts	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3000	1000	1000	576	15576
No. of families	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3000	1000	1000	576	15576
County	Leshan	Dongxin	Mianyang	Guangyuan	Yuncheng	Suining	Qiyang			Total
No. of quilts	500	500	500	500	500	500	500			3500
No. of families	500	500	500	500	500	500	500			3500

China: Floods 2005; Appeal no. M05EA017; Final Report
Distribution Tables

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

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

**China: Floods 2005; Appeal no. M05EA017; Final Report
Distribution Tables**

Month	Donor Response to China floods: Emergency Appeal 05EA017 launched 11 August 2005 for CHF 5,501,604 Total received: 39.4% CHF 2,124,695	
July	CHF 200,000 DREF	Icelandic replenishment of DREF (AUG)
August	CHF 781,746	Australian, Canadian, Finnish,, Japanese, Swedish Red Cross; Turkish Red Crescent
September	CHF 155,000	Irish Red Cross,
October	CHF 1,029,813	Belgian (Flanders), British, and Greek Red Cross
November	CHF 150,272	Danish Red Cross – in kind donation
December	CHF 7,864	Australian Red Cross

* Table indicates when PMNs were signed and it was ensured that funds would be available.

China: Floods 2005 ; Appeal no. M05EA017; Final Report
Logframe: Progress Achieved

China: Floods

Appeal No: M05EA017

Timeframe: 11 August 2005 – 11 April 2006

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

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

Expected Results	Activities	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks	Progress to Date/Comments
1. 400,000 people have received food assistance for one month in: Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Sichuan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection process Procure rice Distribute 15 kg of rice to beneficiaries in the five provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice is procured in accordance with international standards. At least 400,000 people have received the full ration within the operation's timeframe. <p>Means of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary lists Field visits Household visits to ensure that assistance was appropriate. Lab testing of rice Final evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices for rice and transport remain stable. Access to villages remains unhampered by adverse weather. Movement of goods, staff or beneficiaries not affected by quarantines imposed to control spread of bird flu. <p>Comment: Restrictions were imposed in certain areas in the respective provinces following outbreaks of bird flu, but not, to the best of our knowledge, in the operational areas.</p> <p>Restrictions include the closing down of poultry markets, and monitoring of vehicles and people entering or leaving restricted areas.</p>	<p>Sept 05:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Planning meeting. Tender for rice; 3 suppliers identified. <p>Oct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contracts signed for 1500 MT of rice (PoA 1) Rice delivered to the county level. Distributions commence in selected villages in five provinces. 1500 MT to 100,010 families. Monitoring visits Sichuan and Anhui (PoA 1) Donor support confirmed to purchase MT 750 rice for five provinces (PoA 4). <p>Nov:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counties identified for distributions of rice (PoA 4) Procurement of rice. Monitoring visit Guangxi (PoA 1) Monitoring visit Jiangxi – Hunan (PoA 1). <i>EQ in Jiangxi</i> RCSC forms contracts with suppliers for 750 MT of rice (PoA 4) Brit Govt. <p>Dec:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 750 MT Rice delivered to counties in all five provinces. (50,004 families)
2. 100,000 households have received one quilt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection process Procure quilts Distribute 1 quilt to households in the five 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quilts are procured in accordance with international standards. At least 100,000 households have received a quilt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices for quilts and transport remain stable. Access to villages remains unhampered by adverse weather. 	<p>Sept 05:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Planning meeting. In-kind support pledged for quilts for Anhui and Jiangxi (PoA 2) <p>Oct:</p>

China: Floods 2005 ; Appeal no. M05EA017; Final Report
Logframe: Progress Achieved

	provinces.	<p>Means of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary lists • Field visits • Household visits to ensure that assistance was appropriate. • Final evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of goods, staff or beneficiaries not affected by quarantines imposed to control spread of bird flu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support for purchase of quilts for Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan pledged (PoA 3) <p>Nov:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms and conditions of external support finalized. • RCSC logistics publishes RFQ as part of national tender. <p>Jan 06:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC procurement of quilts finalised. (PoA 2) • Distribution of 16,330 quilts donated by Dan Cross in Anhui and Jiangxi. <p>Feb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring visit made to Anhui and Jiangxi provinces. • Distribution of 57,226 quilts funded by BRC-F commences in Guangxi, Hunan and Sichuan provinces. (PoA 3) <p>March:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributions of quilts (PoA 3) completed
<p>3. RCSC is able to effectively respond to sudden onset disasters occurring during the last quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure quilts, tents and water purification tablets. • Restock appropriate RCSC DP centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items are procured in accordance with international standards. • DP centres possess sufficient amounts of quilts, tents and water purification tablets to respond to frequently occurring disasters: i.e. earthquakes and floods. <p>Means of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouse inventory lists • Reports to donors on how stocks are used over the coming 12 months. • Final evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices for relief items remain stable. 	<p>Aug –Nov 05: Priority was given to meeting immediate relief needs with funding received in response to appeal (approx. 35 %).</p> <p>May 06: A small amount of available remaining funds were used to procure one vehicle for the Anhui branch.</p>