

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 2006

Appeal No. MDRCN001
17 October 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: 2 August 2006 - 31 July 2007; Final appeal coverage: 26%.
<Click here to link directly to the attached Final Financial Report>.

Appeal history:

- This appeal was launched on 02 August 2006 seeking CHF 5,950,200 (USD 4,825,791 or EUR 3,782,708) for 12 months to assist 240,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 213,000

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

[2006-2007 China Appeal MAACN001](#)
[2006-2007 East Asia Appeal MAA54001](#)

Operational Summary:

Every year, China is crippled by various natural disasters. In 2006, natural disasters were responsible for the deaths of at least 3,186 people. Over 13.8 million people were evacuated and relocated, with 1.93 million houses completely destroyed. According to latest statistics provided by the ministry of civil affairs, flooding in 2006 had caused a direct economic loss of USD 24 billion (CHF 30 billion).

The Red Cross Society of China first responded to meet the emergency needs in Hunan province arising from typhoon Bilis. The Disaster Relief Emergency Fund allocated CHF 213,000 to initial relief distributions.



A flood affected village in Hunan province.
RCSC/International Federation

Through the Federation's China Floods Emergency Appeal (MDRCN001) launched on 2 August 2006, CHF 1.57 million was raised to provide additional support to beneficiaries through the national society. By the end of the 2006 flood operations, 48,815 quilts and 338 MT of rice have been distributed to the targeted provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Fujian. In total, it was estimated that more than 48,000 people directly benefited from the operation. In the early recovery phase, Federation supported the reconstruction of houses for 240 families in a minority ethnical township in Hunan province and 60 families in Jiangxi province. By the Lunar New Year in February 2007, the families have moved into new houses supported by the RCSC and the Federation. Federation also supported an RCSC community-based disaster preparedness programme in Lingxiu township, Hunan province, where the 240 homes have been reconstructed.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Background

In 2006, China experienced an unusually early typhoon season. The first major storm, typhoon Chanchu, landed on Guangdong province on 18 May, 40 days ahead of the normal typhoon season. Close to one million people were evacuated in Fujian and Guangdong provinces, leaving at least 21 people dead.

Typhoons Jelawat and Ewiniar subsequently hit China's southern provinces, but it was the 14 July's tropical storm Bilis that had the greatest number of deaths and damage. This latest typhoon left 615 people dead and 209 missing, with close to 3.38 million people needing to be evacuated in Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi provinces. It also swept away the livelihoods and homes of several hundred thousand rural farmers, completely destroying 1.3 million hectares of farmland.



Housing devastation in a flood affected village in Hunan province. RCSC/International Federation.

Only ten days after Bilis struck, typhoon Kaemi swept through on 25 July. Over 1.3 million people were evacuated and 56,000 additional homes were destroyed. Kaemi also caused damage to 60,600 homes and affected close to 143,000 hectares of farmland.

The situation got worse with two further powerful typhoons. On the 3 August, tropical storm Prapiroon forced the evacuation of 844,000 people in southern China's Guangdong and Hunan provinces as well as the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. It left 80 people dead, destroying some 3,000 homes and damaging 140,000 others.

Typhoon Saomei, the eighth of a series of deadly typhoons and tropical storms, struck southern China on 10 August. Packing winds of up to 216km (135 mph) per hour, it was the strongest typhoon to strike the country in fifty years. Typhoon Saomei pummelled the country's eastern provinces including Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi, leaving some 295 people dead and over 160 missing. It destroyed thousands of homes and caused the evacuation of over 1.5 million people before hitting the country on 9 August.



Farm land destroyed by the 2006 floods, Guixi. International Federation.

Natural disasters in 2006 have killed a total of 3,186 people. Over 13.84 million people have been evacuated and relocated, with 1.93 million houses completely destroyed. Over 41 million hectares of farmland were damaged, of which 5.4 million hectares were completely ruined. According to latest statistics provided by the ministry of civil affairs, flooding in 2006 has been the most severe since 1998 and caused a direct economic loss of USD 24 billion (CHF 30 billion).

The losses due to the natural disasters only exacerbated the obstacles already faced by the country's rural farmers. Despite the rapid economic growth of the past 20 years and the governmental efforts to address the issue, extreme poverty remains an ever-present reality, particularly in rural parts of the country. Nearly 20 per cent of the world's poor are still to be found in China and 600 million people sustain their families on USD 2 (CHF 2.36) or less per day. Furthermore, some 23.65 million people throughout the country's 148,000 poorest villages subsist on annual incomes below China's own poverty benchmark of RMB 683 (CHF 101).

Few farmers have enough land to farm on and sustain a livelihood for the family. According to the nation's social security authority, about 40 million farmers lost their land as a result of rapid urbanization. Chronic natural disasters are putting additional strain on the country's limited available agricultural resources. Thousands of farmers are now finding their crops and small plots of land completely ruined. They are left with no choice but to go to the city and earn an income that will allow their family to have a roof over their head and enough food to eat.

At the same time, the women and senior citizens are left responsible for much of the agricultural work and for the care and well being of their families. They have to cope without adequate shelter and have to scrape together money for food, school fees and medical costs. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2005 China Human Development Report, natural disasters are a major source of poverty in the country's central and western areas as well as mountainous and minority-inhabited regions. They also contribute to pockets of poverty in the more developed rural areas.

In China, the government takes the lead in responding to disasters both for the emergency phase and long-term reconstruction. Special emergency funding is allocated from the central and provincial levels. This supplements budgets held by the local authorities and the ministry of civil affairs, which is responsible for disaster response. For longer-term recovery, the central government aims to ensure that adequate resources are available to repair damaged infrastructure. This includes roads, bridges, communications systems and public buildings, such as schools and medical facilities in the larger urban areas.



Celebratory opening ceremony of the RCSC Reconstruction operations in Lingxiu county, Hunan Province. International Federation.



The challenges to recovery remain at the community level. The local government is charged with providing assistance to people who are displaced and are unable to support themselves. However, the capacity of the local governments to meet the full needs of disaster-affected communities is not uniform; it varies from province to province and from county to county.

Given the enormous scale of floods in 2006, the needs exceeded the means of any one single agency. As the only organization operating on a national scale in China, the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) therefore has an important role, working in coordination with the government at the provincial and local levels to provide support to the affected population.

Operational Summary

In 2006, as part of its well-established mandate to complement the government in times of disaster, RCSC, through its national appeal and government funding, responded to 42 natural disasters ranging from snow and hailstorms to floods and earthquakes within the country. The national society provided relief items such as quilts, tents and rice and reconstructed schools, health clinics and private houses worth CHF 3.5 million.

During the summer months, RCSC regularly monitored the increasing number of flood-related disasters. Based on a joint field assessment conducted by the representatives from RCSC headquarters, the RCSC's Hunan provincial branch and the Federation's regional delegation, the first response was to allocate CHF 213,000 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). These initial funds were used to meet the emergency needs in the Hunan province arising from typhoon Bilis (see DREF bulletins of 22 and 27 July for further details).

The magnitude and frequency of typhoon-related disasters, combined with the society's response to other significant disasters over 2006, had over stretched the society's disaster preparedness stock. The large-scale

damage as well as RCSC and Federation assessments findings over July and August resulted in a request from the national society to seek international support. On the 2 August 2006, the Federation launched an emergency appeal for floods in China. The appeal sought CHF 5.95 million in cash, kind or services to provide 60,000 most affected families (240,000 individuals) in the five most severely affected provinces (Hunan Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian provinces) with rice, tents and quilts, and to assist 1,200 families to rebuild their home lost in the floods. The actual amount received from this appeal was CHF 1.57 million.

By the completion of the 2006 flood operations, 48,815 of quilts and 338 MT of rice were distributed to the targeted provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Fujian. In total, at least 48,000 people have directly benefited from the operation. In the early recovery phase, Federation supported the reconstruction of houses for 240 families in a minority ethnical township in the Hunan province and 60 families in the Jiangxi province. By the Lunar New Year in February 2007, 1000 families had moved into new houses supported by the RCSC and the Federation.

Further support went towards establishing an RCSC community-based disaster preparedness programme in Lingxiu township in Hunan province, where the 240 homes were reconstructed. The aim is to work with the communities to identify potential risks and provide mitigation activities to reduce the impact of the risks.

Analysis of Operation

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)¹

Objective: Immediately distribute rice (300MT); blankets (10,000) and water purification materials to victims of Tropical Storm Bilis (14 July) in Hunan province.

Following tropical storm Bilis that struck 14 July, the Federation's DREF of CHF 213,000 was released to fund the distribution of rice (300 MT), blankets (10,000) and water purification materials.

Hunan province was the most heavily affected by this fourth typhoon, particularly the Chenzhou and Hengyang prefectures. Based on the extensive levels of damage, the Red Cross and Red Crescent distributed relief items to flood-affected families in Zixing, Yongxing, Yizhang and Guiyang counties in Chenzhou prefecture; and to affected families in Laiyang and Hengnan counties in Hengyang prefecture. The distribution was completed by 20 August and benefited 34,560 persons.



Quilt distribution in Jiangxi Province. International Federation.

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Objective 1: 60,000 of the most affected families (240,000 people) in the Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian provinces have received 3,600 MT rice (15kg per person/one time distribution), 1,300 family tents and 30,000 quilts.

The RCSC logistics department coordinated the procurement of rice and quilts according to the requirements stipulated by national procurement laws, and in accordance with the RCSC's internal procedures. As per national requirements, the request for quotation was published on the government run procurement website and in the relevant trade journals.

¹ The DREF component and objective is not part of the emergency appeal's plan and budget, but is included in the Final Report to give the audience a holistic picture of the Red Cross Red Crescent's response to the floods.

The beneficiary criteria agreed with RCSC related to the distribution of relief items is as follows:

- Households who 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, a limited capacity to find employment:
 - received 15 kg of rice per person in the household and 1 quilt
- Households 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:
 - received 15 kg of rice for every two members of the household and 1 quilt

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

- After the distribution plan was finalized, 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.
- Bags of rice were not allowed to be opened, and their content should not be divided.
- Original copies of the beneficiary lists were kept by the RCSC county branches.

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

Figure 1: Plan of action and implementation of relief distribution

Plan of Action	Item(s) distributed	Provinces	Source of funding	Date distributed
DREF	Rice 300MT, 1000 Blankets and Water Purification tablets	Hunan	International Federation (CHF 313,000)	August 2006
PCN004 No.1	31,180 quilts	Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan and Jiangxi	US Embassy in Beijing (CHF 280,047)	August-November 2006
PCN004 No.2	Rice 217.23MT	Jiangxi	Federation Appeal Donors (CHF 94,500)	Sep-Nov 2006
PCN004 No.3	Rice 125,595MT	Fujian	Federation Appeal Donors (CHF 51,110)	Sep-Dec 2006
Danish Red Cross	16,000 quilts	Fujian and Guangxi	Donations in kind (DRCS)	Sep. 2006

Quilts and Tents

The first shipment of 16,000 quilts, procured by the Danish Red Cross, were distributed in Fujian and Guangxi provinces during the final week of September 2006 in time for the country's October holiday. Some 31,180 quilts purchased with funds received through the US embassy in Beijing for distribution to Hunan, Guangxi, Jiangxi and Guangdong. These were delivered to the branches during the first week of November, with distributions completed by the end of the month.

With the colder weather first setting in the southernmost provinces such as Guangdong, the distribution comes at a perfect time, as many people in the provinces are not in the habit of using quilts during the warmer months. Some of the branches such as the Guangdong Red Cross were supplementing distributions with other relief items such as family kits (clothes, toothpaste etc.) donated by local businesses. The quilts were procured in compliance with the national law and in accordance with the RCSC's and the Federation's standards, with the joint RCSC/Federation committee on contracts having convened on 26 September at the RCSC headquarters.

The Federation and relief officers from the RCSC's Guangdong provincial branch monitored the distribution of quilts from 7 to 9 November in Guangdong province. While it was originally anticipated that the Federation would

also provide tents to affected families as part of this appeal, a decision was later made to not provide tents. This is because of a shortfall of funds and based on discussions with the RCSC about priority needs of the beneficiaries.

Rice



A woman receives much needed rice and other goods after her family and home are affected by the flood. International Federation).

Two provinces were given priority in the receipt of rice funded by the Federation Flood Appeal: Fujian and Jiangxi. Each of the typhoons first hit Fujian and it had received less Red Cross assistance than the other four provinces. Assistance will be targeted towards rural poor living in inland communities who lost their homes and/or crops. Jiangxi was given priority due to the low economic status of the disaster-affected areas.

A total of 126MT of rice was distributed in Fujian provinces and benefited 8,373 persons, while 717MT of rice was distributed in Jiangxi provinces and benefited 14,482 persons. By the end of November beneficiaries received a 15 kg ration of rice that was sufficient to meet their needs for a month. Following the floods and the loss of crops, many families found themselves struggling to meet their needs for food. The one-month ration of rice was intended to help families

in the interim period before the next harvest. Rice is one of the items that has been consistently identified by branches and beneficiaries as a priority need following flood disasters.

Selection of the supplier of rice took place on 17 October where the Federation's disaster management delegate participated in the convening of the local committee on contracts at the RCSC headquarters. Bids were received from six companies. Following a comprehensive review of the companies' offers, the contract was awarded to the Hubei Zhong Hui rice supply company. This supplier was chosen because the quality of the rice was the highest of all the samples submitted and the price was the lowest.

Objective 2: 1,200 most vulnerable displaced and poor families living in highly-flood affected villages are assisted in the rebuilding of their homes in Hunan, one county in Jiangxi and one county in Guangxi through supplements to local government response.

RCSC has discussed and agreed with the Federation regional delegations that there is a pressing need to provide material support to the most affected poor families. It reinforced efforts in coordination with the local government to address these needs. For the first time, the RCSC headquarters supported reconstruction activities in response to floods. Specifically, the national society supported heavily-affected villages with the reconstruction of individual homes and public buildings.

The national society held a meeting in Hunan at the end of October to review progress to date with representatives from five provincial branches. With the RCSC headquarters setting guidelines and standards for the branches at the start of the relief operation, branches have adjusted their activities to reflect the needs of their communities. In some cases, branches provided beneficiary families with financial support. In other cases, beneficiaries received assistance with building materials.



Newly constructed homes in Hunan. International Federation.

In some cases, branches provided beneficiary families with financial support. In other cases, beneficiaries received assistance with building materials.

In every aspect of the operation, RCSC branches worked closely with the local government and beneficiaries to ensure the quality of homes built. They aimed to reconstruct buildings able to withstand common disasters such as floods. They also rebuild in safer areas less prone to mud and rockslides that destroy thousands of households on an annual basis.

The RCSC identified some key steps to be taken while working with rural communities in building safer houses. Firstly, in China it is very common for homeowners to build their houses using “bricks” made out of compressed mud because they are less expensive. These “bricks”, however, are simply air dried as opposed to baked and crumble easily when saturated with water. The RCSC ensured that proper bricks are used. Secondly, many homes are built without proper foundations and reinforcements. RCSC ensured these are included in the construction of houses.

To date, funding through the Federation emergency appeal has enabled the reconstruction of 240 homes in Rucheng County in Hunan province by the end of February. Another 60 for families in the Qinjiang township of Jiangxi province were completed by the end of May 2007. This activity was closely coordinated with local Red Cross branch and township government. The township government provided the safe and free land and technical design for the reconstruction. In addition, the local government also contributed about CHF 782 to each family to complete the reconstruction.

Figure 2: Plan of action for reconstruction assistance

Plan of Action	Items distributed
POA No: 4	Building materials (brick, cement, lumber, steel bars) to 240 families who completely lost their homes in Lingxiu township, Hunan province.
POA No: 5	Building materials (brick, cement, lumber, steel bars) to 60 families who completely lost their homes in Qinjiang township, Jiangxi province.

Rucheng county, which has been classified by the state as poverty stricken, is a remote mountainous area which is difficult to access by road. As the area is difficult to access, prior to a joint RCSC/Federation field visit made in the middle of August 2006, no other NGOs or charitable organizations had been to the area.

Rucheng county was struck by both tropical storm Bilis and typhoon Kaemi. The area reported rainfall of up to 417 mm, the highest recorded level of rain over the past 500 years, affecting all of the county’s 23 townships. Lingxiu township which is a Yao ethnic minority township was among the worst affected areas. On the 15 July 2006, severe floods, mud, rock and landslides triggered by the typhoons destroyed 342 of the township’s 2,615 houses, leaving 1,407 people (13.7 per cent of the population) homeless. All 12 of the township’s villages and the entire population of 10,200 people suffered from the harsh impact of a season’s successive natural disasters.

Nearly half of the available farmland was affected by the floods, which destroyed a substantial amount of this season’s crops as well as the land itself, leaving many farmers without recourse to alternative sources of income.



Houses built with better quality materials, including fire-sealed bricks, are used in Jiangxi province. International Federation.

The cost to rebuild an average rural home in this area measuring 75 square meters (no water or electricity), housing three or more family members, is approximately RMB 30,000 (CHF 4,692). For communities where the average income is RMB 1,019 (CHF 159) per year in a good year (falling well below the dollar a day international poverty line), the amount of money required for reconstruction is formidable. It is worse when coupled with the loss of crops and the continued need to pay for necessities such as medical and school fees, clothing and food. At the same, time

lack of local resources, long distances and harsh road conditions limit the availability of construction material in the villages. This and the increased material costs of transporting materials to such remote areas contribute to the increased obstacles to recovery faced by the mountain poor.

The Rucheng county government has provided RMB 5,000 (CHF 782) to assist families who lost their entire homes to cover part of the costs of reconstruction. However, access to this money is a complex process and families will have to rely on their own limited resources to commence reconstruction. This is because government compensation will be provided to families only upon evidence that the family is well into the process of constructing a home. Families will then receive compensation in three installments when a government team (the local government has organized 12 teams to supervise the construction process) confirms that a family has completed the various stages of construction.

Given the poverty of Lingxiu township and the financial obstacles for the families to rebuild their homes, the RCSC and the Federation decided to support reconstruction efforts by providing families with building materials valued at CHF 2,000 (RMB 12,500), covering at least 41 per cent of the estimated rebuilding costs.

At the beginning of September, RCSC headquarters, Hunan Red Cross and the Federation collaborated to develop a form for project beneficiaries to identify their building needs. Procurement of construction materials for the reconstruction of 240 homes in Rucheng county in Hunan province, supported through the Federation's appeal, commenced at the end of October. The reconstruction was completed and all the 240 families had moved into the new homes before the Chinese New Year in February 2007.

An agreement was also finalized on 10 November between the RCSC and the Federation to support the reconstruction of homes for 60 families in Qinjiang township, Jiangxi province. This operation was completed in May 2007. Although it was originally planned that the Federation would support the reconstruction of housing in Guangxi, a lack of funding has prevented this activity from moving forward.

Objective 3: The vulnerability of communities affected by this year's floods to future flood disaster is reduced through the introduction of community based flood mitigation activities in four villages.

It has been noted on several occasions that the largest number of deaths following each of the typhoons have occurred in inland areas. These areas were less prepared to respond to floods compared to those along the coast where prepared plans have been established.

The RCSC's community-based disaster preparedness programme has proven effective in many communities, and is being extended to the communities affected by these floods. Thus, the Federation supported establishing an RCSC community-based disaster preparedness programme in Lingxiu county, Hunan province, where 240 homes had been reconstructed. the programme's aim was to work with the communities to identify the potential risk in and provide mitigation activities. These included training community volunteers and school children on first aid and providing disaster preparedness education to reduce further risks.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

This operation adhered to the principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement. The National Society worked closely with communities to identify those most vulnerable and in need of assistance. Elderly and female headed households were given additional support through basic psychological support during the relief operation.

National Society Capacity Building

Through this flood operation, RCSC headquarters and provincial branches have improved their needs assessment skills, especially in working with the community to identify the beneficiaries and their needs. Because Sphere standards were applied during this emergency operation, Red Cross branches in five of the most disaster prone provinces have been trained to do emergency assessments. Furthermore, the RCSC now has a better understanding of the use of Federation response tools, such as DREF, and the emergency appeal systems.

Another significant strength that was developed during this operation was RCSC's move from relief to early recovery response. During this 2006 floods operation needs assessment, RCSC identified the need for involving an

early recovery phase to assist the affected population return to their livelihoods. This was a successful pilot for the National Society and it is expected that this phase of recovery will be incorporated into future plans.

Lessons learned

Although the central procurement process at RCSC headquarters is thorough, it has caused delays in delivering the relief goods to the beneficiaries. It was also difficult to find and mobilize Red Cross volunteers during the emergency operation in the communities immediately after the disaster struck. This, added to the lack of human resource capacities at the county level, caused challenges in distributing relief goods quickly and efficiently.

Finally, RCSC recognizes through this operation that reporting can be improved at all levels in order to share experiences and lessons learned.

Communications – Public Information and Advocacy

The Federation secretariat in Geneva and Beijing made best efforts to increase public awareness of the existing needs in China throughout 2006. Examples of activities undertaken include addressing the UN coordination group in Geneva, the publishing of web stories and reports, and giving interviews to the international media.

In addition, the delegation and RCSC arranged a visit to China by the head of the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission's (ECHO) regional office in Bangkok. The representative was able to visit one of the areas most affected by the floods and meet with a senior official from the ministry of civil affairs in Beijing. Although ECHO has decided not to support this appeal, the visit allowed the representative to gain a better first hand understanding of disasters in China.

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.

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.

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 households headed by seniors and women in the rural and mountainous ethnic minority populated areas. The frequency and scope of natural and industrial disasters in China continues to rise, creating a greater demand for preparedness within the communities and Red Cross branches at local, provincial and national levels. The scale of the disasters requires ever closer cooperation and coordination within the RCSC, between the Federation and RCSC, and between the different donors and the national societies in the region. It also requires more efficient and flexible management of resources and skilful leadership in addressing the increasing scale and complexity in disaster preparedness and management.



A family stands in front of their new home built by RCSC with the support of the Federation, Lingxiu county, Hunan province. International Federation.

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN001 - CHINA - FLOODS

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/7-2007/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/7-2007/8
Appeal	MDRCN001
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		5,950,200				5,950,200
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Government</i>		307,050				307,050
<i>American Red Cross</i>		61,650				61,650
<i>Irish Government</i>		157,555				157,555
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		296,365				296,365
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>		15,800				15,800
<i>New York Office</i>		32,547				32,547
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		255,750				255,750
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		5,348				5,348
C1. Cash contributions		1,132,065				1,132,065
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
<i>DREF</i>		213,000				213,000
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or		213,000				213,000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		1,345,065				1,345,065
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,345,065				1,345,065

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		1,345,065				1,345,065
E. Expenditure		-1,345,065				-1,345,065
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

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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)		5,950,200					5,950,200	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	439,400						439,400	
Construction Materials	2,520,000						2,520,000	
Clothing & textiles	276,000						276,000	
Food	1,499,040						1,499,040	
Total Supplies	4,734,440						4,734,440	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	25,000						25,000	
Vehicles	170,000						170,000	
Computers & Telecom	12,000						12,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	207,000						207,000	
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	25,000						25,000	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	50,000						50,000	
Total Transport & Storage	75,000						75,000	
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegate Benefits	25,000						25,000	
National Staff	24,000		7,484			7,484	16,516	
National Society Staff	34,992						34,992	
Consultants	27,000						27,000	
Total Personnel Expenditures	110,992		7,484			7,484	103,508	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	96,000						96,000	
Total Workshops & Training	96,000						96,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	70,000		6,629			6,629	63,371	
Information & Public Relation	25,000						25,000	
Office Costs	25,000						25,000	
Communications	40,005						40,005	
Professional Fees	180,000		12,667			12,667	167,333	
Financial Charges			112			112	-112	
Total General Expenditure	340,005		19,409			19,409	320,596	
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			1,230,743			1,230,743	-1,230,743	
Total Federation Contributions & Tr			1,230,743			1,230,743	-1,230,743	
Program Support								
Program Support	386,763		87,429			87,429	299,334	
Total Program Support	386,763		87,429			87,429	299,334	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,950,200		1,345,065			1,345,065	4,605,135	
VARIANCE (C - D)			4,605,135			4,605,135		