

EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

Appeal no. MDRCN001
2 August 2006

The International 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

THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR FLOODS IN CHINA SEEKS CHF 5,950,200 (USD 4,825,791 OR EUR 3,782,708) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 240,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 12 MONTHS.

THE FEDERATION HAS ALLOCATED CHF 213,000 FROM THE DISASTER RELIEF EMERGENCY FUND (DREF) TO INITIATE RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

[<click here to link directly to the attached Appeal budget>](#)

The 2006 flood and typhoon season is rapidly emerging as one of the most serious in recent years, resulting already in an economic loss of close to USD 10 billion. Since May to late July, five consecutive typhoons and tropical storms have swept through China. Damages wrought have contributed to overall flood-related disaster statistics across the country: from 1 January to 26 June, number of deaths are close to 1,500, with almost 254 million people affected, 8 million evacuated, 26 million hectares of farmland affected and more than four million rooms (the average farmhouse in China has one to three rooms) collapsed or damaged. The flooding season in China is, however, far from over and there is still potential for further devastation.



Floods and typhoons wrecked homes and infrastructure.

The scale of the humanitarian relief needs in China are huge and the Federation and the Red Cross society of China are fully engaged, assisting and involving vulnerable groups in a focussed disaster relief operation. The International Federation in partnership with the Red Cross society of China aims to provide 60,000 most affected families (240,000 individuals) in Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian provinces with rice tents and quilts; and to assist 1,200 families to rebuild their homes lost in the floods. These five provinces are selected areas as they are most severely affected by recent typhoons. Donors are therefore encouraged to contribute generously to the appeal.

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The situation

The 2006 flood season is rapidly emerging as one of the most serious in recent years. Only midway through the traditional floods season (June-September), Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Fujian, Guizhou and Yunnan provinces have witnessed the greatest levels of flood related deaths and damage triggered by five severe typhoons, tropical storms and heavy rains (See Table 1 for the cumulative flood related data since the start of the year).

According to the latest statistics issued by the National Disaster Reduction Centre of the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA), the number of flood related deaths has soared from 208 at the end of May to 1,467 by end July, due to the two latest violent typhoons to strike the country. Overall, some 253,864,000 people throughout China have been affected by severe floods, far higher than in the previous six years and even exceeding the number of 238,973,000 people affected in 1998 by that year's record floods.

The 2006 flood season which has already resulted in an economic loss close to USD 10 billion, commenced in May with the dramatic entrance of Typhoon Chanchu, the first major storm to hit the region. Close to one million people were evacuated in Fujian and Guangdong provinces when the powerful typhoon struck China on Thursday 18 May, leaving at least 21 people dead. According to director of the China Meteorological Administration, typhoon Chanchu, landed in Guangdong nearly 40 days ahead of the beginning of the normal typhoon season. Since then, localised storms and floods punctuated by a series of four more forceful typhoons have swept through China.



A farmer in Ganzhou of Jiangxi province, one of the many badly affected by floods.



Red Cross assistance reaches the most remote areas

the evacuation of over 1.3 million people and the destruction of 56,100 additional homes. Kaemi also caused damage to 60,600 homes and affected close to 143,000 hectares of farmland, of which 11,750 hectares were completely ruined.

Typhoons Jelawat and Ewiniar subsequently hit south China's provinces following Chanchu, but it was 14 July's Tropical Storm Bilis which contributed to the greatest number of deaths and damage leaving 615 people dead and 209 missing, with some 3,376,100 million people needing to be evacuated in Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi provinces as a result of the tropical storm. The floods related to 14 July's Tropical Storm Bilis alone swept away the livelihoods and homes of hundreds of thousands of rural farmers, completely destroying 1.3 million hectares of farmland and damaging an additional 326,590. Only ten days after Bilis struck, Typhoon Kaemi swept through on 25 July, leading to

Table 1: 2006 Flood Related Disaster Statistics 1 January to 26 July 2006 (Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs)									
	Affected (Million)	Dead (Person)	Missing (Person)	Injured / (Person)	Evacuated (Person)	Damaged Farmland (Hectare)	Collapsed Rooms**	Damaged Rooms**	Direct Econ Loss (RMB Million)
China	253.864	1467	373	43,170	8,025,000	26,676,700	1,079,000	2,986,000	100,710
8 most affected provinces to date									
Hunan	30.726	451	143	24,015	1,376,000	1,356,800	222,000	544,000	11,370
Jiangxi	23.137	57	1	6,326	475,000	927,000	88,000	562,000	6,080
Guangdong	18.465	152	80	788	1,674,000	630,300	148,000	135,000	19,920
Guangxi	16.855	81	6	4,176	976,000	554,200	69,000	112,000	5,390
Hubei	21.267	38	0	1,508	90,000	1,866,000	35,000	114,000	2,590
Fujian	10.732	165	27	0	1,735,000	455,200	172,000	170,000	13,790
Guizhou	10.118	110	34	242	272,000	406,300	16,000	147,000	2,140
Yunnan	4.761	108	52	174	54,000	532,900	16,000	349,000	960
sub-total	136.061	1162	343	37,229	6,652,000	6,728,700	766,000	2,133,000	62,240

Note: In China damage to houses is reported according to rooms. The average farmhouse is one - two levels comprising 1-3 rooms. These rooms are used to store grain, house animals and farm machinery, and for the family.

According to the director of China's International Disaster Reduction Committee, since the 1990s, losses from natural disasters have visibly increased due to the new round of economic growth. According to the director's paper presented at the International Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Beijing at the end of May 2004, devastating losses to lives, crops and property due to flooding as well as droughts and earthquakes, account for 80-90 per cent of the substantial economic losses of some USD 12 billion (CHF 14.8 billion) per year. In China, natural disasters such as floods destroy on average a reported 4,182,000 houses per year with some four million people per year needing to be urgently resettled or transferred from their homes. Thus far in 2006, damage related to floods and typhoons has outpaced the damage incurred over the past five years over the same time frame underscoring the urgent need to not only respond to this year's floods but to prepare communities for future episodes of flooding.

The loss of nearly 27 million hectares of land to recent floods only exacerbates the obstacles faced by the country's rural farmers. Even without the obstacles posed by flooding, few farmers have enough land to farm on. According to the nation's social security authority, about 40 million farmers lost their land as a result of rapid urbanization. At the same time China's arable land has reduced from 130 million hectares in 1996 to 122 million hectares in 2005; and per capita arable land is 0.093 hectares, only one-third of the global average. Agricultural production is limited to the amount of land assigned to each household, with the average acreage per family being about one *mu* of land roughly equivalent to one-tenth of an acre, or a little smaller than an Olympic-size swimming pool.

In China it is women rural farmers who are hardest hit by the floods, as the women in the rural villages are responsible for much of the agricultural work. With an increasing number of men employed in the cities as migrant labourers the women remain in the countryside to attend to the farms and take care of young children and aging parents. Following the loss of crops and homes, heads of household who are men are left with no other choice than to head to the cities as quickly as possible to earn the money that will allow their families to once again have a roof over their heads and enough food to eat while women must ensure the health and well being of their families without adequate shelter while scraping together enough money for food, school fees and medical costs.

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A key priority for the displaced families is to rebuild their homes, so they can return and resume some normality. One of the primary causes of flood damage to houses is the use of poor quality construction materials. Many farmers unable to afford cement and other proper materials, and consequently build houses with a mud-based sealant that is often unable to stand up against floodwaters. Additionally, many of the poor farmers particularly the elderly, have difficulty to pay for labourers. On average a typical 60 square metre brick house which lacks water and sanitation facilities or glass windows, will cost anywhere between RMB 30,000-60,000 (approx. USD 3,658 – USD 7,317) to build. The local governments' ability to provide assistance for rebuilding destroyed homes depends on their own resources, and the extent of the damage caused by floods. However, for many, the financing for building a new house often involves entering into long-term debt to re-pay loans taken from an agricultural bank and private sources.



A destroyed home in Ganzhou, Jiangxi province.

Despite governmental efforts to address the issue, extreme poverty remains an ever-present reality in some parts of the country. Nearly 20 per cent of the world's poor are still to be found in China, and 600 million people in China sustain their families on USD 2 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 (USD 85.4), and over fifty percent of China's 592 poorest counties are suffering from grain shortages. According to UNDP's 2005 China Human Development Report natural disasters are a major contributing source of poverty in the country's central and western areas, mountainous and minority-inhabited regions and pockets of poverty in the more developed rural areas.

Government response

As is normal in China, the government takes the main responsibility for responding to disasters both for the emergency phase and for the longer term reconstruction. Special emergency funding is allocated from both central and provincial levels to supplement budgets held by the local authorities and the Ministry of Civil Affairs, which is responsible for disaster response.

When it comes to longer term recovery, the central government aims to ensure that adequate resources are made available to repair damaged infrastructure such as roads, bridges, communications systems and public buildings including schools and medical facilities in the larger urban areas. For support to recovery at the community level, the local government is charged with providing assistance to those people who have lost their homes and/or farm land and are now displaced; or to who are unable to support themselves. Specifically for housing, this is typically in the form of small grants. The Chinese government also has in place a national policy whereby local governments are tasked with ensuring that families displaced by natural disasters are rapidly resettled into transitional shelter within a period of two months, usually with family members who were not affected by the disaster. The capacity of the local governments to meet the full needs of disaster affected communities is, however, not uniform and varies from province to province and from county to county.

According to the latest information from United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as of 28 July, the Chinese government has not requested any international assistance. It is, however, welcoming any voluntary assistance that can be provided from the international community. During assessment visits conducted in the past three weeks to Hunan and Jiangxi provinces by the Federation's disaster management delegate and the Federation's head of regional delegation together with the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) headquarters teams, representatives of the local governments have clearly stated that they appreciate the assistance that the Red Cross can provide for both relief and rehabilitation work and requested further support from the Federation.

Red Cross response to date



The RCSC has been meeting needs

As part of its well established mandate to complement the government in times of disaster, the RCSC has already been responding since the start of the year to a variety of disasters that have struck 21 of China's 31 mainland provinces. This includes disasters ranging from snow and hailstorms to floods and earthquakes. Since May, RCSC has been regularly monitoring the increasing number of flood related disasters. A number of assessment teams from the society's Beijing headquarters, sometimes with representatives from the Federation, have been dispatched to affected areas in Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan and Guangdong. Indeed, based on a joint field assessment conducted by representatives from RCSC headquarters, the RCSC's Hunan provincial branch

and the Federation's regional delegation, the first response has been to allocate CHF 213,000 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to meet the emergency needs in Hunan province arising from Typhoon Bilis (see DREF bulletins of 22 and 27 July for further details).

To date, the total value of assistance provided by RCSC from its own resources amounts to over RMB 9 million (USD 1.125 million) (see annex 2 for details). This aid has now depleted the material and financial resources of the society. As a result it has launched a national appeal seeking support for relief supplies and to support reconstruction. The RCSC's appeal is targeting each of the country's flood affected provinces. The RCSC also requested the Federation to mobilise international support to help meet the new needs arising from the latest typhoons and floods in the five most heavily affected provinces of Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangxi according to the plan of action set out below.

Immediate needs

For the large numbers of people, mostly the rural poor, who have been evacuated as a result of the floods, the period of temporary displacement can often last up to as long as three months. Displaced families are seeking temporary shelter in public buildings, with family members or are living outside in makeshift shelters until the flood waters dissipate increasing the demand for emergency relief items such as: rice to meet basic food needs until more normal conditions can return; tents for good quality temporary shelter; quilts to shield those who are homeless from the damp weather.

The proposed operation

This operation aims to combine various disaster management elements into an integrated plan that will allow RCSC to meet both emergency and longer-term needs of the most affected populations. The international appeal of CHF 5,950,200 targets support to 240,000 beneficiaries from five provinces for 12 months in emergency relief, housing reconstruction and community disaster risk reduction and flood mitigation.

These five provinces -- Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian -- have been selected because they have been the areas most severely affected by Typhoons Bilis and Kaemi. While Hunan, Guangxi and Jiangxi are all poor provinces, the inland areas targeted for assistance in the otherwise wealthy coastal regions of Guangdong and Fujian are similarly impoverished. Items being distributed are intended to provide assistance to the beneficiaries during the initial transitional period following the emergency.

The greatest challenge faced in providing relief assistance is ensuring the delivery of the items to the community level throughout the expansive affected areas in each of the operational provinces. The wide reaching network of RCSC county branches play a critical role in facilitating the delivery of the relief items to the residents of small villages which due to poor or tough road conditions – sometimes complete absence of roads – or adverse weather can take an entire day to reach. RCSC county level and prefecture branch representatives also play an important

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role in coordinating assistance with local government and liaising with villages about distribution dates, the beneficiary selection criteria and other arrangements for the final distribution to the beneficiaries.

RCSC has been reviewing the impact and effectiveness of the disaster response strategy it has adopted in recent years. This has focused almost exclusively on the provision of emergency and short term recovery assistance in the form of basic relief supplies and food aid. While useful and appreciated, the majority of beneficiaries interviewed as part of the monitoring of past operations have consistently stated that their top priority is the rebuilding of their homes. RCSC has now determined that with its branch outreach and influence, it is well positioned to be able to participate in meeting some of the needs by complimenting the government's intervention that includes small grants for housing, and thereby reduce one of the main burdens inflicted on the disaster affected populations.

Another area in which the society has been building its expertise in recent years is in the field of disaster reduction. With support from partners such as its Hong Kong Red Cross branch, the Australian Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross and the Federation, the RCSC has been implementing a number of community-based disaster preparedness programmes (CBDP) in provinces such as Jiangxi, Hebei, Henan, Guangxi and Hunan. These have seen the development of a range of small-scale but effective disaster mitigation projects, backed up by the creation of village level disaster committees that build a sense of ownership and commitment to community self-help in times of disaster.

Objectives and activities planned

Emergency relief (food and non-food items)

Objective 1: 60,000 of the most affected families (240,000 people) in 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.

Planned activities:

- Identification of most vulnerable beneficiaries through criteria agreed upon between the national society and the local communities.
- Immediate release of available relief items from RCSC DP centres.
- Procurement of other relief supplies by the RCSC based on International Federation logistics standards.
- Organization of a transport and distribution system by each of the local branches concerned.
- Distribution of relief items with proper recording.

Rehabilitation and disaster reduction needs

Reconstruction of housing

RCSC has discussed and agreed with the Federation regional delegation that there is a pressing need to provide material support to the most affected poor families, reinforcing their own rehabilitation efforts in coordination with local governments' efforts to address these needs. Given the size of China's rural population and the nature of the country's social structure, local governments are well able to identify those families with the greatest needs and to organise the required work within a short timeframe. Nevertheless, these local governments have agreed to work with Red Cross partners ensure the most vulnerable are targeted. The Federation, for its part, will work alongside RCSC to identify and recruit local construction experts to provide quality assurance, and to advise and monitor RCSC branches in the three target provinces.

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

Planned activities:

In each of the selected provinces, the Federation together with the three respective RCSC branches will:

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- identify a safe site to relocate new housing in each county.
- establish agreements between the RCSC branch and the local county government identifying beneficiary selection criteria totargeting the most vulnerable.
- RCSC branches in partnership with the local government will identify and form a contract with the project contractor specifying: design standards, criteria for quality control; and, will have beneficiaries participate in the design and building process.
- The procurement of material and services will comply with Federation procurement standards.
- International Federation-recruited local experts and delegates together with RCSC provincial branches will conduct regular monitoring of the re-building process.

Community disaster risk reduction and flood mitigation

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.

Planned activities:

- Villages identified as most vulnerable to natural disasters are selected.
- Each village develops an agreed risk reduction plan with prioritised mitigation measures.
- Mitigation measures such as the building of access roads, dykes and irrigation pathways are implemented in the identified villages

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The International Federation's regional information delegate in East Asia will work in partnership with the RCSC's media department to raise media attention and public awareness about the RCSC's response to the floods and the socio-economic impact of natural disasters have on China's rural poor. Opportunities for advocacy for flood resistant housing and support to the most vulnerable communities will also be pursued.

Capacity of the National Society



A farmer receives Red Cross relief

branches in the areas affected by this year's floods have already distributed tents, water purification tablets, rice, food quilts etc.

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) was founded in 1904, becoming one of the first members of the International Federation in 1919. The mission of the RCSC is reflected in its new 2005 – 2009 development plan in which it seeks to make a stronger contribution to China's overall social and economic development. Today with over 23 million members, a headquarters in Beijing (60 staff) and established regional branches (3940 staff) corresponding to state administrative units, the RCSC is well placed to act as a valuable auxiliary partner to the government in combating disaster.

The RCSC maintains a nationwide network of six regional disaster preparedness centres. These contain warehouses with stocks of relief supplies, but they also serve as focal points for training staff in disaster management, including logistics, report writing skills and first aid tailored to different kinds of disasters.

Floods and typhoons are frequent and annual occurrences in China. As such the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) has developed established response mechanisms to ensure delivery of assistance to affected individuals. When disaster strikes, RCSC branches at the provincial and local levels immediately launch appeals for funding and items such as warm clothing to assist flood victims. As noted above,

Capacity of the International Federation

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The International Federation's East Asia regional delegation, in Beijing comprises a head and specialist delegates in disaster management, health and care, reporting, finance and information, backed by a committed team of regional and local staff at the Asia Pacific service centre in Kuala Lumpur and relevant regional and technical departments at the Geneva Secretariat.

The Federation focal point for this operation will be the regional disaster management delegate, whose key function will be to provide support as necessary to RCSC in successfully implementing the operation and to be the interface with the Federation Secretariat and donors. Other in-country delegates will participate in monitoring the relief and rehabilitation activities. In addition, local construction consultants will be contracted to support the monitoring of construction activities.

Coordination

Coordination is a high priority to ensure the most effective use of available resources. Besides the central and local government authorities, RCSC is the only other party currently engaged in disaster response activities on a nationwide scale in China. The RCSC works to ensure a close coordination of its activities with the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Health, particularly at the local operational levels. The government authorities assume the major responsibility for both emergency disaster response and follow-up rehabilitation activities such as the restoration of damaged infrastructure, such as rebuilding of roads and bridges. RCSC focuses on providing supplementary disaster response in the immediate aftermath of disasters and, as far as resources permit, on the continuing humanitarian needs.

When there is a need for coordination at the international level in Beijing, the UN organizes meetings of the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT). These gather representatives from the government of China (usually represented by either the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Health), UN agencies, the World Bank, donor country embassies, the international NGOs working in China that are involved in humanitarian activities, as well as the International Federation and RCSC. Outside of such meetings, the International Federation's regional delegation liaises with donor country embassies and international agencies to keep them informed about Red Cross relief activities in China.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation on an ongoing basis will be through RCSC and Federation's normal accountability and reporting systems. It is intended to carry out an evaluation at the end of the operation as well as an independent audit according to Federation international standards.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that 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.*

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.

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>

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

BUDGET SUMMARY

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China : Floods

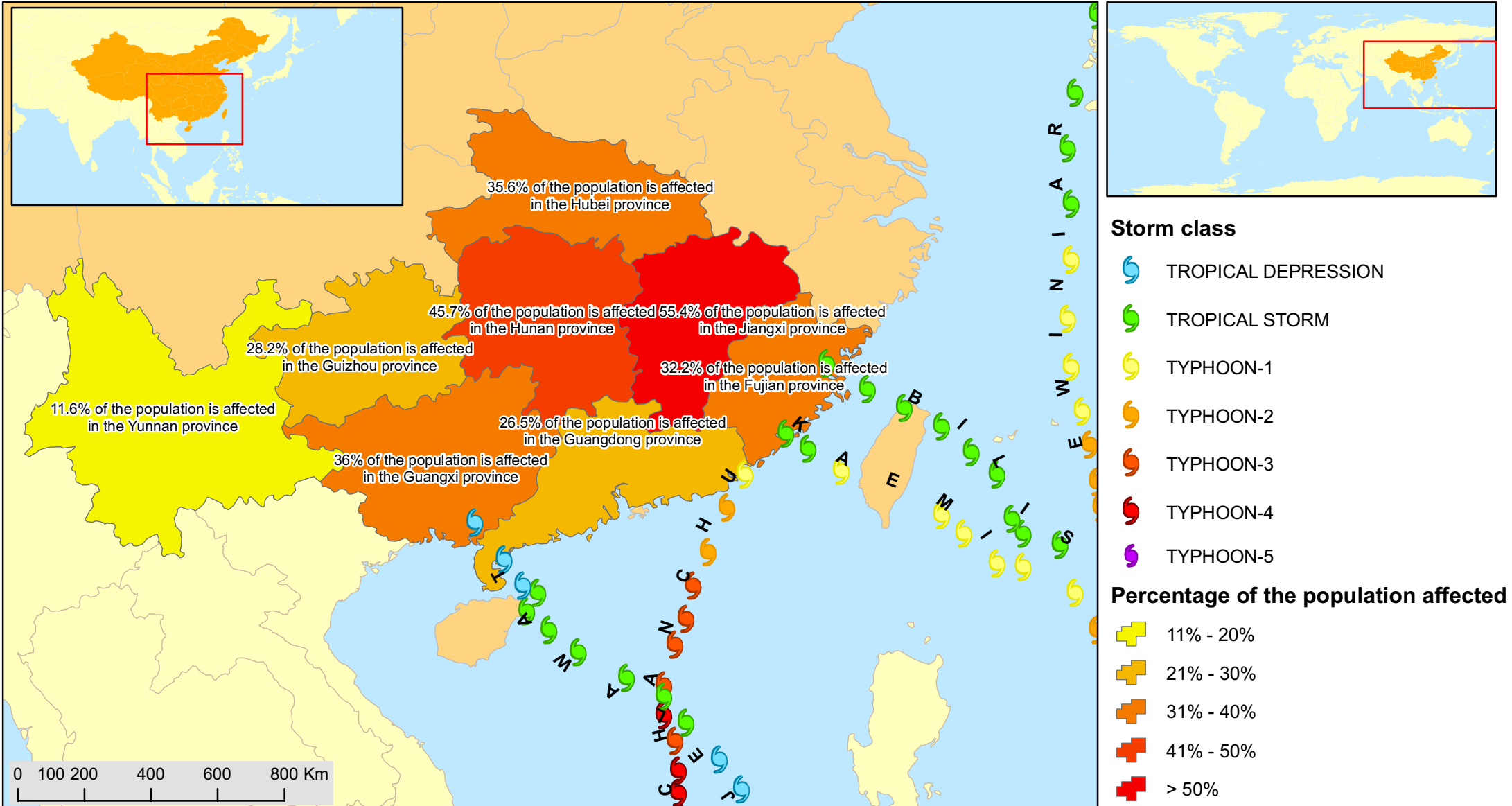
TYPE	VALUE IN CHF
IMMEDIATE RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS	
Shelter	439,400
Clothing & textile	276,000
Food & seeds	1,499,040
REHABILITATION	
Construction	2,520,000
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	4,734,440
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
Vehicles	170,000
Computers & Telecom equipments	12,000
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	386,763
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	
Warehouse & Storage	
Distribution & Monitoring	50,000
Transport & Vehicle Cost	50,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
International staff	25,000
National Staff	24,000
National Society Staff	34,992
Consultants	27,000
<u>WORKSHOPS & SEMINARS</u>	
Workshops & Seminars	96,000
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
Travel & related expenses	70,000
Information expenses	25,000
Communication expenses	40,005
Audit	120,000
Evaluation	60,000
Administrative & General expenses	25,000
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	1,215,760
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	5,950,200
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)	
NET REQUEST	5,950,200

Annex 2: Distribution of relief items by RCSC Headquarters 1 January – 1 August

RCSC HQ Emergency Response Distribution					
January-Present 2006					
As of 25th July 2006					
Province	Month	Type of Disasters	Types of Relief Supplies	Value(RMB)	Value in CHF
Xinjiang production& construction	Jan.	Snowstorm	Quilts	51,200	8,127
Xinjiang	Jan.-Apr.	Snowstorm	Quilts, warm clothes, flours	546,014.4	86,669
	April	Hailstorm	Cash	50,000	7,937
Shanxi	March	Fire	Warm clothes	54,800	8,698
Shandong	April	Hailstorm	Quilts, warm clothes	160,200	25,429
	July	Floods/hailstorm	Water purification tablets, disinfectant, clothes	181,600	28,825
Guizhou	April-May	Hailstorm/floods	Quilts, warm clothes	136,400	21,651
	June	Floods	Quilts, tents	300,732	47,735
	July	Floods	Rice	97,000	15,397
Hubei	April	Hailstorm	Water purification tablets, disinfectant, quilts	99,200	15,746
	May	Rainstorm	Quilts, disinfectant	63,200	10,032
	July	Floods	medicine	135,000	21,429
Hunan	April-May	Floods/hailstorm	Quilts, tents, disinfectant, water purification tablets	407,732	64,719
	Jun.-Jul.	Floods/rainstorm	Tents, water purification tablets, quilts, disinfectant, household kits, rice, medicine	1,597,841.20	253,625
Jiangsu	April	Thunderstorm	Quilts	76,800	12,190
	Jun.-Jul.	Rainstorm/Floods/tornado	Water purification tablets, blankets, mosquito nets, disinfectant	142,950	22,690
Jiangxi	Apr.-May	Hailstorm/rainstorm	Quilts, disinfectant, clothes	157,400	24,984
	June-July	Floods/rainstorm	Quilts, disinfectant, tents, clothes, household kits, rice	526,132	83,513
Guangxi	May-July	Rainstorm/floods	Blankets, mosquito nets, tents, quilts, disinfectant, household kits, water purification tablets, shoes	700,832	111,243
			Cash	50,000	7,937
Anhui	May	Floods	Quilts	79,500	12,619
Chongqing	May-Jun.	Rainstorm/Floods	Quilts, warm clothes, tents, disinfectant	223,194.30	35,428
Fujian	May-July	Typhoon/rainstorm	Quilts, disinfectant, water purification tablets, tents, mosquito nets, clothes, blankets	748,310.88	118,780
Guangdong	May	Rainstorm/typhoon	Blankets, mosquito nets	68,950	10,944
	June	Rainstorm	Mosquito nets, tents, disinfectant	88,442.80	14,038
	July	Typhoon/rainstorm	Blankets, mosquito nets, tents, disinfectant, household kits, water purification tablets, clothes	539,599	85,651
Sichuan	June-July	Rainstorm/debris flow/typhoon	Quilts, disinfectant, tents, water purification tablets, rice, medicine	797,288.6	126,554
Jilin	July	Floods/hailstorm	Tents, disinfectant, quilts	191,522.50	30,400
Yunnan	July	Earthquake	Quilts, tents, disinfectant	224,732	35,672
			Cash	50,000	7,937
Gansu	June	Earthquake	Clothes	54,800	8,698
	July	Rainstorm/floods	Quilts, warm clothes	107,800	17,111
Ningxia	July	Floods	Quilts, tents	91,394.3	14,507
Henan	July	Floods	Blankets, disinfectant	80,000	12,698
Inner Mongolia	July	Hailstorm/floods	Blankets, disinfectant, tents, warm clothes	165,640	26,292
				9,096,207.48	1,443,842



China: Floods



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, Federation, Unisys weather, Xinhua