

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

China: Sichuan earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003
GLIDE n° **EQ-2008-000062-CHN**
Operations Update n° 29
23 November 2010

Period covered by this update: 1 July - 30 September 2010

Appeal target (current): CHF 152.86 million

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, in cash and kind, the appeal is currently approximately 100 per cent covered. <click [here](#) for interim financial report or [here](#) for contact details>

Appeal history:

- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 22 September 2010 for CHF 152.86 million (USD 151.4 million or EUR 119.2 million) to assist 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people) for 44 months.
- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 20 November 2008 for 167.1 million (USD 137.7 million or EUR 110 million) to assist 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people) for 31 months.
- An emergency appeal was launched on 30 May 2008 for CHF 96.7 million (USD 92.7 million or EUR 59.5 million) in response to the huge humanitarian needs and in recognition of the unique position of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners to deliver high quality disaster response and recovery programmes.
- A preliminary emergency appeal of CHF 20.1 million (USD 19.3 million and EUR 12.4 million) was issued on 15 May 2008 to support the RCSC to assist around 100,000 people affected by the earthquake for 12 months.
- CHF 250,000 (USD 240,223 or EUR 155,160) was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 12 May 2008, to support the RCSC to immediately start assessments of the affected areas and distribute relief items.

Summary:

From the end of July to the beginning of September, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) team conducted planning visits to the provinces of Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Gansu to finalize site selections. On 18 – 22 September, the



A beneficiary of the IFRC livelihoods programme stands before his grocery shop, called "Dream Taking Off".

Mr. Liu's son was killed in the earthquake. He was also seriously injured, with one of his legs needing to be amputated. As a result, he lost his regular job at the mine. With few alternatives, he decided to set up a small convenience store in his village. His wife helps him in the shop, because he cannot work long hours. Before completing a 2-month IFRC computer training course in April, he could only use a pen and paper to write down cash flow and do other administrative tasks for his business. Click [here](#) for full beneficiary story. Photo: IFRC/Rob Few

Shaanxi CBHFA programme completed the training of trainers (ToT) in Qianyang county, Baoji prefecture.

The IFRC psychosocial support programme team also conducted planning visits in five sites with the Sichuan branch of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC). In each location, one primary school and one middle school was selected. Also, after the planning visit in Yunnan, two suitable sites in Mengzi county, Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous, were selected. A training for RCSC programme managers from the CBHFA and psychosocial support programmes was held in Beijing in September.

By the end of September, a total of 2,676 people, including 127 disabled people from all the 21 townships in Mianzhu county, have started vocational trainings supported by the livelihood programme. An impact assessment in Jinhua town was conducted on 4 August in the form of interviews with 11 beneficiaries. The livelihood programme has carried out a market survey to review the economic potential of the selected trades for training activities within the livelihoods programme on 2 – 8 September.

In this reporting period, the microfinance project agreement has been drafted. Description of microfinance operations, business model action plan, structure and human resources for the microcredit operations have been developed.

Due to heavy torrential rainfall in the early part of August and subsequent heavy floods, constructed facilities at the water intake site were washed out. Construction of the Hanwang Xinkai water project is mainly on the water treatment plant, specifically on the sedimentation and filtration tanks. Water quality testing was conducted on July 14 with Mianzhu Centre for Disease Control to verify results of first sampling done in July 2009.

Transition and handover of the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme from the disaster management office to the project management office (PMO) within RCSC headquarters was completed and the programme is now under full management of PMO.

Three disaster preparedness centres, in prefecture-level cities Yaan, Guangyuan and Deyang, have submitted sufficient documents including plans and land licences for approval. RCSC is currently working on the final draft of agreements to be signed between all relevant parties.

Many partner national societies have made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross/American government, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Belgian Red Cross/Belgian government, British Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Cook Islands Red Cross, Croatian Red Cross, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Estonian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross/ Icelandic government, Indian Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross/ Irish government, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross/Japanese government, Lithuanian Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, Mauritius Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Qatar Red Crescent, Romanian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, Turkish Red Crescent and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society, as well as contributions from American, Greek, Italian, Luxembourg, Slovenian and South Africa governments, OPEC Fund for International Development, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation and many corporate partners.

The Red Cross Society of China has also received many bilateral contributions of funding, including the following: Canadian Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and Viet Nam Red Cross. These contributions have been added to the various substantial resources raised domestically by the Red Cross Society of China in its national fundraising appeal.

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

Background

An 8.0 magnitude earthquake devastated Wenchuan county and the surrounding areas of Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces in western China on 12 May 2008. The official death toll stands at over 87,449¹, second only to the Tangshan earthquake in 1976 which killed an estimated 240,000 people. The devastating

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

earthquake injured 375,000 people and caused the initial displacement of up to 15 million people. Up to five million houses were destroyed and the homeless and displaced were moved into temporary shelters. The region continues to experience aftershocks till this day.

Situation

Heavy rain and subsequent geological disasters have taken heavy tolls across China this summer and into autumn. Floods and landslides left 3,185 people dead and more than 1,060 missing in China this year, with about 230 million Chinese affected², including the devastating mudslide in northwest China's Gansu province earlier in August had killed at least 1,467, with 298 still missing. Sichuan was one of the worst hit areas. The province, still recovering from the massive earthquake of 2008, was struck by a series of rainstorm-triggered mudslides since 12 August 2010. About 7.54 million people been affected, 16 dead, 66 missing, and more than 10,000 houses collapsed³.

Of the areas of Mianzhu county with IFRC programme support, Qingping township was affected the most. According to the official news, 9 persons have been killed, 3 missing, 3 seriously injured, 26 slightly wounded.⁴ The road to Qingping was closed and communication systems were destroyed. Floods and landslides have caused chaos across the area. Some of the components of the water and sanitation, disaster management and livelihood programmes have been affected by the disaster.

Discussion on an exit strategy for the Chengdu office has just started which needs to take into consideration the practicality of smooth transitioning so that programme implementation is not disrupted and any capacity already built up in the local branches is not prematurely weakened or lost.

Progress towards objectives

Shelter support programme

IFRC's shelter reconstruction support project, in support of RCSC's overall reconstruction programme, is complete, with a balance of approximately CHF 10 million. Currently, RCSC and IFRC plan to use CHF 3.33 million for the support of emergency response teams' development. The remaining CHF 6.66 million will be divided into half for reconstruction (primarily for schools and hospitals)and half for community based programmes.. The community-based programmes will include water and sanitation, community-based health and disaster preparedness, and livelihoods. The primary assessment on construction proposals has been started by the IFRC Chengdu operation office and RCSC headquarters Chengdu office. A multi-sectoral assessment of community-based projects is currently taking place.

Health and psychosocial support (PSP)

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

Progress:

A training for programme managers from both CBHFA and psychosocial support programmes was held in Beijing on 13 – 16 September. It was attended by 35 participants including programme managers from the four programme provinces as well as provincial, prefecture and county level branches, CBHFA master trainers, RCSC headquarters and provincial leadership and training centre staff. This training provided accurate, systematic and updated information about IFRC standard requirements and regulations on finance,

² China's Ministry of Civil Affairs as of 31 August

³ Sichuan government news release on 23 August.

⁴ Source: <http://scnews.newssc.org/system/2010/08/14/012851333.shtml>

human resources and administration, logistics, reporting, communications and respective programme details. This is a capacity building activity for different levels of branches, enabling systems to be in place and familiarizing the branches to use them in their programme management. On 13 September, RCSC had a symbolic launching of CBHFA, as it is the first time for CBHFA to be implemented in China. Implementation will be piloted in the Sichuan earthquake-affected areas. This marks the beginning of CBHFA in the four provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu and Yunnan.

The launch of the programme was also an opportunity to conduct the first coordination meeting for the psychosocial support and CBHFA programmes on 14 September. In the morning, there was a joint management meeting between IFRC and RCSC and in the evening, a meeting for all implementing teams. At this meeting, the headquarters, four CBHFA provinces, the training centre and two provincial teams for psychosocial support reported their respective progress. This meeting encouraged more cooperation, collaboration and integration in programmes and a better understanding of each ongoing project from both programmes. The psychosocial support programme is implemented differently at the two provinces. Each province focuses on a special area, so the first coordination meeting provided a good initiative for better cooperation, collaboration and communication between all implementing parties. It will be very important to have good information sharing and networking to enable RCSC to duplicate the programme in other locations.

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)

On 22 July, the IFRC CBHFA team met with the RCSC headquarters health team, their counterparts in the RCSC training centre and representatives from Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP) China office to discuss ways to incorporate GRSP modules and materials in the programme.

From the end of July to the beginning of September, the IFRC CBHFA team conducted planning visits to the four provinces, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Gansu, spending between 3-5 days for each province. During the visits, the CBHFA team:

- met with various levels of government, agencies and partners involved in programme implantation,
- conducted an objective assessment on the capacity, understanding and resources of the branches,
- provided accurate information about the programme expectations and details about the implementation to the local stakeholders,
- visited the implementation sites, and
- finalized details to confirm the implementation sites.

This process allowed all the parties a better understanding of the programme, since both programmes are pilots for RCSC, and better communications between the headquarters and branches helps to ensure that there will be good coordination between the various layers of RCSC. Planning visits finalized the site selection to ensure that the sites satisfied all criteria made by RCSC and IFRC to reach the most vulnerable. It also provided an opportunity for the detailed plans to be observed in the local context, especially in regards to the branches' capacity and resources.

On 12 September, the first meeting for CBHFA master trainers who were trained in July 2009 and will work in the provincial programme was held in Beijing. Only eight qualified master trainers are available and committed to the implementation period. In this meeting, IFRC briefed the master trainers about their roles and responsibilities, reviewed the training of trainers' (ToT) specific training content and divided the master trainers for provincial coverage (two to each province). Reporting timelines and coordination mechanism for the RCSC headquarters and IFRC were also agreed upon. Teaching materials, adequate manuals and tools were sent out to the provinces.

On 18 – 22 September, Shaanxi CBHFA programme made good progress with the completion of the ToT in Qianyang county, Baoji prefecture. A launch was organized at county level where representatives from various levels of government were in attendance, together with 30 participants from Shigou township and Nanzhai township. After the training, the county branch has initiated the planning process for the recruitment and training of community-based health workers (village health volunteers). The plan will be ready by the middle of October.

The next location that would start the ToT is planned to be Sichuan branch, with chosen sites in Longtan and Guanghui township in Guang'an prefecture, and Fengyi township and Fulong county in Yibin prefecture. The implementing area is poor, very far from urban infrastructures and typically would benefit from long-term community-based programmes. The CBHFA methodology will provide a good opportunity to begin working with this community.

Psychosocial support programme

On 3 – 5 July, a psychological first aid training was organized for 35 kindergarten teachers from a Save the Children child care centre project in Pingwu county by the IFRC psychosocial support programme team and RCSC training centre. RCSC's psychosocial support programme will be implemented in Pingwu county as well. This partnership was a positive opportunity for the IFRC/RCSC psychosocial support programme. The local government officials have recognized the leading role played by IFRC/RCSC in the area of psychosocial support.

On 11 – 17 July, the IFRC psychosocial support programme team conducted a planning visit with the Sichuan branch of RCSC to Suining prefecture, Shuangliu county, Pingwu county, Deyang and Nanchong prefecture. In each location, one primary school and one middle school were selected.



Participants familiarize themselves with tools in the psychosocial support toolkit sensitization on 20 – 23 July in Beijing. Photo: IFRC

This was followed by the launch of the psychosocial support toolkit, sensitization and symbolic launch of the psychosocial support programme on 20 – 23 July in Beijing, attended by 80 participants from 27 RCSC provincial branches. Save the Children and UNICEF representatives also attended the ceremony. Training provided a very good opportunity for branches to gain more knowledge and better understanding of psychosocial support and the usage of the toolkit. The psychosocial support toolkit was very well received by the participants. A total of 104 sets toolkits were distributed to participants, the RCSC headquarters and related schools and agencies.

On 24 – 25 July, the IFRC team and RCSC Yunnan branch made a project visit to the Shifang Elderly Community-to-Community Alliance project in Chengdu City. This is a community-based project focusing on the elderly. IFRC/RCSC was able to learn about the various activities that can be organized for the elderly community, the role of volunteers in coordinating such programmes, as well as the proper usage of activities to encourage ownership of the community.

On 2 – 12 August, a visit similar to the one conducted with Sichuan branch in July was made by the IFRC psychosocial support programme team with the Yunnan branch to Dehong and Zhaotong to meet with local officials, all implementing RCSC members, community leaders and villagers. Unfortunately, the two sites did not match the requirements of the programme. As such, another planning visit was made on 1-4 September. During this visit, two suitable sites in Mengzi county, Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous were selected, where one site combined the elderly and urban factor, and the other is a minority village. All the implementation sites have local RCSC teams who are the grassroot implementers. They will receive necessary trainings from the master trainers on technical knowledge, but the RCSC systems and tools must already be in place for volunteers and other activities.

On 31 August, the IFRC team organized a sensitization workshop for the teachers, principals and local Red Cross staff involved in the psychosocial support programme for the selected schools in the five sites in Sichuan. The schools and programme managers were also required to produce working plans. Sichuan branch is finalizing the implementing plans. The IFRC team will consolidate and begin the official process to confirm all implementation plans with respective management teams. The consolidated plans will provide a good coordination and networking between the respective implementing teams. This process is expected to be finalized in mid-October.

Challenges

Last July 2009, 33 participants from 28 provinces were trained from RCSC to become CBHFA master trainers. Out of the 33, 14 were qualified as master trainers. From this, only eight are able to commit to the implementation plan. The lack of availability and commitment is a very valuable point that needs to be considered in the future for selection of participants in RCSC trainings.

In addition, the Yunnan branch is not able to comply with the required households for the CBHFA programme. The branches had to re-plan, because they did not take into account the limitation of actual logistics and human resources. After the site visits, certain considerations were realized, for instance, the distance between village or homes or even schools in an area. Therefore, the total planned households will be reduced accordingly.

While the training centre was appointed as the implementing agency for headquarters in the CBHFA school programme, it is still not clear about its plans for the school programme, nor does it have the experience or capacity to do programming. The training centre has participated in the planning visit for the project sites, yet the team is still unable to envision a plan for the school programme. To address this challenge, the IFRC team is stepping in to lead this planning process while the provinces make progress with implementation plans.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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

Progress:

Due to heavy torrential rainfall in early August and subsequent heavy flooding, constructed facilities at the water intake site were washed out. An inspection team from Deyang Water Bureau was deployed on 11 August and an incident report with recommendations will be forthcoming. The water intake will be redesigned with due consideration for the post-earthquake geological and hydrologic characteristics of the watershed and river basin.

Construction of Hanwang Xinkai Water Project currently is mainly on the water treatment plant, specifically on the sedimentation and filtration tanks. Onsite safety signs are prominently displayed after concerns raised by the supervision company. Pipeline installation to date is at a total of 9,987 metres. The installation was also delayed due to the heavy rain. Earthwork and concrete work cannot be done as a result of the current weather challenges. Random inspection of pipeline construction was conducted jointly by the supervision company, the Water Bureau and IFRC in July at 23 locations. Only one location was identified with faulty pipe size which will be corrected for its entire length.



Onsite safety signs in the water treatment plant. Photo: IFRC

Water quality testing was conducted on 14 July with Mianzhu Centre for Disease Control to verify results of the first sampling done in July 2009. It is a standard practice to test the quality of the raw water to determine its characteristics. Water quality results for sampling at the water intake indicate very much the same with above permissible levels for turbidity and coliform count (bacterial contamination).

Technical working group meetings were reduced to a biweekly schedule and a more efficient pattern that partners other than IFRC water and sanitation team submit specific and critical agenda topics for discussion. The working meeting is a useful mechanism for encouraging exchange of information and experience,

collective problem solving and mutual understanding of achieving a common goal, in this case quality control of construction activities. RCSC branches are taking more ownership of the project by active participation of the technical working group meeting, involving more in the problem discussion and solving.

A site visit was conducted for a second water and sanitation project in Qingping township, Mianzhu county. The proposed project was announced at the monthly RCSC Sichuan coordination meeting. This proposal development is on hold due to disruption caused by the mudslide disaster.

The first construction instalment payment for Hanwang Xinkai Water Project was transferred to the Water Bureau. Funding for operational support to RCSC Deyang and RCSC Mianzhu was transferred for the period between January-July.

Discussion on hygiene promotion options were made with the Mianzhu branch of RCSC and Mianzhu Centre for Disease Control. The Hanwang township hospital may also be involved given the limited capacity of the Red Cross branch and also Mianzhu Centre for Disease Control. A meeting took place with RCSC Sichuan and RCSC headquarters on possible activities for the upcoming Global Handwashing Day event.

Challenges

Request for extension of the Hanwang Xinkai water project is being prepared by RCSC's Mianzhu and Deyang branches, the Water Bureau and Water Supply & Sewerage Co., as it is well past the due date of 31 July. There have been some difficulties in determining definite dates with respect to water intake when geological and hydrological assessments cannot be conducted due to instability of the area. In addition, the feeder pipeline needs to be calculated to determine compensation where crop production has been interfered with, and the software component is a challenge given RCSC Mianzhu branch's rather new establishment and lack of a volunteer base.

Livelihoods

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

Progress:

Training

By the end of September, a total of 2,676 people, including 127 disabled people from all the 21 townships in Mianzhu county, have started training. For beneficiaries who received two or more trainings, Mianzhu Labour Bureau did a thorough check and deleted duplications in the database. The training component of the programme was included into the government plan of farmers training by the Mianzhu county government.

To secure the training quality, the IFRC livelihood team, labour bureau, ILO and RCSC continues random in-class monitoring visits. From August onwards, a training assessment form was distributed to trainees by ILO and IFRC/RCSC during the random check. All the forms are then collected, analysed and documented by the IFRC livelihood team. Based on findings during the visit to Tumen and Zundao based trainings on 3-4 August, requirements to Mianzhu Labour Bureau and training institutions are:

- 1) To improve the training venue condition;
- 2) To strictly stick to the beneficiary selection criteria;
- 3) To minimize and exclude the possibility of the same beneficiary receiving more than one training;
- 4) To reduce the number of beneficiaries trained per month, as an increase in the number of trained people has affected the quality of training;
- 5) IFRC/RCSC may recommend to terminate contracts with those training institutions which are not able or simply not willing to improve their performance;
- 6) IFRC/RCSC are to visit training classes more randomly and surprisingly with short notice to be able to properly monitor and evaluate the training process by training institutions.



"Without the training I would not have been able to run a restaurant," Ms. Liu admits. "I learned so much in the classes and afterwards could regularly ask the instructors questions about the business."

Ms. Liu lost her husband in the earthquake. Her house was flattened and so their small business based on renting rooms out to tourists was also destroyed. She borrowed some money to start a restaurant, capitalising on her village's relocation to a tourist spot. IFRC's start and improve your business training helped her make the new venture a success. Ms Liu's restaurant also helps other people in her village by employing four staff. Photo: Rob Few/ IFRC

An impact assessment in Jinhua town was conducted on 4 August in the form of interviews with 11 beneficiaries. This pool was randomly selected by IFRC/RCSC and represents 10 per cent of people who received trainings in Jinhua township within the programme during March-April 2010.

Seven beneficiaries out of 11 have started their own income generating activities related to the training course taken; four other beneficiaries haven't started yet, because it is not the right season to plant kiwi fruit seedlings. Current income comparison with pre-training income:

1. Increased: 3, 27.3%
2. Same as it was: 7, 63.6%
3. Decreased: 1, 9.1% (related to family circumstance, the husband deserted the family)

All 11 interviewed beneficiaries have expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the training course they have attended. Suggestions to Mianzhu Labour Bureau and training institutions are to diversify trainings offered to vulnerable beneficiaries, and help them to start income-generating activities which require less start-up capital and faster income generating possibilities.

The programme has carried out a market survey to review the economic potential of the selected trades for training activities within the livelihoods programme on 2-8 September.

Out of the 21 townships in Mianzhu, six townships are hillside, which are Gongxing, Hanwang, Jiulong, Zundao, Tumen and Guangji, three townships are mountainous, which are Qingping, Jinhua and Tianchi. The livelihood project plans to deliver training service to people affected heavily by the earthquake in these nine townships, and currently, the project covers seven townships.

Townships	Pillar industries	Projects/Bases
Zundao	Embroidery: Mianzhu New Year pictures	New Year picture training centre
	Recycle Agriculture	"Fruit—Clover—Rabbit" recycle mode in Kiwi fruit planting base.
Hanwang	Various Industry	Wuxi Industrial Park
	Tourism	Hanwang Industrial Earthquake Site
Jiulong	High-efficiency Agriculture	Jiangsu Agricultural Industrial Park
Tumen	Florist industry – Roses	Rose Garden
	Hot Spring Tourism	Hot Spring Resorts in Litang village
Guangji	Planting	Garlic base and tobacco base
Gongxing	Building Materials Industry	Gongxing Industrial Park
Qingping	Phosphate Development Mining	Resumed production of phosphate companies

Jinhua	Agriculture	Bases including 3200 mu of walnut, 2000 mu of Kiwi, 2000 hens
Tianchi	Phosphate Development mining	Resumed production of phosphate companies

These listed projects and activities will provide better opportunities for employment. Right now, approximately 500 waiters/waitresses are needed for the Hot Spring Resorts. Around 1,000 miners are in demand by the Tianchi township based phosphate companies. The completed Wuxi Industrial Park will be able to create more than 3,000 regular jobs. Some labourers need to have certain skills and qualifications, henceforth pre-work training. Those would be such professions as catering (Chinese cuisine cook, waiter) and mining. Additionally, the local farmers are keen to learn more advanced and ecological techniques for animal husbandry and cash crop cultivation. Key trainings offered through the RCSC/IFRC livelihoods programme help to meet these demands.

IFRC, at the invitation of the local government, attended a job fair in Qingping township on 29 September. This event was organized by the local government, labour and employment bureaus to promote employment among disaster affected people. The biggest local employers (more than 30 state and private companies) advertised their current vacancies. The livelihoods programme team took this opportunity to inform Qingping residents about opportunities to receive free vocational training to become qualified industrial labour as many of those who attended were affected by the disasters and have lost their houses and land in recent mud slides and mud flows.

Microfinance

The microfinance project agreement has been drafted. Description of microfinance operations, business model action plan and structure and human resources for the microcredit operations have been developed.

The project targets earthquake-affected households and the disabled for support in 2010-2011, and will be open to vulnerable persons in Mianzhu county in 2012-2013. Monitoring will include reviewing monthly financial statements prepared by the Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC), meeting attendance sheets, loan ledgers, and direct interviews with beneficiaries by RCSC.

Current PSBC loans are available to its existing members with 15.66 per cent interest rate per annum. Under this project and in light of the low income and vulnerable status of households targeted, each loan will be developed on a case by case basis with the household and a fixed interest rate of 4 per cent per annum. The grace period will be determined by the business and repayment capacity of each group/person.

The loan repayment period is between 1 and 12 months⁵ depending on the purpose of the loan and business plan, with an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum and expected around 85 per cent recovery rate. After the flexible lending period, the funds repaid will revolve and become available for those or other vulnerable households in Mianzhu county. These funds must be used by PSBC in Mianzhu county to help strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable households through the provision of micro-finance loans. This is essential for sustainability of the project and the resources provided by the project.

RCSC/IFRC expects the following levels of disbursement and loan recovery over the five years on an average of a six-month repayment period: (all loans are disbursed in 1 year and repaid during 12 months repayment period put back in revolving capital). It is forecasted that up to 15 per cent of the capital lent out will be bad debt due to inability of borrowers to repay.

The current training programme is linked as much as possible to a microcredit element and covers the following areas: awareness raising for the whole household, skills training, business development and follow up training. The training is monitored through attendance sheets, shifts in economic security from a baseline for each household and the number and sustainability of any businesses and income generating activities started.

RCSC capacity building

Microfinance staff positions were advertised on the web-site of the Deyang Prefecture RCSC branch. Four candidates were interviewed by the panel of Deyang Red Cross, Mianzhu Red Cross and IFRC. It was decided to have more candidates interviewed before the final decision is made.

Challenges:

The training classes under the project in Tianchi, Jinhua and Qingping have currently been suspended. So far in Qingping township, 646 people finished the trainings since the training launch in March. Twelve miner

⁵ Standard current microfinance policy of PSBC

trainings started in late June were cancelled, and two basic computer skill trainings have been suspended.

Due to the continuing rain and the mudslides in Mianzhu county, priority for the households is given to flood control and preparedness. For the families whose houses suffered from flood focus on the reconstruction and renovation of the houses again. According to the visit to Hanwang, Zundao and Jiulong townships by ILO staff on 17 August, fewer participants attended the courses although these classes were organized on schedule. Based on this situation, the trainings might be slowed down to ensure proper attendance

Disaster management

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

Progress:

Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP)

Following the project planning workshops in April and May which was attended by about 30 programme managers of different level branches in Shaanxi and Gansu, the two provinces have started to analyse the vulnerability and capacity assessment reports of 30 villages. Focus over the past few months has been on technical support to the relevant RCSC branches and programme managers in finalizing their plans of action.

It is notable that the relief operation for recent large scale floods and landslides in Gansu and Shaanxi has stretched available human resources in these provincial Red Cross branches. The rain and floods also hindered access to some of the CBDP sites where a re-visit is needed to finish the plan of action together with the villagers. Despite the process being delayed compared with the original plan, with the support from RCSC and IFRC, the provinces have finished the initial analysis of the VCA reports and have prepared the necessary logframes and budgets.

Transition and handover of the programme from the disaster management office to the project management office (PMO) within the RCSC headquarters was completed and the programme is now under full management of PMO. A meeting was held in early July among Shaanxi and Gansu branches, PMO and IFRC to facilitate future communication. In August, a programme coordinator from PMO visited Shaanxi and met with all the county-level programme managers for a progress update and technical support in finalizing plan of actions.

Disaster preparedness centres

A meeting was held on 7 September with the RCSC headquarters' disaster management office and the external liaison department to update the progress on the disaster preparedness centres and emergency response teams. Both sides reiterated the need of a timely update from relative provincial branches on the negotiation with local government in providing land to build the centres. In recent months, three centres, in prefecture-level cities Yaan, Guangyuan and Deyang, have submitted sufficient documents including plans and land licences for approval. RCSC is currently working on the final draft of agreements to be signed between all relevant parties.

Emergency response teams (ERTs)

Following the assessment of water and sanitation ERT development in Yunnan, Hunan and Hubei by the regional disaster management delegate and delegates from the water and sanitation unit from both the

Chengdu and Asia Pacific zone offices in June, a joint assessment report was drafted by the delegates in early July to RCSC for further discussions and follow-up.

During a general disaster management meeting hosted by the RCSC in Hunan at the end of September, attended by an operations coordinator from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, the future development of ERTs in China was discussed among the Red Cross branches and a simulation exercise was conducted by the Hunan branch, where IFRC is supporting the branch to build a water and sanitation ERT.

Logistic arrangements in accordance with the overall ERT plan have been finalized, which include reallocation of equipment to temporary warehouses. The IFRC's East Asia regional office, with support from the water and sanitation delegate from the Asia Pacific Zone office and partners like the Spanish Red Cross, has been finalizing plans on assessment in training needs and equipment checks. A study trip to Indonesia was also planned in October for RCSC to learn about the Indonesia Red Cross's experience in formulating and management local emergency response units.

Coordination and partnerships

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

RCSC is still regularly involved in high level coordination meetings with government authorities, and has been closely involved in discussions with the various ministries regarding recovery planning. The coordination efforts between the IFRC operations support team, RCSC at all levels and relevant official agencies have been positive and have helped facilitate solutions towards reconstruction and recovery challenges.

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

Capacity of the Red Cross Society of China

The Red Cross Society of China was founded in 1904, becoming one of the first members of the International Federation in 1919. The mission of RCSC is reflected in its law, acknowledged by the central and provincial governments, and is indicative of the good working relationship with the government, particularly in the fields of relief and health activities. Today with over 21 million members, headquarters in Beijing and established provincial and municipality branches corresponding to state administrative units, RCSC is well placed to act as a valuable auxiliary partner to the government in times of disaster.

In recent years, China has experienced many earthquakes, during which RCSC has conducted key relief activities. In addition, RCSC has responded to massive disasters caused by typhoons, torrential rains and snow/ice in the past few years. Through these experiences, RCSC has improved its response mechanisms to deliver assistance to affected individuals. When disaster strikes, RCSC branches at the provincial and local levels immediately launch local appeals for funding and collect items such as warm clothing to assist those affected by disasters.

RCSC maintains a nationwide network of six regional disaster preparedness centres. These are essentially 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.

Capacity of IFRC

IFRC's East Asia regional office in Beijing is comprised of a head of office and technical specialists as well as skilled local staff in disaster management, health and care, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), media and communications and finance. This office supports the East Asia region, which includes China, Mongolia and the DPRK Red Cross societies in annual and emergency programmes. The regional office is backed by a team of staff in the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, and relevant technical departments in Geneva.

The IFRC operations support team in Chengdu, Sichuan province, provides support as necessary to the RCSC to implement the operation successfully. The team currently consists of an operations coordinator, technical delegates in health and psychosocial support, water and sanitation, livelihoods, and finance. A strong team of national staff provides further support to the team to support the considerable number of national society staff and volunteers in the implementation of the programmes.

The IFRC Chengdu office coordinates with the RCSC in Sichuan, local authorities and partner national society representatives to manage operation programme activities. The IFRC office in Chengdu reports to the East Asia regional office in Beijing, which continues to coordinate with the RCSC headquarters on all earthquake operational matters, supported by the Asia Pacific disaster management unit. Furthermore, the regional office in Beijing will also continue to directly oversee all Gansu and Shaanxi programming.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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 - Pledges of funding: Mr. Alan Bradbury, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org.
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Livelihoods programme

(photos by Rob Few/ IFRC)

Beneficiary story

Mr. Liu Gangjun, Hanwang Township

Mr. Liu's son was killed in the Wenchuan earthquake. But that was not the only loss he suffered: he was seriously injured, with one of his legs needing to be amputated. Because of that, he lost his regular job at the mine. With few alternatives, he decided to set up a small convenience store in his village. His wife helps him in the shop, because he cannot work long hours.

Before completing a 2-month Red Cross computer training course in April, he could only use a pen and paper to write down cash flow and do other administrative tasks for his business. Mr. Liu had always wanted to know how to use a computer and says he can now work more efficiently.

Mr. Liu speaks for many of those attending the training, whose situation is similar to his. Many of them have also become physically challenged as a result of the earthquake. To help them, the Red Cross provided lunches and transportation to and from class venue.

"Most of the people in my class were primary or high-school graduates," says Mr Liu. "But the teachers were very flexible in meeting our different levels and they were very patient, so it was not difficult for us to learn."

Once the course had finished, the Red Cross also provided a follow-up service. If graduates have any problems, they can call for advice, visit the school or have instructors come to their homes. "We feel like we were helped not just helped during the class, but that the support is ongoing," says Mr Liu.

The name of Mr. Liu's shop is "Dream Taking Off". Mr Liu explains, "after the earthquake I was very depressed for a long time. Life had changed so much. At the beginning when we thought about a name for the shop, we didn't want something that would remind us of the earthquake or injury or disability, because in our hearts we want to be self-reliant – that is our dream and this is a way to make our dream and aspirations happen."

Business is not bad and is improving day by day, but one intractable obstacle to growth is that the shop is located in a housing compound, not on a street, so there is a limited number of customers. Recently, some of Mr Liu's disabled friends gathered to discuss the possibility of opening a bigger supermarket somewhere with passing trade. For this, they need to raise enough money to start the new operation.

This will not be easy, however, for now income from the grocery shop he owns just about covers the rent and brings a little extra income, but it has more than economic value for Mr Liu. "I don't want to beg from others or ask for assistance all the time," he says. "This is a way to be self-sustainable. Now I feel more fulfilled by doing something instead of doing nothing. It keeps me busy."

"Lots of people who were injured by the earthquake like me, want to do something, but because of limited funds or skills they can't. From the bottom of their hearts they want to do something, not just sit around doing nothing. Helping people to start their own businesses is a great way to assist them."

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
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Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	142,460,768	6,893,832			3,503,178	152,857,778
B. Opening Balance	0	0			0	0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	41,534,584	668,409			13,669	42,216,662
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	5,206,819	998,000			514,859	6,719,678
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	995,500					995,500
<i>Austria - Private Donors</i>	485					485
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	93,682					93,682
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)</i>	36,523					36,523
<i>Brazil - Private Donors</i>	6,373					6,373
<i>British Red Cross</i>	3,156,284	50,750				3,207,034
<i>Bulgarian Red Cross</i>	5,000					5,000
<i>Cambodia - Private Donors</i>	170					170
<i>Canada - Private Donors</i>	5,200					5,200
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	14,755,014	1,468,000				16,223,014
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	17,816,762					17,816,762
<i>China - Private Donors</i>	32					32
<i>Cook Islands Red Cross</i>	78					78
<i>Croatian Red Cross</i>	24,882					24,882
<i>Czech Red Cross</i>	10,202					10,202
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	10,749	11,539				22,289
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	154,622	515,408				670,030
<i>DELL Direct Giving Campaign</i>	525				89,342	89,867
<i>Estonia Red Cross</i>	4,035					4,035
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	418,224					418,224
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	692,936					692,936
<i>France - Private Donors</i>	2,668					2,668
<i>French Red Cross</i>	876,026					876,026
<i>Germany - Private Donors</i>	121					121
<i>Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)</i>	100					100
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	167,633					167,633
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>	22,503					22,503
<i>Hellenic Government</i>		327,000				327,000
<i>IATA</i>	8,650					8,650
<i>Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)</i>	109,646					109,646
<i>ICRC (from Unidentified donor)</i>	153					153
<i>Indian Red Cross</i>	32,773					32,773
<i>Indian Red Cross (from India - Private Donors)</i>	3,481					3,481
<i>India - Private Donors</i>	5,040					5,040
<i>Indonesia - Private Donors</i>	2,209					2,209
<i>Infineum UK Ltd</i>		70,413				70,413
<i>Ireland - Private Donors</i>	1,256					1,256
<i>Irish</i>		98,414				98,414
<i>Irish Government</i>	1,627,000					1,627,000
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	346,715	15,094				361,809

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<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	917,700		694,450	1,612,150
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>	98,887			98,887
<i>Japanese Government</i>	1,785,000			1,785,000
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	24,278,180	1,355,070	429,002	26,062,252
<i>Japan - Private Donors</i>	3,150			3,150
<i>Lithuanian Red Cross</i>	976			976
<i>Luxembourg Government</i>	24,150	80,750		104,900
<i>Malaysian Red Crescent</i>	10,546			10,546
<i>Malaysia - Private Donors</i>	1,780			1,780
<i>Mauritius Red Cross</i>	191			191
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>			114,914	114,914
<i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i>	8,335			8,335
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1,025,922			1,025,922
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	12,000	801,500		813,500
<i>New York Office (from Adams Street Partners)</i>	3,000			3,000
<i>New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)</i>	157,661			157,661
<i>New York Office (from Applied Materials)</i>	15,686			15,686
<i>New York Office (from Bechtel Group Foundation)</i>	3,037	57,698		60,735
<i>New York Office (from Black Rock)</i>	53,573	29,950		83,524
<i>New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)</i>	2,347	44,590		46,937
<i>New York Office (from Codexis)</i>	1,763			1,763
<i>New York Office (from EMC Corp.)</i>	80,360		104,447	184,807
<i>New York Office (from Fibrogen)</i>	10,961			10,961
<i>New York Office (from Genzyme Corporation)</i>	11,786			11,786
<i>New York Office (from Heinz H.J. Company)</i>	105,107			105,107
<i>New York Office (from Hospira)</i>	105,107			105,107
<i>New York Office (from Huber)</i>	52,554			52,554
<i>New York Office (from Jones Apparel Group)</i>	1,171		21,804	22,975
<i>New York Office (from Kraft Foods Company)</i>	141,247	16,253		157,500
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	26,787			26,787
<i>New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)</i>	56,398			56,398
<i>New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)</i>	1,532	29,112		30,644
<i>New York Office (from New York Life)</i>	125,345			125,345
<i>New York Office (from Otis LG Elevator Co)</i>	7,143			7,143
<i>New York Office (from PricewaterhouseCoopers)</i>			278,531	278,531
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	29,309			29,309
<i>New York Office (from THERMO FISCHER)</i>	1,071	20,358		21,429
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	10,525		39,085	49,610
<i>New York Office (from United Technologies)</i>	12,475	237,021		249,496
<i>New York Office (from Yahoo)</i>	8,572			8,572
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	186,719		235,893	422,612
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	664,365			664,365
<i>Nigeria private donors</i>	1,024			1,024
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	87,122			87,122
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	373,383			373,383
<i>Office of the Representative of the Dalai Lama</i>	52,671			52,671
<i>On Line donations</i>	399,419		360,777	760,197
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	1,158,078			1,158,078
<i>Other</i>	14,304			14,304
<i>Qatar Red Crescent</i>	59,400			59,400

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<i>Romanian Red Cross</i>	58,857				58,857
<i>Royal & Sun Alliance</i>	12,714				12,714
<i>Russia - Private Donors</i>	2,686				2,686
<i>Singapore - Private Donors</i>	9,975				9,975
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>	114,048				114,048
<i>Slovenia Government</i>				161,500	161,500
<i>South Africa Government</i>	119,796			73,254	193,050
<i>South Africa - Private Donors</i>	361				361
<i>Spain - Private Donors</i>	1,985				1,985
<i>Sri Lanka Red Cross</i>	3,250				3,250
<i>Stavros Niarchos Foundation</i>				260,000	260,000
<i>Swedish - Private Donors</i>	32				32
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	165,481				165,481
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	342,400				342,400
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	31,036				31,036
<i>Thailand - Private Donors</i>	5,200				5,200
Total	51,000				51,000
<i>Turkish Red Crescent</i>	5,264				5,264
<i>United Arab Emirates - Private Donors</i>	1,115				1,115
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	20,981				20,981
<i>United States Government - Missions</i>	520,000				520,000
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	159,248				159,248
<i>United Technologies</i>	262,500				262,500
<i>United Technologies (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	5,250				5,250
<i>UN Staff Council / UNOG</i>	13,631				13,631
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	4,400				4,400
<i>WIPO /OMPI staff</i>	2,760				2,760
C1. Cash contributions	122,236,443	6,895,330		3,391,528	132,523,301
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)					
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,702,879				1,702,879
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	1,702,879				1,702,879
Inkind Goods & Transport					
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	134,228				134,228
<i>British Red Cross</i>	2,589,652				2,589,652
<i>Canadian Government</i>	249,696				249,696
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	2,247,991				2,247,991
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	1,395,009				1,395,009
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	886,681				886,681
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	1,183,335				1,183,335
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	3,217,992				3,217,992
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	3,662,744				3,662,744
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	1,889,444				1,889,444
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	695,552				695,552
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	18,152,323				18,152,323
Inkind Personnel					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	57,493			22,000	79,493
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	57,200			22,000	79,200
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	24,640				24,640
<i>Other</i>	26,107			48,400	74,507
C5. Inkind Personnel	165,440			92,400	257,840
Other Income					
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>	1,024			39	1,063

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Services	-92,071	-1,498		4,237	-89,332
C6. Other Income	-91,048	-1,498		4,276	-88,269
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	142,166,037	6,893,833		3,488,204	152,548,074
D. Total Funding = B + C	142,166,037	6,893,833		3,488,204	152,548,074
Appeal Coverage	100%	100%		100%	100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0			0	0
C. Income	142,166,037	6,893,833			3,488,204	152,548,074
E. Expenditure	-116,539,545	-1,853,273			-1,411,485	-119,804,304
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	25,626,492	5,040,559			2,076,719	32,743,770

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		142,460,768	6,893,832			3,503,178	152,857,778	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	24,610,307	23,527,757				23,527,757	1,082,550	
Shelter - Transitional		1,082,550				1,082,550	-1,082,550	
Clothing & textiles	2,729,821	2,542,243				2,542,243	187,578	
Food	3,602,000						3,602,000	
Water & Sanitation	3,416,337	648				648	3,415,689	
Medical & First Aid	598,581	7,355	6			7,361	591,220	
Teaching Materials	503,387						503,387	
Utensils & Tools		3,661				3,661	-3,661	
Other Supplies & Services	67,211,633	2,024,838				2,024,838	65,186,795	
ERU		3,429,933				3,429,933	-3,429,933	
Total Supplies	102,672,066	32,618,985	6			32,618,991	70,053,075	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	7,537,990						7,537,990	
Vehicles	131,219	141,634				141,634	-10,415	
Computers & Telecom	40,942	51,340				51,340	-10,398	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	38,262	17,094			-173	16,921	21,341	
Others Machinery & Equipment		2,660				2,660	-2,660	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	7,748,413	212,728			-173	212,555	7,535,858	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	39,219	40,919				40,919	-1,700	
Distribution & Monitoring	10,174,407	11,197,523				11,197,523	-1,023,116	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,355,934	75,218	6,341		19,415	100,974	1,254,959	
Total Transport & Storage	11,569,560	11,313,660	6,341		19,415	11,339,416	230,144	
Personnel								
International Staff	3,632,566	1,298,676	338,148		816,215	2,453,039	1,179,528	
Regionally Deployed Staff	5,423	361			22,103	22,465	-17,042	
National Staff	925,304	262,476	75,613		99,469	437,558	487,745	
National Society Staff	979,818	10,016			2,039	12,054	967,764	
Other Staff Benefits		5,763				5,763	-5,763	
Consultants	698,550	365,370			2,186	367,556	330,994	
Total Personnel	6,241,661	1,942,662	413,760		942,013	3,298,435	2,943,226	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,256,948	114,430	16,496		29,059	159,985	8,096,963	
Total Workshops & Training	8,256,948	114,430	16,496		29,059	159,985	8,096,963	
General Expenditure								
Travel	444,222	176,523	35,009		76,772	288,305	155,917	
Information & Public Relation	1,286,369	64,387	52,889		26,547	143,823	1,142,546	
Office Costs	410,869	60,812	173		39,940	100,925	309,944	
Communications	158,905	24,025	4,474		11,950	40,449	118,456	
Professional Fees	103,028	108,540	375		21,420	130,335	-27,307	
Financial Charges	160,706	52,412	21		124,761	177,194	-16,488	
Other General Expenses	3,190,723	6,967			2,733	9,700	3,181,023	
Total General Expenditure	5,754,823	493,666	92,941		304,123	890,731	4,864,092	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,274,010	61,634,964	1,207,874		26,067	62,868,905	-61,594,895	
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,274,010	61,634,964	1,207,874		26,067	62,868,905	-61,594,895	
Programme Support								
Program Support	9,329,348	7,691,674	109,150		79,229	7,880,054	1,449,294	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 15 may 08

Appeal Timeframe: 12 may 08 to 31 dec 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		142,460,768	6,893,832			3,503,178	152,857,778	
Total Programme Support	9,329,348	7,691,674	109,150			79,229	7,880,054	1,449,294
Services								
Services & Recoveries		500,691					500,691	-500,691
Services & Recoveries		15,334	6,705			1,096	23,135	-23,135
Shared Services	10,950	750				9,250	10,000	950
Total Services	10,950	516,775	6,705			10,346	533,826	-522,876
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions						1,406	1,406	-1,406
Total Operational Provisions						1,406	1,406	-1,406
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	152,857,778	116,539,545	1,853,273			1,411,485	119,804,304	33,053,474
VARIANCE (C - D)		25,921,223	5,040,559			2,091,693	33,053,474	