

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## China: Sichuan earthquake Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003  
GLIDE n° [EQ-2008-00062-CHN](#)  
22 September 2010

This Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal seeks CHF 152,857,777 (USD 151.4 million or EUR 119.2 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Red Cross Society of China to assist an estimated 200,000 families (up to 1,000,000 people) affected by the earthquake. This operation is expected to be implemented over 44 months, and will therefore be completed by December 2011; a final report will be made available by March 2012, three months following the end of the operation.

### Appeal history:

- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 20 November 2008 for CHF 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 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.



Two years after the earthquake, focus has transitioned from home construction to sustainable and improved living level. In Jinhua township, Mianzhu county, people are taking the embroidery training supported by the IFRC livelihood programme. Photo: IFRC

**Summary:** This revised appeal outlines a budget revision down of 8.5 percent (some CHF 14.24 million) from the November 2008 budget figure of CHF 167.1 million. The number of targeted beneficiaries remains the same and the reduction is due largely to significant changes in the shelter reconstruction support programme, leading to changes in other programmes and fine-tuning the overall appeal with more accurate costing. It also reflects the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) continued commitment towards working with the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) in meeting the continued needs of communities affected by the earthquake on 12 May 2008 in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces. It is being revised to enable RCSC and its partners to focus efforts where continued and new needs have been identified.

Building on the revised emergency and recovery appeal launched on November 2008 and based largely on

regularly changing ground realities in the past year, latest technical assessments, emerging and changing needs and vulnerabilities, the plan of action is more focused and comprehensive, reflecting the transition from reconstruction projects into intensified community-based programming through to the end of 2011. It will also enable the RCSC to strengthen its organizational capacity for relief, recovery/reconstruction and disaster risk reduction in the disaster-affected areas and beyond.

The plan reinforces the partnership for the way forward between IFRC and the National Society. RCSC will assume greater ownership of the operation with more skills development and resource allocation to play a major role in the earthquake operation.

IFRC continues to maintain an operational office in Chengdu with technical delegates covering the major sectors. At the request of the RCSC leadership, IFRC will continue to play a key role in coordinating multilateral funding from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The East Asia regional office in Beijing continues to support the Chengdu office and RCSC headquarters with strategic planning and communications with partners, and is further supported by the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur.

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, 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 African 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, 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.

This revised appeal for CHF 152.85 million is 100 per cent covered, with cash and in-kind contributions received.

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

[<click here for the revised emergency and recovery appeal budget>](#)

[<click here for the revised emergency and recovery appeal budget, presented by sector>](#)

[<click here for the interim financial report>](#)

[<click here for contact details>](#)

## Background

Over two years have passed since the earthquake hit Wenchuan and the surrounding areas of Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces in western China on 12 May 2008, leaving an official death toll of over 87,449<sup>1</sup>. The devastating earthquake injured 375,000 people and caused the initial displacement of up to 15 million people. A huge portion of infrastructure and some five million houses were destroyed, resulting in the homeless and displaced being moved into temporary shelters such as tents and makeshift shelters in other cities and towns in neighbouring counties and provinces.

While billions of dollars were received for relief and recovery efforts, the economic impact on individuals is unprecedented. According to officials, the earthquake cost individuals an equivalent of 15 years of income.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Exacerbating the situation was the slowdown in the global economy at the end of 2008, which led to thousands of factories shutting down and forcing the return of around 20 million migrant workers (15.4 per cent of the mainland's 130 million migrant workers) to the countryside. As non-agriculture income accounted for 40 per cent of rural households' revenue, severe pressure was placed on the countryside, especially on its agriculture and rural economy.

In the past year and a half, the country turned its attention to recovery efforts in the rebuilding of entire communities, especially in housing and infrastructure reconstruction. The immense devastation of up to five million homes made permanent housing reconstruction a top priority. In line with the urgency to rebuild homes and revive livelihoods in earthquake-affected provinces, the government relocated townships which were completely destroyed by the earthquake. It also issued reconstruction policy and guidelines on post-quake construction, reconstruction plans, and announced specific funding support. Other provinces and municipalities were "twinning" with specific affected areas for immediate and long-term support. Reconstruction planning commenced almost immediately after that in some areas under the guidance of the government monitors.

The region is still plagued with seismic activity and continues to experience aftershocks every other month. The latest earthquake measured 7.1 on the Richter scale on 14 April 2010, which hit Yushu Tibetan Autonomous prefecture in Qinghai province and affected neighbouring Ganzi in Sichuan province.

## The situation

The IFRC plan of action released in November 2008 under the emergency appeal was revised in consultation with RCSC and major partners, based on recent technical assessments and realistic expectations of the ability of the RCSC to scale-up the size and complexity of its programming. The processes and activities implemented under this appeal include the provision of technical assistance to the RCSC and the joint implementation of pilot programmes that RCSC may then consider scaling-up.

With reconstruction in urban and rural areas drawing to an end, it is clear that the needs in the earthquake affected region are still enormous, with a shift in focus toward non-reconstruction recovery. Community-based programmes that were delayed due to an emphasis on shelter reconstruction and its ensuing challenges have since moved forward. With plans adjusted, new project agreements are signed and further progress towards implementation on the ground are being made. 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 are planning 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 and half for community based programmes, with reconstruction primarily for schools and hospitals. The community-based programmes will include water and sanitation, health, community-based disaster preparedness, and livelihoods. A joint assessment is being planned to assess the proposed projects and locations.

### Plan of action/Budget revision

The structure of shelter reconstruction and livelihoods, as well as other recovery programmes, has evolved in the past year and the plan of action makes several adjustments to better reflect developments and ground realities. Negotiations leading to these adjustments were shared with donors and partners.

The total budget of this appeal is reduced from CHF 167.1 million to CHF 152.85 million due largely to significant changes in the shelter reconstruction support programme, a scaling back in livelihoods and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and an expansion in health and care, psychosocial support and disaster management activities.

The readjustment of the budget is as follows:

Programme/ Budget change	Changes from previous appeal
Reconstruction - reduced by CHF 23 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planned number of beneficiaries increased from 17,540 to 62,321<sup>2</sup> households.</li> <li>▪ Planned number of target areas increased from three to 21 townships.</li> <li>▪ Cash grants reduced from CNY 20,000 to CNY 3,000 - 10,000 per</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> In the adjusted plan of action the total households is 62,321, but the actual households reached were 62,319, two households less than the plan, because one household did not meet the criteria and was cancelled, while another was calculated twice, so the second count was cancelled afterwards.

	<p>household according to selection criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support to the reconstruction of education and health facilities</li> </ul>
Health and care – increased by CHF 1.5 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expansion of community-based health and first aid from three provinces (Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi) to four provinces (Yunnan).</li> </ul>
Water and sanitation - reduced by CHF 1.1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cancellation of boreholes project</li> <li>▪ Cancellation of biogas household latrines project</li> <li>▪ A modified form of PHAST will be used since to implement all seven steps would need a longer time</li> <li>▪ New projects are being developed which will follow a community-based approach integrated with the CBHFA programme.</li> </ul>
Livelihoods – reduced by CHF 4.6 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Re-allocation of CHF 4.6 unearmarked funds to the shelter programme.</li> <li>▪ Cancellation of cash grants projects</li> <li>▪ Implementation of microfinance support</li> </ul>
Disaster management - increased by CHF 7.7 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase from 6 to 9 prefecture-level disaster preparedness centres.</li> <li>▪ Setting up 3 other regional-level disaster response centres specifically designated as emergency response team (ERT) locations.</li> <li>▪ Setting up 3 ERTs</li> </ul>
Integrated community-based programmes (additional initiatives) CHF 3.1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community based trainings</li> <li>▪ Community disaster mitigation measures: i.e. water cellars</li> </ul>

As noted in the chart above, these adjustments allow RCSC and IFRC to allocate funding towards stronger support in building capacity in the establishment of emergency response teams and a more focused and integrated approach to community based programming, which will primarily include both health and water projects.

Additionally, RCSC has proposed support on the construction of a number of health and education facilities in the earthquake affected areas that are in need of significant support. IFRC and RCSC will jointly assess these proposed project sites in the coming months.

## Red Cross Red Crescent action

### Overview

#### Relief

RCSC has been at the forefront of response activities following the devastating earthquake, mobilizing all its resources to respond to the significant needs of the affected population. Staff, volunteers and medical teams were mobilized from the national headquarters and branches to the affected areas and provided first aid, medical assistance and relief distributions. Red Cross volunteers were also involved in providing logistics support and psychosocial counselling. At the end of the relief phase, over one million beneficiaries were reached by the Movement with emergency relief including shelter, water, quilts and other relief items. About 80 percent of the beneficiaries are in Sichuan province.

The scale of the Red Cross Red Crescent operation, taking into account funding from RCSC, IFRC and its partners, surpasses the 2004 tsunami operation (CHF 3.01 billion). Donations received by the RCSC alone equals around CNY 19.1 billion<sup>3</sup> (CHF 3.13 billion), while IFRC and bilateral partners' funds amount to CNY 1.5 billion (CHF 250 million), bringing total Movement-wide funds to CNY 20.5 billion (CHF 3.38 billion). So far, RCSC and IFRC have spent more than the equivalent of CHF 716 million on relief and recovery.

For the objectives, expected results, activities and a full report on the achievements, impact and challenges related to the relief phase, please click [here](#) for the 1-Year Consolidated Report.

#### Reconstruction

Reconstruction projects currently implemented by the RCSC total CNY 12.4 billion<sup>4</sup> (CHF 2.01 billion) across Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Ningxia and Yunnan provinces. This excludes reconstruction projects by the Hong Kong and Macao branches of RCSC and Taiwan Red Cross Organization (total CNY 1.04 billion or CHF 168.7 million), and IFRC. Bilateral reconstruction projects amount to CNY 206.8 million<sup>5</sup> (CHF 33.55

<sup>3</sup> Includes RCSC headquarters, RCSC provincial branches, Hong Kong and Macao Red Cross branches and Taiwan Red Cross Organization)

<sup>4</sup> Source: RCSC headquarters

<sup>5</sup> Source: RCSC headquarters

million).

Approximately five million houses were destroyed due to the sheer scale of destruction in the earthquake affected area, and building homes was the major priority of the government. In its transition from relief to recovery, IFRC supported RCSC to meet the huge needs of housing reconstruction.

The National Society and its international partners are supporting the construction of houses, schools, township clinics, village clinics, community activity centres, rehabilitation centres, rural water facilities, homes for the disabled and elderly, and disaster preparedness centres across Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Ningxia and Yunnan.

While housing reconstruction support is funded multilaterally due to the huge needs and gap in funding housing reconstruction, the RCSC agreed that support for non-housing reconstruction projects be funded bilaterally, unless otherwise agreed upon. Currently, a number of partners are funding individual projects bilaterally, including the Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross and Thai Red Cross. More construction details can be found in [here](#) for the 2-Year Consolidated Report.

Apart from reconstruction, IFRC also has in place a recovery team consisting of livelihoods, water and sanitation, health and psychosocial support. This team built on the findings of earlier assessments looking at various aspects of recovery and works closely with the RCSC's network of staff and volunteers, other technical partners and other key stakeholders to finalize this revised appeal. Building the management and operational capacity of RCSC staff and volunteers at all levels is an integral part of this plan.

## The proposed operation

The proposed operation described below covers new and emerging needs and outlines the framework for the recovery and reconstruction plans of RCSC and IFRC until the end of 2011. It also provides an operational framework for future additional planning in certain areas (health and psychosocial support, water and sanitation and livelihoods) which will be further developed through upcoming participatory assessments in the field with the National Society and other partner organizations.

**The overall goal of this recovery plan is the provision of recovery and reconstruction support to restore and improve basic living conditions and strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable people in the earthquake affected areas.**

### Shelter reconstruction support

In addition to emergency relief and health assistance provided to people affected by the earthquake, RCSC and IFRC finalized planning for longer-term programmes aimed at assisting people still vulnerable, in particular with regards to shelter, reconstruction support, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, health and psychosocial support, disaster management and capacity building of RCSC.

RCSC and IFRC conducted three joint assessments in 2008 to assess the overall relief, health, and water and sanitation situation in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi to provide analysis and recommendations on appropriate reconstruction options, on which the plans for the November 2008 appeal was formulated.

#### *Initial shelter reconstruction plan*

IFRC's initial plan was to support the RCSC in the area of recovery with focus on the reconstruction of family homes in three, possibly four, townships in Mianzhu county. The plan of action also included meeting identified financial needs of the beneficiaries to support them in the reconstruction of their homes through relevant livelihoods programming.

The joint shelter assessment team recommended that Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support to RCSC's housing reconstruction programme be prioritized specifically in the three townships of Jiulong, Banqiao and Zundao in Mianzhu county. These three townships are significant as they are the areas where the emergency response units were functioning and had developed positive relations with the local Red Cross branches, government and beneficiaries. Mianzhu is one of the most affected counties in Sichuan, with between 90 to 97 percent of homes destroyed or damaged to the point of no longer being safe.

RCSC and IFRC were to provide full housing reconstruction coverage within the three townships (17,540 village homes), assisting each household that needed to rebuild their homes with a CNY 20,000 cash grant,

rather than materials, to be allocated in three instalments: foundation, walls and roof as they are completed respectively. This is in supplement to the central government of China's provision of CNY 16,000 - 22,000 (depending on the size of a household) to those that have lost their homes based on certain conditions being met. The expectation is that families would use this support to rebuild homes in an 'owner-driven model', where the primary decision-making responsibility and overall driving force of home reconstruction lies with the homeowner. This owner-driven model for reconstruction (with the exception of large centralized sites) was proposed by the government. IFRC and RCSC supported this model, as did other non-governmental organizations involved in the area.

It was further recommended that the quality assurance provided by government supervisors be reinforced through a joint RCSC and IFRC team of qualified technical experts and monitors in each township. Additional technical assistance and awareness-raising on the necessity of earthquake resistant construction was to be a key contribution of IFRC.

#### Delays

A predominant reason for much of the delay in implementation of overall programmes was due to the top priority placed on shelter, made more urgent by the deadline established by the government for all housing reconstruction to be completed by September 2009. Until measures to address permanent housing were taken, most families were unable to concentrate on anything else. Also, heavily linked to reconstruction was the crucial role played by all levels of the government. While reconstruction was in full swing, issues pertaining to sensitivities surrounding social equity arose, increasing the pressure on local governments to maintain social stability.

As the Federation's shelter plan included disbursing cash grants in three out of 21 townships, efforts to ensure social equity and maintain social stability resulted in delays and a shift in the shelter programme. Another reason for a later start of the programmes was the limited capacity of the local Red Cross branches in Deyang and Mianzhu to implement several demanding programmes simultaneously. Uncertainties and delays in shelter impacted other recovery programmes, and a majority of these activities were placed on hold until the end of shelter activities.

Partnership meetings in April and July 2009 reinforced the commitment to supporting the earthquake operations and a collective intent to move forward with an altered programme. Regular communication with partners ensured that major stakeholders were aware of the changes to the programme.

#### *Adjusted shelter support programme*

Under the adjusted plan, IFRC shelter reconstruction support continued to go to affected families in the three originally planned townships of Mianzhu and three other rural mountainous townships, but with a reduction in the amount allocated per household. Remaining IFRC funds were used to assist families in 14<sup>6</sup> other townships within Mianzhu.

Plan of action according to revised appeal November 2008	Adjusted plan of action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Full coverage in 3 townships in Mianzhu county.</li> <li>▪ 17,540 households (max 22,540 if 4<sup>th</sup> township included)</li> <li>▪ CNY 20,000 cash grant per household in three installments; upon completion of foundation, walls and roof.</li> <li>▪ Monitoring by RCSC and IFRC teams of qualified technical experts in each township for earthquake resistance guidelines.</li> <li>▪ Technical assistance to homeowners and contractors.</li> <li>▪ Public awareness/ homeowner education programme on earthquake resistant construction if required.</li> <li>▪ Funds used for home-owner reconstruction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Full coverage in 6 townships:</b> 22,702 households received CNY 10,000 cash grant per household</li> <li>▪ <b>Partial coverage in 14 townships:</b> 39,619 households received CNY 3,000 - 10,000 cash grant per household depending on five selection criteria.</li> <li>▪ One lump sum installment.</li> <li>▪ Government inspectors will be responsible for quality control and ensuring that homes constructed meet government, building codes, standards and guidelines.</li> <li>▪ Main focus on transferring much needed financial assistance to homeowners to repay debt that financed the rebuilding of their homes.</li> <li>▪ Construction monitoring reduced to visual inspection of 1-3 per cent number of finished homes.</li> <li>▪ Technical assistance and homeowner education components of the programme are cancelled.</li> <li>▪ Cash distribution monitoring will visit 1-3 per cent of finished homes.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> IFRC's shelter support programme's coverage extended to all 21 townships within Mianzhu county that met IFRC's conditions (rural houses damaged by the earthquake and needing reconstruction) but due to the government's decision to re-classify the status of one township from 'rural' to 'urban', this particular township no longer fulfilled the conditions for shelter support.

Based on the altered shelter plan, IFRC distributed a total of CNY 363.6 million (CHF 58.9 million) in two phases (26-29 December 2009 and mid-February 2010) to 62,319<sup>7</sup> households to help ease the burden of debt and other costs incurred during the reconstruction of their homes. This is a coverage of about 45 per cent of rural reconstructed homes throughout all of Mianzhu county. The maximum amount of support received by households was CNY 10,000 (CHF 1,526).

**Figure 1: Final breakdown of IFRC shelter support cash grants**

No.	Name of Township (TS)	Total No. of Households	Total CNY
1	3 Original TS: (Jiulong, Zundao, Banqiao)	17,583	175,830,000
2	3 Mountain TS (Jinhua, Qingping, Tianchi)	5,118	51,180,000
3	14 TS	39,618	136,613,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>62,319</b>	<b>363,623,000</b>

Those being helped by this financial assistance included the elderly, families who lost loved ones in the earthquake, families with people suffering from certain serious illnesses or are handicapped and families who had to be permanently relocated. Financial support was paid directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts. The IFRC shelter team, reporting delegate and regional communications delegate were present in several of the townships during the critical weeks.

#### Monitoring

Upon the completion of cash distributions, RCSC teams began conducting monitoring visits on 15 March to verify if households had fulfilled the selected criteria and received the accurate amount of IFRC assistance. A total of 2.37 per cent of households were monitored by six teams consisting of Mianzhu and Deyang branches of RCSC and IFRC staff and volunteers. These teams interviewed about 1,500 beneficiaries, randomly selected by IFRC, from 20 townships by the end of monitoring in early April.

Joining Red Cross teams were the administrative and natural village leaders and one or two representatives from the township government. During interviews, a questionnaire was filled out and cross-checked with the head of the household's identity card, resident book, bank book, and in the 14 townships, documents that prove they fulfilled one of the five criteria. All documents and the house owner standing in front of his/her house are photographed for documentation purposes.

#### Review

International humanitarian organizations have never before been allowed to carry out operations of this magnitude in China, and this brings along new opportunities and challenges. This is a first for RCSC and IFRC in working together on such a scale. In its commitment to learn from this unique experience, RCSC and IFRC have conducted an external review of the shelter support programme.

The purpose of this review was to examine the extent to which the goal, objectives and expected results of the Sichuan earthquake emergency and recovery operation were achieved in terms of its relevance to the needs of the beneficiaries and its effectiveness and timeliness. In doing so, the review highlights what worked well and what might have been done differently as lessons to be applied in future operations.

The review took place in May 2010 covering the entire duration of the operation until 1 April 2010, including relief and recovery activities. The final review report will be available in September.

## **Community-based programmes**

With this revision, the plan will continue to concentrate on forging forward on recovery activities. Based on the most recent technical assessment recommendations and priorities of the National Society, it addresses the needs and clearly outlines the work in the sectors of health and psychosocial support, water and sanitation, livelihoods and the cross-cutting measures of disaster risk reduction. In addition, opportunities for

<sup>7</sup> In the adjusted plan of action the total households should be 62,321, but the actual households reached were 62,319, two households less than the plan, because one household was found not meet the criteria and been cancelled, one household was found had been calculated twice, cancelled afterwards.

organizational development within the RCSC will also be multi-sectoral and at all levels, building upon an integrated approach to capacity building.

Through a holistic approach to programming, IFRC's support to the RCSC will include technical and financial support, and accompanied by comprehensive coordination and management systems in all priority areas.

Considering the massive scope of this disaster, and how people's lives have been greatly affected on all fronts, an integrated or multi-sectoral approach is imperative. RCSC and IFRC will continue to work closely together in moving forward in recovery and disaster risk reduction actions. It is crucial in recovery that communities themselves take an active part in identifying, preparing for and working towards reducing the risks and vulnerabilities that they face. This is central to the success of the operation and incorporates how most affected populations begin their recovery. The activities planned in each sector reflect this key strategy. Lessons from the operation thus far have highlighted the importance of and the need to support local communities with the capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

## The needs

Based on a livelihoods assessment carried out in January 2010, through close coordination with local Red Cross branches, the government, and the local communities themselves, it is clear that the needs of the affected populations are still huge. With housing reconstruction now a lesser priority, the most urgent needs according to the families interviewed are the improvement of their financial and emotional security.

These assessments and their recommendations were used to formulate details for integrated community-based programming measures to the same communities where family homes are reconstructed. Federation technical delegates and their RSCS counterparts in each of these areas will work closely with communities to identify key needs and assist in developing appropriate solutions through baseline surveys and other types of assessments. Through these tools, the National Society and the communities themselves will be able to identify key concerns and programming priorities for each village in the affected area. Integrated programming can then be designed as needed for each community.

### Health and care and psychosocial support

The health and care and psychosocial support programme focused on capacity building within the National Society as well as coordination and the development of training materials in the last two years, when RCSC and the government concentrated on reconstruction. While community-based programmes were put on hold due to possible interruption to ongoing reconstruction of houses by home owners, the time permitted the development and localization of technical materials to be used in the implementation of this programme. Materials were made more relevant to the country context, allowing the community-based health and first aid as well as psychosocial support programmes to be more sustainable and institutionalized with cross-cutting components like organizational development, volunteer management and good programme management skills and knowledge added to the technical materials.

IFRC's health and care programme aims to address the physical and psychosocial needs of beneficiaries in a sustainable manner. It incorporates preventive and rehabilitative health care and psychosocial support activities through the use of an integrated community-based approach. It aims to develop National Society and local capacity to respond to health situations during emergencies and non-emergencies. With the National Society's interest in developing emergency response teams, and the increasing role of health and care in disaster response in recent disasters, the key focus of the programme is on community-based health first aid (CBHFA), psychosocial support, and health in emergencies.

The programme consists of health and psychosocial interventions in accordance with Sphere standards, inter-agency guidelines on mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian emergencies, national standards and other relevant guidelines. The programme also promotes capacity building of the National Society through the provision of technical and coordination support to assist RCSC to systematically develop and implement these programmes. This will also help ensure sustainability and integration of these tools and systems into RCSC's institutional programmes as CBHFA and psychosocial support are new programmes to the RCSC.

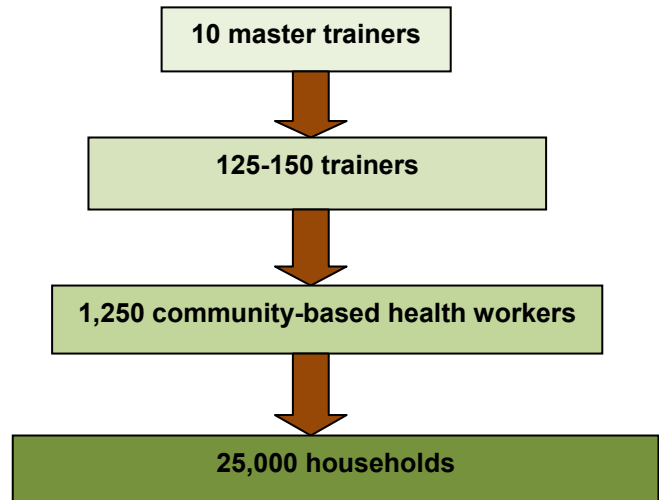
#### 1. Community-based health first aid (CBHFA)

##### *Plan*

CBHFA will be implemented by RCSC headquarters through the national training centre, and primarily involve training of RCSC trainers in health-related knowledge, such as first aid and health issues commonly affecting the local communities. These trainers go on to train volunteers at community level, who in turn, will provide

training to the local communities according to the needs and priorities of the communities themselves. In addition to disseminating key messages, volunteers will also introduce the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its Fundamental Principles. More importantly, training at grassroots level will empower communities themselves to take ownership of issues affecting them, and consequently, assist decision making at the Red Cross branch level. CBHFA incorporates globally recognized tools and materials that are translated and localized according to the local context.

The programme will be implemented in earthquake-affected areas in Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu and Yunnan province, with four townships in Sichuan and two townships for each of the remaining three provinces. A training of master trainers was held in July 2009 prior to the delays associated to the shelter programme as mentioned at the start. Further to the completed implementation of the shelter component in early 2010, the programme has picked up again in February. A total of ten master trainers were selected from the training of master trainers, and will in turn train 125-150 trainers for the four provinces. The trainers will in turn train 1,250 community based health worker (CBHW). At the end, it possible that as many as 25,000 households will be reached by the 1,250 village health volunteers.



Translated and localized copies of a set of five CBHFA booklets have been printed and are ready for use by the time training begins. Meanwhile, project agreements were signed, which will pave the way for RCSC to conduct assessments, in turn determining a detailed plan of action.

#### *Expected results*

To significantly increase the knowledge and know-how of the targeted population to prevent and manage their common health problems through a community based health (CBH) approach.

- To enable RCSC to strengthen health and first aid programming at the community level.
- To increase RCSC's capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- To reduce the number of deaths, injuries, illnesses, and impact from diseases, disasters and public health emergencies.

## **2. Psychosocial support programme**

### *Plan*

IFRC's psychosocial support programme aims to build two psychosocial support ERTs, one in Sichuan (ten members) and another in Yunnan (30 members) to provide psychosocial training to volunteers, who in turn will train local communities. The first training will be a series of trainings to develop master trainers for the psychosocial support ERT, with participants from Sichuan and Yunnan. In Sichuan, these ERT members will provide 50 volunteers who will reach out to 100 teachers and 17,500 students in ten schools. In Yunnan, the training targets a home for the elderly, an urban community, an ethnic minority village and the government earthquake rescue teams. Up to 100 volunteers is estimated to reach 10,700 adults and 30,000 children in Yunnan.

The Yunnan branch of the RCSC will be the driving force in implementation due to its past experience and capacity in implementing psychosocial programmes in Yunnan. The Yunnan branch is the only branch that runs a psychological support centre within the RCSC system and owns a psychological support volunteer network. The Yunnan branch is also responsible for developing a duplicable working modality on psychosocial support in emergencies for the rest of the country, besides building up its own capacity in this area.

The Sichuan branch of the RCSC will take the opportunity to develop the capacity of its branch in psychosocial support by building the capacity of its staff and volunteers through programme management, with a sustainable and long-term plan place, choosing strategic partners within the provincial health networks (duplicating Yunnan branch) such as provincial mental health institutes and university faculties, with proper and adequate volunteer management including organizational development at all levels in the branch. The Sichuan branch has a long-term vision of developing a stronger volunteer system after the earthquake. The community-based psychosocial support programming will need the participation of volunteers. As a key component of the development plan, volunteers will be actively involved in outreach programmes in affected community.

Another key role in facilitating the programme is a psychosocial support toolkit developed by the RCSC's

Sunshine In Your Heart (SiYH) supported and technically guided by IFRC. The toolkit includes three parts:

- “Psychological Support in Emergency and Disaster Settings”;
- “Disaster Mental Health”; and
- “Psychosocial Support for Children and Teenagers”.

This toolkit enables aid workers, social workers, volunteers and teachers to provide psychosocial support to different groups of people that are affected by disaster in its different phases, including disaster preparedness, response and reconstruction. Psychosocial support activities such as active listening skills, role plays, story-telling and art therapy are all included in the toolkit. Tools and materials in the kit are derived from broad sources including related materials from IFRC tsunami programmes in India and Indonesia, American Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross Society and Taiwan non-governmental organization Rainbow Family, and have been adapted to the local context. IFRC is also introducing materials and guidelines from the psychosocial referral centre in Copenhagen, and the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines for mental health as references. The toolkit will not only contribute to the psychosocial support programme implementation in Yunnan and Sichuan; it will also be introduced to the whole RCSC system through its headquarters and be promoted in the whole country as a part of the longer-term psychosocial support programme development plan.



One of the tools in the PSP toolkit shows people how to support each other after disasters. Photo: IFRC

**Expected Results**

- The capacities on psychosocial support of Yunnan branch and Sichuan branch will be improved, and the psychosocial support ERT of Yunnan and Sichuan will be provided psychosocial support in emergency.
- The ethnic minority groups, elderly people and children in schools in the earthquake affected areas will have targeted psychosocial support through the pilot projects; Yunnan branch and Sichuan branch will develop various technical materials and work modules.
- Yunnan and Sichuan branch will have the capacity to provide psychosocial support in disasters and the HQ have the capacity to lead the psychosocial support in next disasters and to promote the model to other provincial branches and Sichuan branch to other provincial branches.

**3. Health in emergencies**

Health in emergencies will be a specific area of capacity building in the coming months. The health in emergencies regional workshop was held in November 2009, and from this workshop, RCSC staff previously trained on health in emergencies will form a panel to translate the training materials to fit China's context. It is planned to have three trainings for health in emergencies, beginning with the national master trainers workshop. IFRC and RCSC are still drafting a proposal for this component and detailed information will be available in due course.

Health and care	
Vulnerability of the earthquake-affected population to public health risks is reduced through a community-based health (CBH) approach.	
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p>There is significantly increased knowledge how to prevent and manage public health risks among earthquake affected communities</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated baseline and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey completed</li> <li>• Village health volunteers have attended community-based health training courses and conducted regular household visits in targeted communities</li> <li>• 70 percent of the targeted communities have functional village health committees</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p>The knowledge and capacity of RCSC board members, staff and volunteers to coordinate, manage and implement programmes is significantly strengthened</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation session and road show of programmes to all stakeholders</li> <li>• RCSC induction courses are provided to all new volunteers</li> <li>• Training of trainers for volunteers on community-based health</li> <li>• Monthly meetings for the RCSC staff, volunteers and board members</li> <li>• First aid training for volunteers</li> <li>• Develop necessary information, education and communication</li> </ul>

	materials on psychosocial support programme and community-based health
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### Psychosocial support

Psychological resilience of the earthquake affected population is improved.

Expected Results	Activities Planned
Earthquake-affected people are able to manage stress and overcome crisis in their communities, individually, and among their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated baseline survey and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey completed</li> <li>• Locally adapted information, education and communication (IEC) materials are developed and disseminated</li> <li>• Training of trainers conducted in close cooperation with schools</li> <li>• Care centres in village community centres and schools are established</li> <li>• Village health volunteers are trained in psychosocial support</li> <li>• Household visits in the targeted communities by trained RCSC volunteers are conducted</li> <li>• Establish peer support groups</li> <li>• Targeted schools are equipped with first aid kits</li> <li>• Teachers are trained in psychosocial first aid</li> <li>• Emergency and first aid preparedness of the targeted schools is improved (creating first aid posts, school emergency areas)</li> </ul>

### Health in emergencies

RCSC's capacity to provide health and psychosocial support to disaster affected communities is increased.

Expected Results	Activities Planned
RCSC's human resources and equipment to respond to health in emergencies are developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesson learned workshop for field hospital deployment in Sichuan earthquake</li> <li>• Setting up of specialized health in emergencies teams as part of the RCSC national disaster response teams</li> <li>• Training in health in emergencies for RCSC staff and volunteers with relevant backgrounds</li> <li>• Training and disaster simulation exercises on deployment of field hospital unit for RCSC staff and volunteers</li> <li>• Attendance of emergency response unit trainings for two RCSC staff (by end of 2009)</li> </ul>

### Water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion

The water and sanitation programme combines health and hygiene education with water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation, aimed at reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and the vulnerability of populations in areas affected by natural disasters. In addition, the programme, integrated with disaster management, aims to assist the development of RCSC's disaster preparedness capacities through training, building of emergency response teams and pre-positioning of water and sanitation equipment (such as the donated emergency response units used during the relief phase of the operation) for future domestic deployment.

Key elements for the water and sanitation activities are:

- The involvement of local governments in integrating national water and sanitation strategies
- Empowering and capacity building of Red Cross branch levels in the decision-making process
- An integrated programme incorporating hygiene promotion with water and sanitation infrastructure
- Utilizing local communities in the sustainable operation of community water supply systems
- A community-based approach promoting community participation and ownership of the project

The role of RCSC as an implementing partner of the government's overall water project is to reduce the vulnerability of the populations and to improve capacity to cope with safe drinking water shortages, complementing government efforts in Mianzhu county. Implementation of activities will be done with technical, financial and managerial support from IFRC to prefecture and county RCSC branches, who in turn will share responsibility with local water bureaus for technical designs, budgets and implementation plans. The various bureaus such as the Water Bureau and Health Bureau will provide technical assistance and supervision during the implementation of works, cooperating closely with RCSC and IFRC.

## Project 1

The objective of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of earthquake-affected populations of eight villages of Hanwang township, Mianzhu, from water-borne diseases by improving the availability and accessibility to safe drinking water and empowering community members on water governance and improved hygiene behaviour.

### Plan

This water supply project aims to provide safe drinking water to a portion of population in Hanwang township, Mianzhu county. The beneficiaries of the Hanwang Xinkai water supply system are the 11,000 inhabitants (3,440 households) living in eight villages located along the foot of Mount White Cloud.

RCSC, with the support of IFRC, funds 53 per cent of the water project (or 88.4% of the construction portion of the entire project) and provides both technical and management support. Mianzhu branch of the RCSC will oversee the hygiene promotion activities in collaboration with the relevant offices of the Mianzhu Health Bureau.

The technical design and construction was approved by the Reform & Development Bureau and the construction budget was approved by the Finance Bureau. All bidding and tendering will be done according to the Chinese government regulations and guidelines. All necessary records of activities will be shared with donors and stakeholders upon requests.

### Expected results

By end of December 2010, up to 80 per cent of the population in the eight target villages will have improved access to safe drinking water at household level from the Hanwang Xinkai gravity-fed water supply system. The eight target villages will have knowledge and skills on water governance, supported by the government. The villages will also benefit from hygiene promotion messages and improved their hygiene behaviour.



Sedimentation Tank and Filter Tank Construction at the water treatment plant site. Photo by IFRC

In cooperation with the Mianzhu county Water Bureau, the design and construction of a gravity-fed water supply system comprising of a water intake facility, water treatment plant and water-piped network will be completed. Training of operations and maintenance technical staff will also be carried out by late October 2010. RCSC will also work with the Hanwang township to mobilize the community's participation on the water project, and in cooperation with the Mianzhu Health Bureau, prepare and disseminate hygiene promotion messages to the eight beneficiary villages.

The water supply system is designed for a service life of 15 years and managed by four technical staff trained by the Water Bureau. Ownership of the water system during and after construction is with the Mianzhu Water Supply & Sewerage

Company, a division with the Water Bureau. The Hanwang township government will be informing and mobilizing the communities on the project throughout its implementation stages. Communities are encouraged to protect the water system by reporting any breakage or leakage in the system to the technical staff.

## Project 2

This second project is in Mianzhu county located in Qingping township which comprises of five villages inclusive of 35 natural villages. In December 2009 and February 2010, the RCSC/IFRC shelter support programme provided cash grants to 1,847 households to this township. Additionally, RCSC/IFRC livelihoods programme has conducted vocational business training since March 2010 for 1,490 trainees as of 30 June 2010.

Of its population of 6,156, approximately 4,000 (1,300 households) have problem with access to water. Currently, their water source is from existing shallow wells, rainwater harvesting and also trucked water during severe water shortages. After the 12 May 2008 earthquake, centralized housing was constructed along with plans for centralized water supply and sewerage system. With the implementation of this project, water which

is sourced from mountain springs will be conveyed by a gravity-fed system consisting of a water intake facility, water treatment plant and piped network to household levels.

The project document along with its implementation plan will be developed after site assessment of the project area.

### Project 3

New projects are being developed which will follow a community-based approach integrated with the CBHFA programme. Communities with predominantly water and sanitation needs will be the focus of these projects. Funding support is from the shelter support programme balance of funds as noted previously.

<b>Water and sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Objective 1:</b> 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.	
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p>Communities have improved access to water and sanitation facilities according to minimum Sphere standards in three townships of Mianzhu county</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <p>1. Construction of centralized water and sanitation facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation/information sessions with RCSC and relevant government bureaus at various levels</li> <li>• Project agreement with project document signed between relevant parties (RCSC, government bureaus)</li> <li>• Review of centralized gravity-fed water supply system (GFS) approved by Water Bureau.</li> <li>• Tendering for GFS construction contractors, and procurement of materials</li> <li>• Delivery of materials and equipment onsite for GFS construction.</li> <li>• Construction of gravity-fed water supply infrastructure.</li> <li>• Training of water treatment plant personnel.</li> <li>• Water quality testing.</li> <li>• Technical monitoring of GFS construction activities.</li> <li>• Evaluation of GFS water supply infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p>Communities and RCSC have skills and knowledge to identify problems and solutions involving water, sanitation and hygiene practice issues through participatory hygiene activities.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <p>1. Creation of community-based water and sanitation management structures in collaboration with local health authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meetings with local health authorities</li> <li>• Baseline survey (knowledge, attitude and practice)</li> <li>• Establishment of community water and sanitation committees if not already existing.</li> <li>• Dissemination hygiene promotion campaign</li> </ul> <p>2. Development of RCSC and community water and sanitation knowledge and capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCSC volunteers training on baseline survey (knowledge, attitude and practice)</li> <li>• RCSC volunteers training on PHAST</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2:</b> To provide technical assistance and training to RCSC in water and sanitation for emergencies and post-emergency situations.	
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p>RCSC has the relevant skills and capacity at national level to deploy water and sanitation emergency response units domestically</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <p>RCSC technical water sanitation development and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCSC emergency WatSan equipment regionalized and refurbished</li> <li>• RCSC ERT training and simulation exercises (2)</li> <li>• Water and sanitation training for RCSC water and sanitation focal person</li> </ul>

### Livelihoods

Originally, the livelihoods programme aimed to alleviate the vulnerable situation faced by earthquake affected families through interventions such as rehabilitating of livelihood assets and developing sustainable income-generating activities, allowing families to have better resources to recover and begin reconstructing their houses. In light of major challenges encountered in the course of the shelter programme and the request by local governments to begin implementing the livelihoods programme only after the completion of the shelter programme, the livelihoods programme was reviewed and now consists of providing skills and entrepreneurship training to improve people's skills and capacity and provide earthquake affected vulnerable households with an access to financial resources through micro loans.

### *The plan*

Based on the needs outlined from the assessments carried out and at the request of local governments, RCSC will provide vocational and business training and financial support (through micro-finance<sup>8</sup> interventions) to relocated farmers and the disabled in order to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable in Mianzhu county.

Due to limited financial resources, the existing training system in Mianzhu is unable to cope with the huge demand for training. RCSC, with support from IFRC, will support the Mianzhu Labour Bureau in carrying out training courses to meet the needs of those wanting to be trained. As RCSC has limited capacity and experience in providing vocational training on such a wide-scale, the training component will be carried out in close partnership with International Labour Organization (ILO), who has implemented such projects in China.

### **1. Training**

Various factors were taken into account in designing the training structure and curricula, including differences in education levels, needs of the disabled, job requirements and expectations as well as the availability of farmers during the different phases of the farming season. Different types of training include the following:

- a) Centre-based vocational training
- b) Community-based training
- c) Start-Your-Business (SYB)
- d) Improving employability through skills up-grading

An evaluation by participants and trainers at the end of each training will be collected and analysed to determine the effectiveness of trainings in assisting beneficiaries improve their skills and income potential. Monitoring systems built into the Start Your Business training and mechanisms for vocational and community-based training will provide information on the impact of training programmes. In addition to day-to-day monitoring over the course of training (done by ILO's project office based in Mianzhu and Mianzhu's Red Cross branch), a review of the programme will also be conducted by the Federation.

The training component will span 15 months, beginning with courses which started on 23 March and financial services starting in September. Given the both scope and volume of work, the programme is extended to mid-2011. The micro credit element will last for five years and will be closed in 2015 to ensure more vulnerable people reached through a revolving fund.

### **2. Microfinance**

The microfinance component will provide micro loans with low interest to those with marketable business plans. Preference will be given to the targeted beneficiaries and those who do not qualify for commercial loans. The pro-poor microfinance component aims to help those affected by the earthquake to receive starting capital to build or recover their livelihoods.

Detailed assessments were conducted in February 2010 and presented recommendations to further develop project design and implementation. The assessments carried out include a financial needs assessment and a local market study to understand the common characteristics of the affected population and their needs for financial services. In addition, an assessment of financial institutions was done to assess potential microfinance and finance institutions' current strategies to identify a possible way for them to be involved in the livelihoods programme. Based on the results from the market survey and institutional assessment, an optimized strategic plan for microfinance was identified and designed.

IFRC/RCSC will be the risk owners regarding the dealing with higher-risk beneficiaries including financial liability in a form of reimbursement of potential losses to a contracted micro credit service provider. The microfinance technical service provider will undertake long-term commitment to this programme in order beneficiaries have reliable access to microfinance services over five years.

Programme funds will be used as seed money, direct interest rate subsidy and cover basic operational costs of the RCSC. The seed money will be used for individual or group loans with a CNY 20,000 ceiling for each individual loan and CNY 50,000 for each group loan. The microfinance technical service provider will ensure that the lack of collateral will not be an obstacle for the programme beneficiaries to access micro loans, instead, other criteria will be employed, such as a group guarantee.

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<sup>8</sup> Microfinance means include all manner of authorized financial services such as loan, providing guarantee to existing loan etc.

Given IFRC/RCSC's limited capacity, tight time frame, lack of banking licences, considerations of possible risks and lack of previous experience in microfinance, and also based on a possible scheme suggested by PlaNet Finance (consultancy firm), the delivery of loan services will be outsourced to a qualified finance or/and microfinance institution. IFRC and RCSC will be in charge of overall strategic management and monitoring of this component to ensure the most vulnerable are reached. The programme will also build RCSC's capacity to administer and oversee the microfinance component. Upon completion of the micro credit project in five years' time, the residual part of the funds will be used by RCSC for future disaster management activities and/or further livelihoods related activities.

#### *Target beneficiaries*

Target beneficiaries will focus on relocated farmers and the disabled. In addition, an important aim of the programme is to reduce gender disparities and increase women's empowerment. Almost all the women assessed were eager to learn new skills to help raise their income. The programme expects approximately 30 per cent of direct beneficiaries from each component to be made up of women. Furthermore, the programme also takes into consideration disabled people who are not able to engage in any income generating activity because of his/her disability and age. In this instance, a family member in lieu of the disabled person will be eligible to receive training and/or loan within this programme.

### **3. Capacity building of the National Society**

RCSC will develop its capacity to implement the livelihoods projects with support from IFRC and its partners. The microfinance management unit within the local branch of the RCSC will take over the management and monitoring function over the microfinance component when the Federation exits.

RCSC will develop new relationships with training institutions of the Labour Bureau and the microfinance technical service provider through the implementation of this programme. RCSC will join the technical monitoring with technical partners and also do overall monitoring of the project with support of IFRC. The experience will build a capacity of RCSC especially Mianzhu branch of the RCSC on project cycle management. It will also help RCSC to conduct similar projects in future.

<b>Livelihoods</b>	
Income and employment viability of relocated farmers and disabled people in Mianzhu county is increased.	
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p>In the course of five years, up to 3,700 relocated farmers, disabled and other vulnerable people receive funds for the purpose of resuming and establishing businesses.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract consultant (PlaNet Finance) to develop and define the framework of the microfinance programme.</li> <li>• Conduct assessments to identify beneficiaries' financial needs</li> <li>• Conduct assessments of existing financial institutions and their capacity</li> <li>• Design appropriate microfinance and microcredit schemes based on assessments outcomes, including determining the beneficiary selection criteria and delivery mode.</li> <li>• Select financial institution to deliver microfinance services to beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Develop management and monitoring mechanisms between the RCSC and selected financial institution.</li> <li>• Finalise project agreements outlining roles and responsibilities between all implementing partners.</li> <li>• Develop operating manual for RCSC on microfinance operations and projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p>Up to 5,000 relocated farmers and 600 disabled farmers from Mianzhu county receive vocational or/and business skills training and information assistance to become better employed or start a business.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract consultant (ILO) as a technical partner to develop and define the framework of the training programmes.</li> <li>• Contract Mianzhu Labour Bureau as training partner to deliver training through its training institutions.</li> <li>• Finalize project agreements outlining roles and responsibilities between all implementing partners.</li> <li>• Conduct assessments to identify beneficiaries' training needs.</li> <li>• Conduct market surveys to identify employers needs.</li> <li>• Design a training plan according to findings from the assessments, including determining the beneficiary selection criteria.</li> <li>• Develop an information dissemination strategy to raise awareness of the availability and eligibility of training courses through three channels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Township and natural village leaders during community meetings,</li> <li>- Media,</li> <li>- IEC (posters, flyers, leaflets, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish contact with village leaders to assist with identifying the most vulnerable beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Develop management and monitoring mechanisms between the RCSC, ILO, Mianzhu Labour Bureau, and Disabled People's Federation including the setting up and selection process for training applications.</li> <li>• Print course materials and handbooks.</li> <li>• Conduct training on SYB and other new courses to teachers from Mianzhu Labour Bureau's training institutions.</li> <li>• Conduct vocational and business skills training to beneficiaries based on needs (centralised or community-based training and factoring-in seasonal farming calendars).</li> <li>• Support trainees to provide community-based courses in their respective villages (peer-to-peer trainings).</li> <li>• Provide follow-up services such as information, business and employment counselling, linking trainees with potential employers including internships.</li> <li>• Establish links with local business and industry networks.</li> <li>• Develop operating manual for RCSC on (self)employment promotion projects</li> </ul>
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#### Livelihood's capacity building

RCSC capacity to plan and implement employment promotion projects, especially in vocational training and microfinance is developed.

##### Expected results

Capacity of RCSC, at headquarters and branch level esp. Mianzhu and Deyang Red Crosses to develop and implement livelihoods projects is increased.

##### Activities Planned

- Support RCSC key staff through a study tour to learn existing microfinance services delivered to vulnerable people.
- RCSC HQ, prefecture and county level staff will receive specific training on microfinance service delivery to vulnerable people.
- RCSC to build and integrate in its structure a microfinance administration unit at prefecture and county levels to fully administer the programme after IFRC exits.

## Disaster management

### Overview

The National Society, as auxiliary to the government, is part of the country's national emergency response system. Through the Red Cross Law, it is also mandated to support relief operations and raise funds from the public to assist in its response, and is one of the 34 members in the National Committee of Disaster Reduction (NCDR).

In recent years, RCSC has been working closely with IFRC and other partners to discuss a long term disaster response strategy. IFRC and several partner national societies have been working on community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives in various provinces over the years, but compared to the huge needs in the vast country, resources are still scarce. As a result of the substantial response after the earthquake, efforts are being made to speed up these plans.

### The plan

The programme will see the implementation of training and mitigation activities to improve the resilience of selected village communities to risks and hazards (community-based disaster preparedness), as well as providing resources and trainings to enhance the capacity of RCSC in responding to emergencies effectively throughout the country in strategically selected provinces (disaster preparedness centres and emergency response teams). In particular, building up emergency response teams and disaster preparedness centres will provide the opportunity for RCSC staff to obtain the necessary knowledge in emergency, while providing a platform for discussion in strengthening long-term and sustainable national disaster management plans.

### 1. Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP)

Even though Sichuan is the most earthquake affected province, the CBDP programme will be implemented in Gansu and Shaanxi due to several reasons, including the fact that the CBDP model is more suitable and better maximized in a rural setting as it involves a high degree of community participation. In rural Sichuan, where high numbers of migrant workers leave the countryside every day, the lower percentage of community participation will result in less impact compared to Gansu and Shaanxi, where agriculture in home-village is still a main income source.

In addition, although the earthquake epicentre lies in Sichuan, the impact of the earthquake in Gansu and Shaanxi was magnified due to the local population's<sup>9</sup> high vulnerability to natural disasters. The CBDP programme in Gansu and Shaanxi aims to reduce the population's vulnerability prior to the onset of natural disasters by improving capacity and empowering communities to plan and implement appropriate risk reduction initiatives. While the programme is facilitated by local Red Cross staff and volunteers, the community itself takes the lead throughout the implementation of the programme.

A total of 30 villages in Gansu and Shaanxi have been selected for the community-based disaster preparedness programme. The number of direct beneficiaries is estimated to be approximately 20,000<sup>10</sup> men, women and children (about 80 percent of population of all selected villages).

Village activities will be selected through a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) prior to implementation, which will provide detailed analysis of training needs, mitigation measures, timeframe, complementary support from the government, and the villages' own contributions. Additionally, counties with an existing local level Red Cross branch with some experience in working on projects were also one of the factors.



CBDP working group is making field visit in Hanyin county, Shaanxi province. Photo by IFRC

In addition to benefiting communities, CBDP also aims to build the capacity of local Red Cross branches. CBDP will be introduced for the first time in the Gansu and Shaanxi branches, with new staff recruited as additional capacity. While the programme will be implemented by county branches, they will be supported at provincial and headquarters' level, strengthening the capacity of county and prefecture level branches. Provincial Red Cross branches will provide trainings using developed information, education and communication materials to the branches, who in turn will train villagers. Trainings on disaster and project management, technical skills to conduct vulnerability assessments, first aid and disaster preparedness

measures, among others, will also be provided. Coupled with monitoring and evaluation systems that are built into the programme, Red Cross staff and volunteers will be able to effectively manage the programme.

## 2. Disaster preparedness centres

To build the National Society's prefecture level capacity in distributing emergency relief effectively, IFRC is supporting RCSC by contributing CNY 3 million (CHF 464,476) each towards nine disaster preparedness centres in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi, and three additional centres specifically for the emergency response teams (see ERT section below).

Once established, these disaster preparedness centres will provide storage capacity and act as a training base for staff and volunteers in logistics, procurement and emergency response. It will provide localized storage and act as distribution hubs. IFRC's disaster management team will work closely with RCSC to strengthen capacity of its staff and volunteers in disaster management and to look at issues of risk reduction and preparedness.

RCSC has started the process of acquiring land and is currently in discussions with authorities with regards to land issues. Building designs and construction plans are also being determined. Once land is acquired and building designs are approved, construction is expected to take about four to five months to complete.

<sup>9</sup> The rural population make up 60-70 per cent of the provincial population

<sup>10</sup> The average population per village in Gansu and Shaanxi is 850 people. CBDP is expected to reach 80 per cent of the total population (about 20,000 in 30 villages).

### 3. Emergency response teams (ERTs)

National level emergency response teams will be strategically focused in the three provincial branches of Yunnan, Hubei and Hunan. These three provinces, located in the central and southern parts of China, are selected due to its location advantage, existing capacity in rapid emergency response and experience in programme management. Its track record in emergency response also extends to surrounding disaster-prone provinces.

Building on the same concept as the emergency response unit (ERU), the National Society plans to set up three of its own ERTs, one team based in each of these three provincial branches. Around 80 personnel and volunteers will be trained in emergency assessment, rescue and first aid, and will utilize equipment from the donated ERUs when mobilized. Each ERT will have the capacity to provide water and sanitation support to 10,000 people. It will also support neighbouring provinces in the event of a disaster under the coordination of RCSC headquarters.

IFRC, together with Austrian and Spanish Red Cross representatives who were part of the water and sanitation ERU deployment in May 2008, conducted an assessment in July 2009. A plan was developed based on the recommendations from this assessment, with IFRC agreeing to support provincial branches through the building up of three disaster preparedness centres specifically for the mobilization of ERTs. In addition to equipment, the disaster preparedness centres and ERTs will also be equipped with emergency response planning as well standard operation procedures and operated by trained provincial Red Cross staff under the auspices of RCSC headquarters.

<b>Disaster management</b>	
<b>Objective 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.</b>	
<p><b>Expected Results</b></p> <p>Communities' knowledge and awareness in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) measures are increased in selected village communities.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct site visits and hold regular meetings with stakeholders at all levels (Federation, RCSC headquarters, provincial, prefecture, county and village communities).</li> <li>• Capture oral histories of natural disasters, assess vulnerabilities and capacities in each village.</li> <li>• Establish needs using participatory planning and other appropriate methodology/ tools.</li> <li>• Communities to organize village meetings to select and establish Village Disaster Committees (VDC) in villages.</li> <li>• VDC members and volunteers disseminate disaster preparedness information to community members using relevant IEC materials.</li> <li>• Develop and disseminate IEC materials and conduct promotional activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected Results</b></p> <p>Disaster risk reduction mitigation measures are identified, established and implemented through community-based approaches in selected vulnerable communities.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan, budget and implement mitigation strategies in an equitable and accountable manner.</li> <li>• Establish systems to ensure mitigation measures are carried out safely and properly.</li> <li>• Conduct risk and hazard mapping in selected vulnerable villages.</li> <li>• Communities prepare plans of activities to address their risks (contingency plans, response plans – search and rescue, and evacuation, early warning systems and subsequent needed actions).</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: Capacity of Gansu and Shaanxi Red Cross staff and volunteers in disaster risk reduction/disaster preparedness is enhanced.</b>	
<p><b>Expected Results</b></p> <p>Disaster management knowledge is enhanced through effective project management and monitoring systems.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct VCA (vulnerability and capacity assessment) refresher and induction training.</li> <li>• Conduct a training of managers (2-day) workshop.</li> <li>• Conduct a training of facilitators (5-day) workshop.</li> <li>• Trained facilitators to conduct (3-day) workshops for VDCs and volunteers.</li> <li>• Provincial Red Cross staff conduct regular monitoring visits, including an experience sharing meeting with local branches.</li> <li>• Prefecture Red Cross staff conduct monitoring visits.</li> <li>• RCSC headquarters provide project monitoring and evaluation support to provincial Red Cross staff.</li> <li>• Conduct project management training for Gansu and Shaanxi project staff, including monitoring, narrative and financial reporting.</li> <li>• Establish Red Cross volunteers in each village. Hold volunteers recognition/initiation celebration in each village.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Expected Results</b> Disaster management institutional linkages of Gansu and Shaanxi branches of RCSC is strengthened and expanded.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gansu and Shaanxi staff establish contact with other agencies/ government departments involved in disaster management to discuss roles and areas for cooperation.</li> <li>• Gansu and Shaanxi branches of RCSC participate and cooperate with external stakeholders in meetings, exercises, workshops and disaster preparedness planning.</li> <li>• Gansu and Shaanxi branches of RCSC attend/conduct a forum/workshop with relevant stakeholders to share knowledge and skills relating to CBDP.</li> <li>• Gansu and Shaanxi staff visit CBDP projects in other provinces.</li> </ul>
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Objective 3: RCSC capacity to effectively prepare and respond to disasters is improved.	
<p><b>Expected Results</b> 9 disaster preparedness centres are established in Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi Provinces.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define strategic potential locations through an assessment of existing RCSC capacity at prefecture level.</li> <li>• Obtain permission from local governments for land.</li> <li>• Plan and design 9 disaster preparedness centres (6 in Sichuan, 2 in Gansu, and 1 each in Shaanxi).</li> <li>• Construct and/or renovate disaster preparedness centres.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected Results</b> Provincial Red Cross staff are trained to operate and maintain the disaster preparedness centres effectively.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support RCSC to develop a disaster preparedness centre management plan.</li> <li>• Support RCSC to conduct trainings on disaster management and disaster preparedness centre management for Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected Results</b> 3 emergency response teams (ERT) are developed in Yunnan, Hubei and Hunan and storage capacity for essential equipments are ensured.</p>	<p><b>Activities Planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the type and size of ERT in each province.</li> <li>• Identify 80 RCSC staff and volunteers in headquarter and the targeted provinces as ERT members.</li> <li>• Provide training for ERT members on Watsan, relief, first aid, emergency response, search and rescue.</li> <li>• Develop ERT disaster response plans.</li> <li>• Conduct emergency simulation exercises.</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for selected personnel to participate in regional disaster response team trainings in Asia Pacific.</li> <li>• Organize study tour to nearby country for selected personnel to enhance ERT management knowledge.</li> <li>• Equip disaster preparedness centres in Yunnan, Hubei and Hunan with basic emergency equipment.</li> <li>• Construct and /or renovate existing three disaster preparedness centres in Yunnan, Hubei and Hunan respectively to ensure the storage and training capacity is up to standard.</li> </ul>

## Capacity building and organizational development

While capacity building activities have been built into each sector area throughout each phase of the earthquake response, there remain other important opportunities for IFRC to support RCSC in their own organizational development in addition to the construction of Red Cross disaster preparedness centres and the establishment of national emergency response units that can be deployed in future disasters.

Needs in all four core areas of IFRC's Strategy 2010 were identified and this will enable IFRC to work with and support RCSC in a more integrated way across a range of activities. Health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, livelihood and disaster management needs are a major part of this revised appeal and will form an important priority for the future. It will also strengthen the National Society by building the skills and capacities of existing and new staff and volunteers through trainings at branch and national levels and disaster simulation exercises.

Finally, IFRC will support RCSC in further strengthening their financial management, volunteer management and general programme management through this appeal. Analysis of existing systems and joint planning will identify how these programmes can be boosted. Workshops for relevant RCSC staff will be held to introduce and implement best practices and share experiences from the disaster. Details and objectives in areas of capacity building are included in the sections under each sector.

## Capacity of the Red Cross Society of China

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) was founded in 1904, becoming one of the first members of the IFRC in 1919. The mission of RCSC is reflected in its law, acknowledged by the central and provincial governments, and is reflective of the good working relationship with the government, particularly in the fields of relief and health activities. Today, with over 21 million members, a headquarters in Beijing with 217 staff and established provincial and municipality branches with 5,959 staff corresponding to state administrative units, the 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 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.

The scale of the public response channeled through RCSC has given it unprecedented visibility. The National Society proactively committed itself to greater accountability and transparency. Being ever more in the public eye has also helped to the National Society to mobilize new volunteers and retain them. Community-based programmes will also promote volunteerism at grassroots level. There have been many boosts to RCSCs ability to respond to domestic disasters, including plans for new disaster preparedness warehouses, national disaster response teams and new forms of training in health and water and sanitation in emergencies.

RCSC maintains a nationwide network of six regional disaster preparedness centres. These are essentially warehouses with stocks of relief supplies, and 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.

The RCSC has limited knowledge and experience in livelihoods and community-based health programming. The livelihoods and CBHFA project has provided an opportunity to introduce these important activities to the National Society as part of recovery programming, and in building capacities locally and nationally within the Red Cross in China.

## Capacity of IFRC

IFRC's operations support team in Chengdu, Sichuan province, provides support as necessary to the RCSC to implement the operation successfully. The IFRC team currently consists of an operations coordinator and technical delegates in health and psychosocial support, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, 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's Chengdu office coordinates with RCSC in Sichuan, local authorities and partner national society representatives to manage the operation's 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 holding regular meetings with the RCSC senior management. Furthermore, the regional office in Beijing will also continue to directly oversee all Gansu and Shaanxi programming.

IFRC's East Asia regional office in Beijing comprises 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 as well as finance. This office supports the East Asia region, which includes China, Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross societies in annual and emergency programmes. The regional office is backed by a team of staff in the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, and relevant technical departments in Geneva.

## Coordination and partnerships

At the request of the RCSC leadership, IFRC continues to coordinate all multilateral Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support to the earthquake operations.

The coordination efforts between the IFRC operations support team, the RCSC at all levels and relevant official agencies have been positive and have helped facilitate solutions towards challenges. The RCSC is regularly involved in high level coordination meetings with government authorities, and has been closely involved in discussions with the various ministries and government authorities at all levels. At the end of 2009,

efforts to implement the programme urgently included an intervention by the State Council in Beijing after consultation between IFRC and the RCSC senior leadership.

Close contact between RCSC headquarters in Beijing and Chengdu has been critical in the implementation process and in formulating plans and action steps towards reconstruction and recovery. Day-to-day operations will be handled in the field by IFRC's technical delegates, their RCSC counterparts, the local authorities, and in-country partner national society representatives as programmes are rolled out. The Chengdu office will also hold frequent meetings with the RCSC, partner national society representatives and local authorities as needed. The Beijing office will continue to hold regular meetings with the RCSC senior management, and involve the partner national society representatives when appropriate.

IFRC also coordinates and collaborates closely with partners such as the International Labour Organization, Planet Finance, Build Change, Handicap International, UNICEF and government bureaus such as the Disabled People's Federation, the Mianzhu Labour, Water and Rural Energy bureaus in implementing its programmes. This collaboration supports information sharing among partners and the leveraging of additional resources.

#### *Partnership meetings*

To date, four partnership meetings were held in support of the RCSC earthquake operations; the first in Xi'an in July 2008, in Beijing in October 2008, in Hainan in April 2009 and in Xiamen in March 2010. Programme-specific partnership meetings, such as the livelihoods partnership meeting between all stakeholders, also took place in July 2009. These meetings have enabled RCSC, IFRC and partners to summarize activities to date, understand challenges and technical recommendations, and agree upon major strategies and priority areas for plans of action. It has also enabled RCSC to have a clearer understanding of partner commitments and interests. These meetings are supplemented with frequent communication with both multilateral and bilateral partners.

#### *Other partner communications*

All major partners have been kept informed and consulted during critical intervals and discussions, with outcomes of negotiations being shared through regular communication. Conference calls or email exchanges have been used as modes for critical communications. Updates from the regional office are also frequently emailed out highlighting programme progress and challenges in each sector area.

### **Communications – Advocacy and Public information**

Communications work throughout the implementation of IFRC programmes has sought to focus on the human impact of the work being undertaken in support of RCSC. This has been the case with the six-month, one-year and two-year anniversary communications packages produced and distributed through media service updates, with special coverage on the completion of shelter programming in December 2009/January 2010. A series of five beneficiary profiles were provided, along with images by an experienced local photographer. Video was included as part of the two-year communications package. As well as IFRC-supported shelter beneficiaries, the b-roll video also featured schools, hospitals and livelihoods training.

The second anniversary was also marked by cooperation between IFRC and major partner national societies on communications tools; for example, IFRC supported an American Red Cross photo competition project carried out among primary school children in the disaster area by carrying out interviews with the winning entrants and photographing the children concerned. IFRC has also exchanged photographs and video with Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) communicators JRCS with video footage and received from JRCS photographs taken by a professional photographer, which will be shared with other members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

The additional activities to be undertaken with the balance of funds affords new opportunities for communications, highlighting the humanitarian impact. One strand of the proposed programming – the support for emergency response teams – was highlighted extensively in the aftermath of the Yushu earthquake in Qinghai. The deployment of RCSC water and sanitation units, brought into the country following the Sichuan earthquake, afforded good media visibility opportunities both domestically and internationally.

The communications delegate will continue to work closely with the RCSC and the IFRC operations team to highlight the work of the Red Cross in this operation. Many opportunities for capacity building in relation to international exposure of Red Cross Society of China's activities will continue to be explored in the coming months and year.

## Budget summary

See attached budget ([Annex 1](#)) for details.

Matthias Schmale  
Under Secretary General  
Programme Services

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## 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 vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

- Red Cross Society of China: Mr. Wang Xiaohua, director of external relations department; email: [rcsc@chineseredcross.org](mailto:rcsc@chineseredcross.org); phone: +86.10.6404.8366, fax +86.10.6402.9928.
- East Asia regional office in China: Ms Nicolle LaFleur, acting head of regional office, mobile: +86 135 0120 5972, email: [nicolle.lafleur@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolle.lafleur@ifrc.org)
- Chengdu operations office: Mr. Chris Jackson, China earthquake operations coordinator, mobile +86 135 518 7167, email: [chris.jackson@ifrc.org](mailto:chris.jackson@ifrc.org)
- Federation zone office in Kuala Lumpur:
  - Enkas Chau, operations coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5798; mobile: +6012 305 8332; email: [enkas.chau@ifrc.org](mailto:enkas.chau@ifrc.org)
  - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5753, fax: +603 2168 8573, email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org)
  - For pledges of funding: Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org).
  - Please send all funding pledges to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org).
  - For media enquiries: Francis Markus (Chengdu), communications delegate, mobile: +86 1391 0096 892, email : [francis.markus@ifrc.org](mailto:francis.markus@ifrc.org); or Patrick Fuller (KL), acting zone communications manager, mobile: +6012 230 8451, email: [patrick.fuller@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.fuller@ifrc.org)

**< [Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal budget, interim financials and annexes below;](#)  
[click here to return to the title page](#)>**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## MDRCN003 CHINA : SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE

### REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	23,527,757	23,527,757
Shelter - Transitional	1,082,550	1,082,550
Clothing & Textiles	2,547,343	2,547,343
Food	3,602,000	3,602,000
Water & Sanitation	3,416,337	3,416,337
Medical & First Aid	598,582	598,582
Teaching Materials	503,387	503,387
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	63,633,430	63,633,430
ERU (Emergency Response Units)	3,429,932	3,429,932
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>102,341,318</b>	<b>102,341,318</b>
Land & Buildings	8,037,990	8,037,990
Vehicles	131,219	131,219
Computer & Telecom	40,941	40,941
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	38,261	38,261
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>8,248,411</b>	<b>8,248,411</b>
Storage	11,972	11,972
Distribution & Monitoring	11,196,957	11,196,957
Transport & Vehicle Costs	230,949	230,949
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11,439,878</b>	<b>11,439,878</b>
International Staff	3,592,110	3,592,110
Regionally Deployed Staff	5,423	5,423
National Staff	925,303	925,303
National Society Staff	979,818	979,818
Consultants	698,548	698,548
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>6,201,202</b>	<b>6,201,202</b>
Workshops & Training	7,756,948	7,756,948
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,756,948</b>	<b>7,756,948</b>
Travel	444,422	444,422
Information & Public Relation	1,286,369	1,286,369
Office Costs	410,869	410,869
Communications	158,905	158,905
Professional Fees	103,028	103,028
Financial Charges	160,707	160,707
Other General Expenses	3,190,722	3,190,722
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>5,755,022</b>	<b>5,755,022</b>
Cash Transfers to National Societies	1,274,010	1,274,010
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>1,274,010</b>	<b>1,274,010</b>
Program Support	9,329,347	9,329,347
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>9,329,347</b>	<b>9,329,347</b>
Services & Recoveries	500,691	500,691
Shared Services	10,950	10,950
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>511,641</b>	<b>511,641</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>		
Multilateral Contributions	152,857,777	152,857,777
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY**  
**CHINA : SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE**

MDRCN003

<b>Emergency Relief Phase</b>		<b>Total cost CHF</b>
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>		<b>43,978,167</b>
- Tents & Air Transport	34,721,435	
- Base Camp	1,082,550	
- Quilts	2,547,343	
- Hygiene kits	2,024,839	
- Food parcels	3,602,000	
<b>Health &amp; Care</b>		<b>591,300</b>
- Medical Teams	591,300	
<b>WatSan &amp; ERU</b>		<b>3,429,932</b>
-ERU Teams	3,429,932	
<b>Other costs</b>		<b>5,410,799</b>
- Personnel, Training, Cost recovery, Vehicles & Admin	5,410,799	
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>53,410,198</b>

<b>Recovery Phase</b>	<b>No.of Units</b>	<b>Cost per unit</b>	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>Total cost CHF</b>
<b>Shelter reconstruction</b>				<b>68,311,542</b>
- Village Home Construction Cash grants (includes cash grant contribution for each family, monitoring & personnel costs)	62,319	1,008	62,895,212	
- Reconstruction (Education and Health facilities) (includes reconstruction, monitoring & personnel costs)	5	745,500	3,727,500	
- Contingency			1,688,830	
<b>Health and Care &amp; Psychosocial support</b>				<b>4,301,152</b>
- Psychosocial Support & Awareness (IEC)			1,472,403	
- Community Based Health			1,656,607	
- Health in Emergency (training & personnel costs)			1,172,142	
<b>Water and Sanitation &amp; Hygiene promotion</b>				<b>2,592,680</b>
- Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities			2,096,738	
- Personnel, Training, Logistics & other costs			495,942	
<b>Livelihoods</b>				<b>3,662,521</b>
- Microfinance Component			1,419,966	
- Vocational and business training			1,434,480	
- Training & workshops, Personnel & other costs			808,075	
<b>Disaster Management</b>				<b>12,192,678</b>
- CBDP			1,274,509	
- DP Centers			4,812,834	
- ERT and capacity building			5,654,087	
- Personnel & other support costs			451,248	
<b>Community Based Projects</b>				<b>4,883,829</b>
- Water Cellars/water equipments			1,913,006	
- Community based meetings & other costs			1,281,993	
- Contingency			1,688,830	
<b>Coordination &amp; Management</b>				<b>3,503,177</b>
- Capital Equipment			16,600	
- Transport, Storage & vehicles			85,460	
- Personnel (delegates, staff & consultants)			2,202,161	
- Training & workshops			206,530	
- General expenses (office running costs & travel)			992,426	
<b>Total Budget</b>				<b>99,447,579</b>
<b>TOTAL REVISED BUDGET</b>				<b>152,857,777</b>

\*\* NOTE : Programmes and services support recovery (PSSR) has been apportioned under each sector.

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>142,460,767</b>	<b>6,893,832</b>			<b>3,503,178</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### Income

#### Cash contributions

American Red Cross	42,216,662					42,216,662
Australian Red Cross	5,206,819	998,000			514,859	6,719,678
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	995,500					995,500
Austria - Private Donors	485					485
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	93,682					93,682
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)	36,523					36,523
Brazil - Private Donors	6,373					6,373
British Red Cross	3,156,284	50,750				3,207,034
Bulgarian Red Cross	5,000					5,000
Cambodia - Private Donors	170					170
Canada - Private Donors	5,200					5,200
Canadian Red Cross	14,143,014	2,080,000				16,223,014
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	17,816,762					17,816,762
Charities Aid Foundation		98,414				98,414
China - Private Donors	32					32
Cook Islands Red Cross	78					78
Croatian Red Cross	24,882					24,882
Czech Red Cross	10,202					10,202
Danish Red Cross	10,749	11,539				22,289
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	154,622	515,408				670,030
DELL Direct Giving Campaign	525				89,342	89,867
Estonia Red Cross	4,035					4,035
Finnish Red Cross	418,224					418,224
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	692,936					692,936
France - Private Donors	2,668					2,668
French Red Cross	876,026					876,026
Germany - Private Donors	121					121
Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)	100					100
Germany Red Cross	167,633					167,633
Great Britain - Private Donors	22,503					22,503
Greek Government		327,000				327,000
IATA	8,650					8,650
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)	109,646					109,646
ICRC (from Unidentified donor)	153					153
Indian Red Cross	32,773					32,773
Indian Red Cross (from India - Private Donors)	3,481					3,481
India - Private Donors	5,040					5,040
Indonesia - Private Donors	2,209					2,209
Infineum UK Ltd		70,413				70,413
Ireland - Private Donors	1,256					1,256
Irish Government	1,627,000					1,627,000
Irish Red Cross	346,715	15,094				361,809
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	917,700				694,450	1,612,150
Italian Red Cross	98,887					98,887

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

### Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Japanese Government	1,785,000			1,785,000
Japanese Red Cross	24,278,180	1,355,070	429,002	26,062,252
Japan - Private Donors	3,150			3,150
Lithuanian Red Cross	976			976
Luxembourg Government	24,150	80,750		104,900
Malaysian Red Crescent	10,546			10,546
Malaysia - Private Donors	1,780			1,780
Mauritius Red Cross	191			191
Monaco Red Cross			114,914	114,914
Netherlands - Private Donors	8,335			8,335
Netherlands Red Cross	1,025,922			1,025,922
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	12,000	801,500		813,500
New York Office (from Adams Street Partners)	3,000			3,000
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	157,661			157,661
New York Office (from Applied Materials)	15,686			15,686
New York Office (from Bechtel Group Foundation)	3,037	57,698		60,735
New York Office (from Black Rock)	53,573	29,950		83,524
New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)	2,347	44,590		46,937
New York Office (from Codexis)	1,763			1,763
New York Office (from EMC Corp.)	80,360		104,447	184,807
New York Office (from Fibrogen)	10,961			10,961
New York Office (from Genzyme Corporation)	11,786			11,786
New York Office (from Heinz H.J. Company)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Hospira)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Huber)	52,554			52,554
New York Office (from Jones Apparel Group)	1,171		21,804	22,975
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)		157,500		157,500
New York Office (from Mellon Bank)	26,787			26,787
New York Office (from Monsanto Foundation)	56,398			56,398
New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)	1,532	29,112		30,644
New York Office (from New York Life)	125,345			125,345
New York Office (from Otis LG Elevator Co)	7,143			7,143
New York Office (from PricewaterhouseCoopers)			278,531	278,531
New York Office (from Schering Plough)	29,309			29,309
New York Office (from THERMO FISCHER)	1,071	20,358		21,429
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	10,525		39,085	49,610
New York Office (from United Technologies)	12,475	237,021		249,496
New York Office (from Yahoo)	8,572			8,572
New Zealand Red Cross	186,719		235,893	422,612
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	664,365			664,365
Nigeria private donors	1,024			1,024
Norwegian Red Cross	87,122			87,122
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	373,383			373,383
Office of the Representative of the Dalai Lama	52,671			52,671
On Line donations	97,555	301,864	360,777	760,197
OPEC Fund For International Development	1,158,078			1,158,078
Other	14,304			14,304
Qatar Red Crescent	59,400			59,400
Romanian Red Cross	58,857			58,857
Royal & Sun Alliance	12,714			12,714
Russia - Private Donors	2,686			2,686
Singapore - Private Donors	9,975			9,975

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/12
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

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Singapore Red Cross	114,048				114,048
Slovenia Government				161,500	161,500
South Africa Government				193,050	193,050
South Africa - Private Donors	361				361
Spain - Private Donors	1,985				1,985
Sri Lanka Red Cross	3,250				3,250
Stavros Niarchos Foundation				260,000	260,000
Swedish - Private Donors	32				32
Swedish Red Cross	165,481				165,481
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	342,400				342,400
Switzerland - Private Donors	31,036				31,036
Thailand - Private Donors	5,200				5,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,000</b>				<b>51,000</b>
Turkish Red Crescent	5,264				5,264
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	1,115				1,115
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	20,981				20,981
United States Government - Missions	520,000				520,000
United States - Private Donors	158,571				158,571
United Technologies	262,500				262,500
United Technologies (from United States - Private Donors)	5,250				5,250
UN Staff Council / UNOG	13,631				13,631
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	4,400				4,400
WIPO /OMPI staff	2,760				2,760
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>121,742,937</b>	<b>7,282,033</b>		<b>3,497,655</b>	<b>132,522,624</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>					
American Red Cross	261,506				261,506
British Red Cross	1,768,824				1,768,824
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>2,030,330</b>				<b>2,030,330</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>					
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	134,228				134,228
British Red Cross	2,589,652				2,589,652
Canadian Government	249,696				249,696
Canadian Red Cross	2,247,991				2,247,991
Danish Red Cross	1,395,009				1,395,009
Finnish Red Cross	886,681				886,681
Germany Red Cross	1,183,335				1,183,335
Japanese Red Cross	3,217,992				3,217,992
Netherlands Red Cross	3,662,744				3,662,744
Norwegian Red Cross	1,889,444				1,889,444
Spanish Red Cross	695,552				695,552
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>18,152,323</b>				<b>18,152,323</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>					
American Red Cross	57,493			22,000	79,493
Australian Red Cross	57,200			22,000	79,200
Canadian Red Cross	24,640				24,640
Other	26,107			35,200	61,307
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>165,440</b>			<b>79,200</b>	<b>244,640</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Miscellaneous Income	1,024			39	1,063
Services	-92,071	-1,498		367	-93,202
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>-91,048</b>	<b>-1,498</b>		<b>406</b>	<b>-92,139</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>141,999,982</b>	<b>7,280,535</b>		<b>3,577,261</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>141,999,982</b>	<b>7,280,535</b>		<b>3,577,261</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

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Appeal Coverage	100%	106%		102%	100%
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**II. Balance 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	141,999,982	7,280,535			3,577,261	152,857,777
E. Expenditure	-116,451,825	-1,679,369			-1,129,469	-119,260,663
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	25,548,157	5,601,166			2,447,792	33,597,115

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

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## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>142,460,767</b>	<b>6,893,832</b>			<b>3,503,178</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
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	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>102,672,066</b>	<b>32,618,985</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>32,618,991</b>	<b>70,053,075</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	8,037,990						8,037,990	
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	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>8,248,413</b>	<b>212,728</b>			<b>-173</b>	<b>212,555</b>	<b>8,035,858</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
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	74,234	3,386		15,462	93,082	1,262,852	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11,569,560</b>	<b>11,312,676</b>	<b>3,386</b>		<b>15,462</b>	<b>11,331,524</b>	<b>238,036</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	3,632,566	1,281,616	256,325		663,956	2,201,897	1,430,669	
Regionally Deployed Staff	5,423	361			16,793	17,155	-11,732	
National Staff	925,303	248,766	59,066		79,999	387,831	537,472	
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	343,377			2,186	345,563	352,987	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>6,241,660</b>	<b>1,889,899</b>	<b>315,391</b>		<b>764,974</b>	<b>2,970,263</b>	<b>3,271,397</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	7,756,948	113,901	15,451		28,314	157,665	7,599,283	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,756,948</b>	<b>113,901</b>	<b>15,451</b>		<b>28,314</b>	<b>157,665</b>	<b>7,599,283</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	444,222	165,919	27,692		53,608	247,218	197,004	
Information & Public Relation	1,286,369	64,354	41,458		25,263	131,075	1,155,295	
Office Costs	410,869	60,812	103		34,060	94,976	315,893	
Communications	158,905	24,018	3,588		9,869	37,475	121,430	
Professional Fees	103,028	103,242	281		16,111	119,635	-16,607	
Financial Charges	160,706	52,410	21		107,047	159,478	1,228	
Other General Expenses	3,190,723	6,967			2,493	9,461	3,181,263	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>5,754,823</b>	<b>477,723</b>	<b>73,142</b>		<b>248,452</b>	<b>799,317</b>	<b>4,955,506</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,274,010	61,623,244	1,166,592			62,789,835	-61,515,825	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>1,274,010</b>	<b>61,623,244</b>	<b>1,166,592</b>			<b>62,789,835</b>	<b>-61,515,825</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	9,329,348	7,701,229	105,402		64,341	7,870,971	1,458,377	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>9,329,348</b>	<b>7,701,229</b>	<b>105,402</b>		<b>64,341</b>	<b>7,870,971</b>	<b>1,458,377</b>	
<b>Services</b>								

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Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>142,460,767</b>	<b>6,893,832</b>			<b>3,503,178</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>	
Services & Recoveries		500,691					500,691	-500,691
Shared Services	10,950	750				6,400	7,150	3,800
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>10,950</b>	<b>501,441</b>				<b>6,400</b>	<b>507,841</b>	<b>-496,891</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions						1,700	1,700	-1,700
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>						<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>152,857,777</b>	<b>116,451,825</b>	<b>1,679,369</b>			<b>1,129,469</b>	<b>119,260,663</b>	<b>33,597,115</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>26,008,942</b>	<b>5,214,463</b>			<b>2,373,709</b>	<b>33,597,115</b>	