

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

China: Sichuan Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003
GLIDE n° EQ-2008-000062-CHN
30 May 2008

This emergency appeal seeks CHF 96,742,674 (USD 92.7 million or EUR 59.5 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) to assist around 100,000 families (up to 500,000 people) affected by the earthquake for 36 months. The emergency appeal will cover the provision of life-saving relief and support the planning and implementation of substantial recovery and reconstruction programmes to address widespread humanitarian needs in Sichuan, the most severely affected province as well as seven others: Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Yunnan, Shanxi, Guizhou and Hubei.

A preliminary emergency appeal of CHF 20,076,412 (USD 19,304,242 and EUR 12,431,215) was issued on 15 May 2008 to support the Red Cross Society of China to assist around 100,000 people affected by the earthquake for 12 months. The preliminary appeal has been revised in consideration of the scale of humanitarian needs and in recognition of the unique position of the RCSC and Red Cross Red Crescent partners to deliver high quality disaster response and recovery programmes.



Red Cross volunteers dishing out cooked rice for survivors in Dujangyang.
Sho Huang/International Federation

A CHF 250,000 (USD 240,223 or EUR 155,160) allocation from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was made on 12 May 2008, to support the RCSC to immediately start assessments of the affected areas, and distribute relief items.

The emergency appeal is being extended to enable the RCSC and its partners to assist an increased number of families and communities with relief, shelter, water and sanitation, psychosocial support and health services. It will also enable the RCSC to strengthen organizational capacity for relief, recovery/reconstruction and disaster risk reduction in the disaster-affected areas.

It should be emphasized that this is a complex operation that will require flexibility for relief and recovery programming. There are large numbers of displaced people living in temporary camps that will require ongoing assistance over the coming months. Threats posed by quake lakes and high magnitude aftershocks may result in further displacement in the coming days and weeks. Early geological surveying for the reconstruction phase suggests the need for the relocation of many settlements.

The success of the emergency response operation will rely upon the ability of the Red Cross Red Crescent to channel resources through the RCSC (at headquarters and branch levels) in a way that enables an effective response to the enormous humanitarian needs, while strengthening the longer term organizational development of the national society. The plans of action to be developed after more detailed assessments must be based upon 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 will include the provision of technical assistance to the RCSC and the joint implementation of pilot programmes that RCSC may then consider scaling up with the substantial resources raised in response to their national fundraising campaign.

This revised appeal gives an indication of objectives, expected results and activities within priority areas; however, this has been developed on information and decisions available at this time and it is envisaged that a further revision to the appeal may be necessary in the coming weeks once detailed sector assessments and early recovery strategic planning exercises are complete.

On 28 May, the executive vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China, Madam Jiang Yiman, wrote to all Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies, requesting that all international assistance for the earthquake operation be coordinated through the International Federation offices in Beijing and Kuala Lumpur.

Many partner national societies have already made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Croatian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross/Japanese government, Malaysian Red Crescent, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Sri Lanka Red Cross, and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society, as well as contributions from American, Italian and Luxembourg governments, OPEC and the Stavros Niarchos Foundation.

The Red Cross Society of China has also reported that it has received bi-lateral contributions from Cambodian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent, 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 operation is expected to be implemented over 36 months, and will therefore be completed in May 2011; a final report will be made available by July 2011, three months following the end of the operation.

[<click here to view the attached emergency appeal budget>](#)

[<click here to link to a map of the affected area>](#)

[<click here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

By 27 May, the Sichuan earthquake and aftershocks had left 68,109 dead, 364,552 injured, 20,790 missing, and 15 million displaced of which five million are homeless, according to the ministry of civil affairs. [<click here for additional data>](#) The final death toll is expected to climb to above 80,000. The highest number of casualties occurred in Sichuan province with a recorded 66,674 deaths. In Sichuan alone, two million houses were totally destroyed. Rescue efforts continue but are winding down as the focus on clean-up, reconstruction and recovery begin. According to the authorities, relief and recovery efforts including providing food, tents and clothing, and reconstructing housing and infrastructure for the 15 million displaced is expected to take three years.

The counties in Sichuan bearing the brunt of the earthquake are Beichuan, Mianzhu, Shifang, Dujiangyan, Pingwu, Anxian, Wenchuan, Qingchuan and Maoxian. While Sichuan is the most severely affected province (67,600 deaths occurred in this province alone), the earthquake also affected seven other provinces and municipalities - Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Yunnan, Shanxi, Guizhou and Hubei.

Altogether, it is estimated that some 35 million houses in the quake affected areas have been damaged or destroyed. Many schools and hospitals were also destroyed or damaged, along with public amenities such as local water supply facilities. Comprehensive figures on damage and loss are not yet available.

To date, aftershocks continue to heighten the anxiety of those who survived the quake, with more than 8,000 aftershocks recorded thus far. These aftershocks have killed eight, injured 987, and damaged or destroyed over 700,000 houses. Continuous aftershocks are hampering relief efforts, and disrupting power, telecommunications systems and roads in some areas, many of them repaired and cleared after the earlier quake. Nearly 70 per cent of the roads were destroyed and blocked, with many relief workers having to travel many kilometres on foot. Power supply has been resumed in a majority of the affected areas and roads have been cleared in nearly all of the townships. However, road conditions remain precarious due to frequent aftershocks, mountain slides, landslides, mudslides and heavy rains.

The massive earthquake spawned the creation of 34 'quake' lakes (formed by rivers blocked by landslides) in nine counties in Sichuan. The three biggest lakes are in Beichuan, Anxian and Qingchuan. Water levels in the Tangjiashan quake lake in Beichuan county have been rising steadily and are close to bursting. The risks of floods have been compounded by ensuing rains and forecasted thunderstorms. Authorities have taken steps to reduce the risks of these lakes overflowing and threatening nearly 1.3 million people living downstream and in the adjacent areas. Up to 160,000 people living downstream of the quake lake in Beichuan have been evacuated with thousands more still to come.

Heavy rains are also worsening conditions in the 69 reservoirs in danger of collapse in Sichuan, with hundreds more at risk. The ministry of water resources is monitoring the situation in the dams and reservoirs affected by the earthquake and measures such as draining the reservoirs are being taken. Some 803 hydropower stations were damaged by the quake, including 481 in Sichuan alone.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) headquarters, along with its Sichuan branch and many other provincial branches of RCSC, have been providing non-stop assistance to those in the affected areas. RCSC headquarters had mobilized six medical teams, over 200 staff from other provinces and rescue and relief teams from other Red Cross branches to Sichuan. The Sichuan Red Cross branch has dispatched medical teams to Pengzhou, Beichuan, Dujiangyan, Anxian, Mianzhu, Shifang and Pingwu to treat thousands of seriously injured people. The Sichuan Red Cross branch also sent Red Cross 71 first aid teams to provide assistance to over thousands of people. Altogether over 35,000 Red Cross staff and volunteers are assisting in the relief effort.

As of 29 May, the RCSC headquarters and its branches have received more than CNY10.09 billion (CHF1,641 billion) in donations, internationally and nationally fundraised, in cash and in-kind. Some CNY1.94 billion (CHF 292.2 million) has so far been spent by the RCSC on emergency relief items in the disaster-affected areas. In Sichuan, over one million earthquake survivors have received relief items from the Red Cross. Over 200 Red Cross trucks transport relief items on a daily basis and over 500 Red Cross volunteers are involved in providing logistics support and psychosocial counselling.

There have been reports of certain individuals and organizations collecting funds on behalf of RCSC. **The RCSC has not authorized any other person or organization to carry out fundraising on its behalf.**

The needs

The RCSC will closely coordinate its assistance with the government authorities. The capacity for conducting detailed assessment will be dependent upon early decisions around RCSC roles during the transition phase and coordination decisions about geographical targeting and beneficiary selection.



A Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) response team helping the wounded.

The government has indicated that the RCSC should focus on six prefectures; Mianyang, Deyang, Chengdu, Ngawa, Guangyuan and Ya'an, all in Sichuan province, for relief and recovery assistance. More specific targeting against vulnerability criteria is currently underway, with an expectation that assistance through this appeal will focus on more vulnerable and remote rural areas in Sichuan and adjoining earthquake affected provinces. The RCSC is conscious of the need for equity and impartiality in the provision of assistance and is concerned that the needs of minority groups are met.

Beneficiary selection: This appeal will provide funding for assistance to approximately 100,000 families (up to 500,000 people).

Immediate needs: Shelter, water and sanitation, quilts, kitchen sets, medical services, including disease control and psychosocial support.

Longer-term needs: Transitional and permanent shelter, health and care, water and sanitation, livelihoods recovery, rehabilitation, re-housing, and post disaster psychological support.

Shelter: Over five million people have been made homeless and millions more displaced as a result of the earthquake. These displaced people are now living in tents and makeshift shelters in other cities and towns in neighbouring counties and provinces. Many people living in remote and rural areas have also either moved to these makeshift shelters or continue living in surrounding villages due to a lack of access. Conditions for millions of survivors living in makeshift tents are worsening with the rain and the increasing summer temperatures. Many people are also sleeping outdoors, even in the rain, too terrified by the frequent aftershocks, a lingering reminder of all they have witnessed and lost.

Considering the large number of people needing shelter, public establishments such as stadiums and empty office buildings will continue to be open for emergency displacement. The Chinese government has already started to produce temporary houses and relief teams have started working on setting these up. Tents, awnings and transitional shelters are greatly needed and factories in China are running at full gear to increase production to meet the demand. The government has so far distributed some 602,000 tents. The ministry of civil affairs has signed contracts with 75 tent suppliers for 900,000 tents. It is estimated that from 30 May, 30,000 tents will be delivered daily to Sichuan by road and railway. The RCSC has requested up to 100,000 tents from outside of China through Red Cross Red Crescent sister societies.

The ministry of civil affairs estimates that around 3.3 million tents and transitional shelters are needed. The exact number of damaged and collapsed houses will need to be further assessed. Thousands of schools and public facilities will also need to be rebuilt.

The RCSC will make a substantial contribution towards the government's transitional shelter programme and will focus its assistance towards transitional health centres, primary and middle schools. As such the RCSC has suggested that the International Appeal focus on the provision of emergency shelter (tents) and on the construction of permanent housing for vulnerable people in rural communities.



Elderly survivors at a shelter in Dujangyang. (Sho Huang/International Federation)

Food and non-food relief items: The government will provide each person affected by the disaster with CNY10 (CHF 1.5) and half-a-kilogramme of food per day for three months. The sheer numbers involved to sustain this is overwhelming, for example, the Deyang prefecture alone (with 800,000 people affected) will need 400,000 kilogrammes and CNY 8 million (CHF 1.2 million) per day. It is also providing each family with compensation of CNY 5,000 (CHF 753) for each family member who has died as a result of the earthquake. Orphans, the elderly and the psychologically and physically disabled who had lost their families will receive CNY 600 (CHF 90) per month for three months. To date, rice, grain, oil and instant noodles have been provided to all those affected. There is sufficient food for the next three months.

Conditions at makeshift shelter sites are inadequate, and with the influx of people arriving from further evacuation and displacement, those living in these makeshift shelters are at high levels of health risk, given

overcrowding, the lack of cooking facilities and the shortage of hygiene and sanitation facilities. There is an urgent need for hygiene kits and kitchen sets.

Health: Along with damaged and collapsed schools, the impact of the earthquake on the local health system has been devastating, leaving serious gaps in access to basic health care. In many places, the health facilities have been completely destroyed or buildings condemned, leaving health facilities to operate out of tents. The government master plan for restoration of damaged health facilities is being drawn and the building of transitional health facilities is underway. As a part of early recovery, the RCSC will be involved in the restoration of health facilities.

China's health authority stated that emergency inoculation for people vulnerable to infectious diseases in the quake zone would be completed by 15 June. The emergency inoculation will help prevent such diseases as hepatitis A and encephalitis B. By mid-June, the ministry will also have in store 100,000 vaccines for the prevention of cholera, 20,000 for rabies and 30,000 for measles.

Water and sanitation: The water sanitation needs of displaced and homeless people in rural (county and township level) and urban areas (prefecture and county level) are very different. In rural areas, access to water from traditional water sources such as springs and wells has been greatly reduced due to the collapse of well walls and other infrastructure. In urban areas, the government will provide mass water and sanitation services in transitional camps and continue to restore the damaged municipal water and sewage system. About ten million people in seven provinces face challenges in obtaining safe drinking water in the aftermath of the earthquake. The ministry of water and irrigation have taken immediate temporary measures such as restoring damaged local water supply facilities, distributing water filters, setting up water distribution points and delivering water through water trucks. However, in Sichuan, over one million people still face difficulties accessing safe drinking water.

Psychosocial support: The psychological effect of the disaster on those who survived and witnessed the disaster in local communities as a whole is enormous and will require long term assistance. Local Red Cross staff and volunteers need to provide ongoing community-based psychological and psychosocial support to disaster victims. It is important to ensure that staff and volunteers are properly trained to provide psychosocial support to those affected, but also to recognise that they may be affected themselves and must be trained to take care of each other and look after their own emotional well-being.

In recognition of the psychological difficulties in working in an earthquake-prone area, the International Federation and RCSC have assessed options for housing, Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers in suitable accommodation. The constant aftershocks have unsettled staff and volunteers making their ongoing relief and recovery work more challenging. There is an urgent need for earthquake safe 'base camp' or temporary shelter for Red Cross aid workers.

The proposed operation

The Sichuan earthquake operation is being planned on the basis of limited primary assessment data, the analysis of pre-existing baseline data and secondary sources. Efforts to assess needs and plan appropriate responses are being hampered by regular aftershocks and new threats (quake lakes). The International Federation is seeking to access and to verify data from reliable sources. Relevant lessons learnt from previous disaster response operations in China and the region are being incorporated into strategic and operational plans.

Some key initiatives to improve programming quality and accountability in the operation will be:

- Continuous detailed and sector-based assessments built upon thorough monitoring and evaluation of relief activities,
- Close coordination with other humanitarian actors for a holistic approach to relief and recovery/reconstruction efforts,
- A "lessons learnt and reflection" workshop within the first three months of the operation,
- The development of an International Federation-wide Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy for the operation within the first three months – including plans on how to support RCSC to scale up operations,

- An early focus on exit planning – identifying what programmes are likely to be mainstreamed within ongoing national society programmes, what to hand over to partners in phases, and what to phase out after the achievement of programme objectives,
- Early action on disaster preparedness - including contingency planning for a possible response during the current operation.

Goal of the operation: The overall goal of the operation is to restore and improve basic living conditions of communities affected by the Sichuan earthquake disaster.

The operation is guided by the International Federation's Global Agenda Goals and seeks to achieve two strategic objectives:

1. The provision of timely emergency relief to meet the basic needs of those most affected by the earthquake; and
2. 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.

The achievement of these objectives will be measured against the activities and intended results described in the sectoral objectives below. The sectoral objectives have been mapped out over time, using three indicative overlapping "phases":

Phase 1: Rescue and Relief (0 to 3 months): Focus on meeting survival needs, food and drinking water, quilts, shelter and the prevention and control of disease outbreaks. Provision of tents and emergency response units (ERUs) for water and sanitation, secondary disaster risk awareness and evacuation (if required), and rapid needs assessment and response planning.

Phase 2: Transition and Early Recovery (1 to 12 months): Focus on transitional shelter (health centres and schools), health service provision, handover and possible replication of ERUs, progressively detailed sector assessments and recovery strategic planning, enhance RCSC skills for community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programming including to address capacity for community and household economic security needs in rural areas.

Phase 3: Reconstruction and Longer Term Recovery (3 to 36 months): Focus on reconstruction of permanent household and community shelters for vulnerable rural communities, combined with appropriate water and sanitation and livelihoods support. Strengthen community-based disaster preparedness infrastructure, strengthening of RCSC capacity for provincial and national disaster response teams, and monitoring and evaluation.

The high degree of overlap between the three phases above reflects RCSC and government of China planning and early coordination for concurrent approaches to relief and reconstruction. Work on relief is occurring in parallel with construction of transitional shelters and planning for longer term reconstruction.

The operation is described below under five operational sectors: relief, emergency shelter, emergency health and care (including psychosocial support), water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and rural livelihoods. Key programme support functions including logistics, finance and administration, communications and reporting, planning, monitoring and evaluation and dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent values and principles, are referred to in the budget and will be integrated within the detailed sector activity plans to be prepared over the next few weeks.

Relief distributions (basic food and non-food items)	
Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase 0 to 3 months): To ensure that up to 100,000 earthquake affected families receive appropriate food and non-food items (NFI) and access to water and sanitation to help preserve their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.	
Expected results • One mass sanitation and two water and sanitation (M15s) emergency response units (ERUs) are deployed (see	Activities Planned • Transportation and set up for three water and sanitation emergency response units (see <i>water and sanitation section below</i>). • Procurement, transportation and distribution of 2,000 boxes

<i>water and sanitation section below)</i> 100,000 families receive water purification tablets within the first 3 months of the operation - RCSC staff and volunteers and Red Cross Red Crescent short-term personnel are sheltered in appropriate “base camp” accommodation during the first 3 months of the operation	of water purification tablets. Transportation, set-up and management of a base camp and satellite stations across 6 prefecture “hubs”
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase 1 to 12 months): To ensure that up to 100,000 earthquake affected families receive appropriate food and non-food items (NFI) to support their move into transitional shelter and meet the ongoing needs for relief for vulnerable groups (once the first three months of government assistance are complete).	
Expected results 100,000 families receive a quilt and food parcel (to supplement the early government distributions) during the first 12 months of the operation. - Up to 100,000 families receive kitchen sets during the first 12 months of the operation. 100,000 families receive hygiene kits during the first 12 months of the operation.	Activities Planned - Procurement transportation and distribution of 100,000 quilts; - Procurement transportation and distribution of 100,000 food parcels; - Procurement transportation and distribution of up to 100,000 kitchen sets; - Procurement transportation and distribution of 100,000 hygiene kits (including bucket)
Objective 3: (Reconstruction and Longer Term Recovery Phase 3 to 36 months): No objective /activities during this phase	

Emergency shelter	
Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase 0 to 3 months): To ensure that up to 100,000 earthquake-affected families receive appropriate emergency shelter (family tents) to help preserve their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
100,000 families are safely sheltered in family tents by the end of June 2008	- The mobilization (including transportation and distribution) of 100,000 family tents through in-kind donations /local and international procurement, - Logistics technical support following International Federation standard operating procedures for RCSC tracking, documentation and distribution (3,000 – 5,000 tents per day) - Monitoring
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase 1 to 12 months): To provide technical support to the RCSC for the implementation of their transitional shelter programme (1,000 health centres and 1,500 schools) and provision of a base camp or transitional shelters to RCSC branches to support earthquake operations (including counterpart accommodation for ERUs).	
Expected Results	Activities planned

• RCSC staff and volunteers are supported to manage a large transitional shelter programme (health centres and schools)	• Technical assistance in transitional shelter planning and management • Deployment of a base camp in Deyang and transitional shelter facilities for more than 60 Red Cross Red Crescent local and international personnel • Handover of base camp facilities to RCSC branches
Objective 3: (Reconstruction and Longer Term Recovery Phase 3 to 36 months): To provide new earthquake resistant houses for 2,000 rural families whose homes were completely destroyed in the earthquake.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
• 2,000 families whose houses were completely destroyed in the earthquake, receive a new earthquake-resistant home within 3 years of the disaster	• Detailed shelter needs and capacity assessments • Pilot projects design and implementation • Monitoring and evaluation • Site and beneficiary selection in remote rural areas • Provision of materials to 2,000 families to meet additional transitional shelter needs during reconstruction (locally procured shelter kits) • 'Owner' or 'donor' driven house construction including water and sanitation facilities (60-80 square metres, 3 room brick / concrete reinforced column construction)

Emergency health and care (including psychosocial support)	
Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase 0 to 3 months): To support the deployment of medical, first aid and psychological support teams to serve the emergency health and care needs of more than 20,000 earthquake affected people during the first 30 days after the disaster.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
• RCSC is supported to deploy 10 medical and first aid teams for the first 30 days after the disaster	• Rapid deployment of 10 (2 RCSC and 6-8 health professionals) teams on two-week rotations • Technical advice • Monitoring
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase 1 to 12 months): To provide technical assistance and training in support of RCSC health service provision (through RCSC health clinics and to complement the water and sanitation ERUs) during the first 12 months after the disaster.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
• RCSC capacity to support or provide quality health services through up to 1,000 transitional RCSC health clinics, field hospitals and to complement three water and sanitation ERUs is enhanced	• Technical advice and training in emergency health and care, psychological first aid and basic psychological assessment. • Training and awareness raising for RCSC on the needs and methods for longer term psychosocial programming.
Objective 3: (Reconstruction and Longer Term Recovery Phase 3 to 36 months): To provide technical assistance and training in support of RCSC emergency health preparedness and service provision during the 3 years following the disaster.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
• RCSC emergency health preparedness and capacity is enhanced • Permanent shelter beneficiary communities receive first aid	• Health emergency training for RCSC staff and volunteers • Development of guidelines on psychosocial support in emergencies • Translation and printing of 'IASC guidelines on Mental Health and Psychological Support in Emergency Settings'

training and health awareness raising support.	into Chinese • Establish a national roster of psychosocial support trained staff and volunteers available for emergency deployments • First aid and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training for communities involved in the permanent shelter programme
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Water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase 0 to 3 months): To provide urgently needed drinking water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion to up to 30,000 earthquake affected people for the first three months of the operation.	
Expected results	Activities planned
• Two water and sanitation emergency response units (ERUs) effectively serving 30,000 earthquake-affected people in Mianzhu prefecture for the first 3 months of the operation. • One mass sanitation ERU effectively serving 20,000 earthquake-affected people in Mianzhu prefecture for the first 3 months of the operation	• Procurement and distribution of water purification tablets (see relief items section above) • Deployment of two M15 water and sanitation emergency response units (ERUs) • Deployment of one mass sanitation module (ERU) • On-the-job training and technical support to RCSC ERU "counterparts"
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase 1 to 12 months): To provide technical assistance and training in support of the handover of emergency response units (ERUs) to RCSC and continuation of service provision during the first 12 months after the disaster.	
Expected results	Activities planned
• RCSC effectively takes over and continues service provision through ERUs for 12 months after the disaster • RCSC staff have enhanced capacity for providing emergency water and sanitation.	• Technical support and training for RCSC hygiene promoters using participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methods • Technical support for the handover and continuation of service provision of ERUs • Provision of basic water and sanitation kits for Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers who are deployed for relief operations. • Monitoring and evaluation
Objective 3: (Reconstruction and Longer Term Recovery Phase 3 to 36 months): To provide technical assistance and training to RCSC in water and sanitation in emergencies and ERU deployment and provision of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities to permanent shelter beneficiaries within the three years following the disaster.	
Expected results	Activities planned
• RCSC has the relevant skills and capacity to deploy ERUs domestically and internationally • Appropriate water and sanitation facilities are provided to 2,000	• Water and sanitation in emergencies training • Technical assistance on ERU development and deployment • Detailed water and sanitation needs and capacity assessments in target areas of the permanent shelter programme • Pilot projects design and implementation (integrated with permanent shelter)

households and host communities involved in the permanent shelter programme	• Monitoring and evaluation • Site and beneficiary selection in remote rural areas (integrated with permanent shelter) • Provision of community water and sanitation facilities in target communities (under CBDP and permanent shelter programmes)
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Rural livelihoods	
Objective 1: (Rescue and Relief Phase 0 to 3 months): No objective / activities during this phase	
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase 1 to 12 months): Provision of training and technical advice to RCSC on livelihoods substitution and re-establishment programming and flexible aid delivery methods (cash and voucher transfer programming).	
Expected results	Activities planned
• RCSC has the relevant skills and capacity to expand livelihoods programming under its earthquake response and ongoing CBDP programmes	• Technical advice and training on livelihoods programming and integrated programming approaches building upon vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) activities and CBDP programming
Objective 3: (Reconstruction and Longer Term Recovery Phase 3 to 36 months): Provision of livelihoods support to 2,000 families participating in the permanent shelter programme within 3 years following the disaster.	
Expected results	Activities planned
• Appropriate livelihoods support provided to 2,000 households and host communities involved in the permanent shelter programme	• Detailed assessment of rural livelihoods in the target communities • Pilot projects design and implementation (integrated with shelter, water and sanitation and health activities) • Site and beneficiary selection in remote rural areas • Provision of livelihoods grants and / or materials to 2,000 families and host communities to meet livelihoods substitution, re-establishment, diversification or strengthening needs. • Monitoring and evaluation

Capacity of the Red Cross Society of China

The Red Cross Society of China was founded in 1904, becoming one of the first members of the International Federation in 1919. The mission of the 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 (217 staff) and established regional branches (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, the RCSC has responded to massive disasters caused by typhoons, torrential rains and snow in the past few years. Through these experiences, the RCSC has developed well established response mechanisms to ensure delivery of assistance to affected individuals. When disaster strikes, RCSC branches at the provincial and local levels immediately launch local appeals for funding and gather items such as warm clothing to assist victims.

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

There are currently up to 35,000 RCSC staff and volunteers involved in the current disaster response operation.

Capacity of the International Federation

The International Federation's East Asia regional office, in Beijing, is comprised of a head of office and specialist delegates in disaster management, health and care, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, media and communications, finance and skilled local staff. The regional office is backed by a team of staff in the International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, and relevant technical departments at the secretariat of the International Federation in Geneva. During the three-year earthquake operation, the office will be reinforced with additional staff. An office is being established in Chengdu, where several of the additional staff will be based.

The International Federation has deployed an operations support team, whose key function will be to provide support as necessary to RCSC in successfully implementing the operation. The team's interim structure includes specialists in relief, early recovery, shelter, health, water and sanitation, logistics and communications. Reporting to the head of the operations support team will be three emergency response units supported with staff through the Austrian, British, French and Spanish Red Cross societies.

The International Federation's regional finance manager is also providing support to the RCSC headquarters and branches to help them meet financial reporting requirements. The planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team in both the regional office and the Asia Pacific zone office will ensure timely reporting, and support from a communications specialist in the region will enable information dissemination to the media and the public.

Logistics

The regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur is working on mobilizing relief in close coordination and cooperation with the RCSC, the International Federation office in-country and numerous partner national societies.

The logistics challenges for this operation are complex but the capacity of the RCSC teams on the ground, and the logistics delegates deployed supported by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur are working hard to overcome these challenges.

The primary tasks of the logistics capacity on the ground in China will be:

- Initially to carry out reception by air of relief goods beginning with family tents; and to support RCSC with clearance, warehousing and transportation to distribution points.
- To liaise and coordinate actions with other key players to ensure that the logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.
- To ensure all procurement local and international mentioned in this emergency appeal will be carried out following International Federation procurement procedures.

The regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur has been able to deploy one logistics delegate who is currently in Chengdu, with three more logisticians on the way. Work continues on the mobilization of tents through in-kind donations, pre-positioned stocks owned by national societies in Kuala Lumpur and Dubai RLU warehouses and further regional/international procurement from the International Federation and other suppliers.

A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table is available on the International Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). The International Federation will be working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field and donors must coordinate with the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions and mobilization guidelines will be provided to donors from the RLU, with a consignment tracking number issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can be arranged through the RLU as well.

Coordination and partnerships

The Head of the East Asia Regional Office is participating in information sharing meetings organized by the UN resident coordinator for embassies and all those supporting the operations. The Head of the Regional Office is also regularly updating the ICRC Regional Office on developments in the response. ICRC has offered their support with the provision of translators and other assistance and discussions are ongoing on translation support.

The International Federation's team on the ground has been closely coordinating its activities with other organizations and exchanging their assessment findings and observations. Contact is also made with the World Health Organization and other United Nations organizations based in Beijing.

Regular contact with China Data Centre, a collaborative project with between Sichuan University and Tulane University, has enabled the International Federation's operations centre to obtain pre-earthquake population and health service information for Sichuan according to different administrative levels, and to share these data with other international organizations and medical aid teams working in Sichuan. The China Data Centre plans to conduct a detailed earthquake damage and loss assessment for health facilities within the coming days.

The RCSC and the International Federation's team has been approached by numerous international organizations, diplomatic missions of foreign governments in China and individuals offering their support in kind, in cash, and in personnel, including specialized medical teams and volunteers. For the purpose of effective coordination and information sharing, the International Federation's team together with the RCSC has been in regular communications with these agencies through phone calls, e-mails and information sharing meetings. The executive vice-president of the RCSC has sent a communication to Red Cross Red Crescent national societies requesting that all national societies wishing to support the RCSC disaster response operations coordinate through RCSC and the International Federation.

Daily meetings between the International Federation's regional office and RCSC at headquarters and field levels have also strengthened communication and coordination at all levels. The president of the International Federation is making a visit to Beijing on the 4-5 June to show support to the dedicated RCSC staff and volunteers who have worked around the clock to provide assistance during this huge humanitarian relief effort.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, as well as with media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

The communications activities outlined in this appeal are aimed at supporting the national society to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations. These activities are closely coordinated by the media relations officer in Chengdu, China and the communications department of the International Federation's secretariat in Geneva and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur. Updated press releases, stories, and photos are available online at www.ifrc.org and www.flickr.com/ifrc.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details. Please note that the China Red Cross is on the cash transfer system.

Thomas Gurtner
Director
Coordination and Programmes Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) 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 International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Red Cross Society of China: Mr. Wang Xiaohua, director of external relations department; email: rcsc@chineseredcross.org; phone: +86.10.6404.8366, fax +86.10.6402.9928.
- East Asia regional office in China: Mr. Carl Naucner, head of regional office, email; carl.naucner@ifrc.org; and Mr. Qinghui Gu (regional disaster management coordinator), email; qinghui.gu@ifrc.org; phone +86 1391 0959 834, fax+86-10-6532-7166.
- Federation zone office in Kuala Lumpur:
 - Alistair Henley, head of zone office, phone: +6012 203 8254, email: alistair.henley@ifrc.org,
 - Amy Gaver, acting head of disaster management unit, phone: + 60 3 9207 5700, fax: +60 3 2161 0670, mobile +60 12 220 1174, email: amy.gaver@ifrc.org
 - For pledges of funding: Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org
 - For mobilization of relief items: Igor Dmitryuk, head of regional logistics unit, phone: +60 1 2212 2407, fax: +60 3 2168 8573, email: igor.dmitryuk@ifrc.org
- Federation secretariat in Geneva: Christine South, operations coordinator Asia Pacific, phone: +41 22 730 4529; mobile: +41 79 308 9824; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- For media enquiries: Francis Markus (Chengdu): +86 13 91 00 96 892, Eric Porterfield (Kuala Lumpur): +60 12 38 70 829, Federation Duty phone (Geneva): +41 79 41 63 881

*< [Emergency Appeal budget and map below](#);
[click here to return to the title page](#)>*

Table of earthquake damage and loss figures
 (These figures are obtained from the State Council as of 29 May
 * Indicate estimates until further assessments are complete.

Province	Prefecture (Red Cross allocated prefectures in orange)	County	No of Displaced population (including homeless)	No of Confirmed deaths	No of Injured	No of Houses destroyed/ damaged	No of medical personnel onsite		
Sichuan	Mianyang	Beichuan	Assessments ongoing	8,605	9,693	Assessments ongoing	16,657		
		Anxian		1,571	13,476				
		Pingwu		1,546	32,145				
		Jiangyou		394	9,483				
		Others		9819	101,936				
	Sub-total			21,935	166,733		16,657		
	Deyang	Shifang	Assessments ongoing	5,891	31,990	Assessments ongoing	12,883		
		Zhongjiang		21	3,791				
		Mianzhu		11,098	36,468				
		Others		66	0				
	Sub-total			17,076	72,249		12,883		
	Chengdu	Pengzhou	Assessments ongoing	952	5,770	Assessments ongoing	72,124		
		Dujiangyan		3,069	4,388				
		Others		255	16,255				
	Sub-total			4,276	26,413		72,124		
	Aba	Wenchuan	Assessments ongoing	15,938	34,583	200,000	3,928		
		Maoxian		3,122	2,223	Assessments ongoing			
		Lixian		103	1,612				
		Others		171	6,206				
	Sub-total			19,334	44,624		3,928		
	Suining			27	402		7,875		
	Ya'an			28	1,351		5,937		
	Nanchong			30	7,632		17,193		
	Ziyang			20	633		10,093		
	Meishan			10	315		9,142		
	Ganzi			9	23		4,305		
	Bazhong			10	258		7,519		
	Leshan			8	534		12,571		
Neijiang		Assessments ongoing	7	225	Assessments ongoing	11,370			
Zigong			2	87		10,411			
Guangan			1	44		7,974			
Luzhou			1	1		10,265			
Liangshan			3			11,552			
Dazhou			4	67		17,051			
Total in Sichuan Province			15 million*	67,600		350,817	30.3 million*	280,517	
Gansu						364	7,560		
Shanxi				113	1920				
Chongqing				16	637				
Henan				2	7	143			
Anhui			1,030	2		2,548			
Yunnan				1	51				
Hubei			1,251	5	14	1,711			
Guizhou			100,000	1	15				
Jiangxi			39,448	3		2,765			
Hunan			64,000	1	0				
Total in all provinces			1,514,684*	68,109	364,552	35 million*			

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

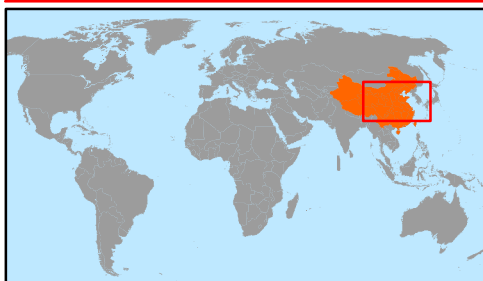
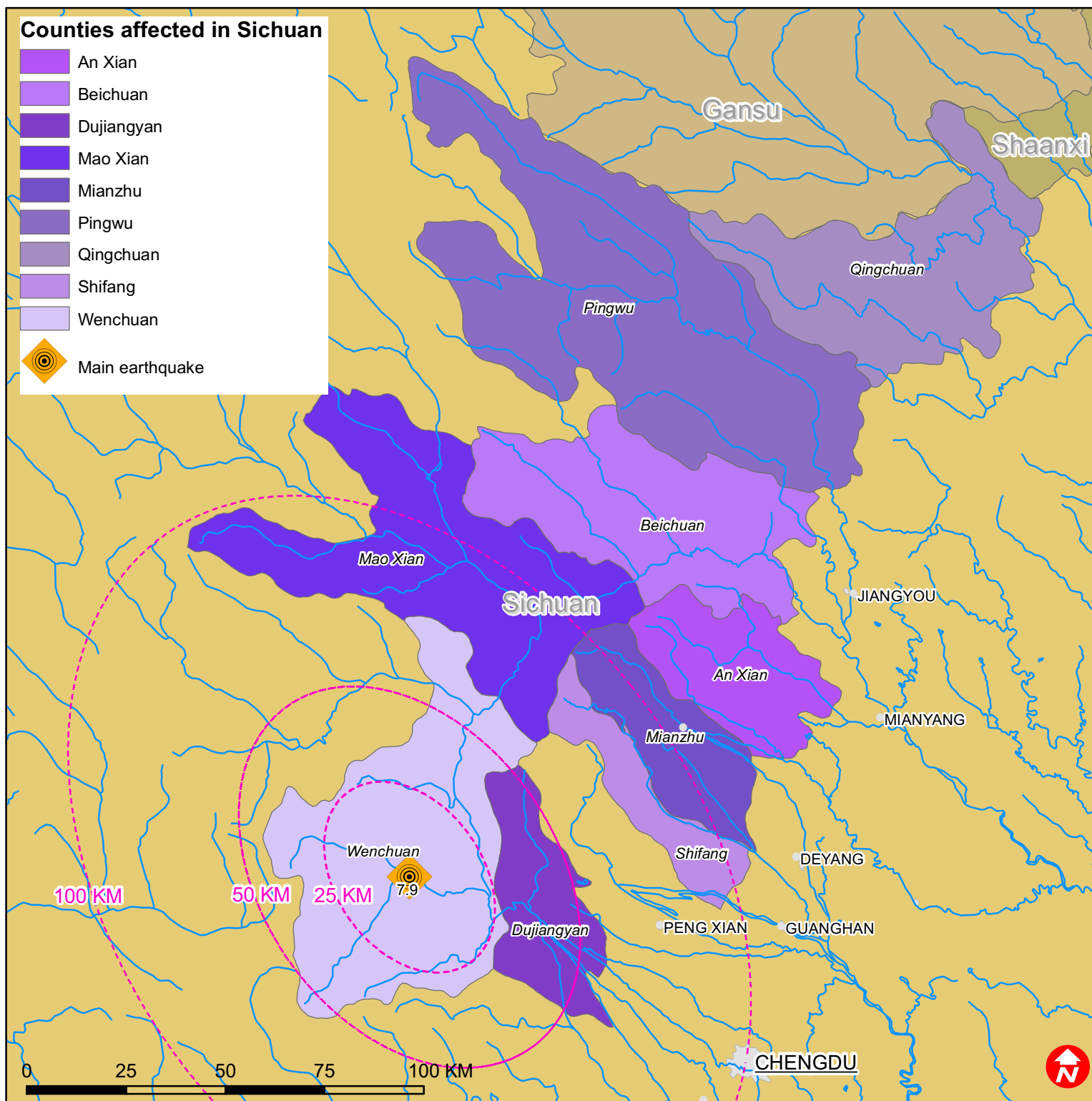
Annex 1

CHINA: SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE**MDRCN003**

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter/Tents (Including Air Transport)	630,000	45,200,000	(44,570,000)
Construction Materials	5,000,000	17,000,000	(12,000,000)
Clothing & Textiles	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Food	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Water & Sanitation	285,000	120,000	165,000
Medical & First Aid	740,000	740,000	
Teaching Materials	-	500,000	(500,000)
Utensils & Tools	825,000	3,500,000	(2,675,000)
Other Supplies & Services	-	11,200,000	(11,200,000)
Total Relief Needs	16,480,000	84,260,000	(67,780,000)
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings	-		
Vehicles Purchase	90,000	90,000	
Computers & Telecom Equipment	30,000	40,000	(10,000)
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	-	120,000	(120,000)
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Distribution & Monitoring related to Relief Needs	200,000	800,000	(600,000)
Transport & Vehicles Costs	100,000	350,000	(250,000)
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	316,800	2,130,000	(1,813,200)
National Staff	72,000	428,000	(356,000)
National Society Staff	48,000	48,000	
Consultants	108,000	108,000	
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	50,000	150,000	(100,000)
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	180,000	600,000	(420,000)
Information & Public Relations	36,000	108,000	(72,000)
Office running costs	85,200	360,000	(274,800)
Communication Costs	78,600	246,000	(167,400)
Professional Fees - auditing fee	847,400	319,400	528,000
Financial Charges	3,000	9,000	(6,000)
Other General Expenses	46,445	288,000	(241,555)
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	1,304,967	6,288,274	(4,983,307)
Total Operational Needs	3,596,412	12,482,674	(8,886,262)
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	20,076,412	96,742,674	(76,666,262)
(Less) :Available Resources		37,222,888	
Net Request	20,076,412	59,519,786	(76,666,262)



China: Earthquake



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

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, GIST, CIESIN, International Federation - MDRCN003EAREV.mxd