

# ***CHINA: FLOODS***

**appeal no: 17/99**  
**(preliminary appeal**  
**4 August 1999)**  
**appeal 24 August 1999**

## ***THIS APPEAL SEEKS CHF 10,200,000 IN CASH AND SERVICES TO ASSIST 1,000,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 4 MONTHS***

*This Appeal replaces the Preliminary Appeal launched on August 4, 1999. The budget is revised from CHF 8,500,000 to 10,200,000 reflecting the overall revised needs.*

### ***Summary***

Since the middle of June, sustained rainfall along the upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze river has affected nearly all the provinces lying along its banks. Parts of the Provinces were reported to have experienced record levels of rainfall with up to 80% of the annual precipitation falling within 2 weeks in June. According to government sources (as of August 5, 1999) close to 100 million have been affected, with the death toll reaching 725 with over 5.5 million so far evacuated. While in late August, some areas were seen to be through the worst of the initial emergency phase of the disaster, the long term impact of the flooding will leave its legacy for months to come. Out of the 11.31 million hectares of land affected so far, 1.56 million hectares of harvest has been totally lost, which will mean hundreds of thousands of farmers will be without any form of income until the middle of next year. Many of these will also have lost at least one crop in the devastating floods of 1999. More flooding, this time along the Yellow River, is still possible in the weeks to come.

Because of the effect the flooding has already had on the livelihoods of the subsistence farmers living along the banks of the main river, the Federation is launching this Appeal to further reinforce its support to the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC). A Preliminary Appeal launched in early August formed the basis of this Appeal, which sought to provide immediate assistance in the form of safe water for one million people, for a 30-day period, a 30-day complementary food ration for 250,000 people, and basic sanitation supplies for sanitation teams covering the needs of one million people.

Based on the findings of the international assessment team that visited four of the worst affected provinces, revisions have been made to bring the Appeal more in line with the updated needs of the

affected population. The assessment team found that the underlying priorities were in providing medium term food assistance for specific high risk communities, along with ensuring sufficient sanitation materials and water purification tablets to these and other surrounding villages. This Appeal will therefore aim to provide food for 250,000 people in the four worst affected provinces (Anhui, Hubei, Jiangxi and Hunan) for 3 months, give a two month ration of water and sanitation materials to 1,000,000, and supply 10,000 particularly high risk victims with an additional one month food ration as well as 20,000 with quilts and clothing. Approximately 100 basic administrative villages that have collectively lost the most farm land and houses will be targeted. Household income will also be taken into account when selecting target villages. The Federation's assistance in 1999 intends to give victims, many of who lost harvests between 1996 and 1998 the chance to reduce their current debt burden which has seen many families slip into a downward spiral of poverty.

## *The Disaster*

The Federation assessment team identified the following key factors that caused the flooding this year:

{ Heavy localised flooding which was unable to drain off effectively due to the relatively high water levels in the Yangtze. This flooding reached up to 8 meters in some areas, and will not recede for some months, and the replanting of late rice will therefore be impossible for many farmers.

{ Flash Floods: heavy sustained rainfall in hilly areas resulted in 2-3 meter flash floods. While the water receded relatively quickly, the force of the water caused a high level of destruction to houses. Due to the fact that the water levels receded quickly, communities were able to replant for a second rice harvest. Areas hit by flash floods will not be covered in this appeal.

{ Overflowing of dikes: the heavy rainfalls in June and July caused a rise of water level that resulted in an overflow of the water into the areas bordering the dikes (Jian) of up to 3 meter. The water will recede very slowly given the limited possibility of drainage.

{ Flood pressure release through opening overflow areas to protect cities downstream: in some cases authorities physically breached dykes by blowing them up thus protecting overflow areas to reduce the pressure on the dikes closer to cities. Local populations were evacuated from these areas.

According to statistics from the Red Cross branches in the six worst affected provinces of Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan and Anhui, the torrential rainfall has affected some 60 million people (or 15 % of the total population) along the Yangtze River. Some 725 people have been killed, and over 24,000 injured. In addition, over 1.8 million people have had to be evacuated to safer areas. An estimated 482,000 small dwellings have collapsed.

Flooding along the middle reaches of the Yangtze reached its peak in early August. According to the latest information from the provinces of Jiangxi, Hubei and Hunan water levels in many areas were over the danger limit for 20 days.

At the time of the assessment visit in early to mid August, water levels in the Yangtze were generally falling, providing victims in a few of the less seriously affected provinces the opportunity to plant a late crop of rice. Based on past experience however, surface water is likely to remain present in much of the hardest hit areas until October, making the planting of any crops (apart from late vegetables) impossible.

## *The Response so far*

### **Government Action w**

The assessment team reported that the acute emergency phase was dealt with in a timely and efficient manner by the Chinese Government with the assistance of the RCSC. In all affected Provinces, the government has called on the army and civilian population to assist in fighting the floods. The local government provided tents for those unable to build makeshift shelters. In addition the authorities provided an emergency ration of 15 kg/person rice free of charge, which assisted the victims for the first month of the emergency.

Where localised flooding has forced the evacuation of whole communities, the authorities have moved residents to safer areas. In Anhui Province, one of the three worst hit areas so far, torrential rainfall between June 23 and July 1 resulted in floods rising to their highest levels since records began. A total of 150,000 people were evacuated to safer ground. Many of the victims have been temporarily rehoused in 'Collective Centres' provided by the authorities and given basic relief supplies.

### **Community w**

During the initial phase affected community members were provided assistance in the form of food and shelter by relatives, friends and neighbours. Communities assisted each other in the evacuation effort and helped those who had lost most.

### **Red Cross/Red Crescent Action w**

As in previous disasters of this kind in China, the Red Cross mobilised its resources immediately on receiving the initial flood reports, using a combination of local resources and funds made available from the Federation to assist as many victims as possible.

Just prior to the floods, a major workshop on Disaster Relief Management was held in Beijing in order to prepare key staff to handle the anticipated disaster. All the provinces now being affected by the flooding had participants on the course.

Provincial Red Cross branches in Hubei, Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangxi have already sent a total of 1,522 medical teams to the affected areas to provide relief assistance worth a total of 11 million yuan (CHF 2,150,000) that includes medicines, food, clothing, quilts, tents and water pumps.

### **Fund-raising w**

Provincial Branches have been encouraged to organise their own fund-raising campaigns and release disaster preparedness stocks to the worst affected areas.

The RCSC HQ has organised a national 'hot line' to allow the public to pledge donations over the phone. A new bank account has been opened to receive donations. Information about the disaster relief work and donations can be obtained from the RCSC hotline: 0810 - 65139999 and its website: <http://www.chineseredcross.org.cn>.

### **Initial Response w**

Orders have been placed for CHF 464,000 worth of sanitation material and water purification tablets, funded through the Federation.

Further tendering is underway for water purification tablets, sanitation materials, clothing and tents. These purchases will be funded through a cash reserve of CHF 810,000 built from funds already in country for disaster relief. These funds were previously committed by the Federation and donor national societies in preparation for the 1999 floods. Suppliers are currently being provided with detailed distribution plans so that these essential supplies can be sent directly to those areas worst affected.

In early August, a total of CHF 300,000 has been released from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), along with a further CHF 100,000 from the Canadian Red Cross, to assist the national society to meet some of the most pressing needs. These funds have made up the first two 'Plan of Actions' of the current operation and will concentrate on the provision of food, water purification tablets and sanitation materials to the worst affected areas.

### **Co-ordination w**

The main national forum for co-ordination for international agencies is the weekly United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) meeting, where representatives of all the main UN agencies along with the International Federation take part in information sharing discussions. NGOs are also invited to attend.

Additional ad hoc meetings will be arranged between the International Federation's delegation in Beijing with embassies and NGOs.

At the provincial level, the Red Cross branches closely co-ordinate their activities with the local Government's Civil Affairs Bureau. This tight co-ordination helps to ensure that all relief received within each province is evenly distributed. The Red Cross role is outlined in a law specifying its auxiliary role to government.

## ***The Intended Operation***

### **Initial assessment of needs •**

In mid- July, an RCSC team from the Relief Division travelled to Zhejiang and Jiangsu Provinces to carry out rapid initial assessments of the flood situation and Red Cross activities.

### **International assessment w**

Two separate assessment teams made up of relief and health specialists from the Federation and RCSC travelled to four of the worst affected provinces. Following their eight day mission, the teams combined

their findings and developed a strategy that would ensure the Federation's response would be appropriate for the needs of the most badly affected communities.

In the four provinces (Hubei, Hunan, Anhui and Jiangxi) the team found there was a dire need for food, water purification tablets and sanitation material, clothing and quilts, with an emphasis on food relief.

### **Main findings of the assessment teams w**

#### Food:

While the teams found that in many areas the initial emergency phase had passed, thousands of farmers had yet again lost their only means of income and food supplies to the destructive flood waters. Given the losses incurred by flooding over the previous three to four years, income levels have dropped dramatically, and any hope of breaking out of the burden of debt has been further decreased by this years floods.

Food is therefore clearly the highest priority for those victims interviewed by the teams. It was also ranked high among the local and provincial Red Cross officials. While on one hand food security is not a problem as government authorities indicated clearly that there was sufficient supplies of rice in the government 'rice banks', on the other hand families who are forced to borrow rice through the government loan schemes are having to increase their already significant debts built up over previous years. There is no indication that the government will waive any of these obligations in the future, and as soon as victims receive any form of harvest, they will be expected to repay a large part of it back to the government agencies. The inclusion of food is seen as a means of community relief and rehabilitation assistance to the poorest subsistence farmers.

#### Clothing and Quilts:

The need for clothing and quilts was expressed at community level as well as by the local Red Cross authorities, who have already started collection and provision of second hand clothes. Quilts and clothing procured with funds from this appeal will therefore be provided to the groups of extremely vulnerable in the identified priority villages.

#### Agricultural tools and seedlings:

These items were clearly not at a high priority of the communities as many have rescued some of the essential tools or are able to borrow them from other community members. The government is planning to provide seedlings, and therefore no assistance is recommended in this field.

#### Reconstruction:

Assistance in the reconstruction would clearly have an enormous impact towards the economic rehabilitation of the village communities, and is one of the priorities expressed by community members and Red Cross officials. However given the magnitude of the problem and the clear priorities given to food by the victims themselves, the Federation will not be considering any reconstruction of houses within this appeal.

#### Community rehabilitation assistance:

While the most cost effective way to reduce the debt burden would be the direct provision of financial assistance, this is obviously not possible. As explained in the previous food sections the provision of rice is regarded as an indirect measure to reduce the debt burden of the family. It will reduce additional indebtedness and meet an urgent need.

The provision of food for 3 months by the Red Cross is a humanitarian response to a situation where the immediate need of the people is met and vulnerability due to additional debts is decreased while the regular course of planting and harvesting is not yet feasible.

Temporary Shelter:

The number of beneficiaries in temporary shelters is decreasing rapidly. It was therefore decided not to provide support for temporary shelter.

Health:

As in previous disasters, the average case load for clinics has risen by 15% as a direct result of the floods, mainly due to skin diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and simple diarrhoea. The local government, working with the provincial Red Cross, has so far been able to cope with the immediate health needs of the population. The absence of any significant outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, plague, haemorrhagic fever or measles means that the Federation will not include any provision for drugs in this appeal.

Water and Sanitation:

The spraying for vector control and the provision of water purification tablets from the governments and RCSC own disaster preparedness stocks, combined with health and hygiene education at local level has clearly had a major impact on the prevention of water related communicable diseases. The provision of additional supplies through this Appeal is seen as clearly important until the water recedes completely.

**Planning w**

The provincial Red Cross branches in the four provinces to be targeted will provide the RCSC HQ and the Federation in Beijing with the latest statistics on the top 100 worst affected villages taking into account:

- { Average incomes in 1998.
- { The number of houses completely destroyed.
- { Number of Mu (measurement of land equivalent of one fifteenth of a hectare) completely destroyed.
- { The village population.

Victims within these villages will be provided with a three month supply of food, based on the government's own norm of 500 grams per person per day. The same villages will be provided with sufficient supplies of disinfectants and water purification tablets for two months.

Approximately 10,000 extremely vulnerable (widows, orphans, etc) within the same prime target villages will be selected by the Red Cross and community leaders to receive a further one month supply of rice, and a total of 20,000 will receive warm winter clothing and quilts.

Last year's experience shows it is essential to keep a degree of flexibility in the geographical targeting of relief. While it is possible at the moment to specify which provinces need to be assisted, given the evolution of flooding in China, it is still possible that other provinces might be affected later on. Donors should therefore allow the Federation and the RCSC flexibility in redirecting assistance as the need arises.

**Red Cross Objectives w**

- { To ensure the rapid mobilisation of funds and goods to provide immediate assistance.

- { To target initially a total of one million beneficiaries in Anhui, Hubei, Jiangxi and Hunan provinces. The total homeless population of these four provinces is over 3.85 million.
  
- { To provide food to more than 250,000 people for 90 days with a ration equivalent to 1,815 Kcal person per day and an additional one months ration for 10,000 people.
- { To give sanitation teams basic sanitation supplies for 250,000 families or the equivalent of at least 1,000,000 beneficiaries for two months.
- { To provide 1,000,000 people with safe water for 60 days by supplying 60 million water purification tablets (each tablet giving 10 litres of safe water).
- { To provide quilts to 20,000 victims.
- { To provide warm clothing to 20,000 victims.
- { To replace part of the initial disaster preparedness stock used by the RCSC during the early phase of the emergency.
- { To initiate the development of the new RCSC financial reporting system.

**Immediate Needs •**

Food:

As generally happens, many families were able to save some stocks of food prior to being evacuated. These stocks, along with emergency supplies provided by the government in the first month of a disaster, will soon be depleted. Added to this, most of the affected population are farmers, who have lost at least one crop (close to being harvested before the floods hit), and will be unable to sow their second rice crop due to the serious water-logging. The Red Cross response will be to supply 11,400 mt. of rice to support over 250,000 victims with food for 90 days including 10,000 people with an additional one months ration.

Sanitation Material and Water Purification Tablets:

Sanitation materials, in the form of bleach powder, proved essential during the 1998 flood operation by ensuring that the threat of water borne diseases was minimised. This powder was scattered in stagnant pools of water that can easily become breeding grounds for disease-spreading bacteria and insects. Initial supplies of this material have been delivered by the government, but stocks are likely to become scarce in the coming weeks. Similarly, some provincial Red Cross branches had initial stockpiles of water purification tablets, but the most recent reports indicate that none now remains in the Red Cross disaster preparedness warehouses. The Red Cross response will be to supply 123.63 mt. of sanitation material for 715,000 treatments. Each treatment is expected to 'sanitise' one family's living area. The amount of treatments required per family would largely depend on the levels of contamination and the amount of rainfall after the initial treatment.

This appeal seeks to provide clean water, through the provision of 60 million water purification tablets for a minimum of 1,000,000 victims for a two month period. The combined effect of both these materials had a major impact on reducing morbidity and mortality during previous floods. For this reason, much of the Federation disaster preparedness funds utilised in the initial stages of this disaster went towards purchasing these materials.

Clothing and Quilts:

To provide 20,000 quilts for 40,000 victims, and 20,000 heavy winter coats to assist 20,000 victims. The overall drop in the numbers of quilts and warm clothing has been made due to the feeling of the

assessment team that these items were likely to be provided by the government or the provincial Red Cross. It was still felt that some provision should be made for the most vulnerable in the target communities.

Vehicles:

To provide six 4WD field vehicles to allow the provincial Red Cross to monitor the distributions of relief supplies.

Replacement of pre-stocked relief supplies:

Since the RCSC is likely to use up all its existing stock of disaster preparedness materials, the Federation will replenish the stock valued at CHF 810,000, thereby allowing the society to be able to respond effectively during future disasters. This is clearly a priority for the Federation, after the findings of the 1998 Flood Review clearly showed the need to give the national society the opportunity to recover at least part of the stock that was used in the initial phase of the emergency.

The RCSC will carry out the procurement of these items towards the end of the operation. The stock purchased will be high priority and long life items such as tents, quilts, coats, water purification tablets and sanitation material. All goods will be allocated, based on need, to the Red Cross disaster preparedness centres throughout the country.

**Financial Reporting System •**

The RCSC with Federation technical and financial support are now developing a new financial reporting system aiming at making the reporting compatible with international standards. Funds from this Appeal will cover for the initial cost of the development of the system.

**Anticipated Later Needs •**

The current Appeal is based on statistics of the affected population at the end of August. However, the flood season in China often extends until late September, and it is impossible at this time to estimate the full extent of any further floods.

Based on the valuable lessons learnt from the review carried out at the end of the 1998 Flood Operation, the Federation will carry out a similar assessment at the end of this operation.

## ***National Society/Federation Plan of Action***

Procurement:

All goods for the Appeal will be purchased in country. The bulk food will be purchased within the provinces where they will be distributed, thereby reducing transport costs and speeding up the distribution process. Water purification tablets, sanitation materials, quilts and clothing will be purchased centrally using a three bid tendering system. Many of the manufacturers that will provide the goods have already been identified during the tendering for the disaster preparedness stocks.

Transport and warehousing:

All centrally purchased relief items will be transported by the supplier to the provincial capitals, or in some cases to the prefectures involved in the distributions. For those goods that are not transported direct

to the point of distribution, Red Cross administrative units would be required to collect the goods from the next level up the chain. This would mean that villages would be required to collect from the county, counties from prefecture, etc. With this co-ordination by the Red Cross only short term storage will be required.

Distribution:

As with previous years operations, the provinces receiving either the goods or funds are responsible for ensuring that they rapidly distributed to the areas identified in the distribution plan. The provincial Red Cross branches will utilise the lower level Red Cross network to collect goods and distribute them to the target communities. Distribution plans are received by the RCSC HQ from the provinces prior to funds or goods are dispatched. Provinces are required to report back on the completion of distributions to the HQ. A full system of reporting forms is used throughout the Chinese Red Cross to allow for external monitoring of the distributions. These include beneficiary receipt forms that can be inspected by the Federation field delegates at the distributions points.

Monitoring and reporting:

The Federation will be using two field delegates to monitor and report on the progress of the relief operation. These delegates will spend the majority of their time working with their relief counterparts at provincial level, ensuring that distributions are taking place in a timely manner. The same delegates will be reporting back to the delegation in Beijing on their observations. Regular situation reports will be produced by the Federation delegation to ensure donors are kept informed of the progress of the operation.

Forecast:

The flooding season in China extends through until the end of September. Many indications identified the risk of flooding later on in the Yellow River. Whilst there has not been any serious reports of floods so far along this river, the potential still exists. The Federation will therefore monitor the situation in the coming weeks, and may need to react to disasters in areas other than along the Yangtze.

**Capacity of the National Society •**

The RCSC have an extensive nation-wide network of 153,000 grassroots volunteer groups, 2,562 county and district branches, 347 prefecture branches and 31 provincial (or autonomous regional) branches. With almost 23 million members, it is by far the largest National Society in the world. An external review commissioned by the Federation earlier this year found “the Red Cross [in China] was unique in that it was the only institution having a network which covered all levels from beneficiary to international donor and which in the early stages of the disaster had sole access to affected areas.”

The RCSC has extensive experience in relief operations. Operational procedures are in line with those demanded by international donors. Given the decentralised approach, the provincial Red Cross units have excellent working relations with the local authorities.

Apart from the assistance given through the International Federation’s appeal, the National Society is expected to receive considerable assistance from its branches such as Hong Kong. This assistance will

complement the contributions made through the Federation Appeal and will be co-ordinated in such a way as not to duplicate relief inputs by the International Federation.

### **Present Capacity of the Federation in China**

The Federation delegation currently comprises four delegates: one representative who will manage all aspects of the current flood relief operation, one information/reporting delegate, one field delegate and a finance development delegate, who will support the representative in all matters relating to the financial management of funds raised in the Appeal. It is anticipated that the delegation will soon be strengthened with additional field delegates with monitoring and reporting functions. The delegation receives support from the Beijing based regional logistics delegate as well as the regional information and finance delegates based in the Federation's Southeast Asia regional delegation in Kuala Lumpur.

### **Evaluation •**

As with the Emergency Flood Appeal in 1998, an external evaluation will be incorporated at the end of this emergency operation.

### **Financial Management •**

The majority of operational funding is provided to the RCSC as a 'transfer to the National Society'. The transfers are audited externally on an annual basis. While transfers are treated by the Federation as expenditures in its financial reporting, the delegation provides wide monitoring of RCSC expenditures.

## ***Budget summary***

See Annex 1 for details. For the list of contributions received in response to the preliminary appeal, see Annex 2.

## ***Conclusion***

The flooding this year has already left 5.5 million people homeless, although this is still the early part of the rainy season. The international assessment clearly found that the need for food was a priority for those that had lost all their crops to the floods. Their findings only strengthen the need for international support to the Red Cross Society of China's relief efforts through the Federation's Appeal mechanism. As the review of last year's operation underlined, the rapid availability of funds in-country is a key factor for effective emergency action. Donors are therefore urged to take all necessary steps to mobilise resources as swiftly as possible. The most pressing needs are for cash. The Federation asks donors not to send 'in kind' donations: all the main relief items can be procured at highly competitive prices within China.

For further information, please contact Marcel Fortier, Desk Officer, on +4122 7304268 (e:mail [fortier@ifrc.org](mailto:fortier@ifrc.org))

Margareta Wahlström  
Under Secretary General,  
Disaster Response & Operations Coordination

George Weber  
Secretary General

**APPEAL No. 17/99  
IN CHF**

ANNEX 1

**BUDGET SUMMARY**

CHINA FLOODS

	<b><u>Initial Budget</u></b>	<b><u>Confirmed Budget</u></b>
<b>RELIEF NEEDS</b>		
<b><u>NON FOOD ITEMS</u></b>		
Quilts	1,750,000.00	280,000.00
Clothing	2,400,000.00	240,000.00
<b><u>FOOD ITEMS</u></b>		
Cereals	1,485,000.00	5,643,000.00
<b><u>SANITATION ITEMS</u></b>		
Sanitations material	340,000.00	690,000.00
Water Purification Tablets	490,000.00	980,000.00
<b><u>REPLENISHMENT OF DP STOCKS</u></b>		
Non food/sanitation/medical items	810,000.00	810,000.00
<b><u>TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>	<b>7,275,000.00</b>	<b>8,643,000.00</b>
<b><u>Capital equipment</u></b>		
Computers (1 unit )	5,000.00	5,000.00
Vehicles for Red Cross Branches	90,000.00	120,000.00

Warehousing/Distribution

37,000.00

113,400.00

**Personnel**

**CHINA, FLOODS**

ANNEX 2

**APPEAL No. 17/99**

**PLEDGES RECEIVED**

08/24/99

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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**CASH**

REQUESTED IN APPEAL----->	8,500,000	37.09%		
AUSTRALIAN- RC	25,000 AUD	25,820	08/10/99	
AUSTRALIAN - RC	DELEGATE	32,600		FIELD DELEGATE (REIMBURSEMENT)
BRITISH - GOVT	500,000 GBP	1,229,850	08/13/99	
CANADIAN - RC	100,000 CAD	95,930	07/20/99	RELIEF SUPPLIES
CANADIAN - RC/GOVT	100,000 CAD	105,950	08/18/99	
GERMAN - RC/GOVT	224,341 DEM	184,005	08/17/99	WATER PURIFICATION TABLETS
GERMAN - RC	20,000 DEM	16,404	08/19/99	
JAPANESE - RC	10,000,000 JPY	129,800	08/19/99	
NETHERLANDS - RC	DELEGATE	16,900		FIELD DELEGATE (REIMBURSEMENT)
SPANISH - RC	3,000,000 ESP	28,926	08/19/99	
SWEDISH - RC	1,800,000 SEK	329,040	08/10/99	
UNITED STATES - GOVT	500,000 USD	785,000	08/10/99	WATSAN, FOOD, CLOTHING, QUILTS
AMERICAN - RC	100,000 USD	157,000	08/13/99	
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH</b>		<b>3,137,225 CHF</b>		<b>36.91%</b>

**KIND AND SERVICES (INCL. PERSONNEL)**

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
ICELANDIC - RC	DELEGATE			15,000		INFO/REPORTING DELEGATE
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES</b>				<b>15,000 CHF</b>		<b>0.18%</b>

**NOT REQUESTED IN APPEAL**

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED</b>						
				0 CHF		