

FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CHINA: FLOODS

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal N° 16/2002; Launched on 25 June, 2002 for 3 months for CHF 5,044,000 (USD 3.3 million or EUR 3.4 million) to assist 100,000 beneficiaries.

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 200,000

Period covered: July - October, 2002; Appeal coverage: 108%

Summary

In 2002, China was exposed to a range of extreme natural phenomena. The flood season started much earlier and lasted longer than usual, and the early rains fell with exceptional intensity causing widespread destruction to crops and houses. The floods also affected provinces such as Shaanxi, Guizhou and Sichuan which are more used to suffering from drought. According to statistics issued in early September by China Ministry of Civil affairs, the 2002 floods claimed a total of 1,532 lives across China and affected to varying degrees an estimated 190 million people. One million houses were destroyed and 13.15 million ha. of crops were damaged. Local governments temporarily evacuated more than 2.4 million people from several floods-prone areas. Direct economic loss from the 2002 floods amounted to approximately 68 billion yuan (8.2 billion US dollars).

Of 25 regions affected by the flash floods, seven provinces in Central and Southeast China: Shaanxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Jiangxi and one municipality-mega city Chongqing were initially categorized as having suffered the most serious losses and damages and targeted for support in the international appeal. After the launch of the appeal, serious flooding affected two other provinces, Hubei and Yunnan, and the operation was extended to cover these additional areas.

A large number of donors responded to the appeal which received a final coverage of 102% from Sister National Societies, Governments and embassies in Beijing and ECHO. Contributions from some of the larger donors, however, were received some months into the operation and the operational period was accordingly extended until the end of February 2003. As contributions were received, plans of actions (PoA) were developed in response to the most pressing needs at the time.

A total of five PoAs were developed during the operation. Tents and water-purification materials were only needed in the initial phase and were therefore only covered in PoA 1. This was developed immediately after the first donations were received and comprised the maximum quantities of the tents and water purification materials that could be procured with the funds then available. The other PoAs were developed in the following weeks and months as donations were received and focused on the provision of food and quilts which were the priority and much more relevant to the needs of the

beneficiaries. The table below summarises the distribution of relief materials and shows the variations from the quantities originally planned in the appeal.

	Tents	Quilts	MT Food (MT)	Water Purification (MT)
Total distributed	1,755	80,367	6,440	10
Originally planned	2,000	20,000	4,500	50
Variation	(245)	60,367	1,940	(40)

Only a portion of regions affected by the 2002 floods were covered through the resources raised through this appeal. The RCSC and its branches provided an additional relief response in as many as 24 provinces/autonomous regions/municipalities.

The attached financial statement indicates a remaining balance of some CHF 117,000 after all expenses (including the external audit) have been carried out. It is planned to transfer this balance to the new flood operation set out in Appeal No 18/2003 China Floods launched on 22 July. We trust that donors will agree to this proposal but if there are any objections, please contact the desk officer in Geneva within three weeks."

Coordination

Operational coordination is not a major challenge in China, unlike in some other parts of the world, since the Red Cross (RCSC and the International Federation) and the Government agencies are the sole major actors. Information on agencies' operations is shared through the meetings of the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) chaired by WFP Head of Mission in Beijing. This brings together representatives of donor embassies, UN agencies, the World Bank, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Cross Societies, Government of China (Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA) and Ministry of Agriculture) and several international NGOs.

In addition, the RCSC headquarters called upon its provincial branches to ensure to the greatest possible extent the coordination of the distributions of relief supplies they received from various sources (national and local donations, Hong Kong branch, MoCA and/or other government institutions). This helped minimise the possibility of gaps and/or duplications and maximised the impact of the relief, while maintaining compliance with individual donor requirements.

Objectives, activities and results

The implementation of the operation was divided, as mentioned above, into 5 plans of action as the funds were received. The plans were adjusted several times when contracts were signed and the final price of the commodities was established. The plans were in some cases modified during the implementation stage in order to ensure coordination with the delivery of goods provided for example through Hong Kong RC, funds raised by the provincial Red Cross branches and funds raised at the national level. The PoAs below represents the final plans.

Due to the fact that the relief operation was intended to cover such a vast area¹ and that several of the RCSC provincial branches lacked experience in running internationally-supported operations, the RCSC HQ invited secretaries of the branches for a planning meeting in Beijing as soon as the appeal was launched. The briefing on RCSC operational rules and procedures was provided by the RCSC leadership and relief and finance managers, while the Federation representatives informed the participants on the Federation's standard operational requirements. Similarly, 16 RCSC finance

¹It should be remembered that most provinces in China, including those covered in this operation, have a similar size/population to large European countries or US states.

officers (two from each of the eight initially targeted regions) attended a three day workshop in July on financial management and reporting. During the workshop, a session on Federation standard financial procedures was facilitated by a representative from the Federation's Regional Finance Unit in Kuala Lumpur.

In mid-July, the Regional Delegation in Beijing was reinforced by five delegates: two field delegates, a reporting delegate, and a finance delegate together with a long-term regional information delegate. All provinces targeted in the appeal were visited for information gathering, assessment and monitoring purposes by Federation delegates and RCSC HQ counterparts.

The beneficiary selection criteria have been one of the major issues discussed in previous operations. The Chinese Red Cross has traditionally used the same beneficiary selection criteria as the government and followed the practice towards providing collective assistance to the areas worst hit by the natural disasters, rather than selected targeting of specific vulnerable groups. However, following a review of the 1999 operation and the need to strengthen the Red Cross profile as an independent organisation working for the most vulnerable, it was decided to operate with simple and flexible beneficiary criteria in the 2002 operation. The RCSC and the Federation agreed on using the following criteria:

- Families who have lost their crops during the floods;
- Families who have lost their homes or have had their homes seriously damaged;
- Elderly without family support, physically or mentally handicapped and families with very low income who have been affected by the floods.

The Red Cross branches in the provincial and county level branches were advised by the headquarters that the above criteria should be strictly observed. However, the ultimate responsibility for identifying the most vulnerable within the communities rested with the committee of the village² and the Federation and RCSC HQ supported the application of locally appropriate vulnerability criteria at the grass-root level.

Though the number of beneficiary households which were surveyed by the Federation field delegates on the random sample basis has been very limited (mostly due to logistics constraints in terms of accessing remote areas), most of the households/beneficiaries visited and interviewed fit into the above criteria. Please note that the distribution tables below indicate only the numbers of the targeted prefectures within each province, but the numbers and names of the counties where the actual distributions were carried out are available from RCSC upon request.

Relief distribution of food and basic non-food items

At the beginning of the operation, it was decided that all relief items would be purchased centrally by the RCSC's headquarters and dispatched from the supplier to the Provincial RC branches. The provincial branches were in turn responsible for providing the distribution plan for their respective provinces. This plan combined disaster assessment data (beneficiary numbers and locations: prefectures, counties and villages) and the type and quantities of relief items which would be pre-allocated by the headquarters to the affected province.

Once the goods had been received by the provincial branch, the branch relief officer notified the receipt of goods to the Red Cross prefectures and counties targeted in the plan and co-ordinates further transportation of goods to distribution points and final beneficiaries.

Relief distributions of food items (rice)

Objective 1: To provide one food commodity (rice or wheat) to 100,000 women, men and children for three months to complement existing foods which are available and accessible.

²The village committee is basically the local authority at the grass-root level. As opposed to the upper governance structures in China, members of the village committee are elected and not appointed.

In all affected provinces, most of the beneficiaries were left without their first annual harvest in June due to the early floods. In the provinces where there are normally two harvests annually, those who had had their fields washed away or damaged were not able to plant for the second annual harvest in October. These people were not only left without food, in many cases their only source of income, but they had no option but to buy or borrow rice from the government, relatives and friends thus getting themselves into debt. As a result, their already precarious socio-economic situation further deteriorated. There was therefore a general consensus that rice was the top priority for the beneficiaries.

The main objective of delivering food to the flood affected population in 6 provinces was achieved. Originally it was planned to distribute 45 KG rice to 50,000 beneficiaries. At the time of purchase the price of rice was lower than originally budgeted, allowing the Federation/RCSC to supply 69,150 beneficiaries with 45 KG rice.

In Hunan and Chongqing the local Red Cross branches chose to distribute 15 KG per beneficiary and in Fujian only 7.5 KG was distributed in some counties instead of the planned 45 kg. The main reasons why the provincial Red Cross branches distributed smaller quantities than planned were:

- The number of people affected by the flash floods in Hunan, Chongqing and Fujian were significantly larger than the number of people the Red Cross would be able to support with the agreed amounts of rice provided by the Red Cross.
- The branches feared that if 45 Kg were provided to a relatively small number of beneficiaries it would create unrest in communities, where large numbers of people were affected and the living conditions in general are very low.
- The changed quantities were not agreed with the RCSC headquarters nor the Federation before the distributions took place.

This appeal objective was carried out through three plans of action as summarised below.

Implementation of Plan of Action 2

The tender process was completed by the 24 January and a contract signed with Hubei Province Jianli County Jinyuan Rice Co Ltd on the 3rd January. The delivery of rice from the supplier to the provinces took place between 13 January and 13 March, while the distributions were implemented between 23 January and 31 March.

Province	Guangxi	Hunan	Sichuan	Chongqing	Fujian	Guizhou	Total
Quantity received	373	870	467	467	467	467	3,111
Quantity distributed	373	870	467	467	467	467	3,111
Quantity in Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of prefectures	5	14	5	15	5	5	49
Distribution time frame	17 Feb-29 Mar	10 Feb-27 Mar	12 Feb-15 Mar	27 Feb-31 Mar	23 Jan-17 Mar	8 Feb-31 Mar	
Beneficiaries planned	8,306	19,333	10,377	10,377	10,377	10,377	69,147
Actual beneficiaries	8,306	58,000 (15kg/pers distributed)	10,377	31,133 (15kg/pers distributed)	62,134 (7,5kg/pers distributed)	10,950 (In some prefs 15 Kg/pers distributed)	180,900

Implementation of Plan of Action 3

After a tendering process, RCSC headquarters made a contract on 20 August 2002 with the company "Food Trade Centre" from the Yingshan County and Tangdian Township in Anhui Province. Quality

tests on the sample taken from the supplier and subsequent test on samples of rice taken by Federation field delegates on a random basis in Guangxi and Shaanxi provinces showed that the rice distributed to beneficiaries fully matched with the agreed quality standards. Given the price of RMB 1,870 per MT (approximately CHF 331) was lower than the one used for the budgeting purposes, the RCSC was able to purchase a total of 2,152 MT of rice instead of the originally planned 1,721 MT.

The agreed ration of 45 kg per person for a three months period was therefore distributed to 47,822 of beneficiaries versus 38, 244 originally targeted. To ease the distribution process for the beneficiaries, the ration of 45 kilograms of rice, per beneficiary was packed in three 15 kg bags and distributed as a one-off-donation. As stipulated in the contract, the time-frame for the delivery of rice from the supplier to the Red Cross headquarters of the target provinces by trucks or train took place between 8 and 20 September 2002.

Provinces	Guangxi	Jiangxi	Shaanxi	Total
Quantity received (MT)	582	785	785	2,152
Quantity distributed within the province(MT)	582	785	785	2,152
Kept in storage	0	0	0	0
No. of prefectures	6	5	6	17
Distribution time frame	20 Sept-19 Oct	9 Oct-8 Nov	26 Sept-20 Nov	
Planned beneficiaries	12,933	17,444	17,444	47,822
Actual beneficiaries	12,933	17,444	17,444	47,822

Implementation of Plan of Action 5

Province	Yunnan	Hubei	Guangxi	Hunan	Total
Quantity received by the province RC	353	353	235	236	1,177
Quantity distributed	353MT	353	235	236	1,177
Quantity in stock	0	0	0	0	0
No. of prefectures assisted	16	6	6	7	34
Distribution time frame	24 Dec-1 Feb	3 Jan-5 Feb	6 Jan-29 Jan	8 Jan-28 Jan	
Beneficiaries planned	7,866	7,866	5,222	5,222	26,176
Actual beneficiaries	23,600	23,600	5,222	19,333	71,755

Impact on beneficiaries

All beneficiaries interviewed by Federation delegates expressed their satisfaction with the quality of rice provided by the Red Cross and confirmed that the assistance has provided them with some food security. The delays in the implementation of PoAS 2 and 5 did not seriously affect the survival strategies of the beneficiaries since most of them had benefited from some form of government support (either through relief distributions or through aid-for-poor programmes) or from the support of other donors such as Hong Kong RC branch. The appropriateness of the assistance remained high since the food deficit of the beneficiaries lasted considerably longer than three months. Nevertheless delays in the pipeline may have lessened the impact of the assistance in terms of preventing people from being obliged borrowing rice before these distributions were carried out.

Relief distribution of basic non-food items

Water and sanitation:

Objective 1: to provide water purification powder and disinfectant for the benefit of 1 million men, women and children in areas where water sources have been contaminated.

Because water purification materials are needed in the immediate aftermath of a flooding situation, the above Appeal objective was framed into the first plan of action (**PoA 1**). Given its past experience with the water purification powder (WPP), the RCSC opted for a “flocculating agent” that not only purifies but also collects the sediment from the collected water and forces it to the bottom of the container, instead of purchasing water purification tablets.

When the appeal was first drafted it was planned to purchase 50 MT of water purification powder, but this quantity was reduced to 10 MT when the PoA 1 was drawn up. This was due primarily to the Appeal coverage limitations at the time of procurement, but also to the fact that WPP has a limited value for beneficiaries if not available at the very early stage of an emergency and especially in a flash flood situation.

Implementation of Plan of Action 1

After a tendering process, the RCSC headquarters contracted on July, 24, 2002, the company “Beijing Zhongzi Trade Development Company Ltd.” for supplying a total of 712 boxes of WPP equivalent to 9,968 MT (with the price of RMB 2,000 per box). As stipulated in the contract, the time-frame for delivery of the water purification powder from the supplier to the provincial RC branches by cargo containers took place between 4 and 20 August 2002. The water purification powder was packed in 70 gr sachets and further into boxes. Each sachet can purify 1,500- 2,500 litres of natural water.

In practice, the use of WPP varied largely from one province to another and not all the procured quantities were used. According to the distribution statistics 87.2 % of procured WPP were distributed with the remaining quantities kept on stock (see table below). In some places, WPP was distributed by the RC and/or Public Health offices to individual beneficiaires/housholds which were provided with the instructions for use during the distributions. In other places, allocated quantities were given to the community water supply stations thus purifying systems designed for community use. As a result it is not easy to calculate accurately the relationship between the quantity of WPP used and the number of beneficiaries.

Provinces	Guangxi	Jiangxi	Shaanxi	Hunan	Sichuan	Chongqing	Fujian	Guizhou	Total
Date of receipt of goods by the province	Aug. 19	Aug.24	Aug.22	Aug.26	Aug.14	Aug.27	Aug.10 Aug.26 Sept.12	N/A	
Number of boxes rec'd by provinces	106	106	106	106	72	72	72	72	712
Number of boxes distributed	95	38	106	106	72	72	72	60	621 (8,670 kg)
No. of prefectures	10	1	1	6	2	10	7	5	42
Distribution time frame	N/A	Aug 24 Nov.6	Sept.20	Aug.29 Sept.30	Aug.14 Sept.3	Aug.10 Sept.20	Aug.10 Sept.20	Aug.20	
Beneficiaries	42,857	14,285	42,000	10,600	10,000	7,220	295,545	40,000	462,507
Stocks	11	68	0	0	0	0	0	12	101

Impact on beneficiaries

In terms of preventing outbreaks of diarrhoea epidemics in the target areas the programme proved to be effective. The Public Health offices in the affected provinces and their teams played a major role in achieving this objective by using WPP supplied either by the RC or other sources. These teams were essential for distributing the WPP to beneficiaries and instructing them on the usage. In many cases

the RCSC was incorporated in the teams since the differentiation between the Public Health authorities and the Red Cross at the lower levels of the organisation has not yet been fully achieved and therefore several activities are inter-linked.

Most of the beneficiaries and local RC branches which were interviewed by Federation field delegates indicated their preference for water purification tablets instead of the WPP since they are easier for the use of individual households. The WPP appeared to be useful for purifying the community water plant systems.

Shelter

Objective 1: to provide 2,000 tents to vulnerable segments of the population who have lost their homes because of floods.

As with the water purification materials, tents are most needed in the immediate aftermath of a disaster and therefore the above Appeal objective was framed into Plan of Action 1.

At the early stage of the operation, it was planned to purchase 2,000 tents but this quantity was reduced to 1,755 pieces. This was due primarily to the Appeal coverage limitations at the time of procurement but also to the fact that tents have a limited value for beneficiaries if not available at the very early stage of the emergency. In addition, the RCSC and its branches released existing stocks to complement distributions of tents carried out primarily by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. According to the current system in place in the RCSC, donation of tents to the beneficiaries is temporary. Once resettled, users of the tents must return them to the Red Cross.

Implementation of Plan of Action 1

After a tendering process, the RCSC headquarters contracted on 25 July 2002 the company “Nanjing Nanjiang Tourist Commodity Corporation Ltd.” for supplying a total of 1,755 tents at RMB 1,700 per tent. The tents were family size tents, 12 (3x4) square metre tents, made of the PVC material, without a ground sheet and with one ventilation window. As stipulated in the contract, the time-frame for delivery of the tents from the supplier to the provincial RC branches by truck was to take place from 11 – 15 August 2002.

Provinces	Guangxi	Jiangxi	Shaanxi	Hunan	Sichuan	Chongqing	Fujian	Guizhou	Total
Quantity received	260	260	260	260	180	175	180	180	1,755
Number of tents distributed	205	18	50	260	180	70	180	100	1,063
Kept in stock	55	242	210			105		80	692
No. of prefectures	5	1	2	7	5	7	2	6	35
Distribution time frame	20 Sept-30 Oct	N/A	20 Sept-10 Oct	29 Aug-30 Sept	14 Aug-3 Sept	22 Aug-4 Sept	16 Aug-15 Sept	29 Aug-1 Sept	
Beneficiaries Planned	3,120	122	840	1,560	10,720	875	912	500	18,649
Beneficiaries actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Impact on beneficiaries

A combination of factors such as the nature of flash floods when water levels recede as rapidly as they rise, the coping mechanisms of the beneficiaries and the climate considerably limited the usefulness of the tents. Only a small portion of those who lost their homes were accommodated under tents, with the majority having stayed with relatives, friends and neighbours. In addition, tents proved to be inappropriate for beneficiaries in the southern provinces where the climate is hot and very humid.

Even though not all the tents that were procured were used in the aftermath of the floods, they have an indirect value as they have been kept in the largely depleted stocks of the provincial and prefecture branches. These branches have thus been provided with an opportunity to react promptly to future disasters that may require this type of relief item.

It should also be noted that the RCSC has been implementing a reconstruction programme in four provinces: Jiangxi, Hunan, Shaanxi and Yunnan. The funding for the programme has been secured by the Hong Kong branch and is being used for the construction on township hospitals in the affected counties in Jiangxi, Hunan and Shaanxi while the support in Yunnan will focus on rebuilding two villages in new and safer settlement areas.

Objective 2: Provide 20,000 quilts to the most vulnerable segments of the flood-affected population.

During the operation a total of 80,367 quilts were procured and distributed to the flood affected population, which is considerably more the original target objective. At an early stage of the operation it was already possible to increase the number of quilts by 7,000, thanks to the additional funds available following the decision to decrease the quantity of the WPP to be purchased. (see the section on Water and Sanitation above). It was then possible to procure considerably more quilts in PoAs 4 and 5 due to being able to purchase quilts at a lower price per quilt than the estimate used for budgeting purposes.

Bearing in mind that in July and August the needs were increasing daily across China, and that quilts are especially needed in the period from October to March, the set objective was modified and the RCSC and the Federation were thus able to increase the quantity of goods to be purchased and to assist an increased number of beneficiaries. The need for quilts is particularly suitable in the “prolonged” phases of an emergency.

Implementation of Plan of Action 4

After a tendering process, the RCSC headquarters contracted, on August, 13, 2002, the company “Zhejiang Wenzhou City Ya Le Mei Bedroom Commodity Company Ltd.” for the manufacturing of a total of 30,974 quilts (150cm x 215cm) at a set price of RMB 56 per quilt. The agreed quality standards and technical specification were agreed upon. The quilts are made of cotton fabrics and polyester fibre filling. According to the contract, the delivery of quilts from the manufacturer to the provincial RC branches is to be done by truck, latest by September, 12, 2002.

The RCSC headquarters recommended the branches to provide one quilt per beneficiary. The branches remained however flexible in modifying the suggested number according to the needs and preferences of the local communities. As a result of this flexibility, the needs and the available quantity of quilts, different branches applied different criteria ranging from one quilt per person to one quilt per two persons or even one quilt per family.

Provinces	Guangxi	Jiangxi	Shaanxi	Hunan	Sichuan	Chongqing	Fujian	Guizhou	Total
Quantity received (pcs)	4,646	4,646	4,646	4,646	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,096	30,974
Quantity distributed	4,646	4,646	4,646	4,646	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,096	30,974
No. of prefectures	4	10	6	14	2	7	2	3	48
Distribution time frame _	Sept.20-Sept.30_	Sept.23 Oct.28	Sept.24 Nov.11	Sept.25 Sept. 29	Sept.03 Oct.10	Sept.07-Oct. 15	Sept.03-Sept.23	Sept. 19-30_	
Beneficiaries	9,292	4,646	4,646	9,292	6,196	3,098	6,196	3,096	46,462

Implementation of Plan of Action 5

Following the tender process RCSC HQ signed a contract with two suppliers in order to speed up the production. “Guangdong Meixianzi Home Commodity Co. Ltd” and “Beijing Home Bed Community Co. Ltd.” were contracted for the manufacturing of 49,393 quilts (150cm x 215cm). As with the previous order the price was RMB 56 (Approximately 7 USD) per quilt. Again the RCSC headquarters recommended branches to use a ration of one quilt per beneficiary but allowed for a flexible approach.

Provinces	Hubei	Yunnan	Guangxi	Hunan	Total
Quantity received (pcs)	14,818	14,819	9,878	9,878	49,393
Quantities distributed	14,818	14,819	9,878	9,897	49,393
Quantity stored	0	0	0	0	0
No. of prefectures	10	16	14	10	50
Distribution time frame	4 Jan-15 Jan	24 Jan - 1 Feb	1 Feb-25 Feb	14 Jan-21 Jan	
Beneficiaries	32,362	29,638	19,756	19,756	101,512

Impact on beneficiaries

When interviewed by the Federation delegates most beneficiaries have been very grateful for any assistance they received and have accordingly had very little criticism of the Red Cross items delivered. The quilts are not only useful following the disaster but present a longer-term input to the families. Especially in the poorer areas the value of the quilts (56 RMB) are significant compared to the annual income which in some areas is as low as 1500 RMB (182 USD) annually.

National Society Capacity Building

The Appeal included a request for vehicles and IT equipment. Two vehicles were procured through the Regional Delegation in Beijing while three vehicles were procured locally. 9 computers were procured for 8 of the involved branches and one for the RCSC headquarters. The computers supplied to RCSC during the operation have further strengthened the RCSC/Federation finance development and computerization programmes at the provincial and prefecture levels.

This type of support aims at increasing the NS efficiency in the implementation of the relief operation but also at strengthening the overall capacity of the RCSC which is becoming increasingly independent from the Ministry of Health and is positioning itself in the emerging civil society in China. This ongoing separation of the National Society from the Ministry of Health has resulted among other things in a shift in relief focus away from medical support, dispatching medical teams and providing basic medicines, towards the provision of basic relief items in emergencies and on community based interventions aimed at improving water sanitation systems.

Assessment and lessons learned

The operation was implemented at a very slow pace due to a number of factors. There is no doubt however that despite the delays in the delivery of relief items, much needed assistance has been provided to very vulnerable groups.

The operation has suffered from a number of difficulties similar to those recorded at the previous flood operations in 1998 and 1999. Both the Federation and RCSC are aware that the results of this year’s operation are not satisfactory as an emergency relief intervention. The first step towards addressing these issues was taken in the beginning of March 2003 where a review of the China Floods Operation 2002 was carried out, by an independent consultant, assisted by two experts from the Federation Secretariat in Geneva and a PNS representative.

The review raised a number of issues that have already resulted in changes in both organizations. The comprehensive review document has been translated into Mandarin and has been recognized by both RCSC and the Federation as an important document that will shape the future cooperation between the

two organizations. Some of the recommendations have already been addressed while others will take longer to implement. There is nevertheless little doubt that this third review of flood operations in China will have significant influence on the conduct of future relief operations and on the future scope of RCSC/Federation cooperation.

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The procurement for this operation was carried out in full compliance and conformity with the Federation's standard for international and local procurement.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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Appeal No & title: 16/2002 - China floods

Period: 2002 and 2003 (up to August)

Project(s): PCN509

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	5,044,000				
less					
Cash brought forward					
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	5,044,000				
Contributions from Donors					
American Government (DGUS)	442,200				442,200
Australian Government (DGAU)	406,560				406,560
Australian Red Cross (DNAU)	14,790				14,790
Austrian Red Cross (DNAT)	57,900				57,900
British Red Cross (DNGB)	69,120				69,120
Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNCA01)	234,630				234,630
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	26,136				26,136
Danish Government (DGDK)	44,460				44,460
Danish Red Cross (DNDC)	45,371				45,371
DFID - British Government (DFID)	722,197				722,197
ECHO - China Flash Floods response (DECN07)	1,131,500				1,131,500
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	73,200				73,200
German Red Cross (DNDE)	36,530				36,530
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	242,067				242,067
Malaysia Private donors (DPMY)	495				495
Monaco Red Cross (DNMC)	22,145				22,145
Netherlands - Private Donors (DPNL)	7,340				7,340
New Zealand Red Cross (DNNZ)	25,116				25,116
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	282				282
Republic of Korea Red Cross (DNKR)	30,000				30,000
Singapore Red Cross (DNSG)	86,939				86,939
Spanish Red Cross (DNES)	8,819				8,819
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	111,300				111,300
Swiss Government (DGCH)	1,000,000				1,000,000
Switzerland - Private Donors (DPCH)	1,228				1,228
Turkish Red Crescent (DNTR)	20,000				20,000
CANADA				27,597	27,597
JAPAN				14,948	14,948
SWEDEN				26,447	26,447
ECHO outstanding pledge to be paid		304,267			304,267
TOTAL	4,860,324	304,267		68,992	5,233,583

II - Balance of funds incl. ECHO pledge

OPENING	
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	5,164,591
CASH EXPENDITURE	-5,047,306

CASH BALANCE	117,286

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III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	720,000					720,000
Clothing & Textiles	240,000					240,000
Food & Seeds	1,980,000					1,980,000
Water & sanitation	758,000					758,000
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies	100,000					100,000
Sub-Total	3,798,000					3,798,000
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	115,000	1,021			1,021	113,979
Computers & Telecom equip.	4,000	30,038			30,038	-26,038
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures		3,716			3,716	-3,716
Sub-Total	119,000	34,775			34,775	84,225
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	107,000	14,595			14,595	92,405
Sub-Total	107,000	14,595			14,595	92,405
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	190,000	283,610		68,992	352,602	-162,602
Personnel (national staff)	130,000	19,983			19,983	110,017
Sub-Total	320,000	303,593		68,992	372,585	-52,585
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	50,000					50,000
Travel & related expenses	30,000	35,690			35,690	-5,690
Information expenses	15,000	3,667			3,667	11,333
Admin./general expenses	50,000	42,146			42,146	7,854
External workshops & Seminars						
Sub-Total	145,000	81,502			81,502	63,498
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	340,000	172,582			172,582	167,418
Technical services	102,000	47,611			47,611	54,389
Professional services	113,000	52,816			52,816	60,184
Sub-Total	555,000	273,009			273,009	281,991
Operational provisions		50,535			50,535	-50,535
Transfers to National Societies		4,289,296			4,289,296	-4,289,296
TOTAL BUDGET	5,044,000	5,047,306		68,992	5,116,298	-72,298