

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

China: Sichuan Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRCN003
GLIDE n° [EQ-2008-000062-CHN](#)
Operations update n° 16
22 August 2008

Three-Month Consolidated Report

Period covered by this update: First three months, 16 May - 12 August 2008

Appeal target (current): CHF 96.7 million (USD 92.7 million or EUR 59.5 million)

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

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, in cash and kind, and those in the pipeline, the appeal is currently approximately 87% covered.

[<click here for the current donor response list>](#)

[<click here to link to a map of the affected areas; or here for contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was revised on 30 May 2008 for CHF 96.7 million (USD 92.7 million or EUR 59.5 million) to support the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) to assist approximately 100,000 families (up to 500,000 people) for 36 months.
- The emergency appeal was launched on 15 May 2008 for CHF 20,076,412 (USD 19.3 million or EUR 12.4 million) for 12 months to assist 100,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 was allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support the RCSC's response to the earthquake.

Summary:

This is a three-month consolidated report of the progress and challenges against the objectives set out in the 30 May revised emergency appeal. The emergency phase has ended and the operation is moving into early



Neighbours in Qing Quan village in Mianzhu county enjoying a simple lunch. The experience of the earthquake has made them very keen to participate in future Red Cross community-based activities in order to help other people.
Photo: Bonnie So/International Federation

recovery and reconstruction. The situation and needs have changed significantly and rapidly in the three months since the earthquake struck. Given the unprecedented scale of the disaster, the reconstruction and recovery needs are enormous. Following a joint RCSC and International Federation recovery assessment in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces and a meeting of partner National Societies in July, details of a coordinated Movement approach and plan for reconstruction are being finalised. As part of the process of recovery and reconstruction planning, a technical shelter assessment is being planned for September and the findings and recommendations are expected to form the basis for a revised appeal and plan of action.

Many partner national societies and other entities have made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross, American government, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross (Flanders), British Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Cook Islands Red Cross, Croatian Red Cross, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Estonia Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross/Icelandic government, Irish Red Cross, Japanese

Red Cross/Japanese government, Lithuanian Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, Mauritius Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society, as well as contributions from the European Commission (ECHO), the American, Greek, Irish, Italian, Luxembourg, Slovenian and South African governments, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Royal & Sun Alliance and United Technologies.

The situation

The earthquake on 12 May, with its epicenter in Wenchuan county, Sichuan, was one of the most destructive in recent Chinese history. With a magnitude of 8.0, the earthquake triggered landslides, thousands of aftershocks some of magnitude 5.0 and above and caused the formation of large 'quake lakes'. These caused further evacuations and hindered rescue and relief operations. According to government figures as of 7 August 2008, a total of 69,222 people were confirmed dead and 18,176 still officially listed as missing. A further 374,638 people were injured.

Affected counties have been classified according to three categories: worst-hit, seriously-affected and generally-affected. As the table below shows, most the worst-hit and seriously-affected counties are in Sichuan the most affected province. There are 186 counties named in the third category of 'general-affected' however these are not listed here due to space constraints.

	SICHUAN	GANSU	SHAANXI
No. and names of "worst-hit" counties	10 – Wenchuan; Maoxian; Beichuan; Pingwu; Anxian; Mianzhu; Shifang; Qingchuan; Dujiangyan; Pengzhou	Nil	Nil
No. and names of "seriously-affected" counties/districts	29 – Lixian; Xiaojin; Moshui; Songpan; Jiuzhaigou; Jiangyou; Zitong; Youxian; Peicheng; Santai; Yanting; Jingyang; Luojiang; Zhongjiang; Guanghan; Lizhou; Chaotian; Wangcang; Jian'ge; Cangxi; Yuanba; Lushan; Baoxing; Hanyuan; Shimian; Congzhou; Dayi; Nanjiang; Lanzhong	8 - Wenxian; Wudu; Kangxian; Chengxian; Huixian; Xihe; Liangdang; Zhouqu	4 – Ningqiang; Lueyang; Mianxian; Chencang.

The government-led earthquake relief and recovery efforts have occurred at a very rapid pace. Government agencies, business organisations, social institutions and individuals across China have contributed towards the efforts both in-kind and in cash. On 11 August, the State Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) issued ["The State Overall Planning for the Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction"](#), a draft document for soliciting public opinions from home and abroad.

On 12 August, the Sichuan provincial government announced that all displaced people in the quake-affected areas have moved into transitional housing. Government sources have revealed that out of 4.5 million families who lost their homes in the earthquake, some 978,000 urban households have moved into transitional houses in 3,400 resettlement areas built by government-sponsored construction teams from all over the country. Most of the 3.5 million rural families have reportedly rebuilt their transitional homes through their own efforts with the government subsidy of CNY 2,000 (CHF 304) per household. According to government sources, as of 12 August, about 20,000 rural permanent homes had been completed and another 175,000 are under construction.

Coordination and partnerships

The RCSC, with an extensive cross-country network of provincial and local branches and millions of members and volunteers, is the lead agency for this operation and fulfills an important role as auxiliary to the Chinese government in disaster response. The International Federation in its usual role supports the RCSC primarily through the East Asia regional office in Beijing. Federation support has increased since the earthquake through the rapid deployment of delegates and staff both from the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur and partner National Societies such as the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross. With an additional office established in Chengdu since May 2008, the Federation is committed to

supporting the RCSC earthquake recovery operations over the next three years. In the emergency phase of the operations, there were daily meetings between the Federation head of regional office and RCSC in Beijing. Regular meetings are being maintained between the head of regional office and RCSC senior management in Beijing, as well as between RCSC and Federation heads of operations in Chengdu.

There has also been regular contact between the Federation and the ICRC regional office in Beijing, which has provided valuable and practical assistance throughout the emergency phase, particularly in the translation of key documents and providing five highly-skilled bilingual staff on loan to assist with the operations. Additionally there have been two ICRC missions to Chengdu to assist with the restoration of family links in the aftermath of the quake.

In the period immediately after the disaster, the head of regional office participated in regular information-sharing meetings organized by the UN in Beijing. UN agencies in China have launched an appeal for USD33.5 million to support early recovery and reconstruction in the three most affected provinces over the next six months, before the onset of winter. This is in addition to the USD17 million already pledged for emergency humanitarian assistance to earthquake victims. A number of international as well as Hong Kong-based organizations are operating in the earthquake-affected areas, either through newly established offices or expansion of pre-existing programmes in China. These include the Salvation Army Hong Kong and MSF.

During the meeting of partner National Societies in July, the RCSC requested for the National Societies to work through a multilateral cooperation model, with joint and overall coordination undertaken by the International Federation. The details of a plausible cooperation model are being further discussed between RCSC and Federation.

National Society Capacity Building

Within hours after the 12 May earthquake, the Sichuan branch of RCSC had convened a meeting with the provincial government and made contact with RCSC National Office. By the evening of the same day, vehicles had been organised to carry the first batch of relief items, including tents and quilts to affected areas of Dujiangyan city and Beichuan county. The initial batch of tents sent to quake-affected areas was from the RCSC Chengdu Disaster Preparedness centre; one of six RCSC Disaster Preparedness centres across the country. Within days, RCSC had mobilised resources from headquarters and other branches to support the Sichuan provincial branch in earthquake relief efforts. These included the deployment of first-responder teams to set up relief distribution points in the worst-hit areas of Deyang, Mianyang, Dujiangyan, Aba, Guangyuan and Ya'an prefectures.

The earthquake response has fully stretched the capacity of the RCSC particularly Sichuan branch (17 full-time staff under normal circumstances). However it has also rallied support from the RCSC National Office and other provincial branches, including the special branches of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

Most of the quake-affected communities had not experienced disasters prior to the earthquake except for small-scale and localised flooding or drought. Many villagers had not heard of the Red Cross and did not know simple first aid that can make a difference in an emergency. The aftermath of this major earthquake presents an excellent opportunity to build community resilience through community-based risk reduction programming, which will incorporate the formation of voluntary self-help village groups, dissemination of Red Cross knowledge at county and township levels, and community-based first aid training for villagers.

Red Cross volunteers have been the bedrock of the relief efforts. An estimated 35,000 RCSC volunteers worked tirelessly in the weeks and months following the quake – some at airport and railway points to meet and carry relief items, while others helped to count and receive donations. Good volunteer development and management in emergencies is an integral part of National Society capacity building and one area that the Federation Asia Pacific zone is particularly well placed to support. A lessons-learned workshop is being planned for next year that will bring together RCSC and other branches to reflect on the experience

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The Red Cross Society of China's National Office and all branches rallied together in Sichuan and completed the first phase of relief operations despite the extreme pressures. The RCSC have distributed more than 150,000 tents, 120,000 quilts, 250,000 pieces of clothing, 1.7 million mosquito nets, and 6,480 tonnes of food items. As part of the transition to recovery phase, RCSC National Office has allocated CNY 500 million (CHF 76 million) to

build transitional schools and clinics and CNY 2.5 billion (CHF 380 million) to support recovery and build permanent structures, i.e. rural homes, township schools, township clinics and village health stations in the provinces of Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi. A series of MoUs have been signed between RCSC National Office and various provincial and prefecture/district Red Cross and governments.

The focus of the International Federation operations in the last three months has been on the procurement and distribution of relief items (kitchen sets, hygiene kits, and quilts), meeting emergency shelter needs through the procurement and distribution of 100,000 tents requested by RCSC, monitoring of relief distribution and relief needs, the provision of emergency water and sanitation services with accompanying base camp support through the deployment (and handing over) of four Federation Emergency Response Units (ERUs), and last but not least a rapid assessment to better inform recovery and reconstruction planning for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as a whole. The recovery assessment had been affected by visa restrictions for foreigners in China but this is being resolved. The planned joint recovery assessment had been undertaken with available in-country resources (i.e. personnel) and hence could not ensure presence of technical expertise for all sectors. The unprecedented scale of the disaster and the speed of the government response have meant a rapidly evolving situation and any available information soon becomes outdated. This has posed challenges for needs identification, planning and monitoring.

Relief distribution (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective 1 (0-3 months): To ensure 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	Activities planned
- One mass sanitation and two water and sanitation (M15s) emergency response units (ERUs) are deployed. 100,000 families receive water purification tablets within the first 3 months of the operation.	- Transportation and set-up of three water and sanitation emergency response units (see water and sanitation section below). - Procurement, transportation and distribution of 2,000 boxes of water purification tablets. - Transportation, set-up and management of a base camp and satellite stations across 6 prefecture “hubs”.
Objective 2 (1-12 months): To ensure up to 100,000 earthquake affected families receive appropriate food and non-food items (NFI) to support their move into transitional shelter and to meet the ongoing relief needs of vulnerable groups (once the first three months of government assistance are over).	
Expected results	Activities planned
100,000 families receive a quilt and food parcel (to supplement 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.	- 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).

Progress: For Objective 1, see section on water and sanitation. Relief items distributed in the last three months by RCSC have included more than 150,000 tents (including International Federation-mobilized ones – see section on Shelter), over 120,000 quilts, 250,000 pieces of clothing, 1.7 million mosquito nets, and 6,480 tons of food items. The Federation relief team has conducted monitoring trips to five of the 18 prefectures that received tents and found that documentation for the distribution process is in place and relatively well maintained.

Significant progress has been made in the procurement of 100,000 quilts, hygiene parcels and kitchen sets according to Federation standards as well as Chinese national and industry standards. Activities also include full translations of all documents, establishing relationships with quality control authorities, and establishing a database of suppliers for current and future procurement. Federation food parcels will include rice and cooking oil

for affected families in Sichuan, and wheat flour and cooking oil for affected families in Gansu and Shaanxi. Targeting of beneficiaries for the food parcels is underway and the distribution of quilts, kitchen sets and hygiene kits is planned for October/November. A distribution plan for the family kits has been drawn up for 33 affected counties in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. This distribution exercise will target families most affected by the earthquake particularly vulnerable households with disabilities and elderly, as well as families moving into transitional shelter.

Challenges: The key challenge for procurement has been the lack of timely information about local standards as well as a lack of technical translation expertise. This has led to some delay initially which was overcome by contracting the services of an accredited translation agent. Subsequently, documents were promptly translated and presented to the secretariat in Geneva via the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur and approved by CoC within two days. The challenge for the monitoring of relief distribution has to do with the geographical remoteness and inaccessibility of counties, townships and villages, as well as the difficulty of accessing documentation at the lower administrative levels. It has taken a great deal of time for documents to be returned to the prefecture level. In addition to making it challenging to monitor and reconcile information, this has also hindered the compilation and analysis of distribution numbers.

Shelter	
Objective 1 (0-3 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 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 (1-12 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.	
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 (3-36 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 • 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)

Progress: 90 percent of buildings in many of the affected areas were destroyed or made structurally unsafe by the earthquake, leaving five million people homeless. The Chinese government has made an international appeal for two million tents and the RCSC sought to mobilise 100,000 of these from outside China through the International Federation and other Red Cross Red Crescent partners. A total of 53 planes were chartered to deliver tents from manufacturers including from Iran. RCSC staff and volunteers worked tirelessly at receiving points such as the airport to meet and process multiple flights arriving daily. By the end of July, a total of 102,210 International Federation tents had been received in-country with proper documentation and dispatched to designated prefectures in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi.

A breakdown of the distribution is as follows:

Province	Prefecture/City	No. Dispatched
Sichuan	Aba	11,096
	Deyang	23,007
	Guangyuan	14,960
	Mianyang	12,742
	Ya'an	4,218
Sichuan Total		66,023
Shaanxi	Ankang	1,542
	Baoji	1,400
	Ganyang	1,500
	Hanzhong	2,500
	Shangluo	1,084
	Xi'an	2,770
Shaanxi Total		10,796
Gansu	Dingxi	1,000
	Gannan	602
	Lanzhou	3,250
	Longnan	5,533
	Pingliang	3,813
	Qingyang	4,554
	Tianshui	6,063
Gansu Total		24,815
TOTAL		101,634

Challenges: The speed of government relief efforts and the time lag between the request for tents and actual arrival in-country meant that the temporary shelter situation/needs changed very rapidly. Consequently a decision was made for a portion of these tents to be used to replenish stocks in RCSC disaster preparedness (DP) warehouses at prefecture and county levels, which had been depleted after the initial response. A technical assessment of permanent shelter needs was not possible partly as a result of visa restrictions. The rapid recovery assessment that was undertaken in July has identified the reconstruction of permanent rural homes as the single greatest need and provided information as a basis for discussions among Movement partners interested to support reconstruction.

Health (including Psycho-Social)

Objective 1 (0-3 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 and monitoring

Objective 2 (1-12 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
• Enhanced RCSC capacity to support and provide quality health services to up to 1,000 transitional RCSC health clinics, field hospitals and to complement water and sanitation ERUs	• 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 (3-36 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
- Enhanced RCSC capacity in emergency health preparedness - Permanent shelter beneficiary communities receive first aid training and health awareness raising support.	- 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' into Chinese - Establish a national roster of psychosocial support trained staff and volunteers available for emergency deployment. - First aid and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training for communities involved in the permanent shelter programme.

Progress: By the end of May, RCSC had deployed a total of 10 medical teams each consisting of 10-20 staff. Two of these teams focused on providing psycho-social support, training volunteers in Sichuan to undertake psycho-social outreach within the affected communities. The IASC document "Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychological Support in Emergency Settings" has been fully translated into Chinese and shared with RCSC and other interested organizations. Since then, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has taken on the role of psycho-social support programming, deploying over 200 psychologists and other staff.



90-year-old Jiang Qiang being accompanied by his son as he leaves the Red Cross field hospital in Dujiangyan after being under observation for a heart condition. Photo: Francis Markus/International Federation

The other major Red Cross health intervention during the emergency phase has been the successful deployment, setting up and operation of the bilateral German-Chinese Red Cross field hospital in Dujiangyan. After an eventful three months, the closure of the field hospital is being planned for end of August in line with the start of operations of a transitional hospital facility. During this time, the 54-bed field hospital with 121 personnel treated more than 66,000 patients, including 7,008 emergency cases, and safely delivered two babies. As the needs of patients have evolved in the weeks following the disaster, so have the profiles and skills of teams of medical staff on rotation from Shanghai Huashan Hospital, a unit of the Chinese Red Cross. Initial teams were dominated by intensive-care and orthopaedic specialists. Subsequently there were more renal and infectious disease specialists, cardiovascular and

dermatologists. The services of the field hospital will be transferred to the transitional hospital a short distance away. Information about the change is being given out to the public over a seven-day period. Another important role played by the hospital has been in providing mobile post-operative care to displaced earthquake survivors. Using the three ambulances available to the hospital, doctors have been going out to the camps and bringing back patients requiring more complex treatment. At the time of reporting, the field hospital's tents and equipment were being packed up with technical support provided by two staff from German Red Cross.

The Huashan Hospital will conduct a review of the field hospital's operation to draw out lessons learned that could be useful for future use of the field hospital as a whole or in parts. To build RCSC capacity in responding to health needs in an emergency, the Federation is also planning a workshop called "Public Health in Emergencies" to be held in Beijing at the end of October.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective 1 (0-3 months): 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 county for the first 3 months of the operation. - One mass sanitation ERU effectively serving 20,000 earthquake-affected people in Mianzhu county 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 ERUs - Deployment of one mass sanitation ERU - On-the-job training and technical support to RCSC ERU "counterparts"
Objective 2 (1-12 months): 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 (3-36 months): 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.	
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 households and host communities involved in the permanent shelter programme	- 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) - 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)

Progress: Due to the rapid deployment of two M15 water emergency response units (ERUs), one from the Austrian Red Cross and the other from the Spanish Red Cross, with the capacity to meet the emergency water needs of up to 30,000 people, the planned procurement and distribution of water purification tablets by the International Federation was not carried out. People were also receiving and using water purification tablets given by the government, which had reportedly distributed 1.3 million purification tablets and 1,000 household purification sets. Up until 12 August, the two water ERUs treated a total of 3,041 cubic metres of safe water which was distributed in and around the townships of Jiulong, Zundao, and Xinglong in Mianzhu county, via a network of 52 water points, serving more than 12,000 people. One mass sanitation module ERU from the British Red Cross was successfully deployed, which enabled the setting up of 306 latrines around the area with community participation. Hygiene promotion was also carried out at the same time. RCSC counterpart teams (a total of 20 RCSC staff and volunteers) worked closely alongside the international ERU teams and were trained in the key aspects of water ERU operation and maintenance. Another 13 RCSC counterparts were trained in the operation and maintenance of the British mass sanitation module, including the complementary hygiene promotion activities.

By late July when the ERUs were handed over to RCSC, a total of 34 international delegates from the Austrian, British, Danish, Indonesian, French and the Spanish Red Cross Societies have been deployed on various rotations. The RCSC plans to continue operating the ERUs until the end of August or until permanent solutions can be found. The exception is the Austrian Red Cross water unit, which has been packed and stored at the Hunan branch of RCSC, ready for future deployment. In the whole process of ERU operations and handing over,

the local bilingual field officers have been instrumental in facilitating communication and knowledge transfer and will be an important source of knowledge in the future.

Further training at RCSC national level is being planned for next year as part of a national DM strategy, with the



Friendships forged are not forgotten – Chinese Red Cross counterparts, members of the Spanish Red Cross and British RC ERUs, field officers and other local staff have worked closely together in difficult conditions for over two months to provide safe water to earthquake survivors in Jiulong and Zundao townships in Mianzhu county, Photo: International Federation



RCSC team members operate the M15 water ERU independently, after having been trained in all aspects of ERU operations and maintenance by the Austrian Red Cross. Photo: Mike Wolf/International Federation.

expected involvement of the same partner National Societies that had deployed the ERUs. A longer-term water and sanitation delegate has started working from the Chengdu office, to undertake capacity building as well as maintain technical support to RCSC in the recovery phase of the earthquake operations.

Challenges: There were some initial difficulties with local authorities on the allocation of land for use by the ERUs, resulting in several site changes involving packing and unpacking and consequent delay in starting up. These initial difficulties were later resolved. In the duration the ERUs have been fully functional, the international ERU teams have built goodwill and won the respect of both local authorities and community members to the extent that the communities initiated ceremonies to express their appreciation of the hard work of the international teams.

Rural Livelihoods	
Objective 1 (1-12 months): Provide 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 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 2 (3-36 months): Provide livelihoods support to 2,000 families participating in the permanent shelter programme within 3 years of 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
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Progress and Challenges: No activities for livelihoods were planned for the relief phase of 0-3 months. Activities planned for the transition/early recovery and reconstruction/longer-term recovery phases have not begun as the recruitment of a recovery/livelihoods delegate for the Chengdu operations is still on-going. However, a joint RCSC-Federation rapid assessment in July has indicated broad areas and possibilities for livelihoods programming and it is expected that these will be refined in the following months, based on the findings and recommendations of a planned technical shelter assessment in September, and as the permanent shelter programme gets underway.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The first few days after the earthquake saw intensive media interest and exposure, with the International Federation media consultant and other members of the regional office responding to multiple requests from radio and television media including BBC, CNN, CBC, CBC, CTV, ABC Australia and Al Jazeera International. There was substantial coverage focusing on the Chinese Red Cross response, specifically on volunteers, relief distribution, and needs in the immediate future. The regional DM delegate was one of the first on the scene in Beichuan county and his eye-witness accounts were relayed to partner National Societies and the media as soon as communications from the field could be established. The head of regional office in Beijing took part in a CCTV9 special programme on the earthquake as well as several other discussions on Chinese television.



A young earthquake survivor and his mother in Aba prefecture, Sichuan – one of many families living in tents provided by the Red Cross until transitional and permanent housing can be built.
Photo: Travis Betz/International Federation.

Following the arrival of the International Federation media team consisting of the regional media consultant, photographer and a cameraman in Sichuan on 16 May, six internet stories were carried on the Federation website within weeks. Some were picked up by high profile media outlets such as [ABC in the US on the search for missing relatives](#). At least eight press releases were published, covering the latest developments in both the Federation and RCSC earthquake response. Further media coverage, both [domestic](#) and [international](#), was garnered after the arrival of the ERUs. The key message was the contribution of the ERUs to preventing diseases and improving difficult living conditions. The visit of the International Federation President in early June provided another platform for further media coverage including AFP, TVE, EFE, El Mundo.

The level of media interest and activities has been maintained in the three months, with more

recent coverage that included a [BBC Online story](#) quoting the media consultant on monitoring procedures, a briefing by head of regional office to the Foreign Correspondents' Club of China in June, a visit to the ERU operations by the Times of London newspaper, two reports by Sichuan TV, a [Canadian television story](#) quoting the former head of Chengdu operations, and a briefing by the media consultant for former CNN Asia correspondent Mike Chinoy and his graduate journalism students from the University of Southern California during their Sichuan visit.

The buildup to the Olympics also presented media opportunities and activities, including basic media interview training/preparation for some of the Chengdu-based aid workers. The Federation assessment team leader was interviewed by a BBC television crew in Chengdu, while the media consultant was interviewed live on Sky TV's breakfast news in Beijing. Just prior to the Olympics opening, the media consultant initiated contact with BOCOG, the organizing committee, which resulted in a joint International Federation-RCSC briefing for journalists. At the

event, which was attended by International Federation President, the Federation made a presentation on the international Red Cross role in the earthquake response along with a presentation by RCSC Executive Vice President that touched on the RCSC reconstruction plans as well as its role in the Olympics.

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:

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- Federation zone office in Kuala Lumpur:
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**<Revised budget and map of affected areas below;
[click here to return to the title page](#)>**

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)

Note *

Airfreight charges of CHF 17.2 million, currently included under 'Relief Needs' in this budget summary annex, will be moved to 'Transport, Storage and Vehicles' in the next revised appeal.

The budget lines are accurately reflected in the interim financial report attached below.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/6
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	96,742,674					96,742,674
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Government	520,000					520,000
American Red Cross	10,400,000					10,400,000
Australian Red Cross	3,643,800					3,643,800
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	995,500					995,500
Austria - Private Donors	485					485
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	8,460					8,460
Brazil - Private Donors	6,373					6,373
British Red Cross	1,054,020					1,054,020
Bulgarian Red Cross	5,000					5,000
Cambodia - Private Donors	170					170
Canada - Private Donors	5,200					5,200
Canadian Red Cross	5,171,760					5,171,760
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	1,026,030					1,026,030
China - Private Donors	32					32
Czech Red Cross	10,202					10,202
Danish Red Cross	10,749					10,749
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	670,030					670,030
DELL Direct Giving Campaign	89,342					89,342
Finnish Red Cross	57,318					57,318
France - Private Donors	2,668					2,668
German Red Cross	39,565					39,565
Germany - Private Donors	121					121
Germany - Private Donors (from Switzerland - Private Donors)	100					100
Great Britain - Private Donors	21,023					21,023
IATA	8,650					8,650
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)	109,646					109,646
India - Private Donors	1,843					1,843
Indonesia - Private Donors	2,209					2,209
Ireland - Private Donors	1,256					1,256
Irish Government	1,627,000					1,627,000
Irish Red Cross	283,001					283,001
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	1,612,150					1,612,150
Japanese Government	1,785,000					1,785,000
Japanese Red Cross	471,815					471,815
Japan - Private Donors	3,150					3,150
Lithuanian Red Cross	976					976
Luxembourg Government	104,900					104,900
Malaysian Red Crescent	10,546					10,546
Malaysia - Private Donors	1,780					1,780
Mauritius Red Cross	191					191
Monaco Red Cross	114,914					114,914
Netherlands - Private Donors	8,335					8,335
Netherlands Red Cross	183,471					183,471
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	813,500					813,500

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/6
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

New Zealand Red Cross	235,893				235,893
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	664,365				664,365
Nigeria private donors	1,024				1,024
Norwegian Red Cross	82,400				82,400
Office of the Representative of the Dalai Lama	52,000				52,000
On Line donations	749,993				749,993
Royal & Sun Alliance	12,714				12,714
Singapore - Private Donors	9,975				9,975
Singapore Red Cross	114,048				114,048
Slovenia Government	161,500				161,500
South Africa Government	193,050				193,050
Spain - Private Donors	1,985				1,985
Sri Lanka Red Cross	3,250				3,250
Stavros Niarchos Foundation	260,000				260,000
Swedish - Private Donors	32				32
Switzerland - Private Donors	19,516				19,516
Thailand - Private Donors	5,200				5,200
Total	51,000				51,000
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	1,115				1,115
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	20,981				20,981
United States - Private Donors	126,306				126,306
United Technologies	262,500				262,500
United Technologies (from United States - Private Donors)	5,250				5,250
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	4,400				4,400
C1. Cash contributions	33,920,778				33,920,778

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

Australian Red Cross	2,450,000				2,450,000
British Red Cross	1,852,809				1,852,809
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	2,524,500				2,524,500
Cook Islands Red Cross	77				77
Finnish Red Cross	408,750				408,750
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	784,800				784,800
Greek Government	327,000				327,000
Irish Red Cross	0				0
Japanese Red Cross	4,720,185				4,720,185
Netherlands Red Cross	327,000				327,000
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	157,500				157,500
New York Office (from Heinz)	105,000				105,000
New York Office (from Hospira)	105,000				105,000
New York Office (from Huber)	52,500				52,500
New York Office (from Jones apparel Group)	22,952				22,952
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	157,500				157,500
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	39,085				39,085
OPEC Fund For International Developm	1,050,000				1,050,000
Qatar Red Crescent	56,700				56,700
South Africa - Private Donors	389				389
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	345,400				345,400
Switzerland - Private Donors	5,000				5,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	15,492,148				15,492,148

Inkind Goods & Transport

Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	130,160				130,160
British Red Cross	2,578,367				2,578,367

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/6
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Canadian Government	249,696				249,696
Canadian Red Cross	950,156				950,156
Danish Red Cross	1,288,350				1,288,350
Finnish Red Cross	883,428				883,428
German Red Cross	1,113,254				1,113,254
Japanese Red Cross	3,250,394				3,250,394
Netherlands Red Cross	3,662,744				3,662,744
Norwegian Red Cross	1,876,304				1,876,304
Spanish Red Cross	695,552				695,552
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	16,678,404				16,678,404
Inkind Personnel					
American Red Cross	4,693				4,693
Australian Red Cross	4,400				4,400
C4. Inkind Personnel	9,093				9,093
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	66,100,423				66,100,423
D. Total Funding = B + C	66,100,423				66,100,423
Appeal Coverage	68%				68%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	66,100,423					66,100,423
E. Expenditure	-40,082,033					-40,082,033
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	26,018,391					26,018,391

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/6
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		96,742,674					96,742,674	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	28,000,000	22,221,068					22,221,068	5,778,932
Shelter - Transitional		1,025,850					1,025,850	-1,025,850
Construction Materials	17,000,000							17,000,000
Clothing & textiles	1,000,000							1,000,000
Food	5,000,000							5,000,000
Water & Sanitation	120,000							120,000
Medical & First Aid	740,000	1,424					1,424	738,576
Teaching Materials	500,000							500,000
Utensils & Tools	3,500,000							3,500,000
Other Supplies & Services	11,200,000	3,344,814					3,344,814	7,855,186
Total Supplies	67,060,000	26,593,156					26,593,156	40,466,844
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	90,000							90,000
Computers & Telecom	40,000							40,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	120,000							120,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	250,000							250,000
Transport & Storage								
Storage		24,148					24,148	-24,148
Distribution & Monitoring (Air Freight)	18,000,000	10,123,604					10,123,604	7,876,396
Transport & Vehicle Costs	350,000	922,194					922,194	-572,194
Total Transport & Storage	18,350,000	11,069,947					11,069,947	7,280,053
Personnel								
International Staff	2,130,000	54,807					54,807	2,075,193
Regionally Deployed Staff		75					75	-75
National Staff	428,000	5,959					5,959	422,041
National Society Staff	48,000	6,053					6,053	41,947
Consultants	108,000	25,762					25,762	82,238
Total Personnel	2,714,000	92,656					92,656	2,621,344
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	150,000							150,000
Total Workshops & Training	150,000							150,000
General Expenditure								
Travel	600,000	53,411					53,411	546,589
Information & Public Relation	108,000	5,977					5,977	102,023
Office Costs	360,000	25,063					25,063	334,937
Communications	246,000	5,430					5,430	240,570
Professional Fees	319,400							319,400
Financial Charges	9,000	-100,900					-100,900	109,900
Other General Expenses	288,000	2,038					2,038	285,962
Total General Expenditure	1,930,400	-8,981					-8,981	1,939,382
Programme Support								
Program Support	6,288,274	2,062,313					2,062,313	4,225,961
Total Programme Support	6,288,274	2,062,313					2,062,313	4,225,961
Services								
Services & Recoveries		272,189					272,189	-272,189
Total Services		272,189					272,189	-272,189
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		754					754	-754
Total Operational Provisions		754					754	-754

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCN003 - China - Sichuan Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2008/7
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/6
Appeal	MDRCN003
Budget	APPEAL

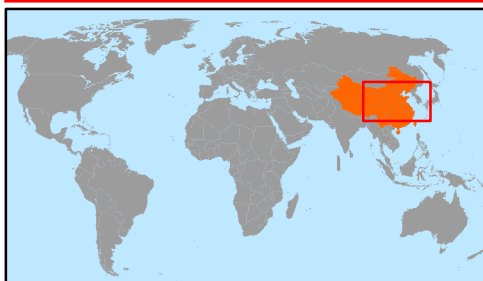
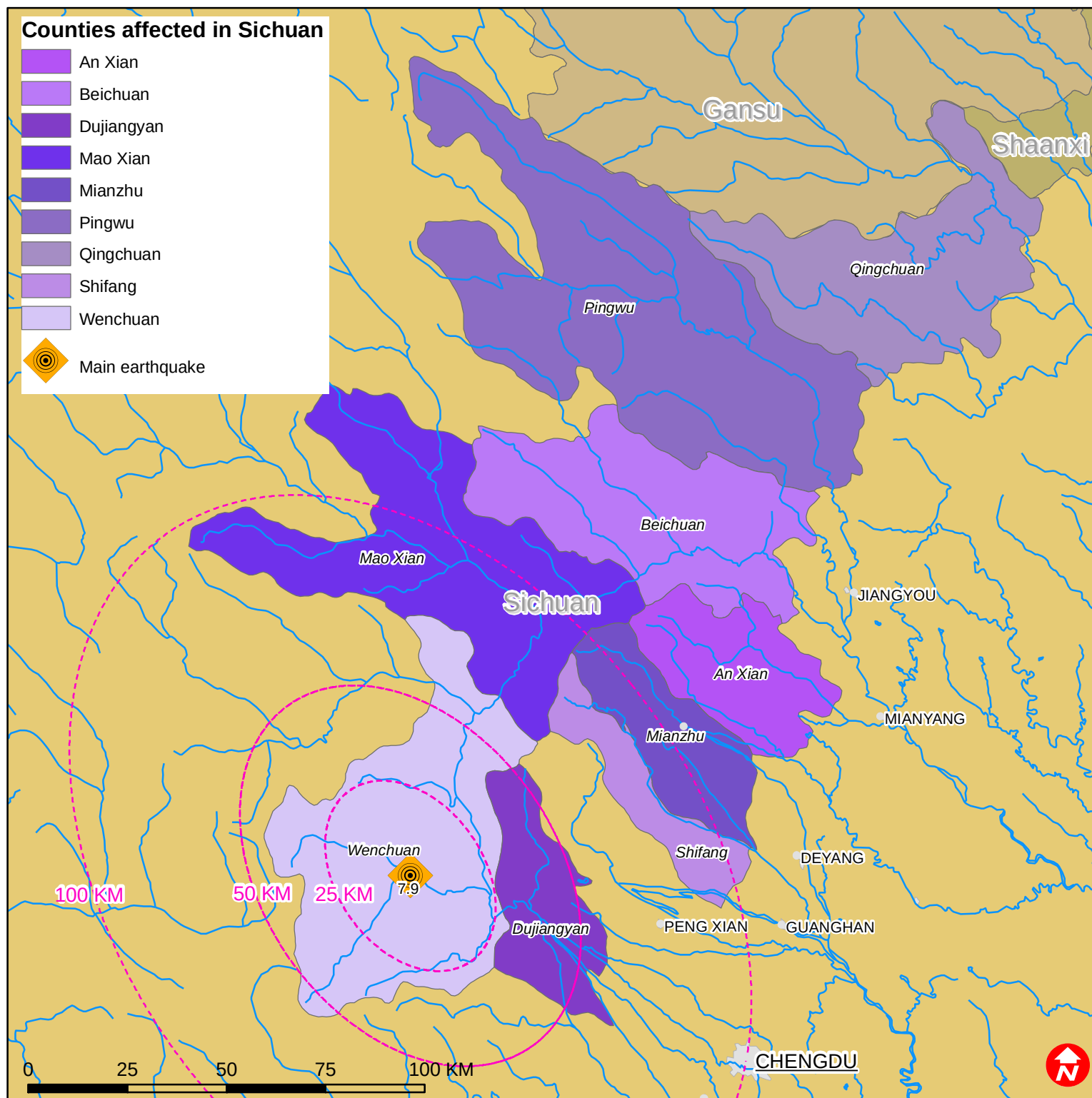
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		96,742,674				96,742,674		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)		96,742,674	40,082,033				40,082,033	56,660,641
VARIANCE (C - D)		56,660,641				56,660,641		



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