



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS CHINA

Country	People's Republic of China
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Reporting Period	1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	US\$ 8,650,503		
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	US\$ 4,819,705		
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF:	US\$ 4,719,705	
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS:	US\$ 100,000	
		OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral):	US\$	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	US\$ 4,719,705		
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:	US\$		
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:	US\$ 3,237,321	
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):	US\$	
		c. Funds for Government implementation:	US\$ 1,482,384	
d. TOTAL:		US\$ 4,719,705		
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	232,968 individuals		
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	188,000 total individuals		
		9,600 children under 5		
		94,000 females		
Geographical areas of implementation:	Yushu Prefecture of Qinghai Province in China, including follow countries: Yushu, Chengduo, Nangqian, Zaduo, Zhiduo, and Qumalai			

I. Analysis

Humanitarian situation

On the morning of 14 April 2010, a 7.1-magnitude earthquake struck the Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Yushu in China's Qinghai Province. The earthquake left nearly 2,700 people dead, 270 missing and 12,135 injured. Yushu County and its five neighbouring counties (Chengduo, Zhiduo, Zado, Nangqian, Qumalai) were all affected by the earthquake. In total, these six counties are home to 357,000 people (182,100 males and 174,900 females), 97 percent of them of the Tibetan ethnic minority. Located 4,000 metres above sea level and characterized by extreme weather conditions for much of the year, Yushu is also economically one of the poorest parts of China. One out of every three people in the Yushu earthquake zone is a child below the age of 18.

Early estimates from government assessments indicated that at least 15,000 houses, many built of wood with earthen walls, were damaged or destroyed, leaving over 125,000 in need of relocation and/or temporary shelter. The need for urgent action following the earthquake is further heightened by pre-existing high levels of poverty in the affected region. Yushu is designated a "national-level poverty county," with the per capita net income of farmers and herdsman, who constitute the majority of the population, averaging RMB 2,448 (about US\$ 350).

National response to the earthquake was swift and robust. Search and rescue teams were dispatched to Yushu immediately. Assistance included tents, warm clothing, heaters, blankets, beds, mobile toilets, pre-fabricated houses and emergency lighting. Emergency MRE rations, other food items and water were organized and delivered to Yushu from mainly neighbouring areas.

However, response efforts were hampered by local conditions, which also presented a serious threat to affected populations, especially those without access to adequate shelter, warm clothing and heating. Located 4,000 meters above sea level on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, daytime temperatures in Yushu Prefecture average around 5 degrees Celsius that time of year, but fall to below freezing at night.

Based on the government rapid assessments, national and local authorities indicated that the sectors in greatest need of response included food, shelter/non-food items (NFIs), health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition and emergency education. International assistance was welcomed in these areas. Despite fundraising activities, it was not anticipated that adequate funding from donors would arrive in time to cover the overall cost of the response (approximately \$8.6 million). A CERF Rapid Response grant allowed agencies to recoup expenditures incurred and quickly step up efforts to begin addressing the outstanding gaps identified by the government.

Coordination and Partnership

On 21 April, during the immediate aftermath of the Yushu earthquake, members of the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) collectively considered assessment information and the needs identified by government counterparts. Subsequent meetings were held on 23 and 26 April to consider specific request for relief items that had been received by UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO and UNDP.

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and the UNDMT Chairs, priority sectors, areas of possible UN support and funding to be requested were determined. Agencies' existing relationships with government counterparts, emergency implementation capacity and sectoral expertise formed the basis for developing the CERF grant request. The UN Resident Coordinator subsequently endorsed the recommendation of the UNDMT on 26 April.

CERF funding, that was approved on 30 April 2010 and disbursed on 11 May 2010, provided critically needed assistance to earthquake relief efforts in Yushu. CERF-funded supplies helped narrow existing

gaps for basic shelter, water and sanitation, health and food supplies. Following procurement systems for allocation and delivery, the UN's efforts were integrated into the ongoing relief work without creating additional coordination burdens for the government.

■ Health

Immediately after the earthquake, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF mobilized resources to help address emergency health needs. With CERF funding, WHO and country partners were able to distribute life-saving medical equipment for child and maternal health, including anaesthesia machines, ultrasounds, delivery beds, monitors, incubators, and resuscitation tables to local hospitals and community health centres in assisting to restore essential medical functions in various quake-affected areas of Xining, Haidong, Haixi, Haibei, Hainan, Huangnan, Gouluo and Yushu .

In response to the Qinghai earthquake, the immediate priority of the World Health Organization (WHO) was to offer support to the Chinese national government and to establish modes of communication with the Ministry of Health for any assistance needed. The WHO China Country Office immediately activated its internal Office of the Emergency Response Task Force and began communication with the in-country United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) and WHO Headquarters.

In the days following the earthquake, WHO provided MOH with reference materials on acute mountain illness, as well as with a risk assessment concerning communicable diseases. WHO also participated in coordination meetings organized by the UNDMT.

The initial priority of CERF funding was to prevent a further deterioration of public health in the Yushu County and surrounding areas, by providing essential medical equipment and health supplies, based on needs identified by the Ministry of Health. The target end users were, facilities/health centres/hospitals and institutions, which were strategically located, to actually help the affected population base, as the end beneficiaries. All CERF medical equipment was delivered to Qinghai Provincial Centre for Disease Control (CDC) for distribution.

Specifically, WHO worked in close contact with the Ministry of Health (MOH), as well as with the provincial Health Bureau, the National Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC), Provincial CDCs and local medical and health providers to:

- Provide essential medicines to Chinese national emergency response teams to augment their capacities to provide life-saving services
- Re-activate the essential functions of damaged frontline health and medical facilities in the affected areas
- Re-establish the capacity of systems for the prevention and control of communicable diseases among the affected population
- Translation of development materials for strengthening the capacity of frontline health and medical facilities & personnel in the affected areas
- Develop and disseminate information of the Qinghai earthquake to the public

In addition to WHO initiatives, UNICEF used CERF support in the aftermath of the earthquake to implement an emergency vaccination campaign that reached 5,600 children and to provide of micronutrient sachets for 1,800 infants and young children residing in the earthquake zone. UNFPA used CERF funds for the procurement, provision and distribution of personal

dignity/hygiene kits, meeting the need of essential sanitation and hygiene of the affected population focusing on women in reproductive ages (15-49 years old) and elderly group (over 60 years old). The primary beneficiaries totalled 22,100 women including 17,400 women in reproductive ages and 4,700 women among the elderly group who were provided with personal hygiene/dignity kits. The relief efforts also benefited local health service providers and those working for the local ageing committees who have the capacities to provide the reproductive health information and knowledge to the primary beneficiaries while distributing the personal hygiene/dignity kits.

These activities were all implemented within the first three months (from May to August 2010) of the April Yushu earthquake. Hence, rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the relief activities to begin immediately after the identification of the unmet needs.

▪ **Education, Water and Sanitation**

CERF funding was the second source of funding received by UNICEF in the aftermath of the earthquake. It was instrumental in helping UNICEF to deliver on its Core Commitment for Children. CERF funded around half of UNICEF's interventions in the first two months after the earthquake, playing a critical role in responding to the emergency shelter, education, WASH, vaccination and nutrition needs of children.

CERF funding allowed UNICEF to provide warm clothing to 8,362 earthquake-affected children. With local temperatures falling as low as -10 degrees Celsius and rain and snow common at the time of the earthquake, CERF funding helped provide timely and essential supplies to keep children warm and safe.

CERF funding also allowed 7,500 students whose schools were damaged or destroyed in the earthquake resume class in tents. As the vast majority of school classrooms in the earthquake zone were unsafe for use, without CERF support, these children might not have been able to return to school in a timely manner. CERF support also allowed UNICEF to provide hygiene kits (covering two adults and a child) to 40,000 earthquake-displaced families living in temporary shelters and camps, where the lack of water and sanitation facilities made it difficult to maintain personal hygiene. With CERF funding, UNICEF was able to achieve significant coverage with its hygiene kits, reaching families in the epicentre and families in more remote areas of the earthquake zone.

As per requests from local government on the urgent needed sanitation facilities, UNDP used CERF funding to procure 32 ecological mobile toilet cabins and 5 tons of disposal bags. The facilities were distributed to evacuated people who were living temporarily in tents.

▪ **Food and Nutrition**

After the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that offers of international aid would be welcomed, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Civil Affairs about providing relief materials to the affected population. With funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WFP purchased and delivered 230 mt vegetable oil to complement the cereals provided by government and other sources. At the request of UNICEF, WFP also provided a supplementary ration of food –barley flour and vegetable oil -- for children aged 6-36 months to which UNICEF's micronutrient supplement powder were to be added.

Originally WFP planned to provide complete rations to 50,000 displaced people. However, as there were already sufficient cereals available for most of the population but a shortage of vegetable oil, MOCA asked WFP to provide vegetable oil, reaching 188,000 individuals.

This project supported the Chinese government's relief efforts by providing life-saving sustenance to survivors living with minimal shelter in sub-zero conditions and meeting the nutritional needs of children aged 6-36 months in the critical rehabilitation and reconstruction period.

WFP coordinated with the Qinghai Bureau of Civil Affairs and the local government in Yushu to distribute WFP's food to approximately 187,636 displaced people, including 93,743 females, 93,893 males, 41,579 children under 18 years old and 9,517 children under 5 years old.

▪ **Emergency Shelter including NFRI**

The CERF funded UNDP project provided immediate assistance through the cash-for-work programme and the provision of relief materials for affected households. Priority support was provided to women and vulnerable people including orphans, elderly, and disabled. More than 9,500 people benefited directly and about 95,400 people indirectly benefited from the project. The relief activities were considered as timely supplement to the local relief and early recovery efforts in the field, based on the feedback from MOFCOM and the Qinghai DOFCOM.

The CERF funded UNDP project was recognized as a great contribution to local relief process for its valuable role in backstopping emergency responses, stabilizing the situation and increasing critical family income. Before the project intervention, the local contingency team of Jiegu Township government with less than 200 staff was over-stretched by the demands of emergency services. With the project support, local government recruited another 850 staff during three months after the disaster for fire prevention, security service, traffic control, garbage clearance, relocation service and immunization support, which greatly boosted local emergency service provision as well as epidemic and fire prevention in the relief phase. In the meantime, the project helped create critical working opportunities for local community members to actively participate in the emergency response and by doing so, it helped restore their confidence in life, increased income for their families and stabilized the situation in the aftermath of the disaster without creating a big financial burden for the government.

In the Cash-for-Work project, priority was given to women, local unemployed young people, those who lost family members, and the households with elderly or disable members. Female and male participants were paid at the same rate. According to an independent evaluation completed after the implementation, beneficiaries expressed gratitude and strong willingness to continue such projects.

II. Results

Sector / Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Health	<p>10-FPA-021</p> <p>Provision of reproductive health care and psychosocial support</p>	350, 259	550, 259	22,100 women of reproductive ages and elderly groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake affected areas received and used personal/dignity hygiene kits from UNFPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17,400 personal/ dignity hygiene kits for women of reproductive ages and 4, 700 for elderly women were procured and distributed to the beneficiaries. 	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the procurement activity to begin immediately after the unmet needs were identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA monitored the procurement process via regular contacts with the procurement supplier as well as liaised with the national, provincial and county health departments and ageing committees for the distribution of the personal hygiene kits to women of reproductive ages and elderly group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special attention was paid to the hygiene needs of women of reproductive ages and elderly group.

Health	<p>04-WHO-032</p> <p>Saving Lives and Reducing Suffering for the Affected Population in the Qinghai Earthquake</p>	1,018,243	1,018,243	<p>Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Bureaux, National Centre for Disease Control (CDC), provincial CDCs and local medical and health providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Re-activate the essential functions of damaged frontline health and medical facilities in the affected areas; re-establish the capacity of systems for the prevention and control of communicable diseases among the affected population; translation of development materials for strengthening the capacity of frontline health and medical facilities & personnel in the affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The essential medical functions and health facilities have been restored in approximately 72 local, general hospitals, MCH hospitals and healthcare settings. ▪ The risk assessment reports reflected the actual local situation and there have been no reports of communicable disease outbreaks in earthquake affect areas. ▪ The health workers have been trained and prepared by learning the professional materials, guidance and technical trainings. ▪ The medical health services and public health interventions were appropriately developed at local health settings and temporary settlements 	<p>The rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WHO country office had regular communication with the Chinese government Ministry of Health and local health providers to assess the health settings' damage and situation and to monitor the progress of goods delivery to local beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 320 medical equipment items were distributed amongst 22 MCH hospitals to ensure a sustained delivery of essential medical services for earthquake-affected children and mothers
Health	<p>10-CEF-029</p> <p>Emergency Assistance to Children, Women and Families Affected by the Yushu Earthquake</p>	1,418,820	5,000,000	<p>Over 5,600 children aged 0-12. 50 per cent are girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9,000 children aged 0-7 in Yushu County and 26,000 children aged 0-7 in other parts of the earthquake zone are reached through the emergency vaccination campaign. ▪ The spread of communicable diseases in the aftermath of the earthquake is controlled/minimized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over 5,600 children aged 0-12 in the three most seriously affected townships received hepatitis A and MMR vaccinations through the UNICEF-supported vaccination campaign; 32 vaccination staff trained; and bilingual (Chinese and Tibetan) information on EPI and social mobilization materials developed and distributed. ▪ The lower number of children reached than initially expected is due to the movement of children after the earthquake and the decision made by government health authorities to focus emergency vaccination efforts only in the epicentre, not secondarily-affected counties. 	<p>CERF enabled UNICEF to provide technical support to the emergency vaccination campaign and supportive social mobilization activities.</p> <p>This contributed to the successful control of communicable diseases and the subsequent recovery of routine immunization services in Yushu.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ UNICEF supported pre-campaign training for 32 county and township EPI staff, with a focus on administering vaccines and recording data. During the campaign, the Yushu Centre of Disease Control reported vaccination data to provincial and national-level authorities, who provided feedback and guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Earthquake affected children aged 0-12, with an equal number of boys and girls

Education				<p>8,362 schoolchildren aged 6–15.</p> <p>50 per cent are girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5,000 children in the earthquake zone are protected from the cold ➤ Up to 7,500 children whose classrooms were damaged or destroyed in the earthquake are able to resume their studies in safe learning environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8,362 children in the earthquake zone are protected from the cold through the provision of 8,362 winter jackets, 5,350 pairs of boots, 5,000 pairs of pants and 2,000 blankets. UNICEF was able to provide more jackets and boots because of lower unit costs. ▪ 7,500 schoolchildren resumed class in a warm environment with insulated tents and generators supported by CERF. 	<p>CERF enabled UNICEF to provide school tents to earthquake-affected areas and supported the timely re-opening of schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF worked with government counterparts to identify target beneficiaries. Field monitoring was conducted by UNICEF Education and Supply staff to ensure the distribution and proper utilization of supplies, and support the erection of the classroom tents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local schoolchildren and teachers, with an equal number of boys and girls reached.
Water, sanitation and hygiene				<p>Up to 120,000 individuals</p> <p>50 per cent are female.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 40,000 displaced families are able to maintain improved personal hygiene and WASH-related diseases are prevented/mitigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The expected result was fully achieved. 40,000 hygiene kits (each kit meeting the hygiene needs of two adults and one child) were successfully distributed to local communities, schools and health clinics located in temporary shelter camps set up for displaced populations. 	<p>With CERF support, UNICEF was the first international organization to provide WASH-related assistance, supporting disease prevention and the maintenance of a hygienic environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNICEF worked with government counterparts to identify end-users. UNICEF monitored distribution of the hygiene kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local people affected by the earthquake, including community residents, children, teachers, patients and health workers.
Nutrition				<p>1,800 young children aged 6–36 months.</p> <p>50 per cent are girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1,800 young children aged 6–36 months benefit from micronutrient supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,800 children aged 6–36 months received a 6-month supply of micronutrient sachets, protecting the most vulnerable young children against micronutrient deficiencies. ▪ Bilingual (Chinese and Tibetan) materials on infant and young child feeding and nutrition developed and social mobilization activities conducted. 	<p>With this support from CERF, UNICEF was able to provide micronutrient sachets- a relatively new intervention in China -to the most vulnerable children. The intervention supported young children's healthy nutrition in the post-emergency period, and also helped to increase the awareness of parents and community-level health workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution was conducted by local Health Bureaus set up in the temporary settlement camps for displaced populations. Local health staff provided counselling and guidance to mothers of young children receiving the micronutrient supplements. UNICEF conducted field monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Infants and young children in Yushu, with an equal number of boys and girls.

Food	<p>10-WFP-032</p> <p>200132 "Emergency Response to Qinghai Earthquake Food Needs"</p>	450,000	451,377	<p>187,636 benefited, 93,743 females, 93,893 males, 5,148 boys below 5 years old, 4,369 girls below 5 years old.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide sufficient emergency food rations for 50,000 people affected by the earthquake for a 2 week period ▪ Provide supplementary food rations for children aged 6-36 months in tandem with UNICEF's micronutrient supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP's commodities met beneficiaries' customs and tastes, embodying "right food at the right time." ▪ Malnutrition of children was prevented with the supplementary rations before the seasonal migration and rice and flour rations provided by the government complemented with WFP vegetable oil met full dietary requests of the affected people. ▪ 148 households were able to cook meals and heat their tent homes thanks to the stoves provided by WFP. 	<p>With funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WFP purchased and delivered 230 mt vegetable oil and 50 mt barley flour to complement the cereals provided by government and other sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Qinghai Bureau of Civil Affairs was WFP's cooperating partner and strongly supported the operation with significant inputs, including local transportation, food storage, distribution, management, and quality and quantity inspection. It also coordinated with the relevant government officials for food distribution. WFP staff conducted monitoring during and after distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During WFP monitoring visits, women were noted to be actively participating in food distribution committees both at county and township levels. Female beneficiaries constituted half of the total beneficiaries.
Emergency Shelter including NFRI	<p>10-UDP-008</p> <p>Rubble clearance, emergency rehabilitation of community infrastructure and provision of emergency shelter</p>	1,482,384	1,582,384	<p>95,400 earthquake affected Tibetans</p> <p>Including 47,700 Women</p> <p>30,800 Children under 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immediate restoration of critical public infrastructure through 'Cash-for-Work' schemes ▪ Government relief efforts supplemented through immediate provision of environmental hygiene facilities ▪ Provision of life-saving relief management and humanitarian support monitored, reported and evaluated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CEFF funded UNDP project provided immediate assistance and relief support by facilitating emergency relief operations through cash-for-work and provision of relief materials for affected households, as a first step towards stabilizing the situation. ▪ Priority support was provided to women and vulnerable people including orphans, elderly, and disabled. More than 9,500 people directly and about 95,400 people indirectly benefited from the project. ▪ The relief activities were considered as timely supplementary to the local relief and early recovery efforts in the field, based on the feedback from central and local government. 	<p>Conceptual innovation created by the first post-disaster cash-for-work project in China. Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the timely implementation of the project. Effective and practical assistance were provided, as well as local relief and early recovery efforts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local PMO provided monthly progress report to UNDP and its national implementing partners; ▪ UNDP staff and UNDP senior management staff made a total of four missions for planning, monitoring, evaluating and auditing purposes in the project areas. ▪ After completion of the relief activities, project auditing and evaluation were performed by independent auditing company and evaluation expert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special attention was paid to women through cash-for-work scheme. ▪ Female and male participants were paid at the same rate.

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDC	Centre for Disease Control
DOFCOM	Department of Commerce
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
MMR	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
MOCA	Ministry of Civil Affairs
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
PMO	Project Management Office
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
UNDMT	United National Disaster Risk Management Team in China