

ACT

International

Action by Churches Together

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Coordinating Office

Appeal

China

Assistance to Snow & Frost Affected ASCN81

Appeal Target: US\$ 493,243

Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 428,759

Geneva, 29 February 2008

Dear Colleagues,

Since 10 January 2008, China, particularly the southern part, has experienced extremely severe winter conditions. A total of 14 provinces, including Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guizhou, Shannxi, Jiangsu and Guangxi municipalities have been severely affected by an extended period of blizzards, hail and frost. The National Disaster Reduction Center reports that as of 12 February 2008 more than 107 persons have died due to the severe conditions while eight are missing. Since 8 February snow and hail has severely affected southwestern provinces including Yunan, Guizhou and Sichuan. According to the meteorological office the severe weather conditions are likely to continue. The President of the Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs told the media that 60 million people in 14 provinces are living under extreme winter conditions that have rarely been seen during the last 30 years.

ACT member the **Amity Foundation** are providing relief assistance to 1,000 of the most vulnerable families with 15 kilos rice and quilts. The areas of Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Guizhou and Guangxi provinces are being targeted for further assistance as they are the most severely affected areas that also require further external support. Amity plans to provide rehabilitation assistance with a focus on livelihood recovery, but also including permanent shelter and water systems. Planning and implementation has begun in February 2008 and the appeal will close in January 2009.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Project Completion Date:

31 January 2009

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT CO	Interim narrative & Financial	Final narrative & financial	Audit
	30 September 2008	31 March 2009	30 April 2009

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

	Co-ordination	Amity	Total Target
Total Appeal Target	5,000	488,243	493,243
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	0	64,484	64,484
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	5,000	423,759	428,759

Signed by:

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **The Amity Foundation**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

The Amity Foundation, an independent Chinese voluntary organisation, was created in 1985 on the initiative of Chinese Christians to promote education, social welfare, health, rural development, emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes.

Amity has been engaged in relief work for the past 20 years and has established a nation-wide relief network through its local partners and churches. Amity handles, on average, two or three emergencies a year. For major disasters, Amity starts with emergency relief assistance of two to four months followed by rehabilitation programs for a period of one or two years. When there is a need, and when resources are available, disaster mitigation and prevention programs are initiated to help reduce the effect of disasters on communities.

Amity works in close collaboration with its local partners:

For any project, Amity looks for an organization with whom they can partner in a given response location. A common approach to doing this is to set up an “Amity Project Office” within another organization. Amity has no field offices and all “Amity Project Offices” are staffed by local partners from churches, local governments and other agencies. In this way, “Amity Project Offices” conduct project management, pay administration fees and match project fees. In this way Amity believes that all community changes do not depend on Amity, but on their own government and people. All personnel are local and local partners match the administration fee and part of the project fees.

Amity’s local partners and/or local project offices are responsible for project coordination and management including assessments, planning, supervision and evaluation. When a disaster occurs, local partners collect disaster information in the whole province, conduct assessment work together with Amity staff, and then work on a project plan. During implementation, local partners integrate different resources to complete the project. They, along with Amity, also take responsibility for financial management, reporting and evaluation of the projects.

Christian Council of Hunan and the **Three-Self Patriotic Movement (TSPM)** is a provincial organization working in Hunan Province and focusing on events related to Christianity. Amity has been working with Hunan Christian Council and the TSPM for eleven years in disaster relief and rehabilitation.

Hubei Ministry of Civil Affairs is a provincial department and has comprehensive experience in disaster relief and rehabilitation work.

Bureau of Civil Affairs of Qiandongnan City in Guizhou Province is a city level bureau and also has significant experience in disaster relief and rehabilitation work.

Anhui Overseas Friendship Association is a provincial organization which focuses on foreign affairs. It has a lot of experience in disaster relief and rehabilitation work.

Guangxi “Amity Project Office” is a part of the **Guangxi Demonstrate Construction Association**. It is not part of Amity Foundation, but is set up specifically for Amity projects in Guangxi.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

Since 10 January 2008, China, particularly the southern part, has experienced large-scale snow storms and frost. A total of 14 provinces, including Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guizhou, Shannxi, Jiangsu and Guangxi municipalities have been severely affected by an extended period of snow storms, hail and frost. The National Disaster Reduction Center reports that as of 12 February 2008 107 persons have died due to the conditions while eight are missing. Since 8 February snow and hail has severely affected southwestern provinces including Yunan, Guizhou and Sichuan. According to the meteorological office the severe weather conditions are likely to continue.

The President of the Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs told the media that 60 million people in 14 provinces are living under extreme winter conditions that have rarely been seen during the last 30 years.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION IN THE AREAS OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

Locations for Proposed Response

Amity plans to provide assistance in the following locations:

- Xinhua County, Yongshun County and Anhua County in Hunan province
- Yuexi County in Anhui province
- Quanzhou County in Guangxi province
- Leishan County, Chengong County and Majiang County in Qiandongnan City, Guizhou Province

The areas of Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Guizhou and Guangxi provinces are being targeted as they are the most severely affected areas. Other areas such as Guangdong and Zhejiang were also severely affected by the disaster, but their local capacity for response is much better.

Amity chooses its target areas according to the disaster situation, local capacity and according to its own capacity. Among the target areas Amity will prioritize Hunan followed by the other areas according to funds available.

After the disaster, the Chinese government has three main tasks, to meet the basic needs of the affected people in health, food and housing security. Amity tries to focus on needs that are not being met by the government and others. In this appeal Amity is focusing on rehabilitation and specifically rehabilitation of livelihoods.

Humanitarian Impact in targeted locations

HUNAN PROVINCE

According to local government statistics, up to 8 February a total of 39,270,000 persons in Hunan were severely affected by the winter conditions and 534,000 people were relocated in schools, temporary hospices or rest homes nearby. Some sought shelter with neighbours or relatives. As the disaster happened during China's Spring Festival, quite a lot of people, making their way back to their towns and villages, were stranded in railway stations and on highways.

The death toll was 20 and around 3.5 million people had problems accessing potable water. Around 82,000 rooms collapsed and 300,000 rooms were damaged. The direct economic loss is estimated at around 17.2 billion yuan (equivalent to US\$ 2.46 billion).

Anhua County 860,000 people were affected in all the 23 townships with, 12,820 people being relocated. 36,666 hectares of crops were destroyed and some 19,350 head of livestock were lost. 2,049 rooms collapsed and 9,176 rooms damaged. Most of the water pipes were cracked. The direct economic loss is estimated at 0.58 billion yuan (US\$ 82.9 million).

Xinhua County altogether 1,060,000 people from 1,142 villages were affected. Six persons died due to the extreme conditions and 17,206 were injured. Around 750,000 have problems accessing potable water. Over 2,500 rooms have collapsed and over 9,000 are damaged. 17,500 hectares of crops have been affected and the direct economic loss is around 1.16 billion yuan (US\$ 165.7 million).

Yongshun County 490,000 people were affected in all the 30 townships. 14,200 people had to be relocated, 21,600 people were injured or fell sick. Over 7,500 head of livestock perished. More than 80,000 villagers have problems accessing potable water as the water pipes all cracked. The direct economic loss is 0.37 billion yuan (US\$ 52.8 million).

ANHUI PROVINCE

Since 10 January Anhui has suffered five massive blizzards. According to the local Ministry of Civil Affairs around 13.3 million have been affected by the storms, 10 people have died, 2,414 injured and 131,000 people have been relocated. 262,000 hectares of crops have been affected. The loss directly caused by the snow storm has risen to 9.63 billion yuan (US\$ 1.3 billion). Luan, Anqing and Chizhou have been the most severely affected. Traffic has been brought to a halt in 243 towns and 2,121 villages. 3.2 million people are affected with power supplies cut in 66 towns and 230 villages. Communication is cut in 60 towns and 241 villages.

Yuexi County since 12 January 2008 there have been continual blizzards affecting 25 townships. The severe conditions have seriously affected agriculture and livestock production. Some 2,733 hectares of crops have been destroyed. And the direct agricultural loss is around 10.97 million yuan (1.5 million US\$). 426 livestock and 22,375 fowl have died.

GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION

Guangxi (a province located in the south of China) has since 12 January 2008 been affected by the continuous cold weather from the north and has experienced heavy snow storms and hail. Statistics reveal that 14 city level administrative districts and 82 county level administrative districts have been affected by frost. As of 10 February the overall population affected by the disaster is 14.11 million. 186,000 people are isolated because of frozen roads and 183,000 people have difficulty in accessing drinking water. Agricultural land affected by the disaster amounts to 880,850 hectares, with 112,110 hectares ruined. 36,134 houses have collapsed and 53,533 houses have been damaged. The estimated direct loss caused by the disaster has risen to 10.59 billion yuan (US \$ 1.51 billion) of which 6.97 billion yuan (US\$ 0.99 billion) is in the agricultural sector.

Quanzhou County blizzards and extreme cold hit 13 January 2008 and lasted for around 20 days. All of the 18 townships in Quanzhou were affected. Around 512,000 people were affected with 102,000 unable to access drinking water. Over 1,000 rooms collapsed or were damaged, more than 12,000 livestock and 141,000 fowl died. A total of 13,213 hectares of crops and 19,693 hectares of fruits were damaged. The direct economic loss is estimated at 0.72 billion yuan (US\$ 102.9 million), of which 0.68 billion (US\$ 97.1 million) is in agriculture.

GUIZHOU PROVINCE

Guizhou Province suffered extreme cold, frost and hail for a period of 20 days from 12 January 2008. Statistics from the local Ministry of Civil Affairs reveals that up to 10 February a total of

2,363,100 livestock and fowl died and 10,373 hectares of pasture was damaged. The direct economic loss in Guizhou is around 17.29 billion (2.47 billion) yuan.

Qiandongnan City altogether 4,387,200 people were affected and four persons died. 100,080 people had to be relocated, while 346,700 people have problems accessing potable water. 2,121 rooms collapsed and 7,945 rooms damaged. 6,165 livestock perished and 1,540,773 hectares of crops were affected. The direct economic loss is 2.38 billion yuan. (US\$ 0.34 billion).

Assistance provided by local authorities and current problems faced by the people

The National Disaster Reduction Committee of China and Department of Civil Affairs of China have responded to the disaster at Level 4 (China's Disaster Response System has four levels with Level 4 being the lowest. With the weather worsening in February, the government raised the response to level 2 in four provincial administrative districts: Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, and Guangxi). Working groups have been sent to the disaster areas to help the affected people. Related authorities have also responded to the emergency, working hard to ensure the functioning of communication, electricity and traffic systems.

Up to 10 February 2008, the China Ministry of Civil Affairs has allocated disaster emergency funding of 431 million Yuan for relief work in disaster areas. Items such as clothes, tents, quilts, rice and candles were also transported to Hunan, Guizhou and other provinces. Donations including material and funding from individuals, companies and other agencies is around 1.159 billion Yuan (US\$ 165.6 million).

Although local governments and their related authorities have actively responded to the disaster, current disaster relief assistance is insufficient relative to the needs, given the large geographical area affected and severity of the snow and frost. Furthermore, the severe weather is expected to continue. The current weather forecast shows that in following ten days, temperatures in the southern part of China will rise, but southwestern China including Guizhou, Yunnan and Sichuan, can expect more snow and hail.

The situation on the ground is changing all the time. Electricity, communication and water systems collapsed under the severe conditions. Large numbers of people were stranded in railway stations and on the roads. In such a situation the first thing that local authorities have to attend to is providing relief to the stranded people and set up a basic relief system to ensure that relief activities can go ahead. Some areas are totally cut off and the authorities have to quickly find a means of rehabilitating the infrastructure to reach these communities with basic relief items. In many cases, it is only as the snow is melting that the true extent of damage and resulting problems are made apparent.

Needs Assessment

Amity bases its decision on what assistance to provide through field visits and needs assessment by Amity staff as well as comprehensive reports from local partners on the disaster situation and assistance already being provided in the whole province.

On 3 to 5 February Amity staff conducted a needs assessment in Majiang County in Guizhou Province. As most of the roadways were still blocked by metres of snow, relief had not yet reached most of the villages. Many people did not have the means to protect themselves from the extreme cold. In accordance with further information received from local partners Amity provided quilts and warm clothes to the villagers.

In Majiang, taking into consideration that the temperatures are now rising, the most urgent need is access to potable water through rehabilitation of the drinking water system. However, in other areas where the severe conditions are likely to continue emergency relief materials are still urgently needed. Once access to some of the areas is possible, Amity staff will continue to carry out needs assessments in areas such as Hunan.

Amity assessments are facilitated by the local partners who know the communities concerned. Amity chooses one or two of the most severely affected townships to conduct the needs assessment. Through family visits and interviewing the villagers, Amity gets a good idea of their problems and needs. In order to ensure that relief is not duplicated, it is also important to know the local authorities relief plans, therefore, representatives of the local authorities are also interviewed. This information is further complemented by information from the local partners.

Public transport has resumed and those people who were stranded in railway stations and on the roads have been able to resume their journey. But for local villagers the situation remains grim. With deep snows that will soon start to melt there is a real risk of landslides. In Majiang County there is an urgent need to tackle the problem of sanitation and potable water as well as rehabilitation of livelihoods.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Criteria used in the selection of beneficiaries

- ▲ Evacuated families - families whose houses have collapsed or are so badly damaged that they are uninhabitable. Tents have been provided to some of the families while others are living with relatives or neighbours.
- ▲ Families who lost at least two thirds of their total crops or half of their livestock.
- ▲ Families that are among the poorest and have no one who can work.

In distributing the emergency relief material, women, children and the elderly will be given priority. Issues such as, gender, and the elderly and disabled are taken into consideration during both the assessment and implementation phases.

Beneficiaries are selected according to Amity's basic criteria of beneficiary selection in relief work, and according to the specific situation, eg. in severe cold/snow disasters the number of livestock a family has lost is also taken into consideration. Amity has one survey format to assess a family's situation. These survey formats are distributed to the village communities who are responsible for filling in the required information. Amity, along with its partner(s), then confirms the information provided in the survey formats through field visits. The outcome of the survey and final decisions on the beneficiary families are then made public for the communities to agree with or query.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal & Objectives

Goal:

- To alleviate the suffering of 2,000 families rendered homeless and severely affected by the snowstorm and frost in the target areas to enable them to return to a normal life as quickly as possible.

This will not only be through helping to provide for basic needs, but also through focusing on rehabilitation of livelihoods.

Objectives:**Crisis Phase (life-saving)**

- 1,000 of the most vulnerable individuals have sufficient food (15 kilos of rice/person) to tide them over the immediate emergency period of food shortage.
- 1,000 poor families have sufficient added protection to survive the current extreme cold conditions through the provision of a quilt.

Post-Crisis Phase

- Recovery of normal income levels for 100 families dependent on livestock through provision of two sheep per family as well as rebuilding of animal pens.
- Recovery of normal income levels for 100 families dependent on production of crops through the rebuilding of greenhouses to facilitate the process.
- Rehabilitation of 200 houses that were destroyed or severely damaged.
- 20 village communities will have sufficient clean and potable water through the rehabilitation of 20 drinking water systems so enabling the communities to be relatively free from prevalent diseases due to lack of clean water.

Crisis Phase Assistance

Rice: A total of 15 kilos of rice will be distributed to 1,000 individuals from severely affected, homeless and evaluated families. The rice will be from inland production.

Quilts: One quilt per family will be distributed to 1,000 families. Each quilt is 1.5 meters wide, 1.8 meters long, cotton wadding and 3 kilograms in weight.

Post-Crisis Phase Assistance (Rehabilitation)**Reconstruction of Houses**

There is an urgent need for assistance in terms of rehabilitation of houses as the most vulnerable families will be unable to reconstruct their homes without help. Amity has planned to assist 200 of the most vulnerable families with the rebuilding of their houses, mainly in Guizhou and Hunan.

The reconstruction of the houses will follow a standard design. Each house will have a floor space of at least 60 m² and as unit price of construction material rises a lot, cost of one 60 m² of house is at least 48,000 CNY (around USD 6,857).

Of the total amount needed to reconstruct a house, the local government will contribute 5,000 to 8,000 CNY (around US\$ 714 – 1,143). The beneficiary families will also contribute half of the required costs in addition to the materials that will be recycled from the collapsed houses. The families will also provide the labour needed in reconstruction. Amity Foundation is planning to provide 2,000 to 8,000 CNY (around US\$ 286 – 1,143) per house.

Amity's implementing partners, Hunan Christian Council and Bureau of Civil Affairs in Qiandongnan City in Guizhou, will provide technical expertise and carry out quality control of the construction work.

Livelihood Recovery

Amity will provide livestock or seeds directly to the targeted beneficiaries. For any construction work Amity provides cash in tranches according to the construction progress. Local partners and communities are responsible for the distribution work.

As mentioned previously, Amity has a needs assessment format which is distributed to the communities who are responsible to fill in the forms themselves. Amity and its local partners then confirm the information through field visits. The decisions made on who will receive assistance is then made public to allow for any queries. Then distribution work can begin. Amity will monitor the work via family visits and villagers' meetings as local villagers assist in the monitoring of the work carried out.

Amity takes into consideration not only the needs of the vulnerable families but also their capacity to, for example, raise animals or grow crops. According to the assessments carried out by Amity, poor families often have some land and technical knowledge on rearing animals but lack the money to purchase livestock. However, a thorough assessment will be conducted before distribution and those families who do not have the knowledge to rear animals will be provided with seeds to assist them in regaining their livelihood. For the most vulnerable families with no land and no labour capacity, Amity will focus more on their needs during the emergency relief phase and lobby local authorities and local community support for the families concerned.

Sheep & Animal Pens

In the disaster affected areas, many livestock and fowl perished, either due to the extreme cold conditions or because of the low temperatures combined with a lack of fodder (due to the snow and/or frost sheep were unable to get through to the grass and the farmers had no fodder stores to fall back on). Many animals have frozen to death during the severe cold, or died with the collapse of animal pens. In most rural areas in China, animal raising is the most important income source for families, providing for their basic needs such as food, clothing, health, education and other costs. Although farmers can produce crops such as rice, wheat or potatoes, it is rarely sufficient for them to live on.

Amity plans to provide two sheep to each of 100 affected families and provide assistance for the families to rebuild the collapsed animal pens.

Each animal pen will have a floor space of at least 15m² and cost about 4,000 CNY (US\$ 571.4) Of the total amount needed to reconstruct a pen, the local government will contribute about 1,000 CNY (around US\$ 142.8). The beneficiary families will also contribute half of the required costs in addition to the materials that will be recycled from the collapsed pens. The families will also provide the labour needed in reconstruction. Amity Foundation is planning to provide 2,000 CNY (around US\$ 286) per pen.

Green Houses

The extreme cold either damaged or totally ruined large areas of crops which will mean that the people have no money or seed to plant their spring crops. Many green houses collapsed during the snowstorms, with loss of vegetables and crops. Amity plans to help 100 families rebuild their collapsed green houses. Each green houses will have a floor space at about 83m² and with a framework of steel, wood or brick.

It is estimated that an amount of 10,000 CNY (US\$1,428.5) is required to rebuild one green house. Of the total amount needed to reconstruct a house, the local government will contribute about 1,000 CNY (around US\$ 142.8). The beneficiary families will also contribute half of the required costs in addition to the materials that will be recycled from the collapsed green houses. The families will also provide the labour needed in reconstruction. Amity Foundation is planning to provide 2,500 CNY (around US\$ 357) per green house.

Reconstruction of Drinking Water System

During Amity's needs assessment it was clear that people in the southern part of China had no experience of frost and extreme winter temperatures. Water pipes were laid bare and had no protection against the weather. Consequently, most of the pipes burst leaving the people with no access to clean water.

To address safety issues regarding potable water, Amity plans to assist in the rehabilitation of 20 water facilities including reservoirs, a net pools, water pipes and other facilities. For each water facility, Amity will assist with 50,000 yuan (around US\$ 7,142). The remaining costs will be covered by the local governments and people will contribute by providing labour.

Procurement

Relief materials will be purchased locally. In order to ensure the quality and to achieve cost effectiveness, three potential suppliers will be invited to give quotes. The choice will be based on a comparison between the quality, price, supply period and service offered.

Prioritisation

Should the appeal target not be reached, the prioritisation will be set in the following order: distribution of emergency relief items, drinking water systems, livelihood related activities, and house reconstruction.

Approach

In Amity's project management principle, relief work does not simply mean providing materials, money or other emergency relief items, but also takes into consideration the situation of the communities as a whole. Amity is operational in many other areas such as education, social services, health, and rural development from China's coastal provinces in the east to the minority areas of the west. Amity's emergency relief activities are therefore linked with other activities in the areas of intervention or with activities/services provided by the authorities or other organizations. Issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, and the elderly and disabled are taken into consideration during both assessment and implementation phases.

Amity also supports a participative approach in its work as it is felt that the beneficiaries themselves are capable and should be responsible to help themselves as much as possible. Furthermore, Amity believes that the opportunity to participate in project management provides the necessary experience for the beneficiaries to improve their awareness and ability for community management.

Implementation Schedule

February 2008 to January 2009. The relief distribution will last one month, and the rehabilitation phase covers the rest of the period.

Amity always starts to plan and implement the relief work in advance of any funding being received, so this phase is usually completed in one or two months. Following that there are further assessments and planning for rehabilitation and livelihood activities – this can take around two months while funds start to come in. Implementation can then take from two to six months depending on the conditions and funding levels. Final monitoring, the audit and evaluation follows closure of activities.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration

Amity Foundation works in close co-operation with its local partners. However, Amity is the main operating body throughout the relief efforts. It supervises and monitors during the whole operation process and it checks that the relief funds are used as planned. In order to effectively implement the relief work, Amity will work through a local partner organisation, or set up a “project office” partner, which will be responsible for co-ordinating resources. This partner will provide information on the actual situation in the target areas. It will work with Amity to co-ordinate, design, and implement relief work, and to procure and distribute relief materials. In the course of implementation, adjustments will be made based on the feedback from the implementation group, consultations with different sources and first hand information obtained from the field trips made by Amity relief staff.

Finance

Amity Foundation is responsible for management of the finances and accounts. In order to ensure that the relief funds are used as planned, it has been agreed with Amity’s local partners that they will pre-finance the purchase of the emergency relief materials. They will then be reimbursed later by Amity when the relief materials have been distributed and when the following receipts have been received and checked.

- Purchase receipts (with tax bureau seals) provided by the suppliers which clearly state the total amount/number, the unit cost and the total cost of the bought materials;
- Receipts provided by beneficiary townships which clearly state the total amount/number of the emergency relief materials they have received (with township government seals);
- Receipts provided by beneficiary villages which clearly state the total amount/number of the emergency relief materials they have received (with village government seals);
- Relief Material Distribution Registers with names of the beneficiary families, number of family members, name and amount/number of assistance items each family receives, and their signatures and seals.

For construction of houses, village schools and irrigation facilities, it is agreed between Amity and its local partner that funds will be released in stages. One third of the funds will be released when construction starts. Another one third released when construction is half done. The last one third will be released when construction is completed and when completion inspection shows that all technical specifications are met and quality requirements satisfied.

Jiangsu Huahong Certified Public Accountants will audit this appeal. They follow the procedures and regulations set by the Central Government. For disaster rehabilitation projects, local partners are required to send an auditor’s report to Amity on the project.

Amity’s local partner provides copies of receipts and accounts, as well as project tools such as distribution rosters, reports and documents on the construction projects to the auditors. The auditor will also conduct a field visit to audit the partners’ accounts and project management.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Monitoring

Amity and its local partners will closely monitor the overall progress of the relief work. One of the measures taken to monitor the work is that the beneficiary townships and villages will be requested to make public the criteria for selection and assistance, the beneficiaries and the assistance received

by each. Furthermore, Amity and its local partners will monitor the relief and rehabilitation activities through regular field visits to ensure that the funding and relief items are distributed as planned.

Local partners have been working for a long time with Amity. They are fully aware of Amity's principles of project implementation as well as planning, monitoring and evaluation systems. These include adherence to the Red Cross Code of Conduct and a participatory approach to the projects. Over the past few years, Amity put an emphasis on strengthening the capacities of its own staff and its local partners, in particular on the topic of PME, on which several trainings were carried out.

In delivering support to the targeted beneficiaries, Amity and its local partners are concerned about meeting people's basic requirement regarding water supply and sanitation, food and nutrition, shelter, health services etc and therefore the Sphere handbook is consulted regularly within Amity's emergency response.

Amity puts gender equality as a basic principle in its work and is aware of the ACT Code of conduct on sexual exploitation and abuse. Amity staff and Amity's partners are aware that their action is part of an ACT International Alliance response to the emergency.

Communications

In responding to emergencies through an ACT appeal, members of the alliance must, as agreed on in the Cooperation Agreement, profile ACT actions and the uniqueness of the alliance. To do so require appropriate, effective and strategic communications, which includes the following:

Photographs, feature articles and updates illustrating and documenting the humanitarian response as it pertains to this appeal.

ACT visibility materials as appropriate, given the emergency situation and sensitivities related to humanitarian responses. These may include banners, flags, stickers, vests, jackets, t-shirts, chemises, caps, hats, bags, pens, registration cards etc.

All communications materials must adhere to the code of conduct as stipulated in the ACT Communications Policy.

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT CO	Interim narrative & Financial	Final narrative & financial	Audit
	30 September 2008	31 March 2009	30 April 2009

IX. CO-ORDINATION

Amity will work in close collaboration with the local government authorities. Amity will not only work with the local government departments, but will also work with the local Christian councils as well. Amity has set up a co-ordination task force or co-ordination team to respond to this disaster. This co-ordination task force comprises of Amity staff, local department of civil affairs, local Christian councils, and Amity local project partners. All information related to this appeal will be discussed and shared among the task force members to ensure smooth running of the projects.

X. BUDGET

Description	Type of Unit	No of Units	Unit Cost CNY	Budget CNY	Budget US\$
Emergency Assistance					
Rice	Kilo	15,000	3	45,000	6,429
Quilts	quilt	1,000	110	110,000	15,714
Sub Total				155,000	22,143
Rehabilitation					
Houses	House	200	6,000	1,200,000	171,429
Animal Pens	Unit	200	2,000	400,000	57,143
Sheep	Sheep	200	500	100,000	14,286
Green Houses	Unit	100	2,500	250,000	35,714
Drinking Water Systems	Set	20	50,000	1,000,000	142,857
Sub Total				2,950,000	421,429
Audit Fee				2,000	286
Administration Fee (staff salaries, field visits, office costs)				310,700	44,386
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				3,417,700	488,243
Exchange Rate: 1 USD =	7	CNY			
Administrative Costs = 10% of Project Costs					