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**Legislative Council**

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**財務委員會**

**賑災基金緊急撥款救助  
內地雪災及地震災民**

繼於2008年10月28日及12月23日分別發出立法會FC11及47/08-09號文件後，財務委員會(下稱"財委會")主席要求政府當局就救助內地雪災災民的工作提供更多詳情，包括救援機構提供的評估報告。隨文附上致政府當局的信件及載有相關資料的回覆，供委員參閱。

2. 關於救助四川地震災民的工作報告，政府當局已從救援機構及內地機關收到報告，並正要求有關方面澄清若干細節。政府當局一俟收到進一步資料，會立即向財委會匯報。

財務委員會秘書

(李蔡若蓮女士)

連附件

**傳真文件：2524 3026**

本函檔號：CB1/F/1/5  
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圖文傳真：2869 6794

香港中區  
下亞厘畢道  
中區政府合署中座5樓  
政務司司長辦公室  
行政署  
行政署長  
[經辦人：翁佩雯女士]

翁女士：

### **財務委員會**

#### **賑災基金緊急撥款救助內地雪災及地震災民**

多謝閣下於2008年10月27日及12月19日提供補充資料，說明財務委員會在2008年2月5日向賑災基金批出的2億5,000萬元撥款(FCR(2007-2008)56)，如何用以為內地雪災災民提供緊急救援。鑒於批出的款項金額龐大，財務委員會主席劉慧卿議員要求政府考慮公開救援機構提供的評估報告，並就省／市政府及救援機構的賑災工作提供更多詳情。主席亦要求政府確認是否對評估報告感到滿意。

至於財務委員會在2008年5月5日向賑災基金批出3億5,000萬元撥款(FCR(2008-2009)15)，用以救助四川地震災民一事，政府當局曾承諾就撥款用途提交報告。而事隔一年多，財務委員會仍未收到報告，主席要求當局盡快提交報告，以及所進行的賑災工作的詳情。

財務委員會秘書

(李蔡若蓮女士)

2009年8月20日

副本致：劉慧卿議員, JP (財務委員會主席)  
財經事務及庫務局局長(經辦人：袁詠歡女士)

政府總部  
香港下亞厘畢道



GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT  
LOWER ALBERT ROAD  
HONG KONG

本函檔號 OUR REF:

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香港  
昃臣道 8 號  
立法會大樓  
立法會秘書處  
財務委員會秘書  
(經辦人：李蔡若蓮女士)

李蔡若蓮女士：

### 財務委員會

#### 賑災基金緊急撥款救助內地雪災及地震災民

本年八月二十日來信收悉。

我們滿意救援機構提交的評估報告。因應財務委員會主席的要求，我們已取得有關救援機構的同意，公開這些報告的內容。有關賑濟雪災災民計劃的評估報告，見附件 A 至 H。

請注意，香港紅十字會更新了該會賑濟雪災災民計劃的受惠人數。我們曾在二零零八年十二月十九日致函財務委員會，在信中附件指出，透過香港紅十字會救援計劃獲發棉被的人數為 29 604 人，獲發食米的人數則為 140 573 人。香港紅十字會其後在二零零八年十二月底提交評估報告(附件 D)時，向我們提供了更準確的資料。根據已更新的資料，獲發棉被及食米的人數分別為 29 774 人及 147 407 人。

另外，我們已從所有有關的救援機構及內地機關收到救助四川地震災民計劃的報告。我們現正要求有關方面澄清運用撥款的若干細節，一俟收到進一步資料，會立即向財務委員會匯報。

行政署長

(胡錦榮

Handwritten signature of Hui Kam-keung in black ink.

代行)

副本送：財經事務及庫務局局長

二零零九年九月二日

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B	中國福音事工促進會有限公司 - 廣西雪災賑災評估報告書
C	Narrative Report – Emergency Assistance for Snow Disaster Relief in China submitted by Cedar Fund
D	Hong Kong Red Cross China Snowstorm 2008 Relief Operation Evaluation Report
E	Final Narrative Report on the Emergency Relief to Snowstorm Survivors in Kangle County, Gansu Province, China submitted by Oxfam Hong Kong
F	Final Report for The Salvation Army Snow Storm 2008 – Disaster Relief Programme
G	China Snowstorm 2008 Emergency Relief I – End of Project Report submitted by World Vision Hong Kong
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暖流千里 大愛無邊  
中國世紀雪災救援計劃報告  
(香港特區政府賑災基金部分)

2008年8月18日

愛德基金會 香港辦公室

暖流千里 大愛無邊  
中國世紀雪災救援計劃報告  
(香港特區政府賑災基金部分)

2008年8月18日

愛德基金會 香港辦公室

# 暖流千里 大愛無邊 中國世紀雪災救援計劃報告 (香港特區政府賑災基金部分)

## 1. 計劃背景，目的和內容

### 1.1 背景

1月10日以來我國南方大部分地區發生的低溫雨雪冰凍災害造成上海、江蘇、浙江、安徽、福建、江西、河南、湖北、湖南、廣東、廣西、重慶、四川、貴州、雲南、陝西、甘肅、青海、寧夏、新疆等20個省(區、市)和新疆生產建設兵團不同程度受災。因災死亡129人，失蹤4人，緊急轉移安置166萬人；農作物受災面積1.78億畝，成災8,764萬畝，絕收2,536萬畝；倒塌房屋48.5萬間，損壞房屋168.6萬間；因災直接經濟損失1,516.5億元。湖南、廣西等省區成爲全國受災最嚴重的區域，而雲南因爲自春節以後一直持續的雨雪天氣，災情也進一步擴展。

愛德基金會秉承“服務社會，造福人群”的宗旨，利用各種途徑爭取資金和人力，爲此次特大冰凍災害的受災地區和人員提供救援和重建方面所需的幫助。愛德基金會至今共收到雪災救援款共計人民幣558.3萬元。目前已經在包括湖南、廣西、雲南、貴州、湖北五省開展了包括緊急援助和災後重建方面的工作，活動內容有大米、棉被和衣服的發放，以及民房重建、飲水恢復或重建、水利設施恢復和生產資料發放等。

愛德基金會在緊急救援工作期間，和在雲南省的愛德項目辦公室以及在廣西壯族自治區的愛德項目辦公室保持密切的聯繫。在與他們以及當地相關政府部門的交流過程中，愛德基金會發現廣西省全州縣、西林縣以及雲南省彝良縣三縣災情最爲嚴重—地處廣西省桂林地區的全州縣損失最爲嚴重；而作爲國家級貧困縣的廣西省西林縣和雲南省彝良縣，因地處高寒山區，基礎設施差，人民生活本來就很困難。百年不遇的凝凍天氣讓高山地區的絕大部分群眾農作物和經濟作物嚴重受損(圖1, 2)，牲畜死亡(圖3)，大部分農戶房梁、屋頂被積雪壓壞凍壞(圖4, 5, 6)，群眾生活變得更爲艱難。電力、水利、通訊設施受損非常嚴重(圖7)，交通中斷(圖8)。這三個縣的災民在災害過後長時間忍受饑寒，老弱病殘等特別需要人士的境況更爲淒涼。

以上各縣具體受災情況如下：

廣西省全州縣損失最爲嚴重：2008年1月13日以來，由於受強冷空氣的持續影響，全縣氣溫急降，形成長時間的雨雪冰凍天氣，自14日以來全縣最高溫度一直維持在0°C以下，一般在-1°C至-3°C左右，個別高寒山區最低氣溫達到-7°C。這次冰凍天氣持續時間之長、涉及面積之廣、危害性之大，爲全州50年來所罕見，所造成的後果極爲嚴重。冰凍天氣已使全縣18個鄉鎮全面受災，無一倖免。全縣受災人口已達51.2萬人，其中有10.2萬人存在人畜飲水困難。全縣倒塌房屋115戶302間，損壞房屋468間。據測算，這次冰凍災害造成直接經濟損失達7.22億元，其中農業經濟損失6.8億元。

地處高寒山區的國家級貧困縣災民仍在饑寒中度日：今年入冬以來，特別是元月份以來，受強冷空氣影響，廣西省西林縣大部分鄉鎮出現入冬以來最大幅度的降溫過程，8個鄉鎮93個村民委持續出現小雨、凝凍等天氣，導致公路運輸受阻，供水管道破裂、房屋損壞，牲畜被凍死、農作物遭受凍害，農牧業生產和群眾生活受到嚴重影響。

據統計，全縣 8 個鄉鎮 85 個村民委受災，受災人口 57,412 人；縣城到那佐鄉、那勞到足別的交通受阻達 36 個小時，受困人口 21,000 多人；農作物受災面積 2,500 公頃；房屋受損 168 戶 504 間，牲畜被凍死 46 頭/匹，直接經濟損失 1,215 萬元。

2008 年 1 月 10 日以來雲南省彝良縣持續低溫，遭受了百年不遇的冰雪災害，此次災害持續時間長、涉及範圍廣、受災程度深，造成的損失非常嚴重。全縣 15 個鄉鎮 136 個村 2,230 個村民小組 65,533 戶 225,616 人不同程度受災，因災造成 59,300 戶 26 萬人用電困難，25,260 戶 104,462 人飲水困難，死亡各種牲畜 3,893 頭/只，農作物受災 7,667.7 公頃、成災 5,318.14 公頃，絕收 1,146.28 公頃，各種林木被雪凌大片壓斷、壓倒，電力、水利、通訊設施受損非常嚴重，交通中斷。

雪災過後，林木損失慘重，靠山吃山的群眾失去了生活來源。而四月份，正是村民們“青黃不接”的時候，又因為地處高寒山區，早晚氣候依舊相當嚴寒。在這樣艱難的時刻，作為村民們的日常用品，棉被和大米是他們的燃眉之需。

## 1.2 目的

鑒於以上，愛德基金會向香港特區政府申請緊急救援資金，用於幫助災區人民購買大米和棉被，協助他們渡過難關。4 月 1 日愛德基金會喜獲香港特區政府批出 129 萬元港幣賑災基金用以此緊急援助計劃。

## 1.3 內容

計劃性質：

緊急援助

計劃內容：

省份	縣	物資品種	單位	數量
廣西	全州	棉被	床	1,000
		大米	噸	30,000
	西林	棉被	床	1,000
		大米	噸	30,000
雲南	彝良	棉被	床	5,000

預期受惠人數：

18,000 人

計劃用款：

港幣 1,290,000 元

## 1.4 鳴謝

我們十分感謝香港特區政府接納賑災基金諮詢委員會的建議，從其賑災基金中撥款 129 萬元港幣，用於愛德基金會在雲南和廣西的雪災救災工作。

愛德基金會南京總部和其香港辦公室的員工充分配合，為計劃從形成到順利實施提供了良好的基礎。愛德基金會在計劃實施過程中共派出 6 人/次前往災區進行相關的物資發放和監督工作。我們感謝雲南省愛德項目辦公室和廣西壯族自治區愛德項目辦公室以及各縣的基層工作人員在愛德基金會此次計劃實施中給予的幫助和配合。



## 2. 計劃實施

### 2.1 組織和管理

愛德基金會全面負責計劃實施和管理。計劃得到批准以後，愛德基金會首先就該計劃專門制訂了包括物資發放基本原則、物資採購和物資發放注意事項等在內的操作細則供各地合作夥伴參考實施。包括物資發放花名冊、回訪評估調研表等在內的表冊也按照愛德基金會災害管理項目的相關規定製作。在各地協調物資資源的同時，愛德基金會幫助各地制訂工作計劃，並與當地合作夥伴一起參與到物資發放和評估工作中。

根據計劃進展和財務狀況，愛德基金會分兩次撥付計劃款。在計劃啓動初期，撥付 50% 的計劃款作為啓動資金，計劃完成後撥付 50% 的計劃尾款。

### 2.2 步驟

計劃自 2008 年 4 月 2 日起正式啓動實施。

各縣計劃實施時間表：

地區	社區調研	議價/競標/購買	社區公示	物資發放	回訪評估
全州	4 月 14-16 日	4 月 17-19 日	4 月 17-19 日	4 月 23-26 日	5 月 5-15 日
西林	4 月 6-10 日	4 月 11-15 日	4 月 11-17 日	4 月 25-30 日	5 月 1-15 日
彝良	4 月 6-10 日	4 月 11-18 日	4 月 11-18 日	4 月 25-28 日	5 月 6-15 日

#### 2.2.1 物資購買

為了保證所購物資的品質，愛德基金會通過議價並根據其價格、品質、交貨期限等綜合因素確定有資質的供貨單位(圖 9, 10, 11)。

在廣西全州縣，桂林力源糧油食品有限公司、桂林全州縣中峰大米廠，以及桂林強人被服產品經營部、桂林山久久床上用品有限責任公司和桂林市全州縣軍工產品門市部分別參加了大米和棉被的競價，最終由桂林全州縣中峰大米廠和桂林市全州縣軍工產品門市部取得了供貨資格，並約定於 22 日提貨。

在廣西西林縣，西臨澳斯寢飾用品、西林棉胎廠、西林縣糧食局、西林聖源食品 and 廣西南寧唐興商貿有限公司分別參加了大米和棉被的競價，最終確定由廣西南寧唐興商貿有限公司提供大米和棉被，雙方約定於 25 日提貨。

在雲南，物資購買在資源相對豐富的省城昆明進行。4 月初，根據愛德基金會物資採購的相關規定，昆明綺通棉業有限公司、雲南紡織股份有限公司和昆明市恒匯棉紡有限公司報價競標，最終確定昆明綺通棉業有限公司為物資供應商，以 103.5 元的單價購買棉被 5600 套（每套包括 1.5m\*2m 的六斤重棉絮一床，1.55m\*2.05m 純棉被套一床）。根據雙方合同約定，昆明綺通棉業有限公司棉絮和被套布樣送至雲南省纖維檢驗所檢驗，樣品符合國家相關行業標準。隨後，供應商進入生產過程。與此同時，同樣通過議價程式，雲南愛德項目辦聯絡並確定運輸事宜，彝良縣合作單位則開始為棉被發放開展前期調研等相關準備活動。

### 2.2.2 社區調研和社區公示

爲了確保物資發放到最需要的人手中，並確保物資發放工作的公平高效，4月6-16日之間，各項目區分別開展了社區調研工作(圖 12)，以確定物資發放的基本標準，並在與社區充分討論的基礎上制定物資發放花名冊。

社區調研工作主要由各縣工作人員完成。根據愛德基金會物資發放“雪中送炭”而非“錦上添花”的基本原則，以及發放對象選擇的總體標準(如棉被和大米發放需選擇受災嚴重，生活相對困難的人群)，各縣結合自己的實際情況制定並實施了社區調研計劃。各縣首先根據之前各鄉鎮、村和群眾個人災害損失資訊和統計資料，以及通過對相關鄉鎮、個人經濟水準和自救能力的衡量，初步確定重點鄉鎮、村莊和目標群體，並通過實地考察和入戶走訪的方式，核實損失情況和需求狀況。在廣西全州，在綜合評估受災情況和經濟能力的基礎上，選取了一個鄉鎮的兩個村開展調研工作；在廣西西林，工作人員走訪了8個鄉鎮的40餘戶受災嚴重並相對貧困、無自救能力的家庭，尤其關注孤寡老人、殘疾人等弱勢群體的需求；在雲南彝良，工作人員走訪了5個鄉鎮，並抽取其中的35戶村民進行前期調研。根據前期調研的結果，各縣選擇了因爲雪災造成民房倒塌或嚴重毀損不能居住、造成三分之二以上的作物受損、有大牲口死亡、以及受災嚴重的社區弱勢群體作爲援助對象，並據此制定花名冊表格。按照愛德基金會物資發放管理辦法的要求，物資發放花名冊在相關社區進行了至少三天的公示(圖 13, 14)，以接受社區群眾的監督。

### 2.2.3 物資發放(圖 15)

所有物資分別於2008年4月22日和26日運抵到各縣，隨後直接運送至各鄉、村發放點。物資發放工作逐村進行，受益村民根據花名冊順序逐一領取物資，隨後在花名冊上簽字或按手印(圖 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)。物資發放需本人領取，少部分農戶因家中有事或老弱病殘等原因，不能到達物資發放現場的，則由村工作人員將物資送到各農戶家中。

在廣西全州縣，物資發放工作於2008年4月23日起在全州縣楓塘鄉塘福村(圖 21, 22)進行。愛德基金會香港辦公室人員林澤先生參與了這裏的物資發放工作(圖 23)。物資發放當天，200多位村民來到發放現場。考慮到村子裏的青壯勞動力多在外打工，婦女和老人搬運物資不便，發放除了在村委設立總發放點外，更多的物資被直接運到各村民小組發放。

在廣西西林縣，物資發放工作自4月25日起陸續在八達鎮、那勞鄉、普合苗族鄉、足別苗族瑤族鄉、那佐瑤族鄉、西平鄉、古障鎮和馬蚌鄉8個鄉鎮進行(圖 24)。因爲各鄉鎮地處偏遠，受益戶相對分散，各鄉發放主要安排在圩日(村民趕集的日子)進行。

在雲南彝良縣，總計5600床棉被於2008年4月25日運抵彝良縣。26-28日，愛德項目工作人員先後赴嵩山鄉、龍街鄉、樹林鄉和龍安鄉的4個發放點(圖 25)，現場發放棉被5,253床，其他少部分棉被因爲受益戶本人不能到場，由相關村工作人員領取並送至各農戶家中。

各縣物資發放統計表：

地區	棉被	受益戶數	大米	受益人數	總受益人數
廣西全州	1,000 床	1,000 戶	30 噸	2,000 人	4,309 人
廣西西林	1,260 床	1,260 戶	33 噸	2,200 人	3,774 人
雲南彝良	5,600 床	3,213 戶			10,455 人
共計：	7,860 床	5,473 戶	63 噸	4,200 人	18,538 人

截止 4 月 30 日，一共發放棉被 7,860 床，63 噸，總計 18,538 人從中受益--其中全州為 1 個鄉鎮 4,309 人（男 2,655 人，女 1,654 人）；西林為全縣 8 個鄉鎮 79 個村的 1,000 戶受災貧困戶，3774 人（男 1,715 人，女 2,059 人）；彝良為 4 個鄉鎮的 3,213 戶 1,0455 人（男 4,752 人，女 5,703 人）。

#### 2.2.4 回訪評估

為了做好物資發放的回訪評估工作，愛德基金會為本計劃設計了回訪評估表格，徵求群眾對愛德物資發放操作程式的意見和建議，對物資品質的滿意度，以及物資發放效益的評價。回訪評估工作自 5 月 1 日開始，為期 15 天。

回訪評估工作通過抽查方式進行。在廣西西林和雲南彝良縣，兩縣工作人員分別抽取 5 個項目村，每村抽取 10-15 人開展項目評估。在廣西全州縣，由於項目集中在一個村進行，物資評估工作在項目村抽取 15 個人進行評估。項目評估主要通過回訪評估表格的填寫、並結合入戶方式進行。評估內容涉及項目對於受益者及其家庭的影響和作用，村民對於愛德基金會物資發放過程的意見和建議，以及村民對於發放物資品質的滿意程度等。

評估工作共收回評估表 132 份，其中西林 61 份，彝良 56 份，全州 15 份。結果顯示，所有受益對象都表示物資發放對他們產生了積極的影響，讓他們的生活狀況得到改善(圖 26)。95%以上的人對物資發程式表示滿意無任何意見，尤其對於物資發放能夠進行前期調研並進行社區公示的過程十分贊同，但也有村民提出希望以後在物資發放的過程中，能夠多設立幾個物資發放點，以方便邊遠的群眾領取。對於物資品質，所有受益對象都給予了肯定。對於每條棉絮同時配套被套的人性化做法，村民們表示配備被套便於他們的清洗，而且對於棉絮起到很好的保護作用，實在是太好了。以前也有政府給困難的家庭發過棉絮，但因為沒有被套，往往兩三個月就扯爛了。在西林，物資發放得到了群眾的普遍好評，老人們尤其開心，他們說：“想不到自己家裏受災後竟然還能得到香港特區政府的關心！現在的社會就是好。這些大米是救命糧，謝謝香港的親人！”

## 附錄一 個案紀錄

### 1· 廣西省全州縣物資發放點

(紀錄人：愛德工作人員 譚花)

70 多歲的唐敦春是全州縣視塘鄉塘福村村民，前些年，兒子、兒媳在一次意外中身亡，留下老兩口帶著 6 歲大的孫兒艱難生活，一年的純收入才 1,000 多元。今年冬天，本來還指望著賺些冬筍的錢，好換點糧食。一場突如其來的大雪，讓這個單純的夢想破滅，日子變得愈發艱難起來。到了 4 月份，青黃不接的時候，老兩口已經開始想盡辦法省吃儉用了，但家裏的存糧還是慢慢見底。這一次，一家三口領到了一床棉被和三袋大米(15 公斤/袋)。領到物資的唐敦春熱淚盈眶，連聲說：“謝謝，謝謝，要不是你們，我們這一家三口的日子可真的不知道怎麼過下去了！”

### 2· 廣西省西林縣物資發放點

(紀錄人：愛德工作人員 龔晟)

照片上的老人(圖 27)是西林縣普合苗族鄉那龍屯人，常年的勞作，讓 60 多歲的她已經完全駝背。一家 5 口，因為作為主要勞動力的孩子常年生病，所在的寨子雖然在公路邊上，但是因為受到水源的限制，家裏的兩畝田只能在每年的 5 月份雨季來時才能耕種，一家人一直在溫飽線上掙紮。僅有的一點山林因為年初的雪災全部被毀了，兒子也因為抵抗不住長期的冰凍而臥病家中，大孫女也因此輟學打工。4 月份正是青黃不接的時候，加之西林最近天氣變化異常，一家人正遭受著嚴寒和缺糧的困難。在領到屬於自家的救災物資的時候，老人感動地熱淚盈眶，卻一句話都說不出來了……

### 3· 雲南省彝良縣物資發放點

3.1: (紀錄人：愛德工作人員 鄭燁)

26 日晚下了一夜的雨到第二天上午還在繼續，本來就狹窄的“Z”字型盤山土路，經過拉礦、拉煤大車碾壓出的大坑變成了泥坑，有的地方越野車都無法行駛(圖 28, 29)。因為擔心路途遙遠的老百姓能否到達物資發放點，能否按時到，能否領到棉被後順利回家，大家一路上都不怎麼說話，更沒有心情欣賞路邊被雨水洗刷得乾乾淨淨的映山紅。

經過 4 個多小時的顛簸，12:30 終於到雲南省彝良縣達龍街鄉物資發放點(發放點就設在龍街鄉政府大院內)。離發放時間還有 1 小時，但院子裏已有 200 多名群眾(圖 30)，他們或幫著龍街鄉工作人員搬運棉被，或利用相聚的機會拉拉家常。

雨還在下，此時的溫度只有 4—5°C，有些群眾被凍得瑟瑟發抖。13:20 左右，龍街鄉政府大院內已經擠滿了 400 多名前來領取棉被的群眾，他們在各自村幹部的協調下，排成縱隊，等待工作人員喊他們的名字領取物資。12 個村的村民分成 6 組，愛德工作人員強調了物資發放過程中應注意的問題(如絕不允許多領少發、不允許群眾代領物資代簽字、儘量讓群眾本人簽名、實在不會寫字的一定要按手印等)後，對 6 個組同時進行發放。15:40，現場物資發放工作結束。而此時，雨也慢慢停了，村民們得以順利回家(圖 31, 32)。經統計，我們對龍街鄉 12 個村委會的 502 戶農戶進行現場發放，共發放棉被 872 床，剩下的 48 床棉被由各村社幹部負責按原先公示人員的名單運回本村社，發給因各種原因到不了現場的 30 戶農戶。

### 3.2: (紀錄人：愛德工作人員 鄭燁)

呂四秀(右圖)，女，52 歲，是彝良縣蕎山鄉田壩村委會刀上社人。家有 5 口人 (81 歲雙目失明的老媽、做手術後一隻手彎曲變形而喪失勞力的丈夫、一個 23 歲在廣州一家寶石場打工的兒子、一個 14 歲在讀小學 6 年級的兒子和她自己)。家裏有 2 間茅草房，3 畝旱地用來種植玉米、洋芋和蕎麥，所有農作物的收成一年下來有 1000 來斤，目前家裏養了 1 只豬和 7-8 只雞，沒有牛馬等大牲畜，除了偶爾賣一兩隻雞外，家裏沒有什麼經濟來源。去年六月份領到一次 100 塊的低保。今年一二月份以來持續一個多月的雨



雪天氣凌壞了她家房梁而使房子漏雨，他們已用塑膠布處理過但效果不大，交談中我們瞭解到在來領取物資前的晚上下雨，她家房子還一直在漏雨。另外，她家的 200 多斤洋芋也全部被凍壞，竹子凍死了兩棵。收到兩床被子時她高興地告訴我們，從下雪以來直到現在還一直沒領到過東西，現在有兩床這麼好的棉被，以後一家子過冬的問題有了著落了。現在最大的心願就是籌點錢把房子修好。

### 3.3: (紀錄人：雲南項目辦工室人員 譚梅)

照片上用半截竹竿做拐杖的老人(右圖)在花名冊上蓋了章領到了 2 套棉被後，正吃力的擠過人群，見狀，工作人員趕緊過去準備幫幫她。在幫她抱著棉被走出人群時，她還順手撿了一塊紙板，找了一塊空地吧紙板放下後，示意我們把棉被放在上面，然後她把剛才用過的戶口名簿和章放進一個很舊的洗衣粉袋，非常小心的裝進了她貼身的衣服口袋裏。我們問她：“這次領到的棉被品質怎麼樣？”她認真的捏了捏棉花，又摸了摸被套後說：“這個棉被品質確實好



嘞，這要好多錢才能買到吧，我們自己可一輩子也捨不得買呀”。我們指著印在被套上“愛德基金會捐贈”的字樣告訴她，“就是這個愛德基金會給我們彝良災區的群眾籌集資金買的，一套大概需要 110 多元”。就這樣慢慢談開了。她告訴我們：她叫鄧朝芝，今年 73 歲。老伴已經去世 17 年了，原本有一個女兒和兩個兒子，女兒已經嫁人了，小兒子 4 年前出去打工死了。現在家裏就剩她和她的大兒子。(她拿出戶口名簿說，戶口名簿上的戶主就是她的大兒子---趙文軍)和她相依為命。但是大兒子從小就是個憨胞(弱智)，不但不能贍養鄧朝芝老人，而且 50 多歲了連自己的衣食住行都不能自理。全家就靠兒子每年 500 多塊錢的低保金和她一個人種一畝多山地的玉米和洋芋簡單地維持生計。因為沒錢買也沒有糧食養豬、牛、羊等大牲畜，每年只能養幾隻雞賣了換點油鹽。家裏唯一 2 間原本就比較破爛的土房，經過大雪後，一下雨就漏得更厲害了，住在裏面非常冷，所以今天能領到棉被對她來說真是太有用了。

### 3.4: (紀錄人：愛德工作人員 鄭燁)

康芝畢，一個純樸的女村民，幾年前，她的丈夫因病身故，只能靠她來撫養 3 個孩子，大女兒初中畢業後就輟學在家，去年爲了減輕家裏的負擔，只能外出打工，到現在 4 個月了，只能自己保證在城市的溫飽。二女兒也輟學在家，幫助幹農活，最小的孩子還在上學，儘管現在實現了兩免一補，但每年 2,000 元左右的學生生活費對家庭來說還是筆不小的開支。08 年 1—2 月的雪災使她的家庭雪上加霜，這場大雪將她家 500 斤左右的洋芋種全部凍壞，房子凍裂，草蓋的豬圈也凍壞了，現在他們家的溫飽都是問題，說這些情況的時候，康芝畢不禁淚流滿面。但她十分感謝救災工作能夠首先考慮到她家，並且告訴我們，這次來領物資的都是家庭條件不好或受災特別嚴重的農戶，有的家庭條件比她還差很多。在發放救災物資的時候，康芝畢像突然變了一個人，她不再愁容滿面，而是熱情的幫助工作人員整理需要發放的棉被，傳遞物資，微笑一直掛在她臉上。她告訴我：“看到有人來關心我和我的家，我非常高興，儘管我得到的只是兩床棉被，不能解決我的所有困難，但這些棉被讓我感覺到了溫暖，感覺到了你們的一片心意，我要努力的把這個家撐下去。”



圖1 糧食作物遭受凝凍絕收（廣西省）



圖2 經濟作物遭受凝凍嚴重受損（廣西省）

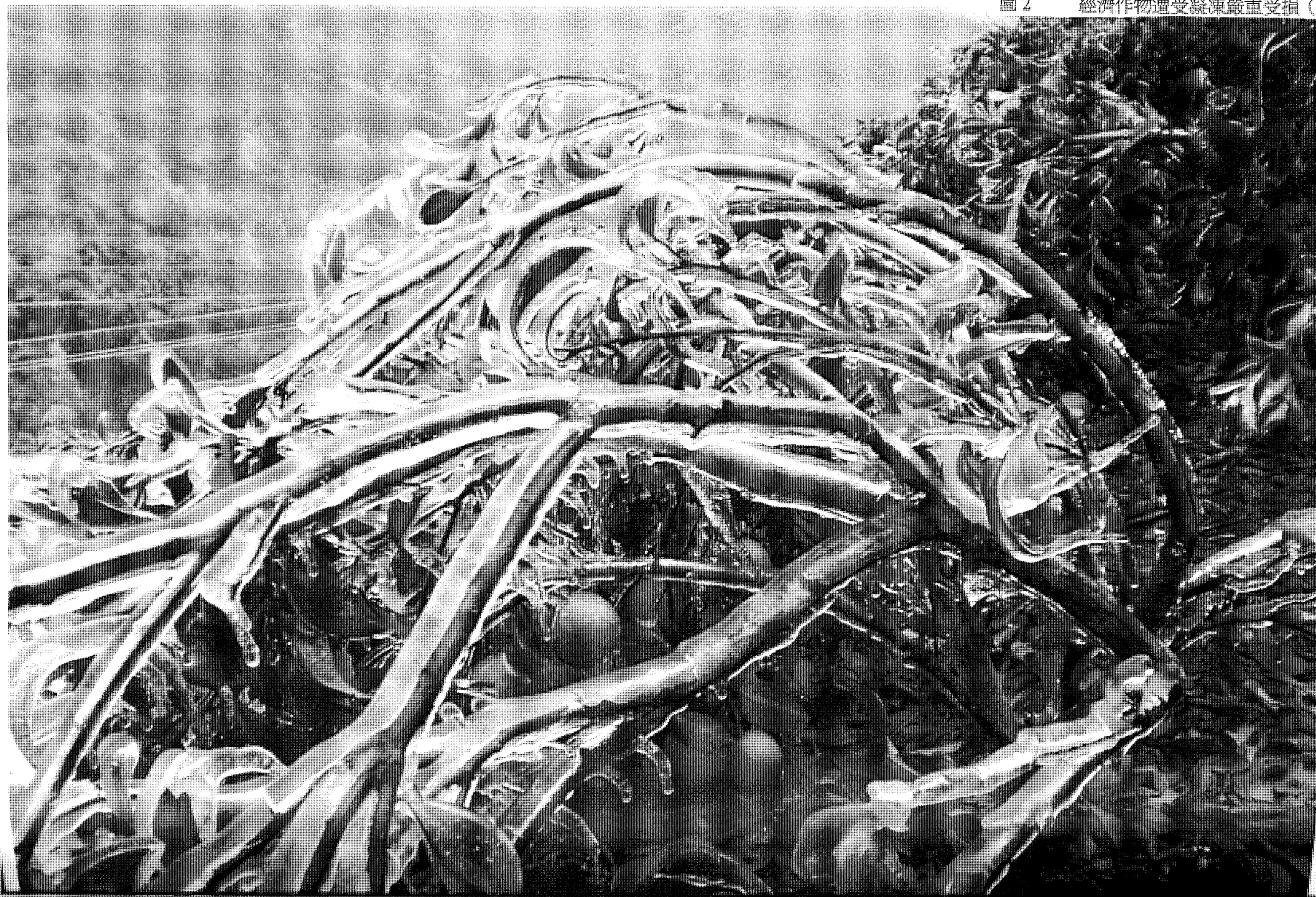






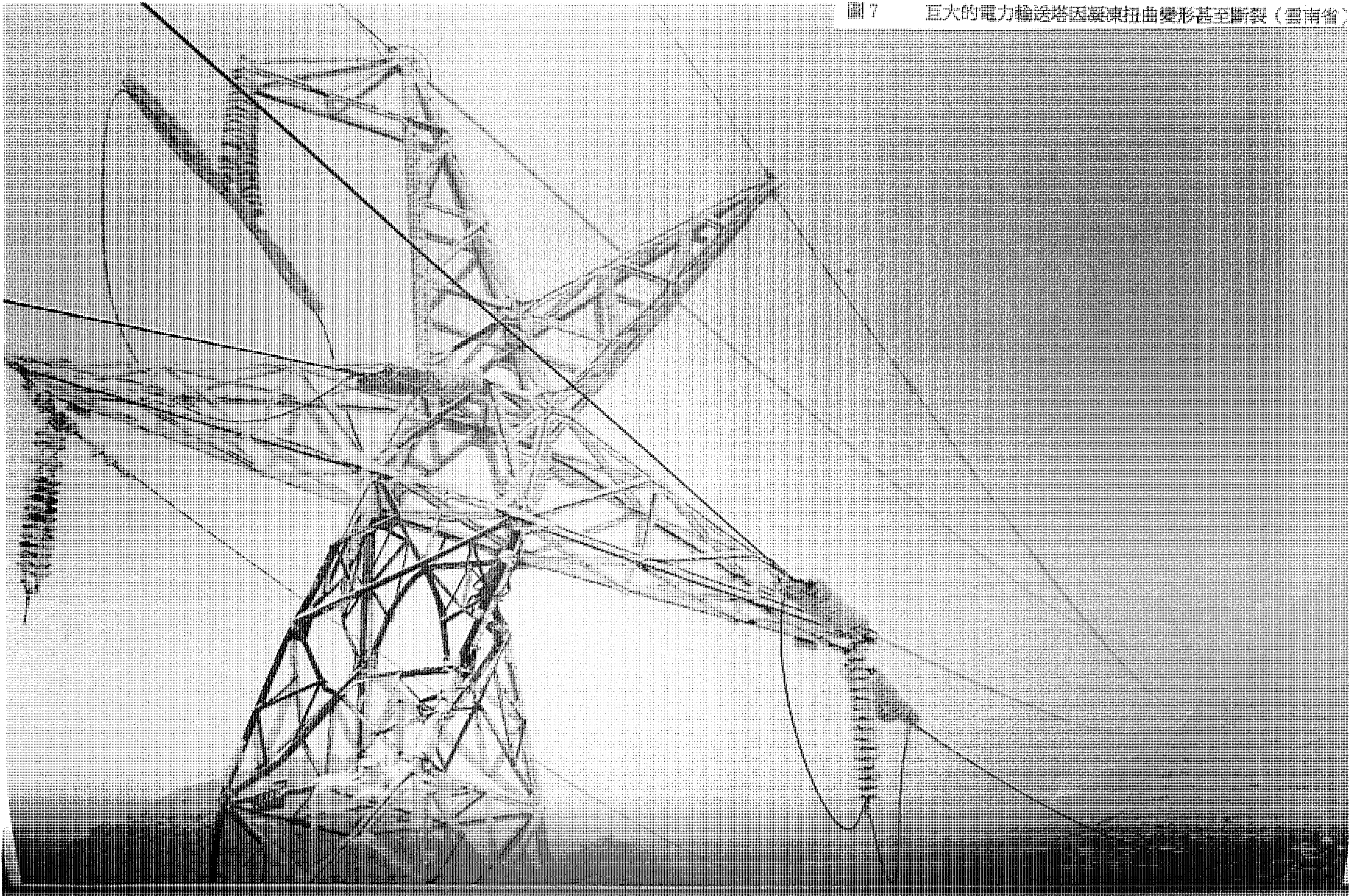
圖 4 被冰雪包圍的村莊（廣西省）





圖6 農戶房梁、屋頂被積雪壓壞凍壞（雲南省）







YNXJ 雲南省纖維檢驗所  
Yunnan province fibre testing institution



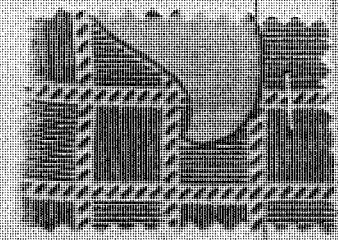
# 檢驗報告

報告編號: YCXZ08040035

共1頁第1頁

样品名称	纯棉印花面料	型号规格	
受检单位	云南彝良县应急管理局	进货商标	
生产单位	云南彝良县	检验类别	委托检验
抽样地点	云南彝良县	样品等级	
送样单位	云南彝良县应急管理局	抽样日期	4月13日
样品数量	1个样	送样日期	2022年04月08日
抽样基数		抽送人员	李广军
检验依据	FZ/T01057.2-2007	生产日期	4月13日
检验项目	纤维成分定标	检验日期	2022年04月08日

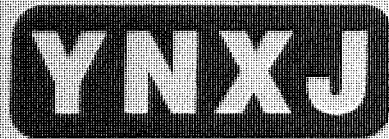
检验结论  
 1. 纯棉印花面料, 纯棉  
 结果仅供参考。  
 样品状态: 90×90cm。  
 以下空白



报告日期: 2022年04月08日

备注

检验员: [Signature] 审核: [Signature] 批准: [Signature]



# 檢驗報告

## Test Report

雲南省纖維檢驗所  
Fibre inspection institution of Yunnan province

圖 10 救災物資購買競標儀式（廣西省西林縣）

愛德基金會捐贈西林縣救災物資購買競標儀式





救災大米購銷合同

甲方：中共全州县委统战部

乙方：[Handwritten Signature]

受爱德基金会及民建桂林市市委委托，甲乙双方本着公平公正交易原则，就救災大米購銷事宜，签订如下合同：

1. 商品名称：大米 (要求是新的晚稻米)
2. 商品规格：15 公斤袋
3. 商品价格：49 元/袋
4. 商品数量：1265 袋，折合 34.275 吨。
5. 商品包装：大米包装袋上印“爱德基金会/香港特区政府捐赠 2008 年 4 月”相应字样
6. 商品运输：由乙方负责联系运输车辆，甲方负责运输费用。
7. 全部费用：壹拾壹万壹仟玖佰陆拾伍元整 (¥11965.00 元)，运输费用由甲方与车主单独结算。
8. 交货地点：全州县视塘乡塘福村委，具体时间和地点由甲方通知乙方
9. 验收与质量保证：同时为了便于项目落实，乙方需向甲方提供以下材料：报价单复印件、供应商资质证明复印件、所购买物资质量检测报告复印件、购销合同等材料的复印件。交货时候将由质量管理部门进行验收，所有大米必须在 4 月 23 日 12:00 前运至甲方

购买棉被协议

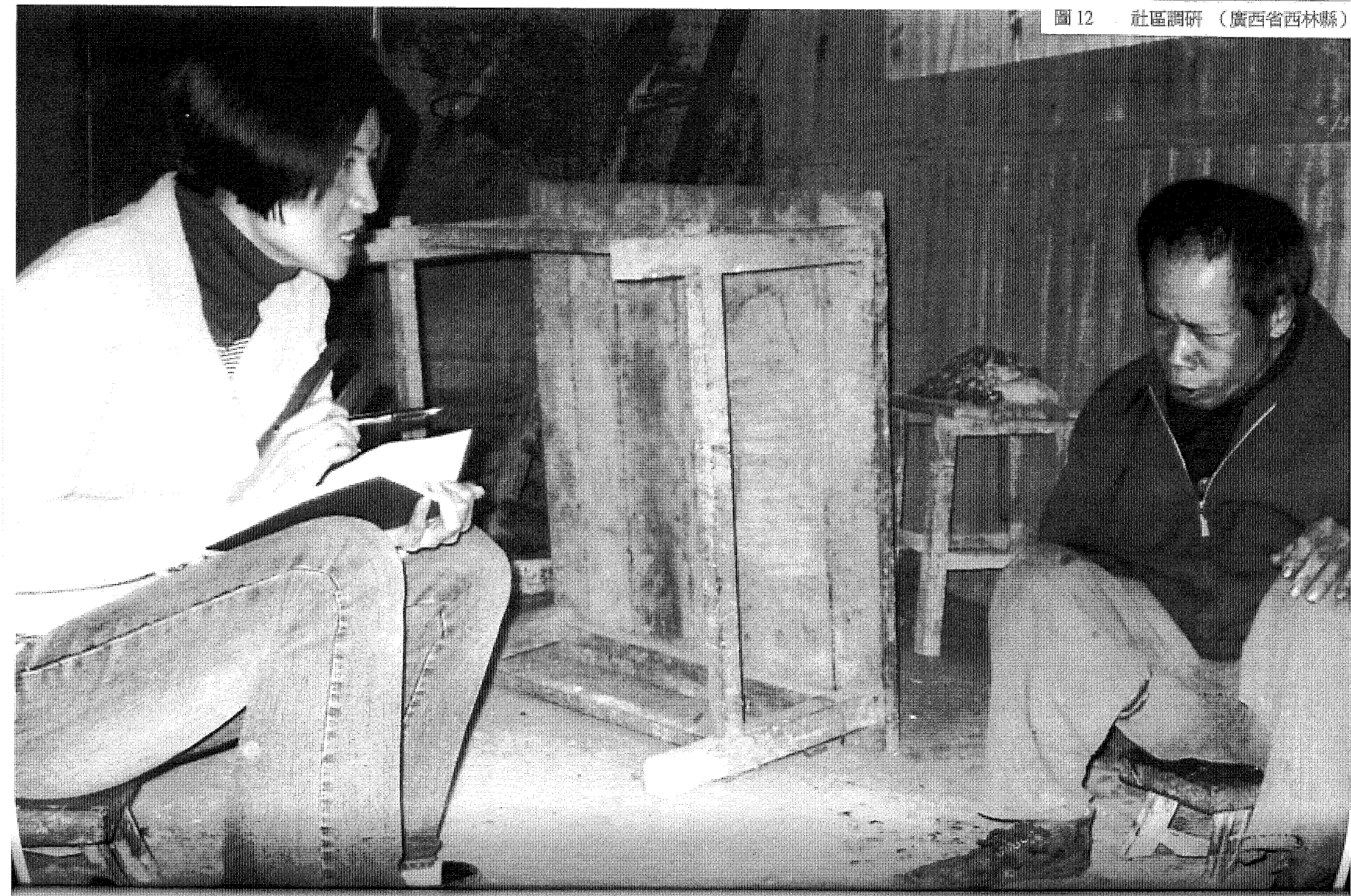
甲方：中共全州县委统战部

乙方：[Handwritten Signature]

受爱德基金会及民建桂林市市委委托，甲乙双方本着公平公正交易为原则，就购买救災棉被一事，签订如下合同：

1. 商品名称：军用棉被
2. 商品规格：长 2.1 米×宽 1.5 米，6 斤棉花及军用棉被套。
3. 商品价格：110 元/床
4. 商品数量：1260 床。
5. 商品包装：所有棉被包装袋上印刷“爱德基金会/香港特区政府捐赠 2008 年 4 月”相应字样，其中附 30 个标有“爱德基金会/香港特区政府捐赠 2008 年 4 月”字样的小袋装。
6. 商品运输：由乙方负责将棉被运至视塘乡塘福、屏山村委并负责装卸，运输时间由甲方具体通知。
7. 全部费用：110 元/床×1260 床= 138600 元。(含运输费、装卸费及开具相关税务发票等费用)
8. 交货时间地点：所有棉被必须在 2008 年 4 月 22 日中午 12:00 时前到位，逾期不到位，从 4 月 22 日中午 12:00 以后，每推迟一天，扣款伍仟元整，直到货款扣完为止。交货地点为全州县视塘乡

圖 12 社區調研 (廣西省西林縣)





2000年第四期

村務公開欄

圖 14 社區公示（廣西省全州縣）

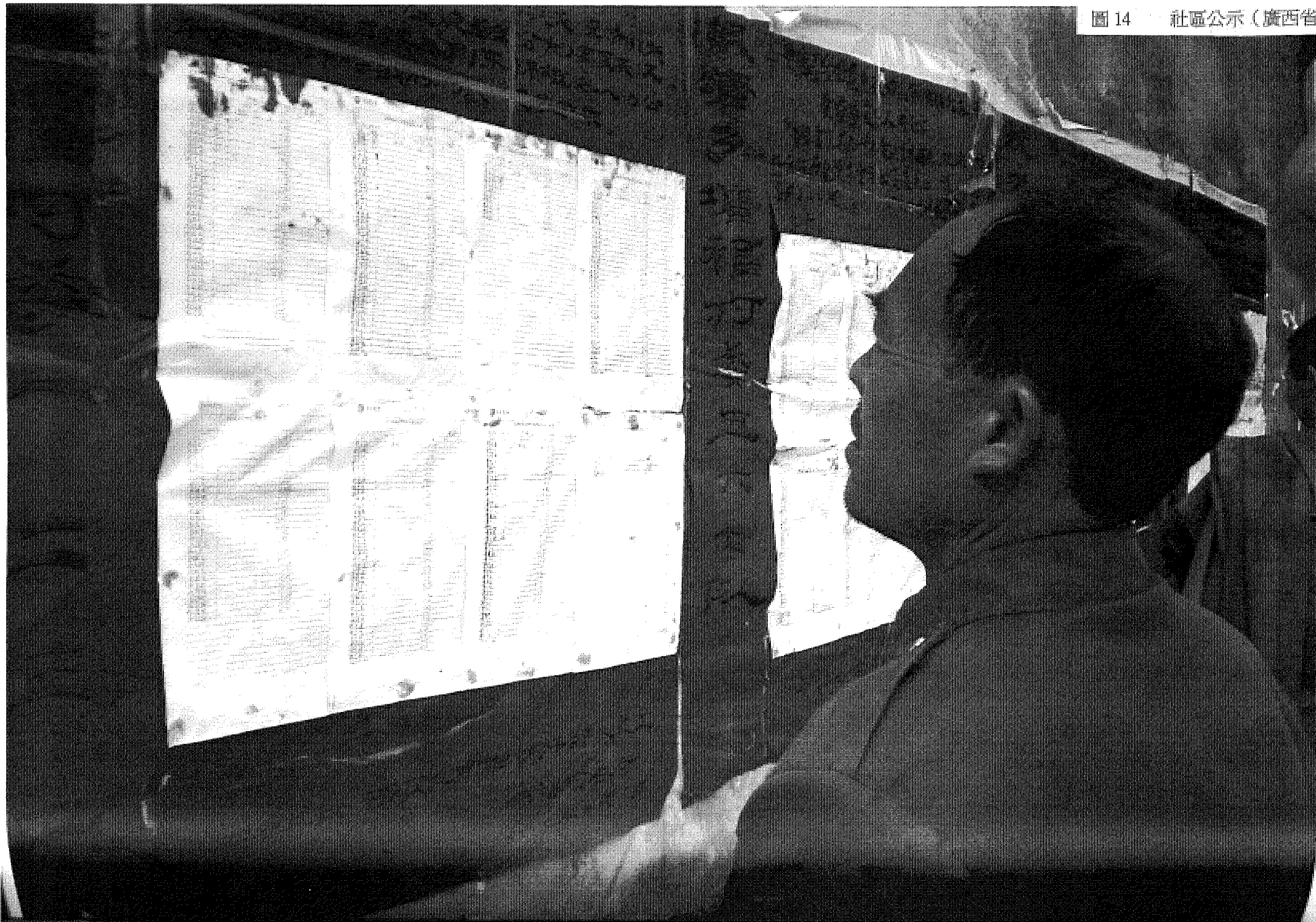




圖 16 救災物資發放現場 (廣西省全州縣楓塘鄉塘福村)



圖 17 村民由愛德基金會員工手中接過棉絮和被套 (雲南省彝良縣)







圖 19 老婆婆領到棉被很開心 (雲南省彝良縣)





圖 21 廣西省全州縣救災物資發放點示意圖

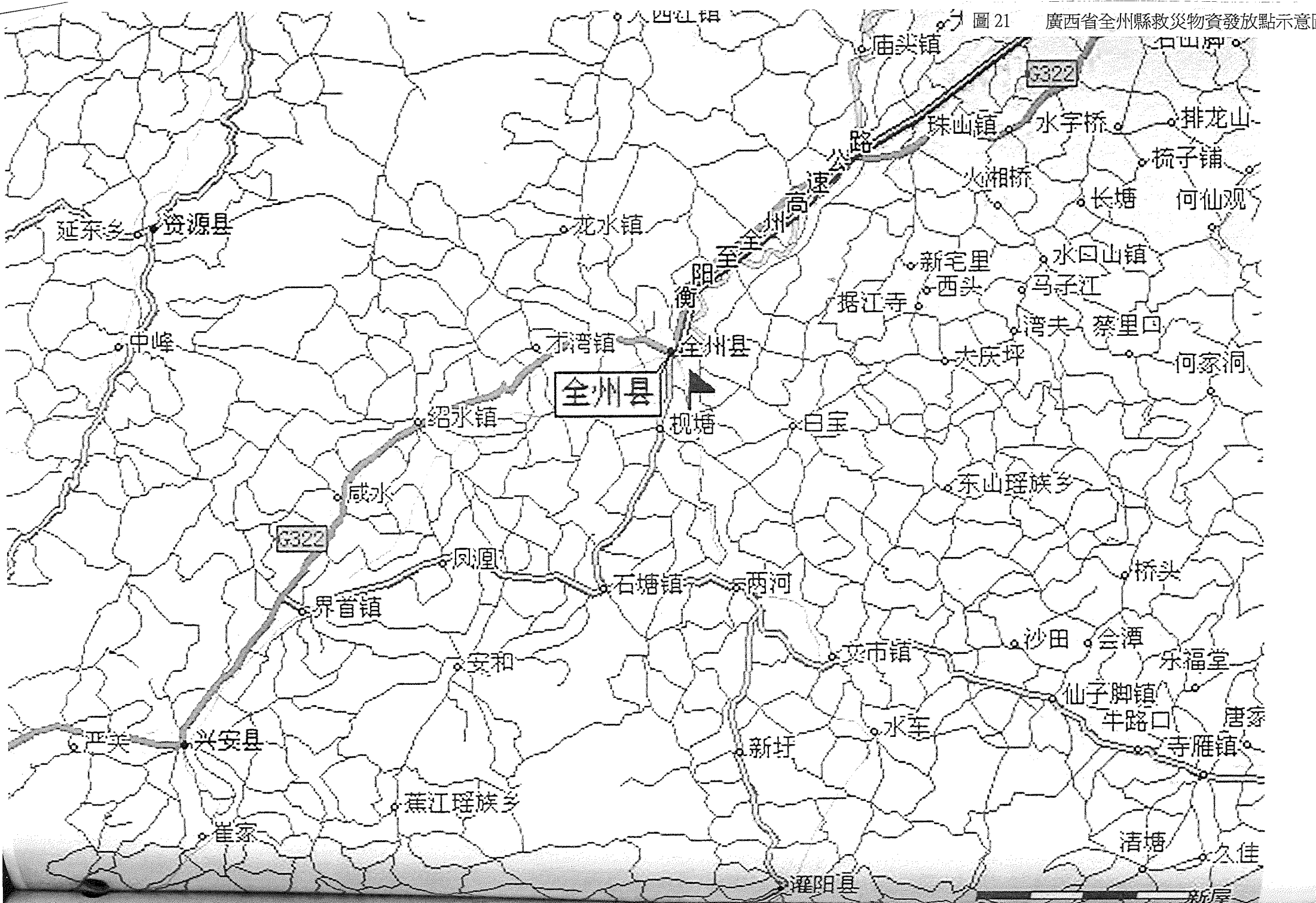


圖 22 載滿救災物資的車輛（廣西省全州縣）



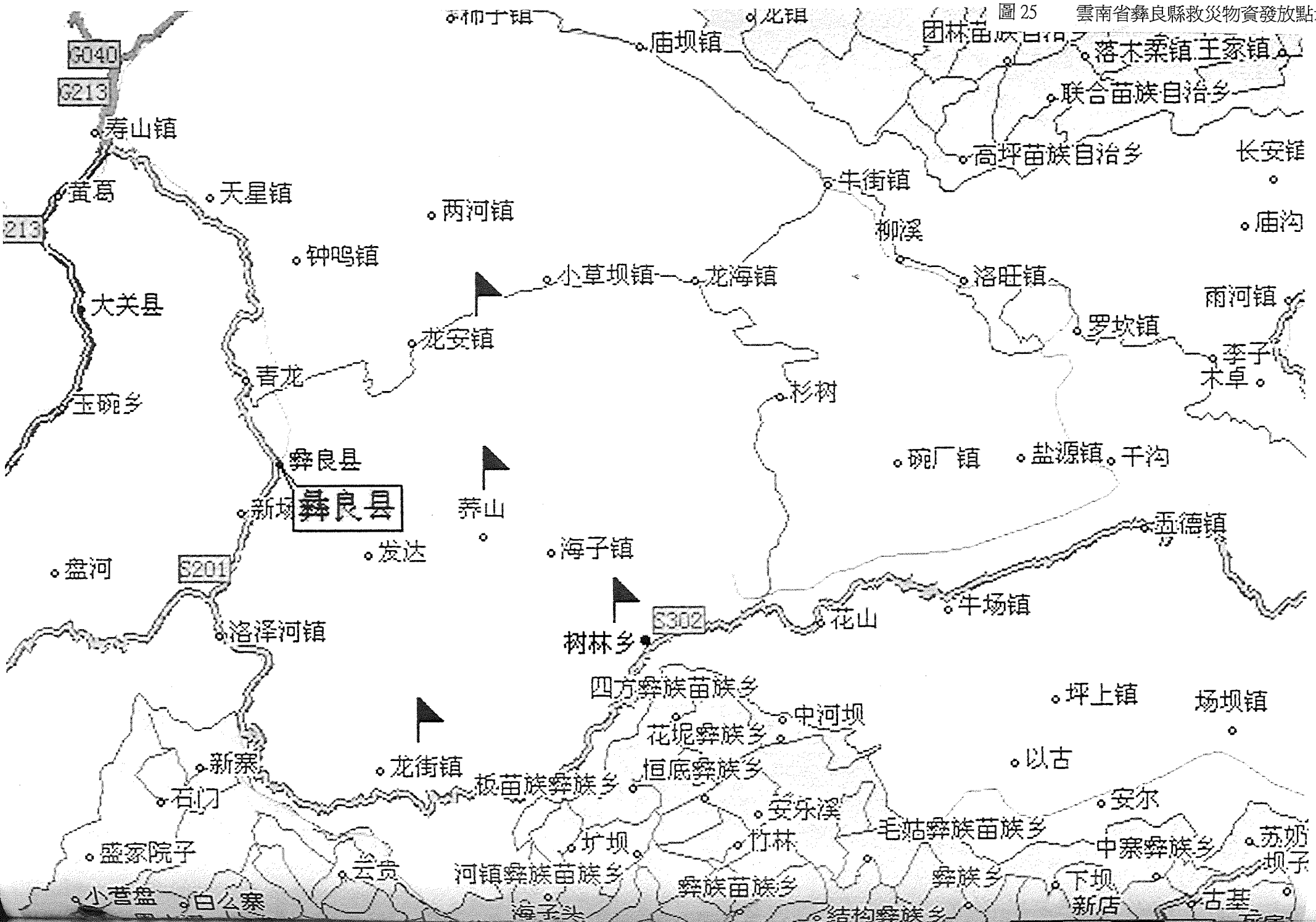
圖 23 愛德基金會香港辦公室人員林澤先生在物資派發現場（廣西省全州縣）



圖 24 廣西省西林縣救災物資發放點示意圖



圖 25 雲南省彝良縣救災物資發放點示意圖







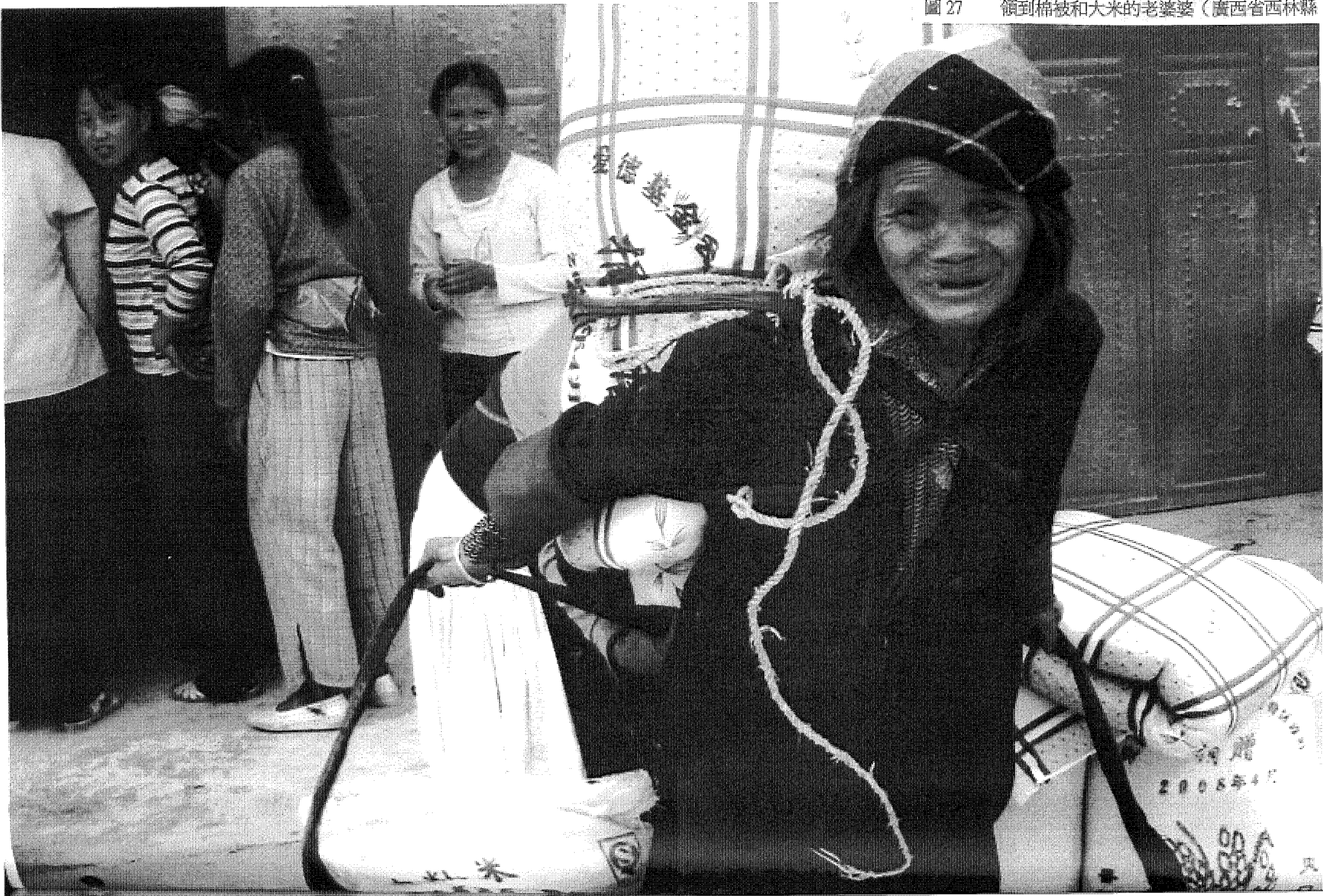


圖 28 雨後泥濘難行的山路（雲南省彝良縣）



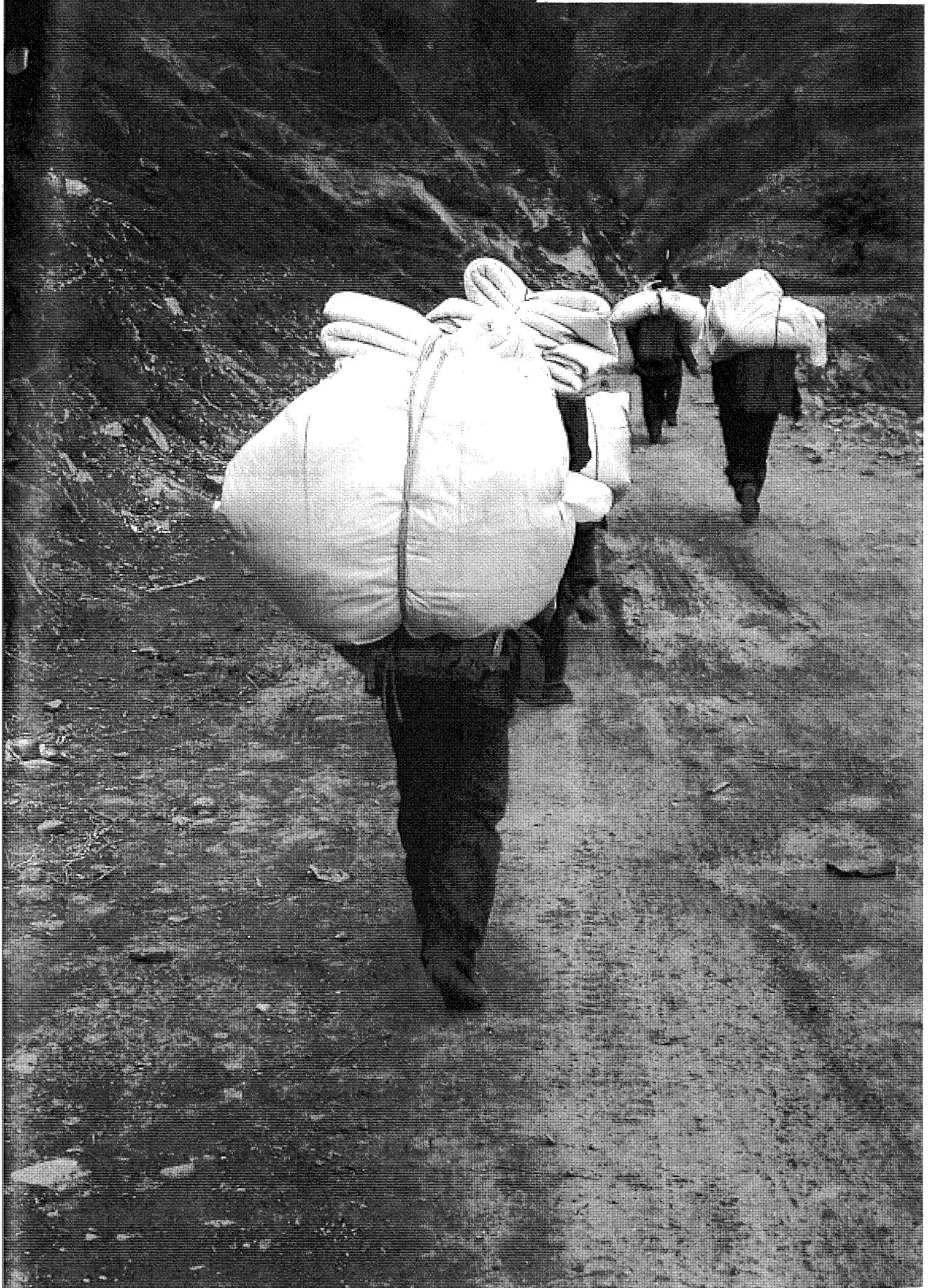


圖 30 達龍街鄉政府大院內等待的人群（雲南省彝良縣）



圖 31 領到棉被的村民互相學習把棉絮套進被套 (雲南省彝良縣)





# 廣西雪災賑災評估報告書

獲得賑災基金諮詢委員會

港幣一佰二十萬圓正撥款作為

廣西雪災賑災提供緊急救援

(二零零八年三月十九日至四月四日  
期間前往賑災)

中國福音事工促進會有限公司

17/10/2008

A. 中國福音事工促進廣西賑災始末:

- 1) 中國福音事工促進會(簡稱中福)於一九九零年十一月二十日成立，稍後註冊為基督教性質之非牟利團體，一年後註冊成為香港政府認可公共慈善機構。
- 2) 本會宗旨為教育、培訓及幫助國內外有需要的人。
- 3) 本會曾於國內外進行賑災工作，幫助災民合共超過一千萬人。
- 4) 本會於一九九九年賑災工作擴展至台灣為九點二一級地震七千家庭提供援助，於二零零四年擴展至伊朗為克爾曼省巴姆市地震災民及二零零五年更前往印尼亞齊省海嘯地區賑災。
- 5) 二零零六年六月本會獲得香港政府賑災基金委員會撥款港幣一百萬元正前往湖南水災幫助當地水災災民。

B. 本會進行廣西雪災賑災之目標:

我們於二零零八年三月十九日至四月二日期間前往廣西災區，向雪災一萬二千災民每戶派發廿五公斤食米，合共三十萬公斤。

C. 賑災地區:

我們的賑災計劃於廣西雪災的下列地區:-

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. 河池市巴馬縣 | ( 4300 災民家庭)   |
| 2. 河池市環江縣 | ( 1700 災民家庭)   |
| 3. 河池市南丹縣 | ( 2000 災民家庭)   |
| 4. 南寧市馬山縣 | ( 4000 災民家庭)   |
| 合計        | ( 12,000 災民家庭) |

賑災工作進度安排:

本會工作人員就賑災方面與河池市民政局、南寧市民政局及有關單位聯絡，視察災情了解賑災地區及其現況，沒有與其他服務救災機構重覆救災，本會於三月十九日至四月二日期間，分兩隊賑災工作隊共用十五天前往河池市、南寧市視察災情並進行賑災工作。

D. 賑災金額:

本會是項廣西雪災進行賑災計劃，共使用賑災金額為港幣1,229,511.45 ( 其中一百二十萬元由賑災基金撥款資助，其餘則由本會之賑災基金支付 )



E. 受益人:

是項賑災計劃曾使廣西當地災民家庭 12,000 戶(48,000 人)。  
賑災物資足夠災民食用一個月。

F. 賑災行動:

(1) 賑災行動於二零零八年三月十九日至四月二日完成。

(2) 賑災隊伍一行十人，當中包括本會同工及義工。

本會同工名單如下：

鄔小鶴牧師（領隊），

鄔陳卓麗師母、黃潔慈女士、金鶴年先生、

胡志堅先生、別合寧女士、古愛立先生

本會義工名單如下：

顧樂生醫生、劉章俠先生、莫寒生先生

(3) 主要途徑:

本會參與賑災之工作人員曾親力親為，將賑災物資直接送到  
災民手中，本會工作人員也曾參與監察整個賑災過程。

G. 跟進工作:

本會賑災隊曾親赴廣西災區賑災，監察整個賑災過程直至所有物  
資派完，隊員將處理所有投訴並提交報告。

H. 當地合作機構:

本會曾經在廣西的河池市民政局、南寧市民政局共同商討並進行  
賑災工作。

I. 賑災方法:

(I) 計劃:

中國福音事工促進會同工與當地負責賑災官員商討賑災方  
法，隨即訂定賑災計劃，於當地購買食米與安排運輸，並  
安排派發點並親自派給災區災民。

(II) 方法:

1. 公開派發食米:

本會考慮到災民飢餓問題，故本會在當地購買食米，然後運到災區之派發點派發予災區災民。

2. 根據過往賑災經驗，直接向每戶有需要災民發送廿五公斤食米，並防止貪污。

3. 收訖簽署:

所有收訖賑災物資之災民必須在花名冊上簽署，不識字之災民則於花名冊上留下指模。花名冊一式兩份，一份給予當地政府官員，一份由本會留作跟進及核實指模之用途。

4. 派發賑災物資過程:

賑災當日由當地官員於告示板上張貼紅榜，紅榜上記錄災民姓名及所屬地區；本會與當地政府於派發賑災物資前吩咐災民排隊輪候，本會亦協助當地政府維持整個派發物資過程之秩序。

5. 跟進:

兩位賑災隊員再次派往災區探訪災民以便評估果效。

(III) 監察:

本會委託具豐富經驗之專業核數師黃鑑洪會計師，核對及監察一切與賑災活動有關之財務及數據。

J. 資金調配 (以港幣為計算單位):

(I) 賑災物資開支:

白米: (12,000 戶 @ 25 公斤 @ 3.88 元) 1,165,909.09 港元

運費及小工費 22,272.70

總賑災物資開支 = 港幣 1,188,181.79

(II) 行政開支:

本會是次賑災工作行政開支約港幣\$41,329.66，此開支額包括下列各項開支: -

機票	4,900.00
住宿	9,027.73
膳食	3,027.16
當地交通	10,264.45
通訊 + (包括互聯網及電話)	1,692.71
核數費	800.00
雜費	<u>11,617.61</u>
總行政開支 =	<u>41,329.66</u>

項目開支(以港幣\$計算):

本會是項賑災基金總額:

總開支 = 港幣\$ 1,188,181.79 + 港幣\$41,329.66=  
港幣\$1,229,511.45

是次賑災工作之總開支為 港幣 1,229,511.45，本會蒙貴貴基金撥款港幣一百二十萬圓正。超出款項 29,511.45 由本會賑災基金支付

K. 是次計劃日程表:

賑災為期十五天我們於下列日程表之原則進行賑災工作:

三月十九日至廿日	出發前往當地並進行聯合會議
三月廿一至廿三日	前往河池市、南寧市觀察災情。
三月廿三日	購買物資
三月廿四日至廿七日	第一隊：南寧市馬山縣、
三月廿八日至卅日	河池市環江縣進行賑災工作
三月廿四日至廿七日	第二隊：河池市巴馬縣、
三月廿八日至卅日	河池市南丹縣進行賑災工作
三月卅一日	河池市民政局交收花名冊
四月一日至四月二日	回港

L. 是項賑災行動之評估：

是次賑災行動，在賑災隊員與互相合作下，進行十分順利並能夠以第一時間回應災難，期間未有接獲任何投訴。

M. 負責機構及人物：

負責機構：中國福音事工促進會有限公司

地址：九龍旺角通洲街 123 號國貿中心二樓 A 室

傳 真：(852)2394 7091

電 郵：info@tacem.org / shirley@tacem.org

電 話：(852)2394 9195 / (852)9109 7008

網 址：<http://www.tacem.org>

賑災總監：鄔小鶴牧師

中國福音事工促進會總幹事

賑災專員：古愛立先生

行政經理：陳卓麗女士



附件：

1. 是項賑災計劃之審核財務報告。



(Remarks by HKSARG: The audit report is not enclosed in this Annex.)

敬啟者：

賑災基金諮詢委員會秘書處

楊國義先生

本會向「賑災基金諮詢委員會秘書處」提交的「廣西雪災賑災評估報告書」，當中的「[J. (II) 行政開支] 下[雜費] 的開支細項。」如下，

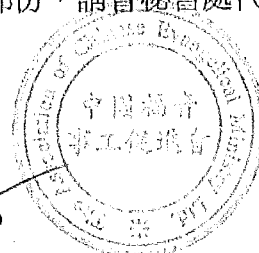
[J. (II) 行政開支] 下[雜費] 的開支細項－會計項目細明表：

		中國福音事工促進會		
		廣西賑災基金財務		
		2008年3月至4月份		
會計項目細明表：				
		HK\$		
雜費 ---	賑災隊員藥物	905.90		
	賑災影片器材	9,461.28		
	賑災隊員入境費	300.00		
	運送花名冊費用	39.77		
	電子用品插座	28.41		
	賑災攝影機配件	465.91		
	賑災文件蓋章費	154.98		
	賑災錦旗制作費	261.36		
		11,617.61		

當中的賑災影片器材及賑災攝影機配件

賑災影片器材	9,461.28
賑災攝影機配件	465.91

是本會為「廣西雪災賑災」所使用的器材，這些物品是不應計算在「廣西雪災賑災評估報告書」財務之中，現本會從新計算賑災財務部份，請會秘書處代為更新及辦理，更新文件如下，並存檔案於附件。



更新財務報告：

J. 資金調配 (以港幣為計算單位):

(I) 賑災物資開支:

白米: (12,000 戶 @ 25 公斤 @ 3.88 元) 1,165,909.09 港元

運費及小工費 22,272.70

總賑災物資開支 = 港幣 1,188,181.79

(II) 行政開支:

本會是次賑災工作行政開支約港幣\$41,329.66，此開支額包括下列各項開支：-

機票	4,900.00
住宿	9,027.73
膳食	3,027.16
當地交通	10,264.45
通訊 + (包括互聯網及電話)	1,692.71
核數費	800.00
雜費	<u>1690.42</u>

總行政開支 = 31,402.47

項目開支(以港幣\$計算):

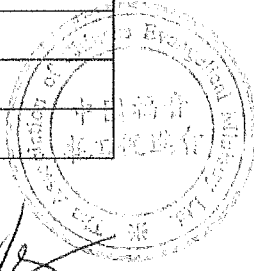

本會是項賑災基金總額:

總開支 = 港幣\$ 1,188,181.79 + 港幣\$31,402.47=港幣\$1,219,584.26

是次賑災工作之總開支為 港幣 1,219,584.26，本會蒙貴貴基金撥款港幣一佰二十萬圓正。超出款項 19,584.26 由本會賑災基金支付

廣西雪災雜費細明表.

		中國福音事工促進會	
		廣西賑災基金財務	
		2008 年 3 月至 4 月份	
會計項目細明表:		HK\$	
雜費 ---	賑災隊員藥物	905.90	
	賑災隊員入境費	300.00	
	運送花名冊費用	39.77	
	電子用品插座	28.41	
	賑災文件蓋章費	154.98	
	賑災錦旗制作費	261.36	
		1690.42	

**NARRATIVE REPORT**

**EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR  
SNOW DISASTER RELIEF IN CHINA**

**CEDAR FUND  
504 RIGHTFUL CENTRE, 12 TAK HING STREET  
Jordan, Kowloon  
Hong Kong  
Tel: 2381 9627 Fax: 2392 2777  
Email: [sharing@cedarfund.org](mailto:sharing@cedarfund.org)  
Contact Person:  
Ms Tracy Cheng  
Dr. Chan Nim Chung**

## **Section A: Project Summary**

**Project Name:** Emergency assistance for snow disaster relief in China

**Location:** Total 7 counties in Hubei Province 湖北省, as listed below:  
Tuan Feng County 團風縣, Hong An County 紅安縣 of Huang Gang Prefecture 黃崗州; Fang Xian 房縣 of Shi An Prefecture 十堰市, Xian Feng Tu Jia Autonomous County 咸豐土家自治縣 of En Shi Prefecture 恩施州;  
Wu Feng Tu Jia Autonomous County 五峰土家自治縣 and Chang Yang Tu Jia Autonomous County 長陽土家自治縣 of Yi Chang Prefecture 宜昌州; and  
Shen Nong Jia Forest District 神農架林區 of Shen Nong Jia Prefecture 神農架地區

**Grant:** HK\$800,000

**Beneficiary:** 4,786 snowstorm disaster affected poor households

**Relief Aids:** 25 kg rice and 5 litre oil per household

**Period of Implementation** 10<sup>th</sup> March to 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2008

**Date of Reporting:** 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2008

**Implementing Agency:** CEDAR Fund (CEDAR)  
504 Rightful Centre, 12 Tak Hing Street, Jordan, Kowloon, HK  
Tel: 2381 9627 Fax: 2392 2777  
E-mail: [sharing@cedarfund.org](mailto:sharing@cedarfund.org)  
Website: <http://www.cedarfund.org>



## **Section B: Background**

Nineteen provinces in China including Hunan, Hubei, Guizhou, Anhui and Gansu were severely hit by heavy snowfall which lasted for more than twenty days in December. This is the most widespread, long lasting and serious snowfall in the country since 1954. Water and electricity supply have been unstable, food prices have shot up, over one million houses and 100 million acres of farmlands were destroyed and a large number of livestock had died.

Hubei Province is among the most severely snowstorm affected provinces. Most of the people residing in Hubei province are poor farmers and they had not enough savings to buy food and feed themselves after the disaster. At the same time, many young people have gone for work at big cities, leaving the elders and small children at hometowns who are not able to get income in a short time.

## **Section C: Situational Report**

### **1. Food Security**

Rice is the main food for the people in Hubei Province. The snow disaster has destroyed many crops in mainland China, causing a tense supply of rice and oil and an increase on the price of rice and oil locally. For example, the price of rice increased from CNY2.60/kg to CNY3.70/kg (42% up) and that of oil increased from CNY14/L to CNY17/L (21% up). Most of the rice and oil had to be purchased from outside and people had to pay for the transportation cost incurred.

The snowstorm disaster affected most of the agricultural products such as tea and bamboo. The farmers had to re-plant these cash crops which will be harvest at least two years later. For the food crops like rice, the farmers had re-planted it and expected to harvest in August and September. Yet with the import of food from other provinces or areas, there was not a big food shortage problem.

After the snow disaster, the local government sought help from the provincial government and they agreed to receive aids from NGOs or churches. The local government was very cooperative and supportive to the relief effort by CEDAR.

### **2. Shelter**

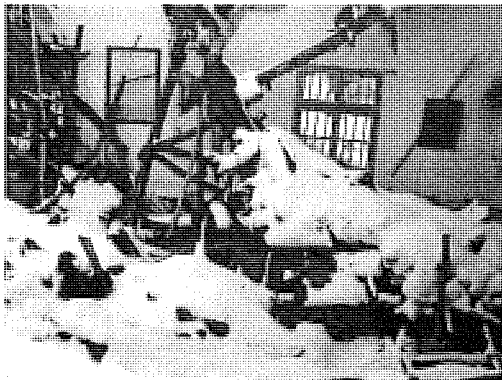
Quite a number of houses were destroyed or collapsed after the disaster. The government had provided subsidies for the affected people to rebuild their houses.

### **3. Safe Water**

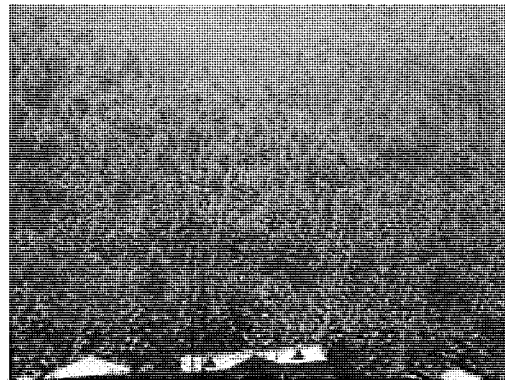
Some water pipes were broken during the snow disaster, causing a suspension of water supply for several days. Some villagers heated the ice and used the melted water for cooking or other use.

#### **4. Health**

Since most of the roads were blocked in the snow disaster, materials could not be transported to villages on the first week and second weeks and so the villagers tried to minimize the materials they consumed. They had consumed less food during that time but their health was more or less normal.



Snow destroyed a school



All the trees were covered by snow



Road condition was bad.



The electric pole was bent by heavy snow.

### **Section D: Achievement and Distribution Process**

#### **1. Procurement**

The supervisor from CEDAR's Hubei Team and staff were responsible for the

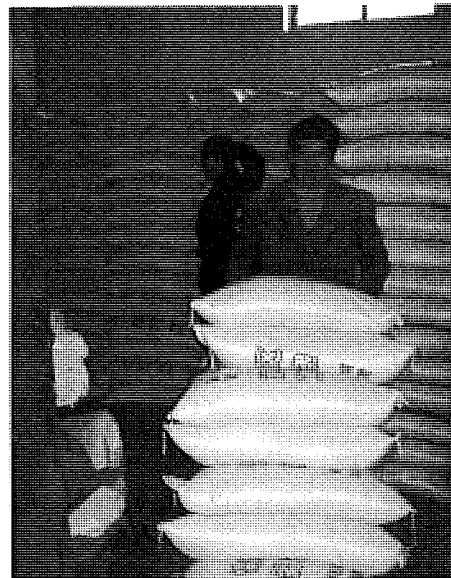
procurement. They made spot visits to shops and suppliers and requested each of them to fill in quotation forms. The staff gathered all quotations and discussed on which supplier to be selected. Marked price, transportation cost and quality were all considered and balanced for making the final decision. Procurement of relief items was made in shops nearest to the targeted relief areas to shorten the transportation distance. Quotations of shops in the same area were compared.

## 2. Warehousing and Stock Register

All the materials were packed according to our order in the vendor's place before delivery. The relief items were conveyed to the warehouse or office of local governments for dispatch. Thus there has been no storage or security problem.



Loads of rice was purchased. The rice was packed into 25kg per sack.



Stocking at the government warehouse.

Packing at Vendor's warehouse.



## 3. Transportation

There were minor difficulties with the conveyance of relief materials. Since some of the

areas kept on snowing during our relief work, some of the roads were still blocked. Small trucks were used on small roads. The team had to work overnight to transfer the relief items from big truck to several small vehicles. The materials were sent to the villagers at their villages.

For some villages which are close to the township centre, they took the relief item in the township government warehouse directly.

#### 4. Distribution

The distribution process took 19 working days to complete. The team has been to 17 townships in 7 counties and assisted 4,786 poorest households. The beneficiary lists were submitted earlier at assessment stage by local government officials and were confirmed by CEDAR staff and representatives of Hubei Christian Council by home visits. The beneficiary list was publicized in the open area of the community (e.g. government office) so as to enhance transparency. A distribution ceremony was conducted in each of the townships to distribute relief materials to the beneficiaries who live near the township center. Government officials, field supervisor and staff of CEDAR and representatives of Hubei Christian Council were present in the ceremony. Beneficiaries had to sign and have their thumb-print stamped to verify their receipts of materials in order to avoid duplicate recipients. For those beneficiaries who live at villages far away or could not come due to blocked roads, our staff sent the relief materials to their villages. CEDAR's staff went to the villages and made home visit to ensure relief materials were well received by beneficiaries.

#### Total Amount of Relief items Distributed

ITEM	Content
Rice	119,650 kg
Oil	23,930 Litre

#### Relief items received by each target family (total 4,786 families)

Rice	25 kg
Oil	5 Litre

#### Criteria of choosing beneficiaries:

1. Families that were most badly affected by the recent snow disaster.
2. Priorities were given to those living below the poverty line and did not have external help at all.
3. Special attention was given to widows, women, children, aged and the disabled.

4. The government officials assisted to provide a list of the known poorest families among the local communities.



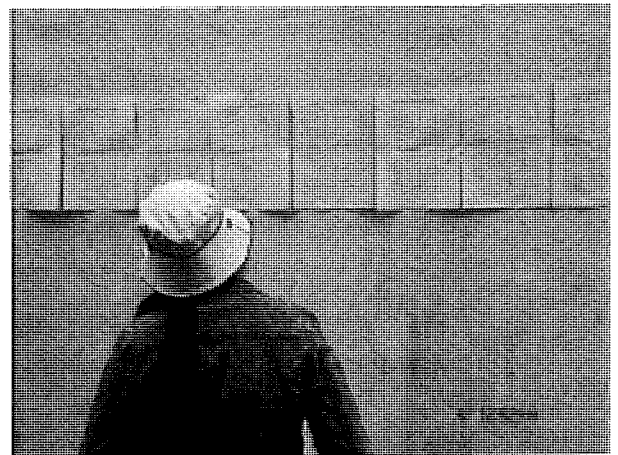
The relief materials were loaded on the trucks and sent to the relief sites.



On the distribution day, beneficiaries gathered and witnessed the downloading of relief materials.



The relief materials were carried by smaller trucks when they reached the township centers.



The beneficiary list was announced before the distribution day to avoid confusion.



Beneficiaries had their thumb stamping to verify the receipt of relief materials.



Project Supervisor of CEDAR Fund and government official distribute rice to one of the beneficiaries.

### **Section E: Lessons learnt**

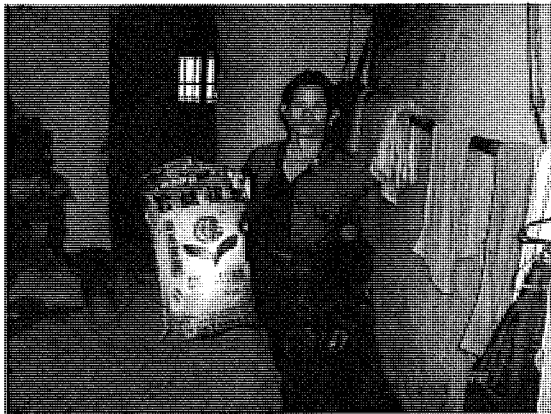
It was very important to respond to the relief situation at the early stage after the disaster for emergency relief. Cooperation and communication among staff was very essential for efficient work.

The relief works were carried out in 7 different counties. One of the county governments was not used to CEDAR's relief approaches and it cost the team some time to communicate with them. The officials expected the team to leave them all the materials and they would do the distribution by themselves. They did not expect CEDAR staff to monitor the whole distribution process. Moreover, they thought that CEDAR's requirement for individual verification of receipt was too complicated. The team had put a lot of effort to convince the local government the necessity on individual receipt before the work started.

It was out of expectation that the weather got worse in the middle of the relief work process and it kept on snowing in highland places even after snowing season. The roads were blocked and more manpower was consumed on new arrangements of conveyance.

With staff monitoring the whole procurement and distribution processes, it was assured that the materials were purchased at reasonable prices and that all materials were received directly by the targeted victims. Beneficiaries were also very pleased that CEDAR conducted the relief distribution directly with high transparency. This has avoided favoritism & duplications of recipients. Yet this approach involved more manpower and took longer time.

**Beneficiaries taking their relief aids home:**



## **Hong Kong Red Cross China Snowstorm 2008 Relief Operation Evaluation Report**

### **A. Disaster situation**

In the snowstorm that struck China since early January of 2008, over 10 provinces were affected, including Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Guizhou etc. According to the statistics of Chinese government by end of February 2008, approximately 165 million people were affected, 88 people were reported dead, 258,200 houses collapsed and about 370,600 livestock died, with direct economic loss reached RMB60.7 billion.

### **B. Hong Kong Red Cross (HKRC) response**

Noting the severity of the disaster, the HKRC launched a public appeal at the end of January 2008 and collected donation of about HK\$110 million for this operation, of which HK\$8 million was granted by the Hong Kong Government Disaster Relief Fund. The HKRC utilized about HK\$19.289 million for emergency relief and the remaining for rural community rehabilitation and disaster-preparedness programmes.

### **C. Relief donation rendered by the Hong Kong Government**

#### **a) Needs assessment**

All provincial Red Cross branches in China reported disaster figures through the Chinese Red Cross National Disaster Data Management System, and the HKRC can access to collect and analyze real-time disaster figures. Moreover, we performed field assessment in hard-hit provinces like Hunan, Guangxi, Hubei and Anhui, and thorough interviews with victims, village leaders, local government and Red Cross partners were conducted to assess the pressing needs of the victims and the available local resources. It was found that vast areas of farmland were destroyed and the affected people would suffer from food shortage until next harvest in mid-2008, or even later in some areas. The victims also suffered from prolonged cold weather.

#### **b) Project achievement**

The HKRC utilized the HK\$8 million donation of the Hong Kong Government Disaster Relief Fund to provide 177,181 beneficiaries of the six severely affected provinces (namely Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, Guizhou, Jiangxi and Anhui) with food ration for about one month or quilts for warming. It is expected that with Red Cross assistance and local support, the nutrition level and labour force of the worst-hit victims could be maintained, which in turns facilitated the earlier recovery of their farmland for next harvest, and encouraging self-recovery of their normal livelihood.



c) Operation breakdown

i) Breakdown of account for HKRC (For auditor's report, please refer to App. I)

Expense Particulars	Amount (HK\$)
Fund remitted to RCSC (exchange rate=0. 0.9217)	7,840,000.00
HKRC Administration Fee*	161,418.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,00,1418.00</b>

\* \$1,418 overspending will be absorbed by HKRC.

ii) Expenses Breakdown of account for Chinese Red Cross (For auditor's report, please refer to App. II)

Total amount received by Chinese Red Cross = RMB (Exchange rate=0.9217)

Targeted locality (Provinces)	No. of prefectures assisted	Unit cost of rice (RMB/Kg)	Unit cost of quilt (RMB/Kg)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (RMB)	Administration Fee (RMB)
Hunan (湖南)	7	2.57		52,205	2,010,188.00	41,037.90
Hubei (湖北)	3	2.75		36,452	1,507,811.25	30,789.11
Guizhou (貴州)	3	3.38		19,830	1,005,448.60	*20,256.21
Jiangxi (江西)	4	3.10		21,622	1,005,454.81	20,520.00
Auhui (安徽)	4	2.87		17,298	744,220.00	15,189.00
Guangxi (廣西)	2		50.00	29,774	744,350.00	15,191.00
Chinese Red Cross HQs						20,975.43
Audit Fee						51,355.03
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>23</b>			<b>**177,181</b>	<b>7,017,452.66</b>	<b>215,313.68</b>
				<b>Total:</b>		

\*The actual administration fee of Guizhou Province was Rmb 22,881, but Rmb 2,360 was supplemented by Guizhou Provincial Red Cross and Rmb 6.21 was come from the balance of the procurement of relief items. Therefore, the administration fee is Rmb 20256.21.

\*\*For detailed breakdown on beneficiary localities, please refer to App. III

d) Operation time frame

Upon receipt of the approval from the Hong Kong Government regarding the grant of HK\$8 million on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2008, the HKRC immediately started the operation such as soliciting quotations of relief items and refining of the distribution plans. Food distribution to victims started in mid-February 2008. Despite the difficulties in transportation to rural

mountainous regions, all relief food reached the victims by end of March 2008.

#### **D. Monitoring measures and outcome**

Monitoring measures were incorporated in the relief plan to ensure effective and efficient operations, such measures included:

- 1) Quotation: At least 3 quotations were sought for procurement of materials. All quotations were submitted to the HKRC for endorsement before procurement by the Chinese Red Cross Headquarters.
- 2) Quality control of Rice and Quilt: Rice was selected as the single food item to be distributed after considering local food consumption culture and needs in the affected area. All rice and quilts was purchased from recognized suppliers according to local government standards to secure quality.
- 3) Distribution standard: 15 kg rice per beneficiary was the usual relief operation standard endorsed by Red Cross Society of China and applied all over the country. In the operation evaluation, it was found that the local Red Cross societies fulfilled our standards to cater for the need of large number of victims. Except Duyun City of Guizhou, distribution to some families was adjusted to 50kg or 80kg per household with 2 or 3 persons respectively due to some damage in rice bags during transportation.
- 4) Selection of beneficiaries and community monitoring: Beneficiary villages were proposed by local Red Cross societies and approved by HKRC. Selection made after considering the severity of disaster impact and vulnerability of local communities (e.g. average income). Distribution plans were publicized by posters at village centers to ensure beneficiaries' right to monitor the food distribution. In the monitoring trips conducted by the HKRC staff, all operations were found to have satisfactorily followed the detailed distribution plan.
- 5) All local Red Cross units were involved in the operation and the beneficiaries had signed to acknowledge receipt for the relief materials. Records were checked by local RC staff. The audit company also conducted random checking on the records and found them to be satisfactory. .
- 6) Re-visit checking by local Red Cross: the concerned provincial Red Cross sent monitoring teams in April to re-visit some of the beneficiary villages to follow up on the operation. They checked the rice bags of the beneficiaries to confirm their receipt of

relief material. They also checked the signatory records of the victims, as well as the posters publicizing the distribution plans in villages. It was found that all targeted beneficiaries received the food rations and quilts.

- 7) The HKRC sent team to 4 severely provinces like Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi and Anhui to monitor the relief operation in order to monitor the whole proceed of their operations. The photos were enlisted in App. IV.
- 8) The PricewaterhouseCoopers and the Zhongtianhengxin (中天恆信) (Beijing) International Certified Public Accountants were employed to perform auditing on the fund usage in Hong Kong and mainland China respectively. The audit reports are enclosed for reference.

#### **E. Clarification of Audit report for Chinese Red Cross**

To provide more information on the audit report, we verified with local Red Cross on situation noted on page 6 and point 7.1 and 7.2 shown on page 12 of the audit report (the part on mainland China).

- 1) **Hubei's situation:** the report mentioned that the first batch of rice procurement (RMB 49,995) in Hubei has got our approval on selecting that supplier in verbal form only. This is because this batch of rice was purchased at the beginning of February when the victims were seriously suffering from snowstorm and cold weather, HKRC delegated the procurement procedure to the provincial Red Cross in exchange of time.
- 2) **Point 7.1:** it was noted that the name printed on the rice pocket was different from the one shown on the quotation list. After verification, it was found that they are the same company as the licenses of “南昌縣塘南縣糧食管理所” and “南昌縣塘南縣糧油購銷有限公司” show the same legal representative and company address. It was because they didn't change the name printed on the rice bag after their company name was changed.
- 3) **Point 7.2:** It was noted that some beneficiaries in Duyun City of Guizhou Province didn't receive rice ration according to the general standard – 15kg for each beneficiary. The local Red Cross explained that 5 packs of rice (75kg) were damaged during transportation, and as a result 15 people received rice ration less than the standard.

#### **F. Coordination**

The HKRC kept in touch with the Salvation Army and the World Vision in exchanging

information of distribution plans, and has avoided duplication of relief materials funded by the Hong Kong Government.

#### **G. Conclusion**

The snowstorm in 2008 posed serious impact to the livelihood of victims in the affected provinces, and the assistance rendered by the Hong Kong Government provided timely and essential assistance in helping them get through the toughest period. Through various monitoring and auditing measures, it was found that the relief operation was implemented in a timely and effective manner, targeting the most need and performed according to agreed rules and regulations.

(Remarks by HKSARG: The audit reports are not enclosed in this Annex.)

香港政府賑災基金 - 捐助 2008 年內地雪災分配方案

		受益人數
<b>湖南省 (大米)</b>		
郴州市	桂陽縣, 嘉禾縣, 宜章縣, 資興市	52,205
邵陽市	新寧縣, 綏寧縣, 隆回縣, 洞口縣, 城步縣	
湘西自治州	永順縣, 保靖縣, 吉首市, 古丈縣, 瀘溪縣	
衡陽市	衡南縣, 來陽縣, 衡山縣	
懷化市	中方縣, 溆浦縣, 麻陽縣, 新晃縣, 洪江市	
婁底市	漣源市, 雙峰縣, 新化縣, 冷水江市, 婁星區	
永州市	藍山縣, 江華縣, 江永縣, 寧遠縣, 新田縣	
<b>湖北省 (大米)</b>		
黃岡市	黃梅縣, 英山縣	36,452
咸寧市	通山縣, 咸安區	
十堰市	竹溪縣	
<b>安徽省 (大米)</b>		
安慶市	宿松縣	17,298
黃山市	祁門縣	
宣城市	涇縣	
池州市	青陽縣	
<b>貴州省 (大米)</b>		
黔東南州	三穗縣, 黎平縣, 岑巩縣, 劍河縣	19,830
銅仁地區	石阡縣, 思南縣, 德江縣	
黔南州	都勻市, 長順縣	
<b>江西省 (大米)</b>		
宜春市	靖安縣, 銅鼓縣	21,622
撫州市	宜黃縣, 資溪縣	
萍鄉市	蘆溪縣	
吉安市	青原區, 吉州區, 永豐縣	
<b>廣西壯族自治區 (棉被)</b>		
柳州市	三江縣, 融水縣, 融安縣, 柳城縣, 鹿寨縣, 柳北區, 柳南區	29,774
桂林市	臨桂縣, 全州縣, 全州縣, 陽朔縣, 永福縣, 灌陽縣, 興安縣, 龍勝縣, 資源縣, 靈川縣, 平樂縣, 恭城縣, 荔浦縣, 雁山區, 七星區, 疊彩區, 象山區, 秀峰區	
總計		177,181

Final Narrative Report on the  
Emergency Relief to Snowstorm Survivors  
in Kangle County, Gansu Province, China



Supported by the  
Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee  
Hong Kong SAR

Submitted by  
Oxfam Hong Kong  
30 September 2008

## 甘肃省康乐县雪灾紧急救援项目总结报告

### 一、项目背景

康乐县属国列重点扶贫县，位于甘肃省中南部，临夏回族自治州东南端，地处黄土高原向青藏高原过渡地带，平均海拔 2000 米。全县现辖 15 个乡镇，152 个行政村，全县境内在今年 1 月中旬开始的低温和降雪天气中遭受了不同程度灾害，大部分地方积雪和道路结冰严重，农村出现严重的断电和积雪倒塌房屋现象，致使全县 8135 户 36607 人受灾，因灾倒塌房屋 34 户 102 间，受灾群众在恢复重建、缺衣、少被褥等方面面临严重困难。

2008 年 1 月 26 日下午—1 月 28 日和 2008 年 3 月 5 日，兰州大学社区发展中心的项目人员和志愿者，受香港乐施会灾害与环境团队经理委托，会同康乐县民政局工作人员一行 5 人组成的评估小组分两次对甘肃省康乐县进行了灾情评估。最后确定对康乐县受灾最为严重、最为贫困的八丹乡、八松乡、鸣鹿乡、附城镇、康丰乡的 1355 户共 3271 人为优先援助对象，并在各乡镇政府与村民一起座谈确定救灾标准、受灾户数与人数、选举村民监督小组并进行张榜公布。随后，我们向香港乐施会递交了《甘肃省康乐县雪灾紧急救援项目》建议书和《甘肃省康乐县雪灾紧急救援项目补充项目》建议书并获批准。

### 二、项目目标

#### 1. 长期目标：

通过项目实施影响政府改变传统“一刀切”的救援方式，并推动当地政府从传统的救济式灾害管理向以社区为本的灾害管理的转变，并进一步提高兰州大学社区发展中心灾害管理能力，促使 NGO 在灾害管理中发挥更大作用。

#### 2. 具体目标：

a、帮助康乐县八丹乡 225 户、鸣鹿乡 366 户、八松乡 366 户、附城镇 345 户、康丰乡 53 户灾民度过灾荒。

b、通过项目实施影响政府改变传统一刀切的救援方式，并推动政府从传统的救济式灾害管理向以社区为本的灾害管理的转变。

c、进一步提高兰州大学社区发展中心的灾害紧急救援能力，促使 NGO 在灾害紧急中发挥更大的作用。

#### 3. 衡量指标：

a. 为康乐县灾区群众发放紧急救援棉被 3740 件，共需棉大衣 1446 件，帮助 1355 户共

3271 人安全度过冬。

b. 为确保救灾物资的准确发放，成立村民监督小组监督项目的实施，村民监督小组成员中至少有一半是女性。

### 三、项目的实施日程

#### 1、前期项目实施日程

阶 段	时 间	主 要 内 容	备 注
前期准备阶段	2008年1月24日~25日	1、灾情信息的收集 2、与当地政府部门接洽和联系	已经完成
前期评估阶段	2008年1月26日下午~1月28日	1、对康乐县灾情进行调查与评估，确定贫困户，成立项目监督小组； 2、与康乐县民政局座谈，明确双方的角色和职责，并签订承诺函。	已经完成
整理资料阶段	2008年1月29日下午~1月31日	1、花名册的整理 2、项目有关资料的整理	已经完成
项目建议书撰写阶段	2008年2月1日	1、项目设计与项目建议书撰写 2、组建项目实施小组 3、棉衣、棉被的询价，运输车辆询价	已经完成
项目审批阶段	2008年2月2日	1、递交项目建议书 2、签订协议书	已经完成
项目实施阶段	2008年2月3日~5日	1、与兰州泰诗制衣有限责任公司签订合同 2、联系车辆并运输物资 3、按村进行棉衣、棉被的发放 4、项目评估	已经完成
项目总结阶段	2008年2月20日~2月26日	1、撰写提交总结报告和财务报告 2、后续活动的开展	

#### 2、补充项目实施日程

阶 段	时 间	主 要 内 容	备 注
前期准备阶段	2008年3月2日~4日	1、灾情信息的收集 2、与当地政府部门接洽和联系	已经完成
前期评估阶段	2008年3月5日	1、对康乐县康丰乡灾情进行调查与评估，确定项目户，成立项目监督小组；	已经完成
整理资料阶段	2008年3月6日	3、花名册的整理 4、项目有关资料的整理	已经完成
项目建议书撰写阶段	2008年3月7日	1、项目设计与项目建议书撰写 2、组建项目实施小组 3、棉衣、棉被的询价，运输车辆询价	已将完成



项目审批阶段	2008年3月8日	1、递交项目建议书 2、签订协议书	已经完成
项目实施阶段	2008年3月16日~ 17日	1、与兰州泰诗制衣有限责任公司签订合同 2、联系车辆并运输物资 3、按村进行棉衣、棉被的发放 4、项目评估	已经完成
项目总结阶段	2008年3月20日~ 3月25日	1、撰写提交总结报告和财务报告 2、后续活动的开展	

### 3、项目受益人群

项目乡镇	计划项目村	实际项目村	计划受益户数	实际受益户数	计划受益人数	实际受益人数	计划发放棉被	实际发放棉被	计划发放棉大衣	实际发放棉大衣	差异
八丹乡	8	8	225	225	623	623	686	686	240	240	0
八松乡	10	10	366	366	898	898	1000	1000	379	379	0
鸣鹿乡	9	9	366	366	853	853	961	961	385	385	0
附城镇	10	10	345	345	843	843	985	985	389	389	0
康丰乡	2	2	54	53	54	54	108	108	53	53	1
总计	39	39	1356	1355	3271	3271	3740	3740	1446	1446	

说明：购买棉被 3741 床、棉衣 1447 件，其中取一件大衣和一床棉被做质检，所以共发放物资：3740 床棉被，1446 件大衣。

户数差异 1 户的说明，前期调查时兄妹两个为两个独立户籍，发放物资时合并为一户发放。

### 四、项目的实施效果

1、此次灾害救援项目为康乐县 1355 户共 3271 人进行紧急救援，资助棉被 3741 件、棉大衣 1447 件，帮助他们维持最基本的生活，度过灾情难关。救援给老百姓带来了实惠，所到之处，受到了灾区人民的热烈欢迎。

2、此次雪灾是在康乐县 50 年未遇的，但由于媒体对此的相关报道比较少，所以除了乐施会没有其它的基金会或社会团体关注这次雪灾，而康乐县民政有财政困难，无法给这些灾民给予有效的关注。因此，在这次救灾中，村民参与的积极性非常高，最令我们感动的是，在这冰天雪地里大多数五保户老人都到了，她们有的还是拄着拐杖在雪地里走了几里路赶来领取物资的。

3、本次灾害救援实施的非常成功，虽然大雪封山，道路难行，但我们对本次救灾做了非常周密的安排，运输物资的车辆按时到达，康乐县的县、乡、村各级工作人员的配合十分到位，提前通知村民带着户口本、五保证、低保证来领取救援物资，物资发放现场秩序井然，没有出现冒领、错领等现象。

4、此次项目与以往紧急救援项目不同的就是回应比较迅速，从评估到项目的实施共花的 7 天时间，体现了紧急二字，在灾民最冷、最需要帮助的时候能够领到我们的救灾物资，真正做到了雪中送炭。

5、在康乐县实施香港乐施会项目已经是第二次的了，所以康乐县民政局对国际 NGO 工作的基本理念和工作方法有了一个深刻的了解，尤其对乐施会“助人自助”的理念，“保证救援物资直接到户”的原则以及“高效务实”的工作手法有了深刻的认识，使康乐县受灾村民切实感受到了政府一贯的救援发放方法和原则与国际 NGO 理念和手法的巨大差异。

## 五、经验总结

1、对救灾物资运输车辆的派遣前，一定要对灾区的天气、路况等因素做详细了解。有些灾区可能非常偏僻，乡村公路的路况很差，再加上天气等一些原因，致使具有较大载重量的救灾物资运输车辆很难顺利到达灾区。这就需要我们在派遣救灾物资运输车辆时，必须按照路况、天气等因素而灵活安排车辆的大小，运输的时间等。

2、发放过程中要注意照顾五保户、妇幼户、残疾户、智障人士。存在上述特殊情况导致不能亲自来领取棉衣、或没有能力运输的灾民，可以通过其亲戚或邻居带领（但须带有他们的户口本、印章，以及其它相关证件在村长和村民的监督下），尽量减少带给他们的不便。

3、此次灾害紧急救援项目能得以顺利实施，离不开前期准备工作的细致安排和协调，

尤其是在询价的时候有乐施会项目人员和财务人员的参与,在采购物资的询价和公开招标这一环节更加公开透明又为项目节省了时间。

4、此项目能够在短时间内得以实施,中心不仅在总体规划上有很好的协调,而且在询价的过程中也充分利用了中心的志愿者资源,多方面迅速的了解市场行情及价格,利用自身良好的名誉优势,没有按部就班的遵循以往那种先付款后取货的程序,而是中心以自己良好的信誉向厂家担保,先取货实施完项目以后,再向厂家付款,这种调整大大的缩短项目周期,为救灾赢得了时间。

## 六、建议

为了在采购物资时能够更好的把好质量关,希望香港乐施会在今后能举办一些诸如辨别面粉、大米、食用油、棉衣、棉被等救灾物资质量或真伪的一些讲座。

## 七、附件

附件 1：项目实施小组成员

姓名	单 位	职 位	主 要 责 任
邓 红	兰州大学社区发展中心	执行主任	负责项目的总体规划和协调。
赵泽燕		项目官员	负责项目的具体协调、筹备、执行和报告的撰写。
兰晓燕		工作人员	负责物资的运输和发放。
火统杰		志愿者	负责物资的运输、车辆的询价、物资采购。
于杰		志愿者	负责物资的运输和发放。
王海燕		会计	项目会计、撰写财务报告。
马海德	康乐县民政局	局长	负责康乐县项目的整体协调、监督。
杨有明	康乐县民政局	救灾股股长	负责康乐县项目的协调、监督。
张明海	八丹乡政府	书记	协调八丹乡项目点可能出现的问题。
马锦霞	八丹乡政府	乡长	协调八丹乡项目点可能出现的问题。
宋元平	附城镇乡政府	书记	协调附城镇项目点可能出现的问题。
樊小军	八松乡乡政府	书记	协调八松乡项目点可能出现的问题。
白万林	康丰乡乡政府	书记	协调康丰乡项目点可能出现的问题。

附件 2：项目监督小组成员：

地点	监 督 小 组 成 员
附城镇	王换来、侯淑琴、张生兰（女）、马呼色
八松乡	张玉秀（女）、田生录、杨有元、曹中兰（女）
鸣鹿乡	扬言俊、何玉霞（女）、陆淑玲（女）、马青峰
八丹乡	马亥买（女）、马阿哈买、唐海牙、马排鸡（女）
康丰乡	王换来、侯淑琴、张生兰（女）、马呼色、张玉秀（女）、田生录、

附件 3: 宣传册

香港乐施会救援  
甘肃省康乐县雪灾紧急救援项目  
物资发放监督卡



住 址 \_\_\_\_\_  
户 主 \_\_\_\_\_  
受灾程度 \_\_\_\_\_  
人 口 数 \_\_\_\_\_  
棉 被 褥 \_\_\_\_\_  
棉 大 衣 \_\_\_\_\_

兰州大学社区发展中心组织实施

监督电话: 0931—8441905

### 一、香港乐施会简介

乐施会的全称是“香港牛津国际发展救援组织”。香港乐施会是 12 个国际乐施会成员之一。国际乐施会的总部设在英国。乐施会的宗旨是“跨越种族、性别、宗教和政治界限，与贫穷人一起面对贫困”。

乐施会在甘肃省已经资助兰州大学资源环境学院、兰州大学干旱生态国家重点实验室、兰州大学社区发展中心、兰州大学经济管理学院以及甘肃省农业厅、玛曲县畜牧局、平凉市

民族宗教局、民勤县农林办公室、东乡县妇联、靖远县科协、会临潭县民政局、兰州穆斯林文化教育促进会、西北民族大学等机构实施了多个项目。香港乐施会是国务院有关部门向全国推荐的信誉良好的知名国际组织之一。

## 二、兰州大学社区发展中心简介

兰州大学社区发展中心（Lanzhou University Community Development Center）成立于2002年5月，是经兰州大学批准成立的一个集应用研究、社区发展和培训为一体的本土非政府组织（NGO）。参与式灾害管理一直是中心的策略重点之一，我们先后在夏河、漳县、宁县、民乐、岷县、临潭、皋兰和榆中、东乡、卓尼、定西、会宁、康乐等县进行了12次灾害紧急救援，并在定西和张家川进行灾后重建，修建小学两所。

### 我们的使命

通过扶贫、救灾、基础教育和应用研究等发展项目，帮助贫困的农村社区和城市边缘化社区的穷人提升自我发展能力，改善基本生产条件和基本社会服务水平，提高社区自我组织与管理能力，推动社会进步。

附件四：

# 康乐县民政局文件

康民字第[2008]10号      签发人：马海德

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## 康乐县民政局

### 关于对香港乐施会救援项目的承诺函

香港乐施会：

首先对于贵会对我县八松乡、八丹乡、鸣鹿乡、附城镇灾区灾情所给予的高度关注，表示诚恳的感谢！如果贵会表示能够给予我县灾民急需的援助，我局将在以下几方面，积极做好配合工作：

一、由我局组织成立县、乡、村三级救援物资发放小组。明确各级的责任，层层签订责任书，以确保救援物资的顺利发放。

二、救援物资运达灾区后，由救援物资发放小组以及村民代表协助兰州大学社区发展中心共同进行救援物资的接应、清点、装卸、保管、监督以及项目后续评估等工作。

三、严格按照乐施会“救援物资发放到户”的原则开展工作，保证做到“公开、公平、公正”。



#### 四、重灾户的确定以及救援物资的发放程序

由我局负责组织召开村民大会，选出重灾户以及村民代表(保证一定数量的妇女代表)，并讨论制定具体的发放标准。根据灾民居住情况，选择相对集中的几个村作为救援物资发放点，按照花名册，由村民本人凭有效证件(户口簿、居民身份证)领取救援物资。

#### 五、监督评估

救援物资发放完毕后，由我局负责向全体村民张榜公布发放结果。同时，设立举报电话接受群众的监督。

举报电话：0930—4421011

康乐县民政局

二〇〇八年一月二十八日

附件：甘肃省康乐县雪灾紧急救援物资的照片



1. 物资发放现场



2. 排队领棉被的灾民



3. 灾民穿上乐施会发放的棉大衣



4. 领到棉被的灾民高兴回家



5. 其中一个受益户陈三娃与妻子喜领香港乐施会救灾棉衣被

**Final Report**  
**for**  
**The Salvation Army**  
**Snow Storm 2008**  
**- Disaster Relief Programme**

**- Funded by Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee**

**HK SAR Government**



**The Salvation Army**  
**Hong Kong and Macau Command**  
**30 October, 2008**

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**Prepared by**

**Envoy Simon Wong**

**The Salvation Army**

**Community Relations Department**

FINAL REPORT  
DISASTER RELIEF FOR SNOW STORM – CHINA  
DISASTER RELIEF FUND FOR HKSAR GOVERNMENT

**Introduction**

Bad weather with heavy snow and sleet has been seriously affecting the daily living and the survival of the people living in 20 provinces in China since the mid of January this year. The provinces affected including Hunan, Anhui, Guizhou, Guangxi, Zhejiang Jiangxi, Jiangsu etc. The bad weather left about billions of people facing a cold, hungry and dark Chinese New Year in these 20 provinces and regions. Xinhua said that the weather experts now rated the Snow Storms as a worse disaster than the 1998 Yangtze River flood which affected 2.3 million people.

The Salvation Army Hong Kong and Macau Command received urgent requests from different areas which were affected by this natural disaster and after seriously consideration by our professional emergency relief workers and the local staff in the Mainland, we decided to concentrate our relief efforts in Anhui, XiangXi and YongZhou to maximize the effectiveness of our relief work.

With the needs assessments conducted by the local government relief agencies, The Salvation Army staff in Hong Kong and the Mainland Offices found that food supplies, warm clothings and cotton quilts were crucial and mostly needed; we thank the Hong Kong SAR Government for the provision of funding to assist our work for the survivors of this natural disaster so that their live could be restored quickly.

**Disaster Relief Operation**

With the generous support of the HKSAR Disaster Relief Fund, The Salvation Army was able to conduct relief activities focusing on XiangXi Prefecture, Anhui Province and YongZhou City. Emergency food and warm clothing as well as cotton quilts provision for the period of 1 month were provided to a total of 125,227 victims of this disaster to avoid starvation and hurt by the cold weather.

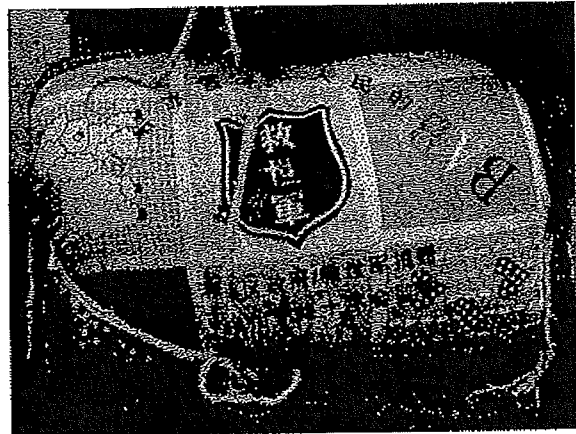
***Distribution of Rice***

A total of 91,405 people had received 1 month supplies of rice in these three affected areas. The distributions were carried according to the set procedures and supervised by The Salvation Army personnel.



### *Distribution of Quilts*

A total of 15,786 people had received supplies of cotton quilts (one piece for each survivor) in these three affected areas. The distributions were carried out according to the set procedures and supervised by The Salvation Army personnel.



### *Distribution of Warm Clothings*

A total of 18,036 people had received supplies of warm clothings (one piece for each survivor) in these three affected areas. The distributions were carried out according to the set procedures and supervised by The Salvation Army personnel.



### *Implementation Plan*

Time Frame (Fieldwork):	1 month (proposed) 1 month (Actual)
Commencement Date - Actual:	Re-assessment and Logistic Arrangement – 6 February 2008 Distribution - 15 February 2008
Completion Date - Actual:	Distribution – 26 February 2008
Number of beneficiaries:	125,227

**Distribution Details:**

**The Relief Activities for Snow Storm Affected Areas**

Distribution	Rice	Quilts	Warm Clothes	Total
Xiang Xi	30 days x 0.5 kg x RMB1.6 x 29,167 = RMB1,400,000 (Beneficiaries: 29,167)	5,000 pcs x RMB90 = RMB450,000.00 (Beneficiaries: 5,000)	5,000 pcs x RMB90 = RMB450,000.00 (Beneficiaries: 5,000)	RMB2,256,600.00 (Beneficiaries: 39,167)
Anhui	30 days x 0.5 kg x RMB1.45 x 33,071 = RMB1,400,000 (Beneficiaries: 33,071)	5,771 pcs x RMB78 = RMB450,000.00 (Beneficiaries: 5,771)	5,000 pcs x RMB90 = RMB450,000.00 (Beneficiaries: 5,000)	RMB2,256,600.00 (Beneficiaries: 43,842)
Yongzhou	30 days x 0.5 kg x RMB1.6 x 29,167 = RMB1,400,000 (Beneficiaries: 29,167)	(4,903 pcs x RMB90) + (112 pcs x RMB78 = RMB450,006.00 (Beneficiaries: 5,015)	8,036 pcs x RMB56 = RMB450,000.00 (Beneficiaries: 8,036)	RMB2,256,600.00 (Beneficiaries: 42,218)

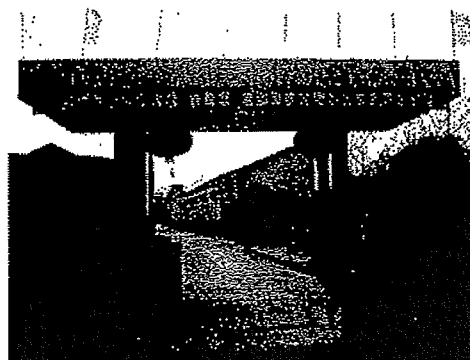
**Deviation from Original Proposal and Modification**

Distribution	Rice - Beneficiaries	RMB	Quilts - Beneficiaries	RMB	Warm Clothes - Beneficiaries	RMB
<b>XiangXi</b>						
Original	26,600	1,356,600	5,000	450,000	3,000	450,000
Actual	29,167	1,400,000	5,000	450,000	5,000	450,000
<b>Anhui</b>						
Original	26,600	1,356,600	5,000	450,000	3,000	450,000
Actual	33,071	1,400,000	5,771	450,000	5,000	450,000
<b>YongZhou</b>						
Original	26,600	1,356,600	5,000	450,000	3,000	450,000
Actual	29,167	1,400,000	5,015	450,006	8,036	450,000
<b>Total</b>						
Original	79,800		15,000		9,000	
Modification	79,800		15,000		18,806	
Actual	91,405		15,786		18,036	

### *Explanation on the Deviation*

#### *Rice*

Since we are able to convince the local Governments to release the rice from the National Central Strategic Rice Reserve (中央儲備糧庫) so the purchase price of the rice is lower than we proposed. An extra 11,605 survivors were able to be benefited from this special arrangement.



#### *Quilts*

There is only a very small difference in both the price and the number of beneficiaries in this activity carried out in XiangXi and YongZhou. The price of quilts is lower than we expected and proposed so that an extra of 771 survivors were benefited in this province. The supplier of Quilts in YongZhou had problem in the delivery of the quilts to one of the distribution points as after our relief officials inspected the items delivered, we found that there were 97 quilts were missing. Eventually we were able to purchased 112 pcs (16 pcs in one pack) locally for the distribution. The price of these 112 pcs of quilts was RMB78 each.

#### *Warm Clothings*

There was a rather big difference in the price of each item as well as the total number of beneficiaries in this activity as we decided to purchase instead of the long coats but the short coat to the beneficiaries as these would allow the beneficiaries to be more convenient in their farming work. The total fund allocated is the same but the total number of beneficiaries id 18,036. An extra 9,036 beneficiaries were able to be benefited.

### *Financial Statement*

Purchase	RICE RMB	QUILTS RMB	WARM CLOTHINGS RMB	TOTAL
<b>XiangXi</b>				
Original	1,356,600	450,000	450,000	2,256,600.00
Actual	1,400,000	450,000	450,000	2,300,000.00
<b>Anhui</b>				
Original	1,356,600	450,000	450,000	2,256,600.00
Actual	1,400,000	450,000	450,000	2,300,000.00
<b>YongZhou</b>				
Original	1,356,600	450,000	450,000	2,256,600.00
Actual	1,400,000	450,006	450,000	2,300,006.00
<b>Total</b>				
Original	4,069,800.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	6,769,800.00
Actual	4,200,000.00	1,350,006.00	1,350,000.00	6,900,006.00



**Administration Charges: RMB338,490.00 (HK\$371,967.03), which is 5% of the fund granted by DRF. (Audited Details will be submitted later)**

**Exchange Rate:**

According to the XiangXi's Auditors Report, it should be set up at 0.91 (15/02/2008-0.9192 and 14/03/2008 – 0.90889)

***Outcome and Effect***

The outcomes of the Disaster Relief Activities were:

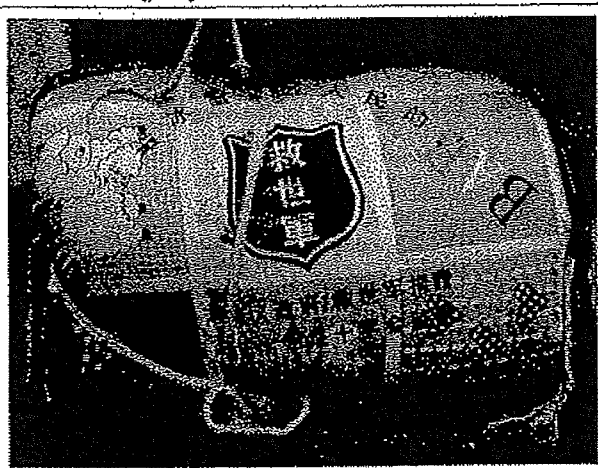
- Families were able to meet their daily basic needs and were able to return to a certain degree of normality in their daily livings. As a result, families could then focus on the rebuilding of their homes and return to their normal life as soon as possible. The Salvation Army intends to use non-DRFC government funding to provide assistance to their rebuilding of houses.

***Partner of our relief work***

The Salvation Army Hong Kong and Macau Command worked with the Salvation Army Beijing and Yunan Offices, Anhui Overseas Friendship Association (The branch of United Front Bureau, State Office), the Red Cross Society of XiangXi Prefecture and the Red Cross Society of the YongZhou City and the Civil Affairs Bureau in the affected areas for the operation of the relief activities and also the rehabilitation projects afterwards.

***Acknowledgement***

*It is requested that all relief items should be printed with the text "Donated by the Hong Kong SAR Government" and also posted up the banners clearly indicating that the items are donated by the Hong Kong SAR Government. It is resulted that the donor has been clearly and publicly acknowledged for its contribution.*



Final Accounts  
for  
The Salvation Army Snow Storm 2008 Disaster Relief Programme  
- Funded by Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee

<b>Income</b>	<b>HK\$</b>
Fund provided by DRFAC	7,760,000.00
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>RMB</b>
1. Relief Activities for XiangXi	2,256,600.00*
2. Relief Activities for YongZhou	2,256,600.00*
3. Relief Activities for Anhui	2,256,600.00*
	-----
Sub Total	6,769,800.00
(Exchange Rate: 0.91)	equivalent to HK\$7,439,340.66
4. Administration Hong Kong	HK\$ 315,858.31
5. Administration YongZhou (RMB46,771.98)	HK\$ 51,397.78
	-----
Sub Total	367,256.09

The Exchange Rate is 0.91 according to the Auditors' Report from Xiangxi (the average rate between 0.9192 and 0.90889)

Since the total funds allowed for the allocation of relief activities is >HK\$7,372,000.00 and the actual expenses is HK\$7,439,340.66. So the balance left for the Administration is only HK\$320,660.00. As the audited administration expenses is HK\$367,256.09, so the balance of the deficit should then be absorbed by The Salvation Army.

**The accounts for this project with DRFAC is settled.**

.....

\* We sent in total RMB2,300,000.00 to each place and only RMB2,256,600.00 (HK\$2,479,780.22) at each place is from the DRFAC.

Pt. 4: Please refer to the Auditors Report issued by Cachet Certified Public Accountants Limited Hong Kong SAR

Pt. 5: Please refer to the Auditors Report issued by YongZhou City Audit Bureau, China.

Enclosed please see three Auditors' Reports:

1. The Auditors' Report issued by Anhui Anjian Certified Public Accountants, China;
2. The Auditors' Report issued by XianXi Prefecture, The Prefecture Audit Branch, National Audit Bureau, China;
3. The Auditors' Report issued by YongZhou Audit Branch, National Audit Bureau, China;
4. The Auditors' Report issued by Cachet certified Public Accountants Limited, Hong Kong SAR (to be submitted later)

***Project Contact and Coordination***

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(Remarks by HKSARG: The audit reports are not enclosed in this Annex.)

# **China Snowstorm 2008 Emergency Relief I End of Project Report**

**Emergency Relief for  
Snowstorm Victims  
in Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi & Guangxi Provinces,  
China**

**Submitted to**

**The Government of the  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee**

Submitted by:  
World Vision Hong Kong  
2/F., Mayfair Center  
4 Anchor Street  
Tai Kok Tsui  
Kowloon

# **China Snowstorm 2008 Emergency Relief I End of Project Report**

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1. Executive Summary
2. Statement of Needs
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  - 5.1 Impact
  - 5.2 Efficiency and Timeliness
  - 5.3 Co-ordination with other NGOs
6. Monitoring
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  - 6.3 Project Finance

## ***Appendix:***

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- I. Project Expenditure Summary
- II. Table of Relief Items Distribution
- III. Photo Report
- IV. Auditor's Report

(Remarks by HKSARG: The audit report is not enclosed in this Annex.)

## 1. Executive Summary

A rare occurrence of prolonged blizzards in Central, Eastern and Southern parts of China created transportation and supplies havoc from mid-January – February 2008. A total of 17 provinces/regions, around 47,860,000 million people were affected. Over 60 people were reported dead, 1,617,000 people were evacuated, 149,000 huserooms collapsed and 602,000 huserooms reported damaged in the disaster. Six provinces/regions were worst hit by the blizzards: Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, Guizhou, and Jiangxi. Transportation lines including railway, air flights were delayed with much chaos in the migrant workers journey home for Chinese New Year holidays resulted. Power lines, water supplies also experienced failures in many parts of the affected areas.

Based on on-site assessment and observation as well as discussions with local government officials and villagers, a relief plan was developed and submitted to the Government of the HKSAR. On February 6, 2008, the Committee granted a sum of HK\$5,000,000 to World Vision for emergency relief in Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces/region of China.

The relief activities commenced operation on February 6, 2008 and the relief materials distribution were completed by March 19, 2008. The project monitoring was completed by end of July 2008. The Government grant was utilized to provide emergency relief quilts for the snowstorm victims. A total of 82,056 beneficiary times were served.

Feedback from local government officials, the beneficiaries and World Vision staff confirmed that the relief operation supported by this Hong Kong Government grant was timely, appropriate and effective in reducing human suffering in the areas.

## 2. Statement of Needs

World Vision assessment teams have conducted assessment in the affected area through household visits and meetings with government officials.

The continuous cold weather and snowstorms in Central, Eastern and Southern China has left many in the cold. Unlike the northern parts of China, the southern parts are less prepared to face extreme cold weather and snowstorms. With power failures, many are ill prepared to face cold weather. Warm quilts are an urgent need in the snowstorms.

### **Anhui Province**

As of February 5, over 13.3 million people were affected by the snowstorm, with 131,000 people evacuated as a result of the snowstorm. A total of 12 people died in the snowstorm and over 2,400 people were injured. An estimated 6.93 million hectares of farmland were affected, with 62,000 hectares with total crop failure. A total of 75,300 huserooms have collapsed and 169,100 huserooms were damaged due to heavy snowfalls. Many damages were made to public infrastructure including power and telecommunication lines. Many schools were also affected with 67,000 sq meters of school buildings destroyed. It was estimated that the economic losses were about USD1.2 billion with over half as agricultural losses.

### **Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Xiangzhou County 象州县)**

From 13<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> January 2008, Xiangzhou County suffered cold and rainy weather with temperature at 4.7°C to 5.3°C, falling down to 0°C - 2°C on 28<sup>th</sup> which is lowest in the past 50 years. Shuijing(水晶), Baizhang(百丈) and other districts have rain and snow which severely threaten road safety and affected transportation, power supply, water supply and stockbreeding. The disaster affected 128,000 people. 214 huserooms were damaged. More than 16,660 hectares of farmland were damaged which costs USD7.5 million in agriculture industry. While livestock industry has the economic losses about USD175,409. The ice rain and the cold temperature damaged about 2,590 hectares of forest land. It was estimated that economic losses were about USD11 million.

### **Hunan Province**

Since 12th, January 2008, severe snow disaster triggered by continuous snowstorms and blizzards affected 14 cities, 122 counties in Hunan Province. In Hunan Province, the snow disaster affected 33 million people, according to the Ministry of Civil Affairs on January 31st. Up to 419, 000 people have been relocated and 3 million people suffered from water shortage. The highways were forced to shutdown as a result of the bad weather conditions and paralysed transportation causing much chaos in transfer of people and goods. The railway system also experienced many delays causing a lot of migrant workers to be stranded at railway Guangzhou rail station. A total of 64,000 huserooms have collapsed and 276,000 huserooms were damaged due to heavy snowfalls. More than 147,333 hectares of farmland were damaged and 416,000 livestock died as a result of the cold weather. The snowstorms paralysed power supply, communication and transportation in many counties. It is estimated that the economic losses were about USD1.8 billion including 1.1 billion losses in agriculture industry.

### **Jiangxi Province**

In Jiangxi Province, over 13.41 million people have been affected by

the snow disaster. A total of 4,405 huserooms have collapsed and 33,400 huserooms have been damaged. Over 748,000 hectares of farmland were affected and 500,000 people suffered from water shortage. The estimated total economic losses were about USD793 million.

World Vision has sent 4 assessment teams to Anhui, Hunan, Guangxi and Jiangxi to work with local counterparts on relief assessment trips from Jan 30 – Feb 4, 2008. Assessments show that quilts were urgent needs of the affected communities.

### 3. Project Goal

To provide 40,030 pcs of quilts to meet the urgent needs of approximately 80,060 people in 4 provinces/region of Anhui, Hunan, Guangxi and Jiangxi.

### 4. Completed Relief Activities

#### ◆ Provided 41,028 pieces of quilts to 82,056 people

(i.e. 998 pcs of quilts and 1,996 people more than original plan. The increased beneficiaries from planned number were due to better quilt pricing.)

- Anhui Province: 10,910 pcs of quilts, 21,820 beneficiaries
- Guangxi Region: 2,030 pcs of quilts, 4,060 beneficiaries
- Hunan Province: 15,053 pcs of quilts, 30,106 beneficiaries
- Jiangxi Province: 13,035 pcs of quilts, 26,070 beneficiaries

### 5. Evaluation

Through assessments, interviews with beneficiaries and counterparts, as well as documentation review, the entire relief operation was evaluated. During the household interviews, feedback on the impact and efficiency of the relief activities was obtained from the beneficiaries.

Areas of evaluation mainly covered the impact of the project, timeliness and efficiency of project implementation and coordination with other NGOs working in the target provinces.

#### 5.1 Impact

##### *Distribution of quilts*

A total of 41,028 pcs of quilts were distributed to 82,056 beneficiaries belonging to 41,028 households. Beneficiaries received 1 pcs of quilts



per household. Geographically the distribution covered 1,938 administrative villages of 125 townships in 11 counties of 4 provinces. The relief quilts helped to alleviate the immediate need of villagers for warm quilts and shelter.

### **Anhui Province**

A total of 10,910 pieces of quilts were distributed to 21,820 beneficiaries in 206 villages of 15 townships in 2 counties.

Huoshan County: The distribution covered 62 administrative villages of 7 townships. A total of 5,000 pcs of quilts was distributed to 10,000 beneficiaries of 5,000 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

Shucheng County: The distribution covered 144 administrative villages of 8 townships. A total of 5,910 pcs of quilts was distributed to 10,000 beneficiaries of 5,000 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

### **Guangxi Region**

A total of 2,030 pieces of quilts were distributed to 4,060 beneficiaries in 55 villages of 6 townships in 2 counties.

Xiangzhou County: The distribution covered 26 administrative villages of 2 townships. A total of 700 pcs of quilts was distributed to 1,400 beneficiaries of 700 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

Jinxiu County: The distribution covered 29 administrative villages of 4 townships. A total of 1,330 pcs of quilts was distributed to 2,660 beneficiaries of 1,330 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

### **Hunan Province**

A total of 15,053 pieces of quilts were distributed to 30,106 beneficiaries in 1,071 villages of 38 townships in 4 counties.

Zhuzhou County: The distribution covered 324 administrative villages of 10 townships. A total of 5,053 pcs of quilts was distributed to 10,106 beneficiaries of 5,053 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

Hengnan County: The distribution covered 292 administrative villages of 10 townships. A total of 3,000 pcs of quilts was distributed to 6,000 beneficiaries of 3,000 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

LueYang County: The distribution covered 142 administrative villages of 8 townships. A total of 4,000 pcs of quilts was distributed to 8,000

beneficiaries of 4,000 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

Hengdong County: The distribution covered 313 administrative villages of 10 townships. A total of 3,000 pcs of quilts was distributed to 6,000 beneficiaries of 3,000 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

### **Jiangxi Province**

A total of 13,035 pieces of quilts were distributed to 26,070 beneficiaries in 606 villages of 66 townships in 3 counties.

Shangyi County: The distribution covered 222 administrative villages of 23 townships. A total of 4,339 pcs of quilts was distributed to 8,678 beneficiaries of 4,339 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

FuLiang County: The distribution covered 165 administrative villages of 22 townships. A total of 4,335 pcs of quilts was distributed to 8,670 beneficiaries of 4,335 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

Pengze County: The distribution covered 219 administrative villages of 21 townships. A total of 4,361 pcs of quilts was distributed to 8,722 beneficiaries of 4,361 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

In conclusion, the impact of distribution of quilts was across eleven counties in four provinces and helped a total of 82,056 beneficiaries. Around 26% of the commodities were distributed in Anhui Province, 5% in Guangxi, 37% in Hunan, and 32% were distributed in Jiangxi Province.

### **5.2 Efficiency and Timeliness**

Further assessment was conducted in the 4 provinces during February 2008. Upon receiving the approval of the grant, World Vision commenced operation on February 6, 2008 and managed to distribute the relief materials to all beneficiaries by March 19, 2008. Relief items distributed were of good quality and reached the beneficiaries in the appropriate time as commented by local government officials and villagers.

### **5.3 Co-ordination With Other NGOs**

World Vision was able to maintain good relationships with different levels of government and the cooperation among all parties was smooth. At the same time, with mutual communication and coordination with other NGOs, no duplication of relief effort occurred.

## **6. Monitoring**

### **6.1 Distribution of Relief Items**

World Vision requires that at every distribution point a list must be posted stating the quantity and items to be distributed to each beneficiary. This is a very simple and useful tool of community monitoring. Also, all beneficiaries must sign, seal or fingerprint to acknowledge receipt of the relief items.

To further enhance the level of monitoring, World Vision staff supervised most of the distributions.

### **6.2 Post-distribution**

World Vision staff performed random checks after the distribution was completed. The purpose is to reconfirm that the target beneficiaries have actually received the relief materials. The household interviews and documentation review showed that the distributions were in good order. The actual quantities received by the interviewees were checked against the distribution plan. The result was satisfactory.

### **6.3 Project Finance**

All distributions were recorded in detail and original receipts were kept for auditing by World Vision and a Certified Public Accountant. Financial documents will be kept for seven years for public inquiry.

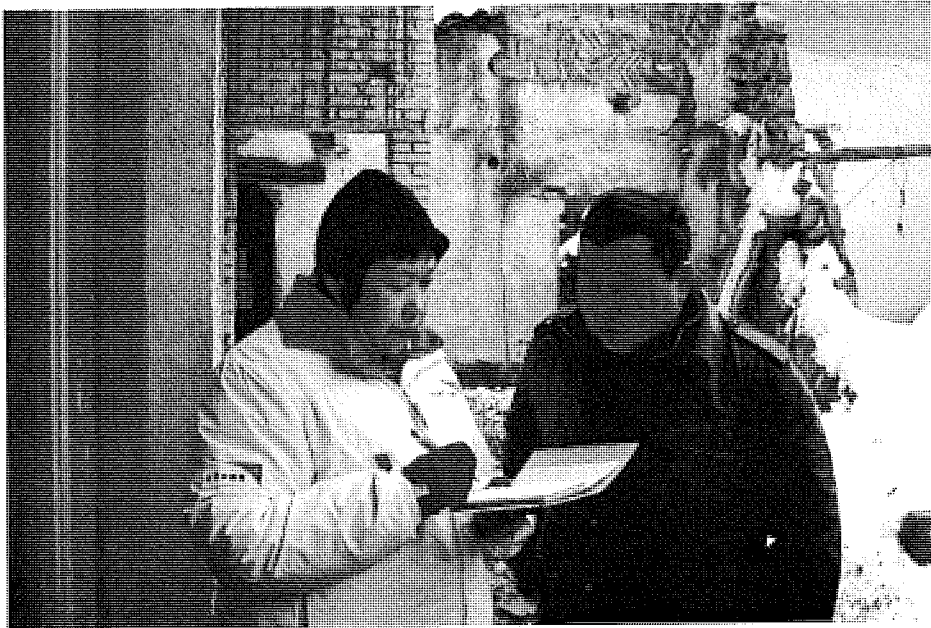
## Appendix I Project Expenditure Summary

Hong Kong Government Grant	ANHUI, GUANGXI, HUNAN, JIANGXI PROVINCES	Expenses (US\$)
A. Relief Services & Activities		
1. Supplies		
.... Quilts		602,651
Total Supplies		602,651
2. Salaries of Relief Workers		10,337
<b>Total Relief Services</b>		612,988
B. Administrative Costs		
1. Admin costs for project monitoring and evaluation		15,797
2. Travel		10,388
3. Communication		1,852
<b>Total Administrative Costs</b>		28,037
<b>Total:</b>		<b>641,025</b>

## Appendix II Table of Relief Items Distribution

Hong Kong Government Grant	ANHUI, GUANGXI, HUNAN, JIANGXI Provinces	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Beneficiary</i>
<i>Relief Supplies</i>		
<b>i. Quilts</b>	41,028	82,056
<b>Total</b>	41,028	82,056

### Appendix III Photo Report

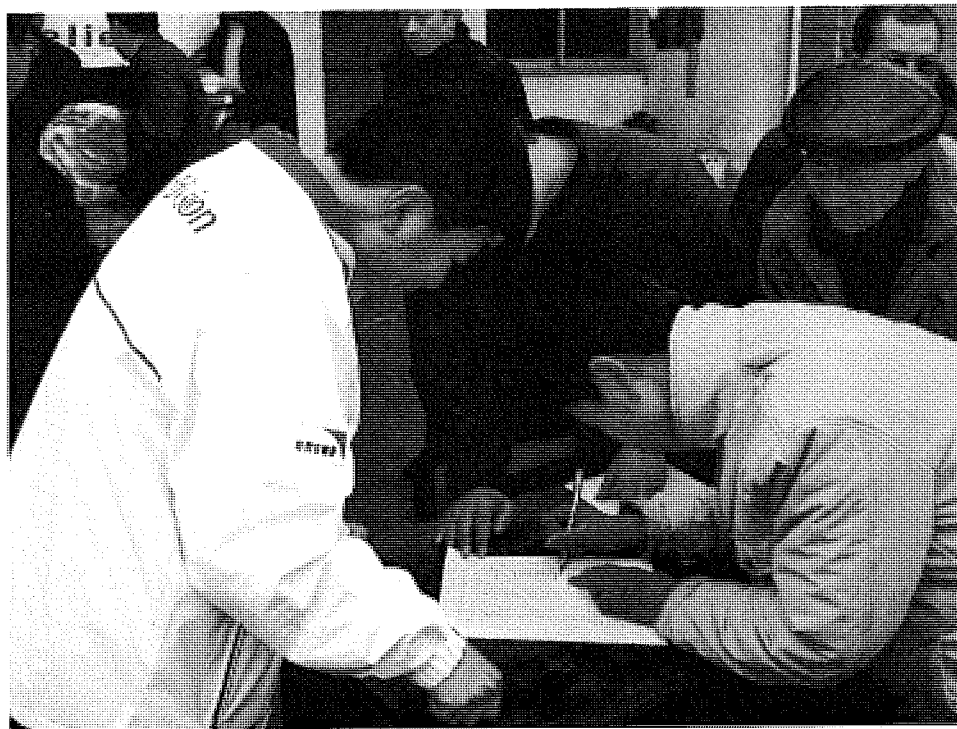


A rare occurrence of prolonged blizzards in Central, Eastern and Southern parts of China created transportation and supplies havoc from mid-January – February 2008. A total of 17 provinces/regions, around 47,860,000 people were affected. Over 60 people were reported dead, 1,617,000 people were evacuated, 149,000 houserooms collapsed and 602,000 houserooms reported damaged in the disaster. Six provinces/regions were worst hit by the blizzards: Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, Guizhou, and Jiangxi.

World Vision assessment teams have conducted assessment in the affected area through household visits and meetings with government officials.



World Vision provided 41,028 pcs of quilts to meet the urgent needs of approximately 82,056 people in 4 provinces/region of Anhui, Hunan, Guangxi and Jiangxi.



At every distribution point, World Vision staff on site to help beneficiaries with commodities distribution. Each beneficiary has to sign on lists as evidence of receipt





In Jiangxi, World Vision distributed 13,035 pieces of quilts to 26,070 beneficiaries



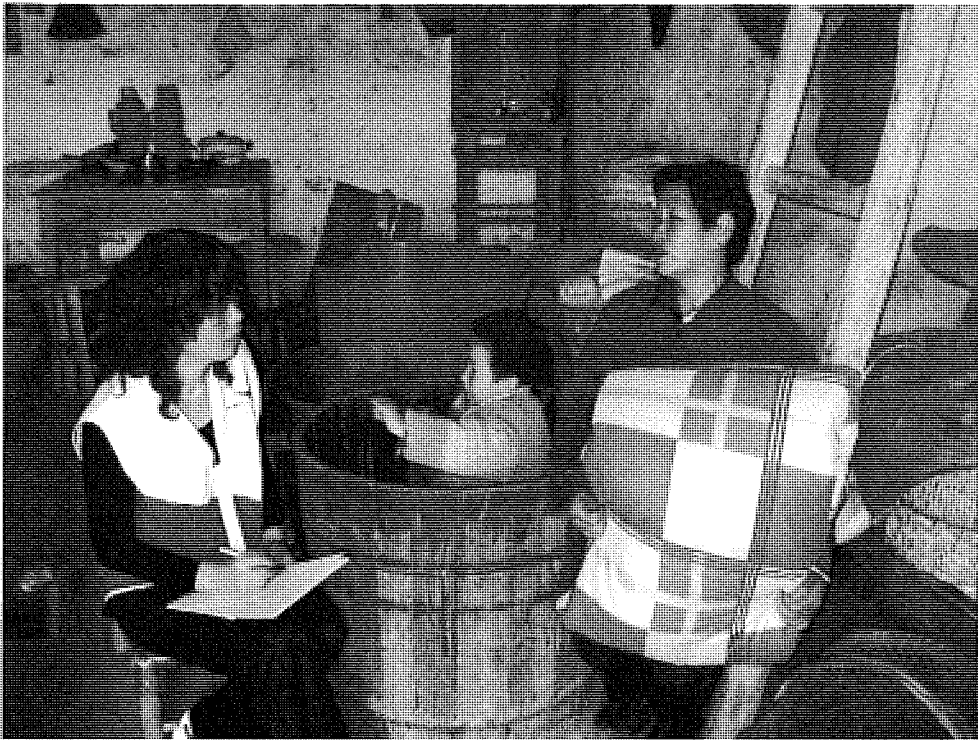
In Guangxi, World Vision distributed 2,030 pieces of quilts to 4,060 beneficiaries



In Hunan, World Vision distributed 15,053 pieces of quilts to 30,106 beneficiaries



In Anhui, World Vision distributed 10,910 pieces of quilts to 21,820 beneficiaries



After distribution, World Vision staff visited beneficiaries to check they have received the proper amount of quilts

# **China Snowstorm 2008 Emergency Relief II**

## **End of Project Report**

**Emergency Relief for  
Snowstorm Victims  
in Anhui & Jiangxi Provinces,  
China**

**Submitted to**

**The Government of the  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee**

Submitted by:  
World Vision Hong Kong  
2/F., Mayfair Center  
4 Anchor Street  
Tai Kok Tsui  
Kowloon

# **China Snowstorm 2008 Emergency Relief I End of Project Report**

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## ***Appendix:***

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- I. Project Expenditure Summary
- II. Table of Relief Items Distribution
- III. Photo Report
- IV. Auditor's Report

(Remarks by HKSARG: The audit report is not enclosed in this Annex.)

## 1. Executive Summary

A rare occurrence of prolonged blizzards in Central, Eastern and Southern parts of China created transportation and supplies havoc from mid-January – February 2008. A total of 17 provinces/regions, around 47,860,000 million people were affected. Over 60 people were reported dead, 1,617,000 people were evacuated, 149,000 huserooms collapsed and 602,000 huserooms reported damaged in the disaster. Six provinces/regions were worst hit by the blizzards: Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, Guizhou, and Jiangxi. Transportation lines including railway, air flights were delayed with much chaos in the migrant workers journey home for Chinese New Year holidays resulted. Power lines, water supplies also experienced failures in many parts of the affected areas.

Based on on-site assessment and observation as well as discussions with local government officials and villagers, two relief proposals were developed and submitted to the Government of the HKSAR. On February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2008, a first sum of HK\$5,000,000 was granted. On February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2008, the Committee granted a 2<sup>nd</sup> sum of HK\$4,000,000 to World Vision for emergency relief in Anhui and Jiangxi provinces of China.

The relief activities commenced operation on February 19, 2008 and the relief materials distribution were completed by March 31, 2008. The project monitoring was completed by end of July 2008. The Government grant was utilized to provide emergency relief food grains (rice) for the snowstorm victims. A total of 82,032 beneficiary times were served.

Feedback from local government officials, the beneficiaries and World Vision staff confirmed that the relief operation supported by this Hong Kong Government grant was timely, appropriate and effective in reducing human suffering in the areas.

## 2. Statement of Needs

World Vision assessment teams have conducted assessment in the affected area through household visits and meetings with government officials.

The continuous cold weather and snowstorms in Central, Eastern and Southern China has left many in the cold. Unlike the northern parts of China, the southern parts are less prepared to face extreme cold weather and snowstorms. With power failures, many are ill prepared to face cold weather. Warm quilts are an urgent need in the snowstorms. Further assessments also showed that many farmers' crops have been completely

lost to the snowstorm due to the continuous cold weather. Many of those poor villagers will suffer from 3-4 months of food shortage as a result of the snowstorms.

### **Anhui Province**

As of February 5, over 13.3 million people are affected by the snowstorm, with 131,000 people evacuated as a result of the snowstorm. A total of 12 people died in the snowstorm and over 2,400 people were injured. An estimated 6.93 million hectares of farmland are affected, with 62,000 hectares with total crop failure. A total of 75,300 huserooms have collapsed and 169,100 huserooms were damaged due to heavy snowfalls. Many damages were made to public infrastructure including power and telecommunication lines. Many schools were also affected with 67,000 sq meters of school buildings destroyed. It was estimated that the economic losses were about USD1.2 billion with over half as agricultural losses.

### **Jiangxi Province**

In Jiangxi Province, over 13.41 million people have been affected by the snow disaster. A total of 4,405 huserooms have collapsed and 33,400 huserooms have been damaged. Over 748,000 hectares of farmland were affected and 500,000 people suffered from water shortage. The estimated total economic losses were about USD793 million.

World Vision has sent 4 assessment teams to Anhui, Hunan, Guangxi and Jiangxi to work with local counterparts on relief assessment trips from Jan 30 – Feb 4. With the initial HKSAR government grant of HKD5 million, we have been able to carry out quilts distribution to 41,028 families to help them protect against the cold weather. Further assessments show that food is also another urgent needs of the affected communities.

### **3. Project Goal**

To meet the urgent food needs of approximately 75,780 people in 2 provinces of Anhui and Jiangxi with distribution of 1,136,700 kg of food grains.

### **4. Completed Relief Activities**

- ◆ Provided 1,230,480 kg of food grains to 82,032 people  
(i.e. 93,780 kg food grains and 6,252 people more than original plan.  
The increased beneficiaries from planned number were due to better food grain pricing.)
  - Anhui Province: 704,280 kg of rice, 46,952 beneficiaries
  - Jiangxi Province: 526,200 kg of rice, 35,080 beneficiaries

## 5. Evaluation

Through assessments, interviews with beneficiaries and counterparts, as well as documentation review, the entire relief operation was evaluated. During the household interviews, feedback on the impact and efficiency of the relief activities was obtained from the beneficiaries.

Areas of evaluation mainly covered the impact of the project, timeliness and efficiency of project implementation and coordination with other NGOs working in the target provinces.

### 5.1 Impact

#### ***Distribution of food grains***

A total of 1,230,480 kg of food grains (rice) was distributed to 82,032 beneficiaries belonging to 34,482 households. Beneficiaries received 15 kg of food grains per person, which represented one-month food supply. Geographically the distribution covered 349 administrative villages of 28 townships in four counties of Anhui and Jiangxi provinces. The relief food grains helped to alleviate the immediate need of villagers for staple food supply.

#### **Anhui Province**

**Qingyang County:** The distribution covered 80 administrative villages of 7 townships. A total of 349,650 kg of food grains was distributed to 23,310 beneficiaries of 12,041 households. Each beneficiary received 15 kg of food grains.

**Jing County:** The distribution covered 77 administrative villages of 6 townships. A total of 354,630 kg of food grains was distributed to 23,642 beneficiaries of 10,481 households. Each beneficiary received 15 kg of food grains.

#### **Jiangxi Province**

**FuLiang County:** The distribution covered 77 administrative villages of 7 townships. A total of 280,350 kg of food grains was distributed to 18,690 beneficiaries of 5,818 households. Each beneficiary received 15 kg of food grains.

**Pengze County:** The distribution covered 115 administrative villages of 8 townships. A total of 245,850 kg of food grains was distributed to 16,390 beneficiaries of 6,142 households. Each beneficiary received 15 kg of food grains.

In conclusion, the impact of distribution of food grains was across four counties in two provinces and helped a total of 82,032 beneficiaries. Around 60% of the commodities were distributed in Anhui Province,



40% were distributed in Jiangxi Province.

### **5.2 Efficiency and Timeliness**

Further assessment was conducted in Anhui and Jiangxi provinces during February 2008. Upon receiving the approval of the grant, World Vision commenced operation on February 19, 2008 and managed to distribute the relief materials to all beneficiaries by March 31, 2008. Relief items distributed were of good quality and reached the beneficiaries in the appropriate time as commented by local government officials and villagers.

### **5.3 Co-ordination With Other NGOs**

World Vision was able to maintain good relationships with different levels of government and the cooperation among all parties was smooth. At the same time, with mutual communication and coordination with other NGOs, no duplication of relief effort occurred.

## **6. Monitoring**

### **6.1 Distribution of Relief Items**

World Vision requires that at every distribution point a list must be posted stating the quantity and items to be distributed to each beneficiary. This is a very simple and useful tool of community monitoring. Also, all beneficiaries must sign, seal or fingerprint to acknowledge receipt of the relief items.

To further enhance the level of monitoring, World Vision staff supervised most of the distributions.

### **6.2 Post-distribution**

World Vision staff performed random checks after the distribution was completed. The purpose is to reconfirm that the target beneficiaries have actually received the relief materials. The household interviews and documentation review showed that the distributions were in good order. The actual quantities received by the interviewees were checked against the distribution plan. The result was satisfactory.

### **6.3 Project Finance**

All distributions were recorded in detail and original receipts were kept for auditing by World Vision and a Certified Public Accountant. Financial documents will be kept for seven years for public inquiry.

## Appendix I Project Expenditure Summary

Hong Kong Government Grant	ANHUI & JIANGXI PROVINCE	Expenses (US\$)
A. Relief Services & Activities		
1. Supplies		
.... Rice		487,165
Total Supplies		487,165
2. Salaries of Relief Workers		5,145
<b>Total Relief Services</b>		492,310
B. Administrative Costs		
1. Admin costs for project monitoring and evaluation		5,193
2. Travel		15,083
3. Communication		234
<b>Total Administrative Costs</b>		20,510
<b>Total:</b>		<b>512,820</b>

## Appendix II Table of Relief Items Distribution

Hong Kong Government Grant	ANHUI & JIANGXI	
	Provinces	
<i>Relief Supplies</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Beneficiary</i>
<b>i. Food Grains (kg)</b>	1,230,480	82,032
<b>Total</b>	1,230,480	82,032

### Appendix III Photo Report



A rare occurrence of prolonged blizzards in Central, Eastern and Southern parts of China created transportation and supplies havoc from mid-January – February 2008. A total of 17 provinces/regions, around 47,860,000 million people were affected. Over 60 people were reported dead, 1,617,000 people were evacuated, 149,000 houserooms collapsed and 602,000 houserooms reported damaged in the disaster. Six provinces/regions were worst hit by the blizzards: Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, Guizhou, and Jiangxi.

World Vision assessment teams have conducted assessment in the affected area through household visits and meetings with government officials





Before distribution, WV staff inspected the rice quality at the warehouse



World Vision staff on site to help beneficiaries with commodities distribution. Each beneficiary has to sign on lists as evidence of receipt



In Jiangxi, World Vision distributed 526,200 kg of rice to 35,080 beneficiaries



In Anhui, World Vision distributed 704,280kg of rice to 46,952 beneficiaries



After the victims received the rice bags, they gave us a big smile to show their gratitude and happiness, they were impatient to bring their rice home



After distribution, World Vision staff visited beneficiaries to check they have received the proper amount of relief goods