

政府總部
香港下亞厘畢道



GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
LOWER ALBERT ROAD
HONG KONG

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立法會大樓
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財務委員會秘書

(經辦人：李蔡若蓮女士)

李蔡若蓮女士：

緊急救助內地地震災民 撥款用途評估報告

在二零零八年五月十四日的財務委員會會議上，政府批准追加 3 億 5,000 萬港元撥款予賑災基金，以便批出撥款，為四川地震災民提供緊急救援。我們其後根據賑災基金諮詢委員會(委員會)的意見批出撥款和捐贈物資如下：

- 撥款 3 億港元予中央人民政府抗震救災總指揮部；
- 捐贈價值 80 萬港元的消毒及防疫物品予汶川縣映秀鎮抗震救災指揮部；
- 捐贈價值 430 萬港元的帳篷予四川省人民政府港澳事務辦公室；以及
- 共撥款 2,124 萬港元¹予五間機構，為四川地震災民提供救援。

為監察撥款的使用情況，獲批撥款的機構須在賑災計劃結束後六個月內，提交評估報告和經審核的帳目，而獲批撥款的政府則須提交評估報告。委員會秘書處和審計署為賑災基金進行周年核數時，會審查該等評估報告和經審核的帳目，確保有關方面遵守撥款條件。

¹ 款額不包括撥予香港紅十字會一項賑濟四川地震災民計劃的750萬港元，因為該會其後撤回了有關撥款申請。

我們已收到各政府機關和救援機構的評估報告，現概述報告內容如下，以供委員參閱。

給予中央人民政府抗震救災總指揮部的撥款

二零零八年十二月八日，3 億港元撥款兌換為 2 億 6,871 萬人民幣，分發予四川省 12 個縣(市/區)以進行衛生及農業方面緊急的小規模維修/建設工程。撥款金額視乎當地受災程度和需要而定。有關每個縣獲得的撥款金額及使用撥款的細節，載於附件 A。

大部分撥款(為數 2 億 2,544 萬人民幣，佔撥款總額的84%)用於衛生服務。所有 12 個縣均獲撥款維修/建設醫院/診所及購買/維修醫療設備以應付衛生服務即時所需。每個縣收到的撥款由 110 萬人民幣至 5,417 萬人民幣不等，每個縣平均獲發 1,879 萬人民幣。整體來說，約有 200 間醫院/診所受惠，合共維修/建設約 286 000 平方米的業務用房，以及購買/維修約 39 000 套醫療設備。

其餘的 16%撥款(為數 4,327 萬人民幣)用於恢復農業運作。為災民提供糧食及生計，恢復農業至為重要。九個縣獲撥款恢復/維修/建設各項農業設施，例如灌溉站、品質監控中心、技術支援中心、農田和農場。每個縣收到的撥款由 160 萬人民幣至 741 萬人民幣不等，每個縣平均獲發 480 萬人民幣。

給予汶川縣映秀鎮抗震救災指揮部的撥款

香港特區政府應映秀鎮抗震救災指揮部的要求，為他們採購並運送一批消毒及防疫用品。該批物品包括10 000個N95口罩、3 000副護眼罩、10 000件生化衣、1 700對短筒黑膠靴、5 000對黑膠手套和750公斤消毒用漂白粉。這些物品於二零零八年五月二十二日送抵映秀鎮，供該鎮以及附近地區的地震災民使用。整個項目實際支出為528,508.34港元，未用餘額271,491.66港元已退還賑災基金。

給予四川省人民政府港澳事務辦公室的撥款

二零零八年六月，香港特區政府應四川省人民政府港澳事務辦公室的要求，為他們採購並運送 2 500 個大型帳篷(供五人或以上家庭使用)和 2 010 個小型帳篷(供四人或以下家庭使用)。這些帳篷分發給四川三個縣/區內因房屋倒塌或嚴重破壞而無家可歸的災民。該三個縣/區分別是綿陽市平武縣、阿壩州小金縣和廣元市朝天區。這些帳篷及時為災民提供臨時居所，有超過 20 000 個災民受惠。整個項目的實際支出為 4,210,505 港元，未用餘額 89,495 港元已退還賑災基金。

香港特區政府向各個政府機關發放的撥款全數用於賑災，當中涉及的行政費用由有關的政府機關承擔。

上述各個獲發放撥款或物資的政府機關均衷心感謝香港特區市民慷慨解囊，為災民提供援助。


給予救援機構的撥款

獲批撥款的五個救援機構均已完成賑濟地震災民計劃。所有救援機構均遵守賑災基金的撥款條件，即以少於5%的撥款作行政開支。其中兩個機構的未用餘額分別為 31,887 港元和 19,129.32 港元；有關款項已退還賑災基金。賑災計劃的撮要載於附件 B。我們對救援機構提交的評估報告感到滿意。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，公開這些賑災計劃評估報告，內容見附件 C 至 I。

未用餘額

政府批准追加 3 億 5,000 萬港元撥款予賑災基金，當中 325,927,997.02 港元用以為四川地震災民提供緊急救援，未用餘額為 24,072,002.98 港元，已撥入賑災基金用作賑濟其他災難之用。香港特區政府批出的撥款，均是根據賑災基金諮詢委員會的建議作出的。

行政署長

(胡錦榮  代行)

副本送：財經事務及庫務局局長

二零零九年十月八日

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中央人民政府抗震救災總指揮部撥款使用情況
Use of funding by Disaster Relief Headquarters

縣/市/區 County /City /Region	服務/設施 類別 Type of Services/ Facilities	服務/設施概要 Summary of Services/Facilities	使用款額 (百萬元 人民幣) Grant Used (million RMB)
仁壽縣 Renshou County	衛生 Health	為 42 間醫院/診所維修/建設 96 350 平方米業務用房及維修/購置 266 套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 96 350 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 266 sets of medical equipment for 42 hospitals/clinics	54.17
南部縣 Nanbu County	衛生 Health	為 90 間醫院/診所維修/建設 47 396 平方米業務用房及維修/購置 2 155 套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 47 396 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 2 155 sets of medical equipment for 90 hospitals/clinics	26.96
	農業 Agriculture	恢復/維修/建設水稻、玉米、油菜、中藥材等耕地及養豬場 Revived/repaired/constructed farmlands of rice, corn, oilseed rape, Chinese medicine etc and pig farms	6.68
名山縣 Mingshan County	衛生 Health	為 15 間醫院/診所維修/建設 21 899 平方米業務用房及維修/購置 625 套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 21 899 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 625 sets of medical equipment for 15 hospitals/clinics	24.19

縣/市/區 County/City/Region	服務/設施 類別 Type of Services/Facilities	服務/設施概要 Summary of Services/Facilities	使用款額 (百萬元 人民幣) Grant Used (million RMB)
	農業 Agriculture	恢復/維修/建設灌漑站、林業站、養豬場和家禽養殖場 Revived/repaired/constructed irrigation stations, forestry stations, pig farms and poultry farms	2.63
巴州區 Bazhou Region	衛生 Health	為2間醫院/診所維修/建設8 690平方米業務用房及維修/購置35 400套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 8 690 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 35 400 sets of medical equipment for 2 hospitals/clinics	20.60
	農業 Agriculture	維修/建設村道路2 652公里 Repaired/constructed roads in villages measuring 2 652 km in length	3.06
夾江縣 Jiajiang County	衛生 Health	為7間醫院/診所維修/建設7 508平方米業務用房及維修/購置7套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 7 508 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 7 sets of medical equipment for 7 hospitals/clinics	20.43
金川縣 Jinchuan County	衛生 Health	為7間醫院/診所維修/建設12 274平方米業務用房及維修/購置21套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 12 274 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 21 sets of medical equipment for 7 hospitals/clinics	20.22

縣/市/區 County /City /Region	服務/設施 類別 Type of Services/ Facilities	服務/設施概要 Summary of Services/Facilities	使用款額 (百萬元 人民幣) Grant Used (million RMB)
	農業 Agriculture	恢復/維修/建設馬鈴薯、水果、中藥材等耕地；養豬場；防疫/防蟲設施及技術支援中心 Revived/repaired/constructed farmlands of potato, fruit, Chinese medicine etc, pig farms, disease/pest control facilities and technical support centres	7.41
簡陽市 Jiayang City	衛生 Health	為9間醫院/診所維修/建設12 500平方米業務用房 Repaired/constructed some 12 500 m ² operational area for 9 hospitals/clinics	18.27
	農業 Agriculture	恢復/維修/建設灌溉站、畜牧站及農業局業務用房 Revived/repaired/constructed irrigation stations, animal husbandry stations and operational area for office of the Agricultural Bureau	6.33
儀隴縣 Yilong County	衛生 Health	為11間醫院/診所維修/建設21 435平方米業務用房及維修/購置292套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 21 435 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 292 sets of medical equipment for 11 hospitals/clinics	15.94
	農業 Agriculture	恢復9萬畝植林 Revived 90 000 acres of plantation	1.60
射洪縣 Shehong County	衛生 Health	為5間醫院/診所維修/建設49 517平方米業務用房及維修/購置25套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 49 517 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 25 sets of medical equipment for 5 hospitals/clinics	15.13

縣/市/區 County /City /Region	服務/設施 類別 Type of Services/ Facilities	服務/設施概要 Summary of Services/Facilities	使用款額 (百萬元 人民幣) Grant Used (million RMB)
天全縣 Tianchuan County	衛生 Health	為8間醫院/診所維修/建設5 189平方米業務用房及維修/購置376套醫療設備 Repaired/constructed some 5 189 m ² operational area and repaired/procured 376 sets of medical equipment for 8 hospitals/clinics	5.82
	農業 Agriculture	恢復/維修/建設養豬場、兔舍、山雞養殖場、農產品監測中心及技術支援中心 Revived/repaired/constructed pig farms, rabbit farms, pheasant farms, quality control centres for agricultural products and technical support centres	1.88
康定縣 Kangding County	衛生 Health	為1間醫院維修/建設2 300平方米業務用房 Repaired/constructed some 2 300 m ² operational area for a hospital	2.61
	農業 Agriculture	維修/建設53個貧困村 Repair/construction for 53 poor villages	2.02
雨城區 Yucheng Region	衛生 Health	為2間醫院/診所維修/建設890平方米業務用房 Repaired/constructed some 890 m ² operational area for 2 hospitals/clinics	1.10
	農業 Agriculture	恢復/維修/建設灌溉站、禽畜養殖場、畜牧獸醫站、農產品監測中心及技術支援中心 Revived/repaired/constructed irrigation stations, livestock/poultry farms, veterinary stations, quality control centres for agricultural products and technical support centres	11.66
Total 總額			268.71

賑災基金就中國四川地震予救援機構的撥款
Grants approved under Disaster Relief Fund to relief organisation for
Sichuan earthquake victims on the Mainland

獲撥款機構 Grant Recipient	用款金額 (百萬元) Expenditure (\$ million)	計劃性質 Nature of Programme	賑濟地區 Relief Areas	救援物資 Relief item	受惠人數 No. of beneficiaries	受惠人獲發物資 Items distributed to beneficiary
愛德基金會 The Amity Foundation	3.5	派發食米、棉被 及防雨布 To distribute rice, quilts and shelter materials	四川 Sichuan	食米 Rice	20 000 人/persons	每人15公斤 15 kg per person
				棉被 Quilts	10 000 戶/households	每戶一張 One piece per household
				防雨布 Shelter materials	10 000 戶/households	每戶一張 One piece per household
香港世界宣明會 World Vision Hong Kong	5	派發棉被及帳篷 To distribute quilts and tents	四川 Sichuan	棉被 Quilts	28 007 戶/households	視乎該戶人數及受災情況，每戶一或二張， 共派出29 058 張 One or two pieces per household depending on the size of the household and the damage suffered, a total of 29 058 pieces were distributed
				帳篷 tents	700 戶/households	每戶一個 One piece per household

獲撥款機構 Grant Recipient	用款金額 (百萬元) Expenditure (\$ million)	計劃性質 Nature of Programme	賑濟地區 Relief Areas	救援物資 Relief item	受惠人數 No. of beneficiaries	受惠人獲發物資 Items distributed to beneficiary
香港世界宣明會 World Vision Hong Kong	7	派發棉被、食米、防 雨布及帳篷 To distribute quilts, rice, shelter materials and tents	甘肅 Gansu	帳篷 tents	200 戶/households	每戶一個 One piece per household
				棉被 Quilts	1 727 戶/households	視乎該戶人數及受災情況，每戶一或二張， 共派出2 000張 One or two pieces per household depending on the size of the household and the damage suffered, a total of 2 000 pieces were distributed
			陝西 Shaanxi	防雨布 Shelter materials	2 692 戶/households	視乎該戶人數及受災情況，每一至四戶 瓜分一卷，共派出2 039卷 One roll to be shared by one to four households depending on the size of the household and the damage suffered, a total of 2 039 rolls were distributed
				棉被 Quilts	3 486 戶/households	視乎該戶人數及受災情況，每戶 一或二張，共派出4 002張 One or two pieces per household depending on the size of the household and the damage suffered, a total of 4 002 pieces were distributed
				食米 Rice	7 306 戶/households	視乎戶口人數，每戶15至60公斤 15–60 kg per household, depending on its size

獲撥款機構 Grant Recipient	用款金額 (百萬元) Expenditure (\$ million)	計劃性質 Nature of Programme	賑濟地區 Relief Areas	救援物資 Relief item	受惠人數 No. of beneficiaries	受惠人獲發物資 Items distributed to beneficiary
			四川 Sichuan	帳篷 tents	600 戶/households	每戶一個 One piece per household
				防雨布 Shelter materials	12 840 戶/households	視乎該戶人數及受災情況，每一至四戶 瓜分一卷，共派出4 070卷 One roll to be shared by one to four households depending on the size of the household and the damage suffered, a total of 4 070 rolls were distributed
				棉被 Quilts	3 440 戶/households	每戶一張 One piece per household
施達基金 Cedar Fund	0.71	派發麵粉、食油及帆布 To distribute flour, cooking oil and nylon sheets	甘肅 Gansu	麵粉 Flour	2 164 戶/households	每戶50千克 50 kg per household
				食油 Cooking oil	2 164 戶/households	每戶5公升 5 litre per household
				帆布 Nylon sheets	2 164 戶/households	每戶40平方米 40 square metre per household
樂施會 Oxfam Hong Kong	3.51	派發帳篷 To distribute tents	四川及甘肅 Sichuan and Gansu	帳篷 tents	1 788 戶/households, 104 員工/workers 4 800 學生/students	每戶一個或每班(25學生)一個，另20個派予食品 公司的104名員工，共派出2 000個帳篷 One piece per household or one piece per class of 25 students and 20 tents for 104 workers of food companies, a total of 2 000 tents were distributed

獲撥款機構 Grant Recipient	用款金額 (百萬元) Expenditure (\$ million)	計劃性質 Nature of Programme	賑濟地區 Relief Areas	救援物資 Relief item	受惠人數 No. of beneficiaries	受惠人獲發物資 Items distributed to beneficiary
中國福音事工促進會 The Association of Chinese Evangelical Ministry Limited	0.68	派發棉被 To distribute quilts	四川 Sichuan	棉被 Quilts	10 000 戶/households	每戶一張 One piece per household
中國福音事工促進會 The Association of Chinese Evangelical Ministry Limited	0.79	派發食米 To distribute rice	四川 Sichuan	食米 Rice	8 000 戶/households	每戶25公斤 25 kg per household

汶川地震緊急援助項目報告
(香港特區政府賑災基金部分)

2008年9月30日

愛德基金會 香港辦公室

汶川地震緊急援助項目報告

一 香港特區政府賑災基金部分

1. 項目背景、目的和內容

1.1 背景

北京時間 2008 年 5 月 12 日 14 時 28 分，四川汶川縣發生 8.0 級地震。(圖 1)震中位於北緯 31.0 度，東經 103.4 度。包括甘肅、青海、貴州、寧夏、河南、陝西、山西、北京、江蘇等全國十餘省市都有不同程度震感。截至 8 月 1 日 8 時，主震區已累計監測到餘震 21,351 次，最大震級 6.4 級。餘震還在不斷發生。據民政部統計，截至 7 月 11 日 12 時，四川汶川地震已造成四川、甘肅、陝西、重慶、雲南、山西、貴州、湖北、湖南 9 省市共 69,197 人死亡，374,176 人受傷，失蹤 18,341 人，緊急轉移安置 1,514.74 萬人。包括學校、醫院、道路等各項在內公共設施毀損嚴重。(圖 2)

地震發生後，愛德基金會緊急在全會啓動應急回應。在地震發生後的半小時內，召開緊急會議，專門成立工作小組，同時向海內外發佈災情通報。愛德基金會員工也於 12 日下午抵達四川瞭解災情，並於當天在四川成立愛德基金會救災工作小組。災區的需求刻不容緩，愛德基金會決定先期向受災地區調撥一百萬元，用於解決災區人民生活和醫療方面的燃眉之急。13 日起，愛德救災工作小組與災區取得聯繫，根據地方需求資訊，開始物資詢價和採購工作。愛德基金會成爲國內最早開展災情評估和緊急援助工作的 NGO。隨著災情的不斷擴大，愛德基金會先後派出七名工作人員和八名志願者趕赴災區，開展災情評估和緊急援助工作。(詳情請參閱愛德基金會汶川地震相關工作網頁：<http://www.amityfoundation.org.cn/project/app/0020/webproject-021.aspx> (中文)
<http://www.amityfoundation.org/wordpress/?p=346> (英文))。

自 5 月 14 日起，愛德基金會工作人員先後赴四川、甘肅、陝西三省的 13 個重災縣(市、區)開展災情調研和需求評估工作。工作人員在每個縣選擇 3-4 個重災村，每個村選擇至少 10 戶受災戶，每個村至少召開一個群眾座談會，通過安置點走訪、村民座談(圖 3, 4)、入戶訪談(圖 5)和與各縣抗震救災指揮部的會談(圖 6)。

1) 在緊張的調研基礎上，愛德基金會確定以下六個縣市爲主要工作目標地區：

汶川：位於地震震中的汶川縣，因地震死亡 15,938 人，失蹤 8,243 人，受傷 34,583 人。縣城房屋倒塌三分之一，全縣農村山寨民居垮塌 90%，震中映秀、漩口等鄉鎮損失尤爲嚴重。在四川、甘肅、陝西三省的 10 個極重災縣、41 個重災縣和 186 個一般受災縣中，汶川綜合損失情況在所有受災區縣中名列第一。

北川：北川老縣城被塌方的巨大山體全部掩埋，新縣城大部分被毀，地震造成死亡 15,645 人，受傷 9,600 餘人。2008 年 8 月 1 日 16 時 32 分，平武、北川交界地區再次發生 6.1 級餘震，造成兩縣 231 人受傷。北川也是 10 個極重災區縣之一，綜合損失情況在所有受災區縣中名列第二。

綿竹：綿竹在 512 地震中也遭受了巨大損失。地震造成共計 11,117 人死亡，37,209 人受傷，251 人失蹤。全市 13.38 萬戶農村居民的房屋倒塌或嚴重毀損，沿山地區幾乎被夷為平地。基本完好的房屋僅占 7.2%。全市因地震造成直接經濟損失達 1,426 億元。作為 10 個極重災縣之一，綿竹綜合損失情況在所有受災區縣中名列第三，但經濟損失總量名列第一。

什邡：地震使得什邡全市 5,891 人死亡，31,990 人受傷，300 餘人失蹤。震災造成房屋倒塌 30 餘萬間，致危 60 餘萬間。據不完全統計，地震造成直接經濟損失 889 億元。什邡同樣是 10 個極重災縣之一，綜合損失情況名列第四。

都江堰：因震死亡 3,096 人，受傷 4388 人。包括民房、學校、醫院、道路、通訊等在內的設施損毀嚴重。都江堰也是 10 個極重災縣之一。

彭州：因震死亡 952 人，受傷 5,770 人。10 萬余戶村民農房倒塌，47 所學校整體或部分毀損，村衛生站、農村養老院以及大量城鄉公共設施損毀。彭州也是 10 個極重災縣之一。

2) 隨著調研的深入，愛德基金會救災工作小組發現：

一 城鄉救災物資資源分配存在差異

因為易於採購物資和交通相對便利，城市集中安置點的物資資源相當豐富甚至已經飽和；而在相對邊遠的農村社區，資源卻匱乏得多(圖 7)。

二 急需物品：防雨布，大米，棉被

防雨布-最急需的物資 城市集中安置點的災民，除了部分老人和孩子被安置在室內場所外，其他人被迫居住在帳篷裏。因為帳篷供應有限，10 平米的帳篷裏往往要擠 20 多人，夜晚無法睡覺。農村災民很多使用自家留存或購買的防雨布搭建臨時窩棚(圖 8)，因數量有限，也十分擁擠。防雨布原來是用墊在地上存放穀子的。為儘量減少損失，很多農戶白天仍舊打穀子。白天需要用防雨布墊在地上存放穀子，晚上需要再將存放穀子的布搭成帳篷睡覺，更加不方便。災區又恰逢陰雨，被迫露宿的災民境況淒慘。

大米地震後的一段時間災民天天吃方便食品，人沒有精神，沒有力氣。只吃餅乾和速食麵需要喝很多的水，而當地供水量也十分有限。很多老人也反映天天吃方便食品身體感覺不舒服，很多人出現便秘的現象。如果能夠有點菜油，煮上點稀飯，燒一些蔬菜吃，情況會改善很多。但當時正是青黃不接的時候，地裏秧苗剛在搶種。很多農戶家裏的存糧全被埋在廢墟裏了，經雨水一泡，已經不能食用。政府在一些地方開始發些大米，但數量很少，每個人只有兩三斤。

棉被地處沿山一帶的村子，最大的特點就是風大土薄。僅有的幾分薄田，產量一點也上不去。所謂“風大”，是指這一帶一年四季都刮大風，早晚溫差也特別大。村民們說就算到了 7 月份，晚上睡覺還是要蓋被子。很多受災戶的被子都被埋在廢墟下了，就算搶出來一兩條，都是要一家幾口擠在一個被窩裏。

3) 在社區調研中，愛德基金會工作人員更瞭解到在嚴重地震後，所有人對於必要生活物資的需求，都只能通過外部援助統一解決。愛德基金會因此決定在接受援助相對較少、物資相對缺乏的鄉村為那裏所有的災民提供緊急物資援助。

1.2 目的

鑒於嚴重災情和需求情況，愛德基金會向香港特區政府申請緊急援助資金，用於幫助特困農村災民購買防雨布、大米和棉被，協助他們共度難關。5 月 16 日愛德基金會喜獲香港特區政府批出 350 萬元港幣賑災基金用以此緊急援助計劃。

1.3 內容

項目性質： 緊急援助
 項目內容： 提供防雨布、大米和棉被
 項目地區： 四川省汶川、北川、綿竹、都江堰、什邡、彭州六縣市*

汶川縣	映秀鎮桃子坪村，漩口鎮趙家坪村
北川縣	擂鼓鎮五同村、邵家山村，通口鎮田家村
綿竹市	遵道鎮棚花村，廣濟鎮臥雲村，板橋鎮八一村
都江堰市	經濟開發區安置點
什邡市	瑩華鎮仁和村，八角鎮楠木村
彭州縣	紅岩鎮社區村、虎形村，小魚洞鎮中壩村、楊坪村、羅陽村、草壩村、大楠村、江橋村、魚洞村、太子村

(圖 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14)

*愛德基金會原計劃在北川、汶川、都江堰、綿竹、茂縣和理縣六個縣開展緊急援助工作。隨後，根據社區調研結果，綜合災情嚴重程度和物資供給和需求情況，愛德基金會將受災更為嚴重的綿竹、什邡兩市納入重點工作縣，並確定北川、汶川、都江堰、綿竹、什邡、彭州六個縣實施此次緊急援助項目。對於 10 個極重災縣中排名第六的茂縣，愛德基金會募集其他資源採購並發放了一批防雨布幫助冒險的受災群眾，而根據最終災害評估結果，理縣不屬於極重災區，因此，愛德基金會將原計劃中的項目縣理縣調整為極重災區之一的什邡市。而最終具體的物資分配方案也根據災害損失情況和當地的資源情況，作了相應的調整，並第一時間通過電郵知會香港特區政府賑災基金諮詢委員會。香港特區政府賑災基金諮詢委員會迅速在 5 月 22 日接納以上調整，使愛德基金會能夠立即開展在六個縣的緊急援助工作。

發放地區	物資名稱	單位	數量*
北川	大米	千克	60,000
	棉被	床	2,000
	防雨布	張	2,502
汶川	大米	千克	60,000
	棉被	床	2,000
	防雨布	張	2,251
綿竹	大米	千克	60,000
	棉被	床	1,700
	防雨布	張	1,700
什邡	大米	千克	60,000
	棉被	床	1,700
	防雨布	張	1,700
都江堰	大米	千克	10,000
	棉被	床	900
	防雨布	張	847

彭州	大米	千克	50,000
	棉被	床	1,700
	防雨布	張	1,000

*各縣的發放數量根據受災情況和當地已經接受援助的數量確定。相對其他四個縣市，都江堰和彭州受災相對較輕，而且因為交通狀況相對較好，得到物資供應相對比較多，因此在分配計劃中，愛德將更多的關注點放在了其他四個縣市。而作為受災最為嚴重的北川和汶川，則安排了相對較多的物資支持。

預期受益人數： 60,000 人

預期金額： 港幣 3,500,000 元

1.4 鳴謝

由於香港特區政府賑災基金諮詢委員會快速接納我會申請並立即給予 350 萬元港幣的撥款，愛德基金會得以在最短的時間內為北川、汶川、都江堰、綿竹、什邡、彭州六個極重災區縣災民提供救援。香港特區政府在災情發生後對震區人民所表現出的極大同情和迅速救援行動不僅解決了災後初期群眾迫在眉睫的需要，更為他們重建新的家園鼓起了信心。我們在此代表所有受益人向香港特區政府表示感謝。

我們也非常感謝在項目實施和管理過程中給予我們支援的各位夥伴，包括致公黨四川省委員會、雲南省政協、各縣市抗震救災指揮部、供應商、包括香港在內各地的志願者、以及各項目村的村民。

2. 項目實施

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。

愛德基金會根據計劃進展情況分兩次撥付計劃款。在預定各物資時撥付一半的計劃款作為定金，物資運輸並發放到位後，撥付剩餘的計劃資金。

2.2 步驟

計劃自 2008 年 5 月 16 日起正式啟動實施。

2.2.1 機構間的協調

應香港特區政府賑災基金諮詢委員會的要求，為在最大程度上發揮援助資金的效果，避免在地區或人員上不必要的援助重複，愛德基金會先後與香港世界宣明會，香港紅十字會以及中國福音事工促進會取的聯繫，向他們表明我會具體工作所在的村落。在確保沒有重疊的情況下，愛德基金會迅速展開了救援物資的分發工作。

2.2.2 物資採購

項目採購工作自 5 月 17 日起進行。由於地震的巨大破壞作用，許多商家無法正常營業，貨物也嚴重受損，在各項目縣購買全部的救災物資無法實現。因此，棉被和防雨布的採購在成都進行，大米的採購則在各縣解決。

每次購買物資，愛德基金會工作人員都選取 3-6 家供應商逐一走訪，詢問價格，經過比較公司信譽、商品價格、商品品質、供貨期限等因素確定供應商*(圖 15, 16)。經過多次詢價對比後，愛德基金會救災工作小組最終確定成都百隆家紡公司作為棉被的供應商。防雨布由於受價格、貨源等因素的影響較大，愛德基金會每次都在再次詢價和品質、服務等的比較後重新選擇供應商。與此同時，在進行價格等的比較後，各縣市的糧油公司成為大米的主要供應商。

*震後救災物資的價格持續變動。在保證本計劃物資品質的前提下，愛德基金會用以下價格購得所需物資。

	申請資金階段之 估計價格 (人民幣 ¥)	物資採購階段之 實際價格 (人民幣 ¥)	變動(人民幣 ¥)
大米	4.00/千克	3.20/千克	-0.80/千克
棉被	120.00/床	145.00/床	+25.00/床
防雨布	50/張	70.45/張	+20.45/張

由於價格關係，本計劃實際支出為人民幣¥3,239,905.04。較愛德基金會南京總部收到香港特區政府計劃款後折合的人民幣¥3,092,919.50 超出人民幣¥146,985.54。愛德基金會及時另外籌集了該人民幣¥146,985.54 的超出部分資金，保證了救災物資按原定計劃數量分發。

2.2.3 物資發放

由愛德基金會工作人員和地方合作夥伴，以及各地村民共同參與的物資發放工作在六個項目縣同時進行。物資發放之前，愛德基金會救災工作小組根據前期調研、以及與社區居民商討的結果，以每戶一床棉被、40 平方防雨布和每人 15 公斤大米的標準，制定物資發放花名冊。棉被等物資直接運抵到各村(圖 17, 18, 19, 20)，村民根據順序逐一領取物資，並在花名冊上簽字或按手印，救援物資直接落實到人(圖 21, 22)。物資發放工作於 2008 年 6 月 20 日前全面完成。

愛德基金會工作人員在物資派發期間認真瞭解具體情況，時刻監督工作的進行(圖 23) 愛德會香港辦公室人員則於 6 月 11 日到達綿竹，對當地進行的相關物資派發工作進行檢查(圖 24)。

各縣物資發放統計表：

發放地區	物資名稱	單位	數量	受益人次
北川	大米	千克	60,000	4,000
	棉被	床	2,000	4,000
	防雨布	張	2,502	7,500
汶川	大米	千克	60,000	4,000
	棉被	床	2,000	4,000
	防雨布	張	2,251	6,750

綿竹	大米	千克	60,000	4,000
	棉被	床	1,700	3,400
	防雨布	張	1,700	3,400
什邡	大米	千克	60,000	4,000
	棉被	床	1,700	3,400
	防雨布	張	1,700	3,400
都江堰	大米	千克	10,000	666
	棉被	床	900	1,800
	防雨布	張	847	2,500
彭州	大米	千克	50,000	3,333
	棉被	床	1,700	3,400
	防雨布	張	1,000	2,000

2.2.4 回訪評估

物資發放工作結束後，評估工作於6月20日開始。

愛德基金會評估工作小組在發放物資的六個縣開展評估工作，每縣各選取兩個鄉鎮，每個鄉鎮選取兩個村，每村選取至少20戶受益戶進行入戶訪談，並結合群眾會議形式，就救災物資的使用情況和群眾滿意程度做了回訪，評估指標包括愛德基金會發放物資的適用性、物資品質、物資發放程式和愛德基金會緊急援助工作反應速度，因為物資購買和發放計劃完全按照社區討論和調研的結果開展，所發放的物資都是當地村民最為急需的物資，因此，愛德基金會的緊急援助工作得到了各地群眾的廣泛贊許，以上四項指標的滿意程度均達到95%以上(圖25)。“愛德基金會的物資，不管是數量還是品種，都是真正根據我們的需要來的，而不是隨便拉些不太實用的東西過來”，這是整個發放和回訪過程中，群眾給工作人員最多的回饋。

3. 項目效益

項目一共發放棉被10,000床，防雨布10,000張和大米300噸，項目覆蓋北川、汶川、綿竹、什邡、都江堰和彭州的20個村，6.5萬餘人次從中受益。

除以上直接受益人群受益於發放物資外，在整個緊急援助過程中，愛德基金會救災工作的工作理念和操作程式對相關政府部門，民間團體和義工都起到了正面的影響作用。愛德基金會工作過程中要求各相關合作方採取嚴謹、細緻的態度，在公平，公正，公開等各方面均有具體的要求和措施。由上海NGO聯合組織的“新駝峰”計劃，在瞭解愛德基金會的具體工作程式後，決定將“新駝峰”計劃籌集的價值200多萬元的物資交給愛德基金會進行項目操作和管理。而幫助我們的運送物資的義工，在瞭解愛德基金會的工作內容和操作程式後，也深受感動，每次都送貨都親自跟到現場，幫助愛德員工請當地出具接收函，並交待物資發放原則。

4. 近期工作及災後重建計劃

截至目前為止，愛德基金會緊急援助工作已經告一段落。從2008年5月12日至六月底期間，愛德基金會共為災區群眾購置並發放了包括80,160瓶礦泉水、28,800桶速食麵、27,200

根火腿腸、13,800 床棉被、374 噸大米、22,350 張防雨布和 35.2 噸食用油，從其他個人、企業及各機構募集的價值 200 餘萬元的帳篷、婦女用品、嬰幼兒用品、醫藥衛生用品、方便食品、衣服等各類緊急物資也均已發放到災區群眾手中。緊急援助項目覆蓋四川、陝西和甘肅三省的 13 個重災縣（市、區），10 萬餘人從中受益。

5 月 23 日至 30 日，愛德基金會組織一行八人的愛德社工志願隊（兩名愛德項目工作人員和六名來自南京大學、南京師範大學和南京人口管理學院等高校的社會學系和社會工作系的專家、老師）到綿竹為兩個災民安置點的為 1000 多名受地震影響的災民提供心理危機幹預，個案輔導等服務。考慮到該項工作的可持續性，愛德基金會有意為在當地的基層服務人員提供心理諮詢等方面的相關培訓。

2008 年 7 月起，愛德基金會災後重建行動逐步啓動。爲了更好地做好重建規劃，自 2008 年 7 月 17 日起，愛德基金會救災工作小組在重災區之一的四川綿竹市啓動了災後重建踩點和評估工作。期間，愛德基金會爲 8 月即將全面複課但亟需教學設備的綿竹的 6 所中小學校提供了所需的設備。同時也與綿竹的教會人士一起爲在地震期間受到嚴重損失的綿竹教堂籌辦興建臨時教堂的事宜。

7 月 23 日，愛德基金會秘書長前往綿竹市並和綿竹市人民政府達成一致意見，將愛德基金會在綿竹下一步的重建重點工作地區確定爲廣濟鎮臥雲村。臥雲村人口爲 2500，共有 935 戶。95% 的房屋在地震中倒塌，大片農地被泥石流吞噬。災民目前只能在簡易窩棚或臨時房屋中棲身。由於該村地理位置相對偏遠、經濟狀況相對較弱，受到的關注和接受的資源都非常少。愛德基金會在臥雲村設立社區服務站開展相關重建工作。工作的重點將放在民房重建，恢復引水系統和醫療設施，恢復農業生產等。

如此大規模災難之後的社區重建將經歷相當持久和艱巨的過程。緊急救災物資的分發緩解了災後初期群眾迫在眉睫的一部分需要，是必需的第一步。受益的災民必將懷著感恩的心建設他們新的家園。香港特區政府和人民在災情發生後對他們所表現出的極大同情和迅速救援行動他們將永志不忘。

案例1：第一批物資（防雨布等）採購和發放（愛德基金會工作人員 岳耀蒙）

17日一大早，愛德基金會救災工作小組兵分兩路，在郊區商貿區採購物資。由於地震，絕大多數商戶都出城避震了，採購難度非常大。在採購防雨布的過程中，愛德基金會救災小組工作人員詢問了七八家批發商，逐一詢價、查看貨物品質。幾個開發商中，不是貨物數量不夠，就是品質較差或者價格過高。直到下午一點半，才找到了一個能夠提供 2700 張防雨布、品質也比較好、價格相對公道的商家。下午 5 點，連同一起購買的方便食品、飲用水，第一批物資分成兩隊，分別開往綿陽和都江堰。

我是在奔赴綿陽的一隊，由於道路不通暢，原本兩個小時的路程整整開了四個小時，直到晚上 9 點，我們終於抵達綿陽市抗震救災指揮部。第一批物資發放最終在綿陽南河體育館進行。體育館安置的都是從北川縣轉移出來的受災群眾。除了部分老人和孩子被安置在體育館室內場所外，因為缺少帳篷，10 平米的帳篷裏擠進了 20 多人，很多群眾承受不了過分擁擠的環境，在天氣好的晚上都選擇在外露宿。防雨布是他們目前最急需的物資之一。簡單的發放儀式後，物資發放順利進行。在綿陽體育館，我們為 1500 戶家庭發放了 1500 張防雨布，領到防雨布的人們迫不及待地開始搭建自己的帳篷，我們也一起加入了搭建的行列，耳旁不時傳來身邊群眾們的感謝：“這防雨布真是太及時了，我們終於可以有一個自己的住處了，不用再擠成一團了。”地方工作人員在搭建過程中，也不停地說：“防雨布確實很急需，而且你們發的這批防雨布，品質相當不錯，不像有些品質差的，曬點太陽淋點雨就差不多要破了。”

案例2：綿竹市廣濟鎮臥雲村物資發放（愛德基金會工作人員 鄭燁）

5 月 21 日，我們工作小組一行 5 人開始在綿竹廣濟鎮、遵道鎮、和板橋鎮的臥雲、棚花、復興等村調研。在廣濟鎮臥雲村，村民告訴我們，現在只能天天吃方便食品，人沒有精神，沒有力氣，加上只幹吃餅乾和速食麵需要喝很多的水，而當地供水量也十分有限。如果能夠有點菜油，煮上點稀飯，燒一些蔬菜吃，情況會改善很多。很多老人也反映天天吃方便食品身體感覺不舒服，很多人出現便秘的現象，希望能有米飯和油吃。防雨布十分緊缺，現在他們使用的防雨布都是自家留存和購買的，數量有限，白天打穀子的時候需要用防雨布墊在地上存放穀子，晚上需要再將存放穀子的布搭成帳篷睡覺，很不方便。

瞭解到這一情況後，愛德基金會救災工作小組馬上赴成都組織相關緊缺物資的貨源。5 月 22 日，棉被等部分物資首先運抵臥雲村。當愛德基金會/香港特區政府的救災物資運送車剛進入村口，自動列成長隊等候的村民就開始熱烈的鼓掌，雖然我們知道現在的臥雲村已經完全改變了面貌，沒有了往日的繁華，到處是倒塌的房屋和搖搖欲墜的瓦片，但在村民的臉上看到在這次地震救災中少見的微笑時，我們還是感到很欣慰。一個孩子拉住愛德基金會工作人員的手，說：“叔叔，我記得你們，昨天你們剛到我們村子來，坐在我們的帳篷前和我們聊天，詢問我們的學習生活情況，今天你們又來啦，聽大人說你們給我們帶來了棉被，謝謝你們，晚上睡覺，我們家就不用 4 個人蓋一床被子啦！”一位婦女也主動湊上前來，對愛德基金會員工說：“聽說明天還要為我們發放防雨布，真是太好了，這樣我們的穀子有地方放了，人也有地方睡覺了。我們沒有想到昨天你們剛剛瞭解了我們的困難，短短兩天時間裏，我們急需的這些東西就已經發放給了我們，真的謝謝你們！”當聽到這些老百姓感謝的話語，看到他們滿意的笑容時，作為愛德基金會的員工，我們也更加堅定了自己的救災工作方

法——在評估災民災情和需求的基礎上，確定救災物資，迅速採購，並且保證救災物資能夠直接發放到災民的手中，保證救災物資的使用效率。在老百姓的掌聲和感謝聲中，我們被感動，被鼓舞，我們體會到自己和愛德基金會存在的價值。

案例3：(愛德基金會工作人員 譚花)

2008年7月中旬，在棚花、臥雲等村莊，當穿著愛德基金會T恤的評估工作人員一走進村子，還沒來得及做自我介紹，眼尖的村民已經從T恤上知道了工作人員的身份，熱情地跟工作人員搭話：“你們是愛德基金會的啊？上次大米、棉被和防雨布就是你們發的！”得到工作人員的肯定答復後，村民們奔相走告，一會兒的功夫，已經聚集了幾十號人。也許是對愛德基金會感到親切，也許是已經熟悉愛德基金會群眾會議的方法，村民們很快自己找了個地方或蹲或坐或站，加入到我們的討論行列。得知我們是來評估前期的緊急救援工作，並瞭解災後重建方面的需求，村民們紛紛告訴我們，包括大米、防雨布等在內的物資對他們來說真的太重要了。地震後的前三天，他們只能吃一些速食麵、餅乾等方便食品，後來慢慢地政府開始發些大米，但數量很少，每個人只有兩三斤，連小孩和老人都滿足不了。當時正是青黃不接的時候，地裏秧苗才在搶種，家裏的存糧全被埋在廢墟裏了，經雨水一泡，已經不能食用。說到這裏，有村民激動地說：“你們卻一下子給我們送來了每人15公斤的口糧，你說能不幫上大忙嗎？”

防雨布也是一樣。經過這場地震，村子裏90%以上的房子都倒塌或嚴重毀損，完全不能居住了。就算是勉強能住的，因為擔心餘震，也鮮有人願意住進去。一時間，大夥對於簡易棚的需求猛增，卻不得不面臨著資源緊缺和價格上漲的困境。因為沒有足夠的資源，村民們只好擠在有限的簡易棚，“那一段時間，我們村往往是20多人一起擠在10來平方的帳篷裏，又擠又悶，晚上根本就睡不了覺。直到你們的防雨布來了以後，才寬敞了很多。”

因為正值夏季，評估人員還專門就棉被發放的效果進行了瞭解。村民們告訴我們，尤其是地處沿山一帶的臥雲村，最大的特點就是風大土薄。僅有的幾分薄田，產量一點也上不去。所謂“風大”，是指這一帶一年四季都刮大風，早晚溫差也特別大。“別說是你們發棉被時候的5月份了，就算到了現在7月份，晚上睡覺還是要蓋被子的呢！”村民們說，“我們以前的被子都被埋在廢墟下了，就算搶出來一兩條，都是要一家幾口擠在一個被窩裏呢！所以你們發的被子是派上了用場呢！”

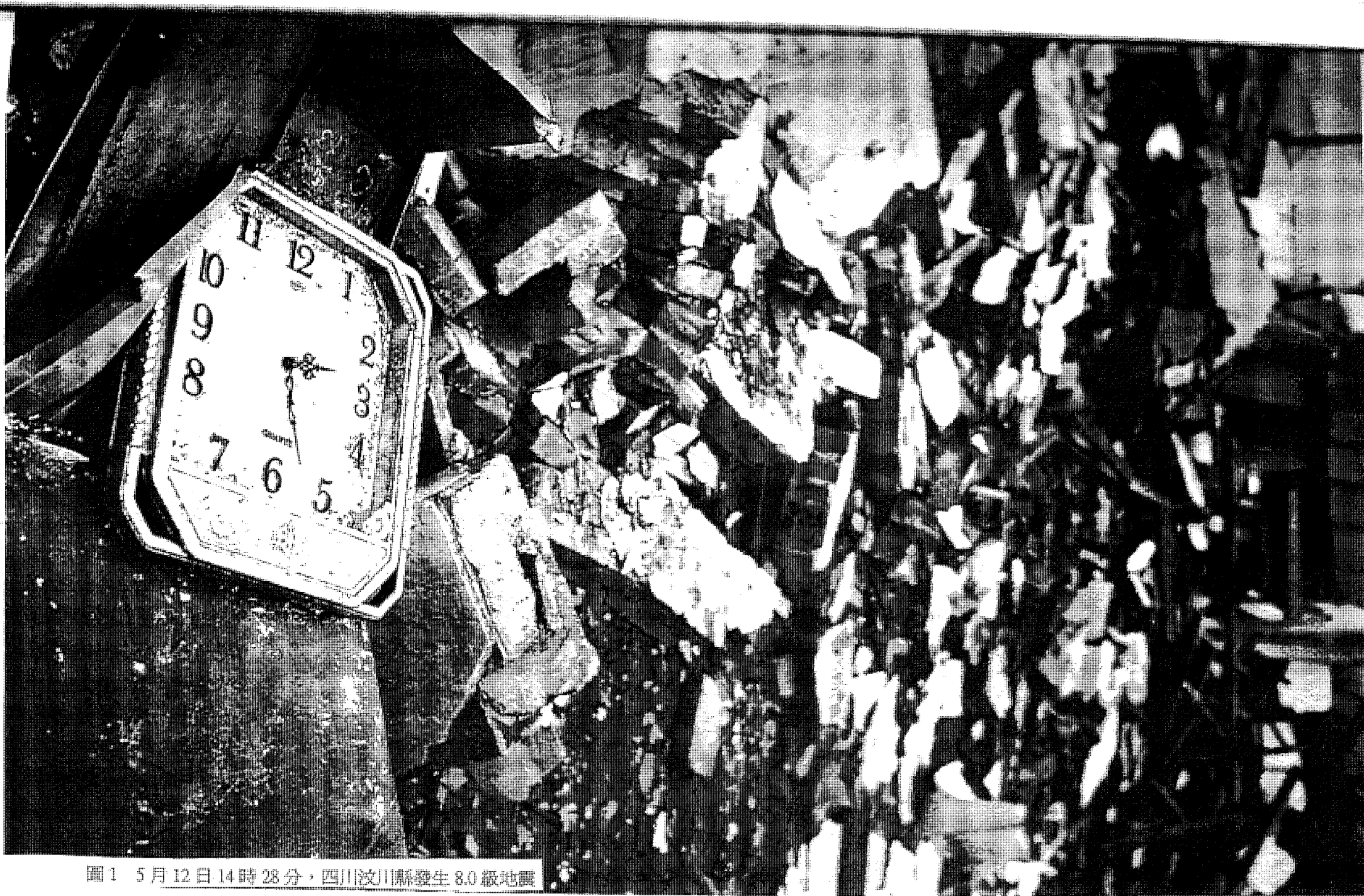


圖1 5月12日14時28分，四川汶川縣發生8.0級地震

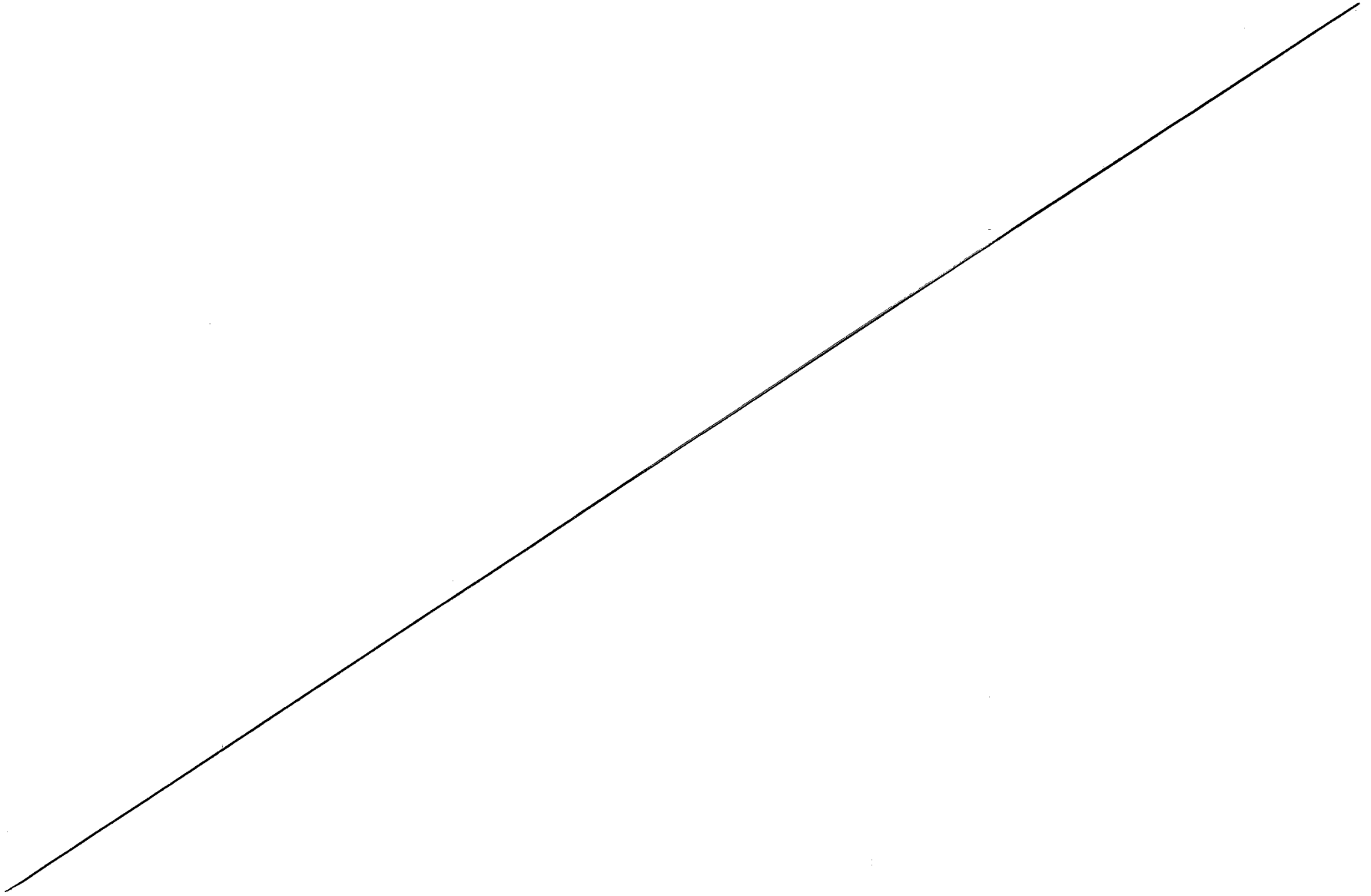




圖2 山搖地破，痛失家園

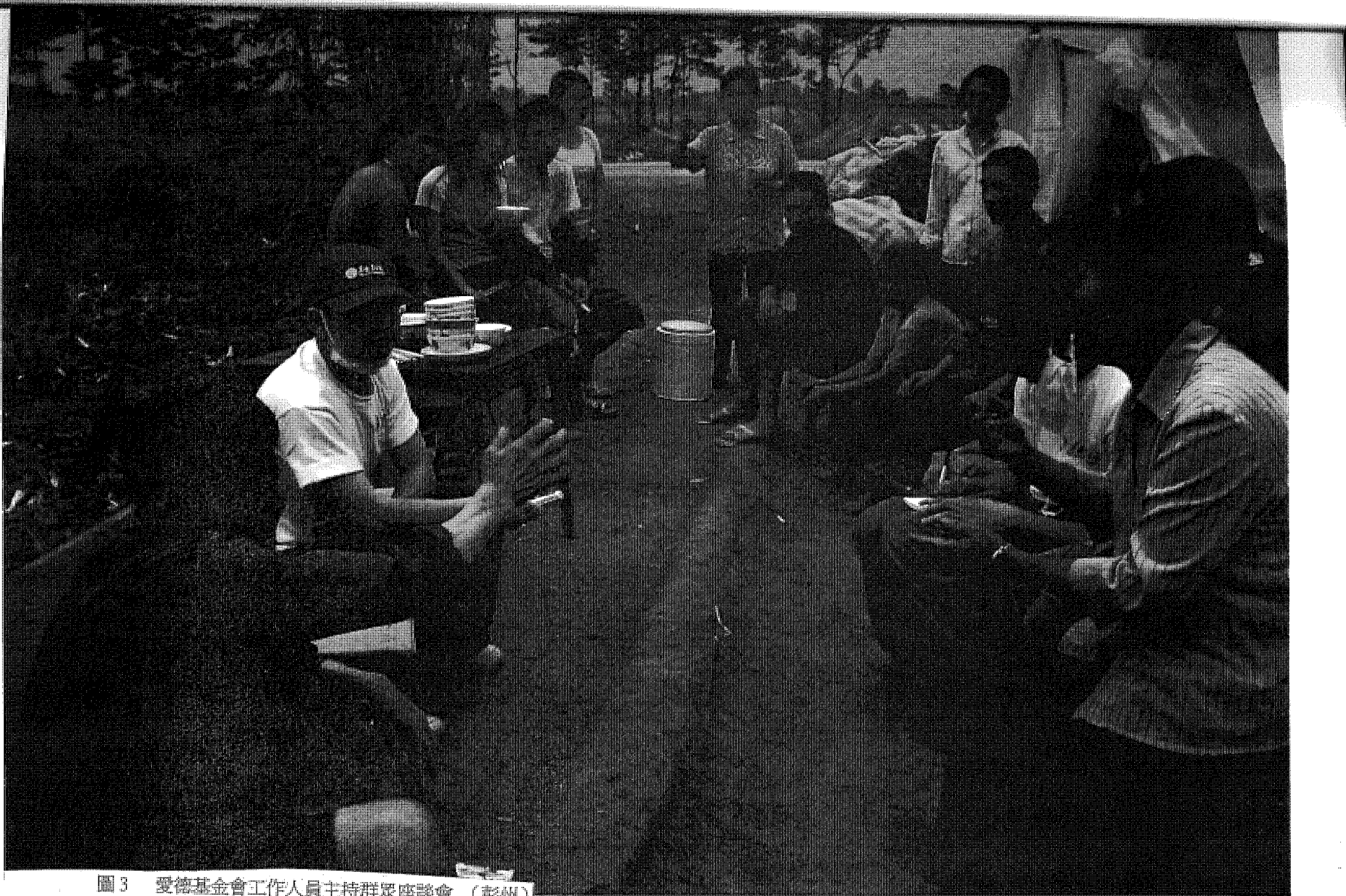


圖3 愛德基金會工作人員主持群眾座談會 (彭州)



圖 4 愛德基金會工作人員在田間地頭向農村災民瞭解實際情況（緬竹）



圖 5 愛德基金會工作人員正在救災帳篷裏進行入戶訪談

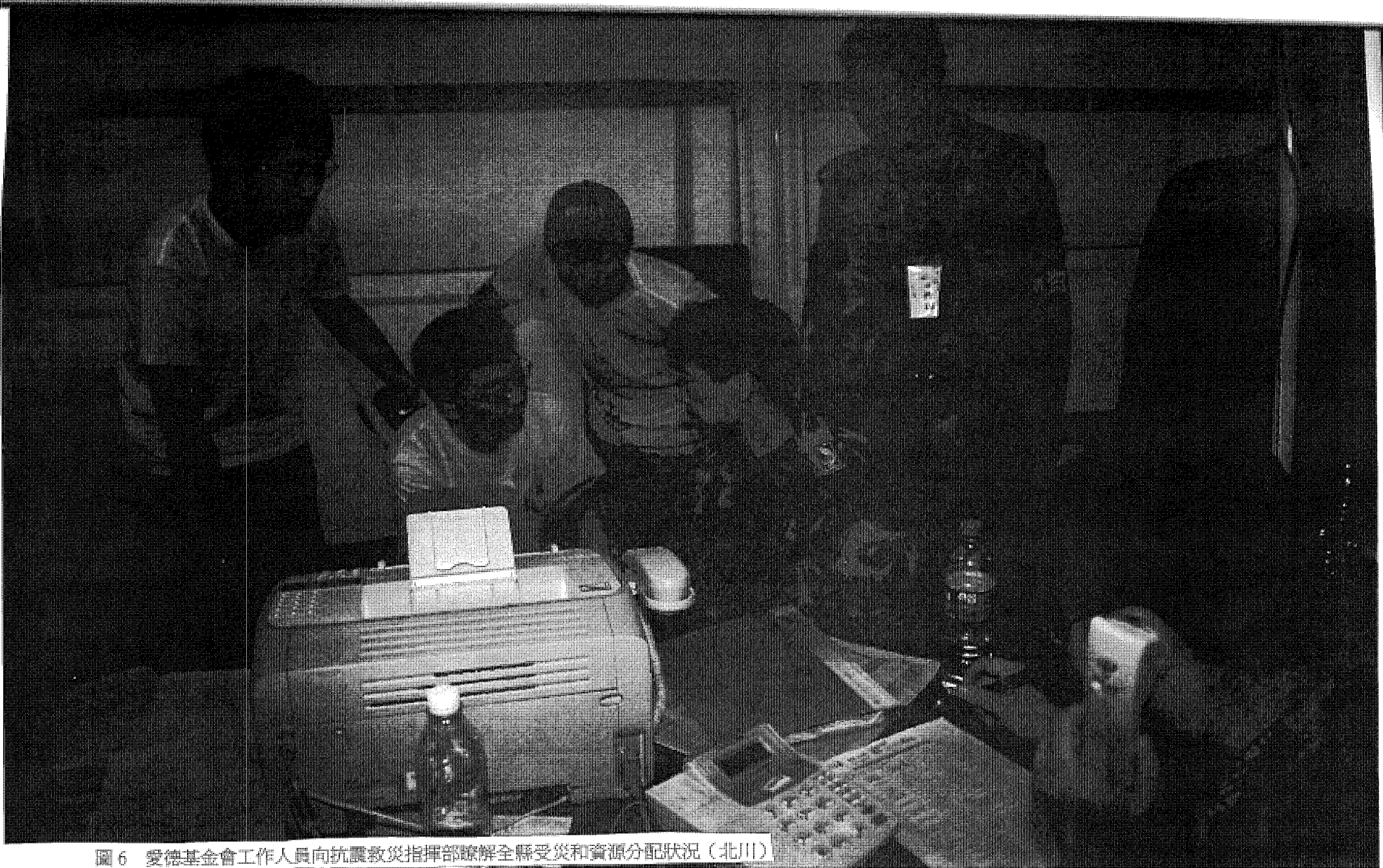


圖 6 愛德基金會工作人員向抗震救災指揮部瞭解全縣受災和資源分配狀況（北川）



圖 7 邊遠的農村社區，緊急救援資源匱乏



圖 8 路邊的臨時窩棚一人身和財物都暴露在危險之中

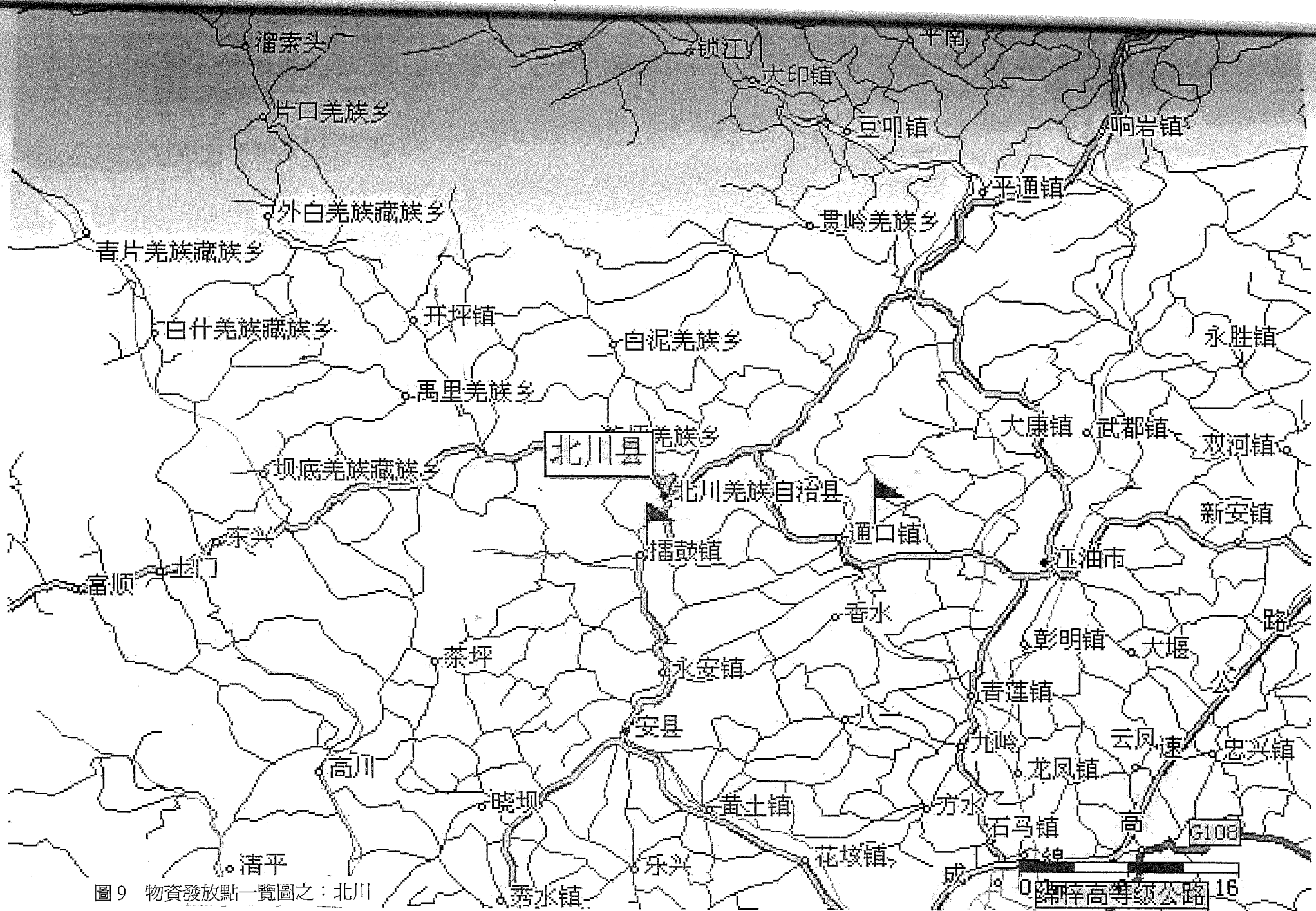


圖9 物資發放點一覽圖之：北川

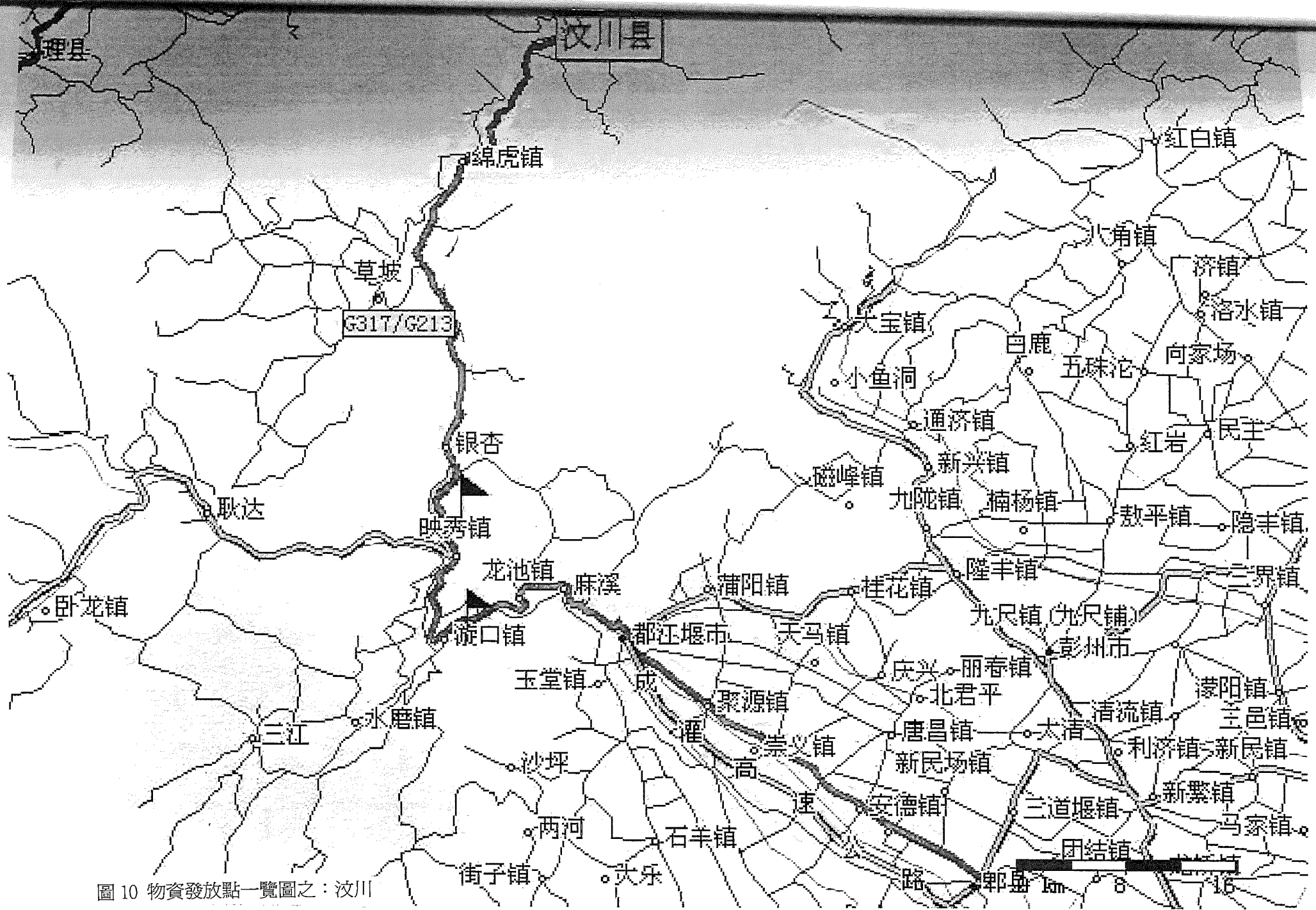


圖 10 物資發放點一覽圖之：汶川

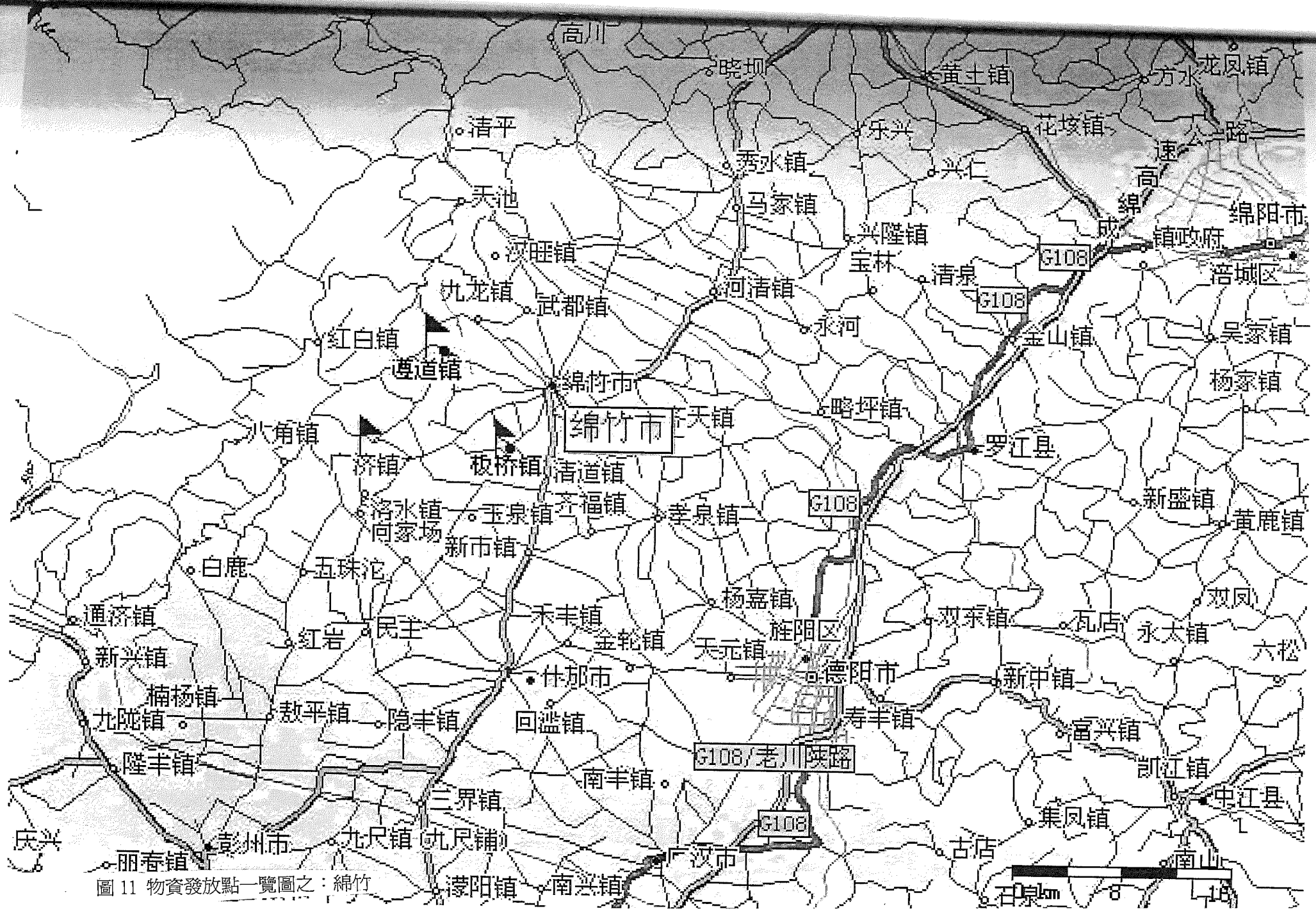


圖 11 物資發放點一覽圖之：綿竹

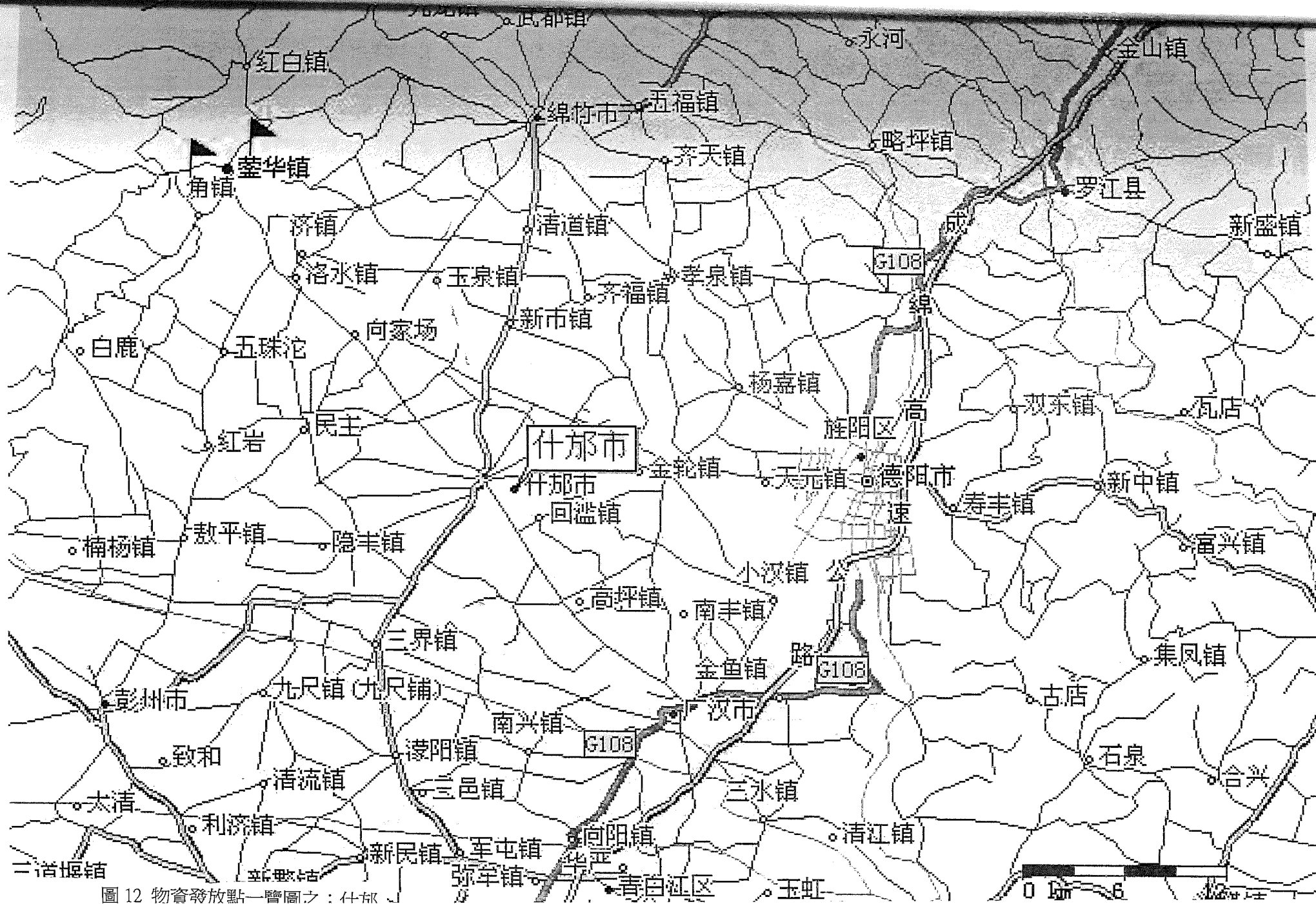


圖 12 物資發放點一覽圖之：什邡



圖 13 物資發放點一覽圖之：都江堰、彭州

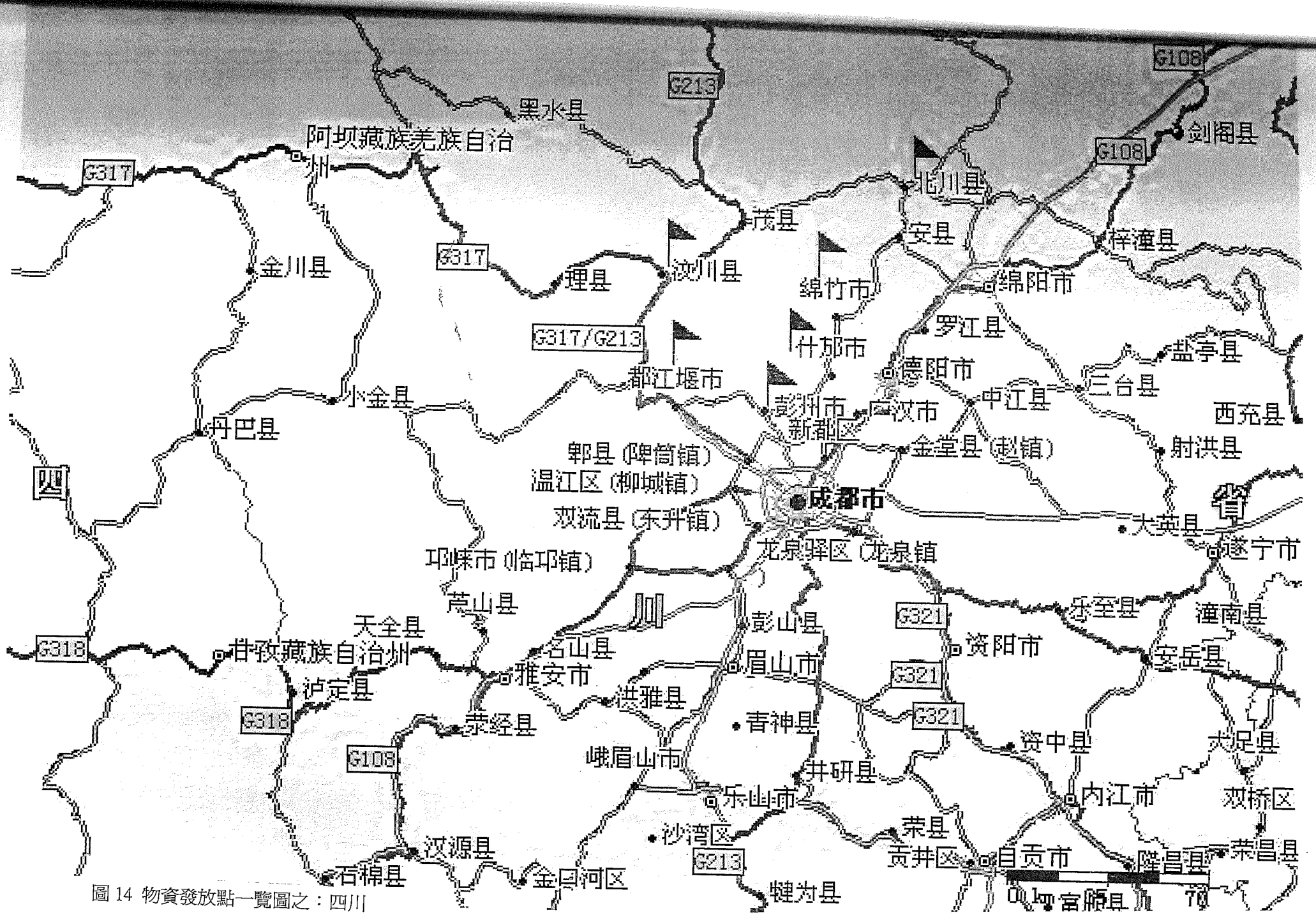


圖 14 物資發放點一覽圖之：四川

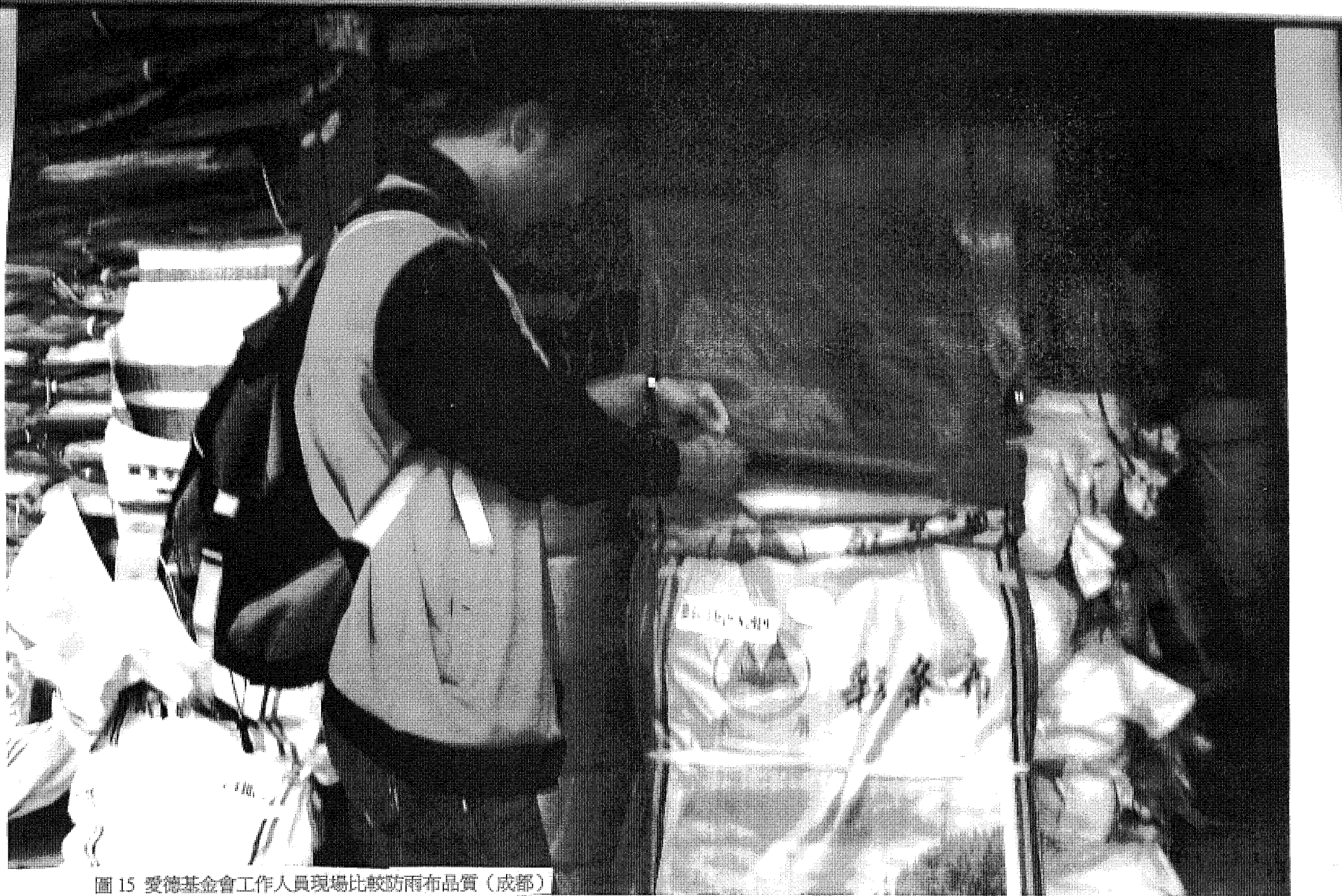


圖 15 愛德基金會工作人員現場比較防雨布品質（成都）

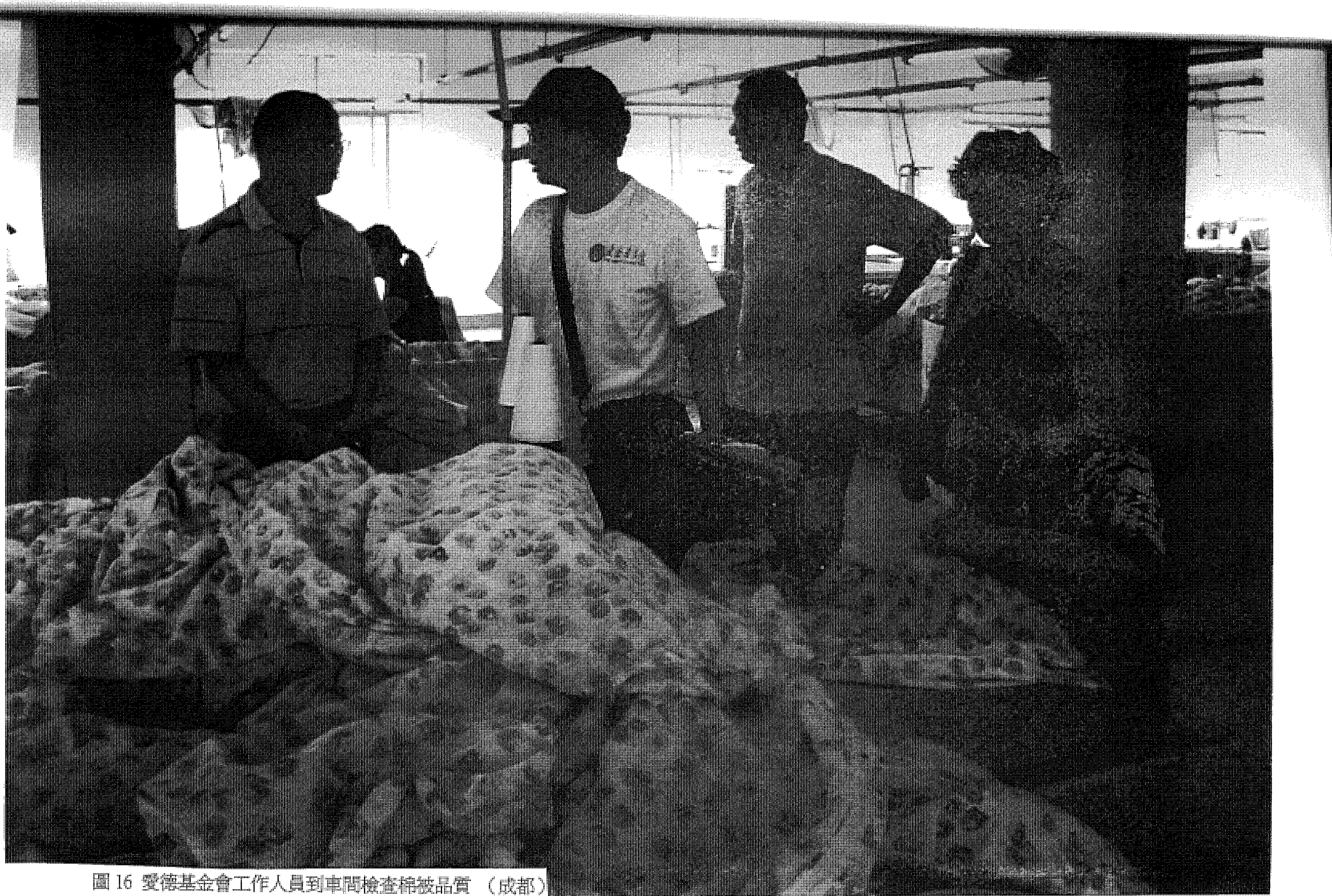


圖 16 愛德基金會工作人員到車間檢查棉被品質 (成都)

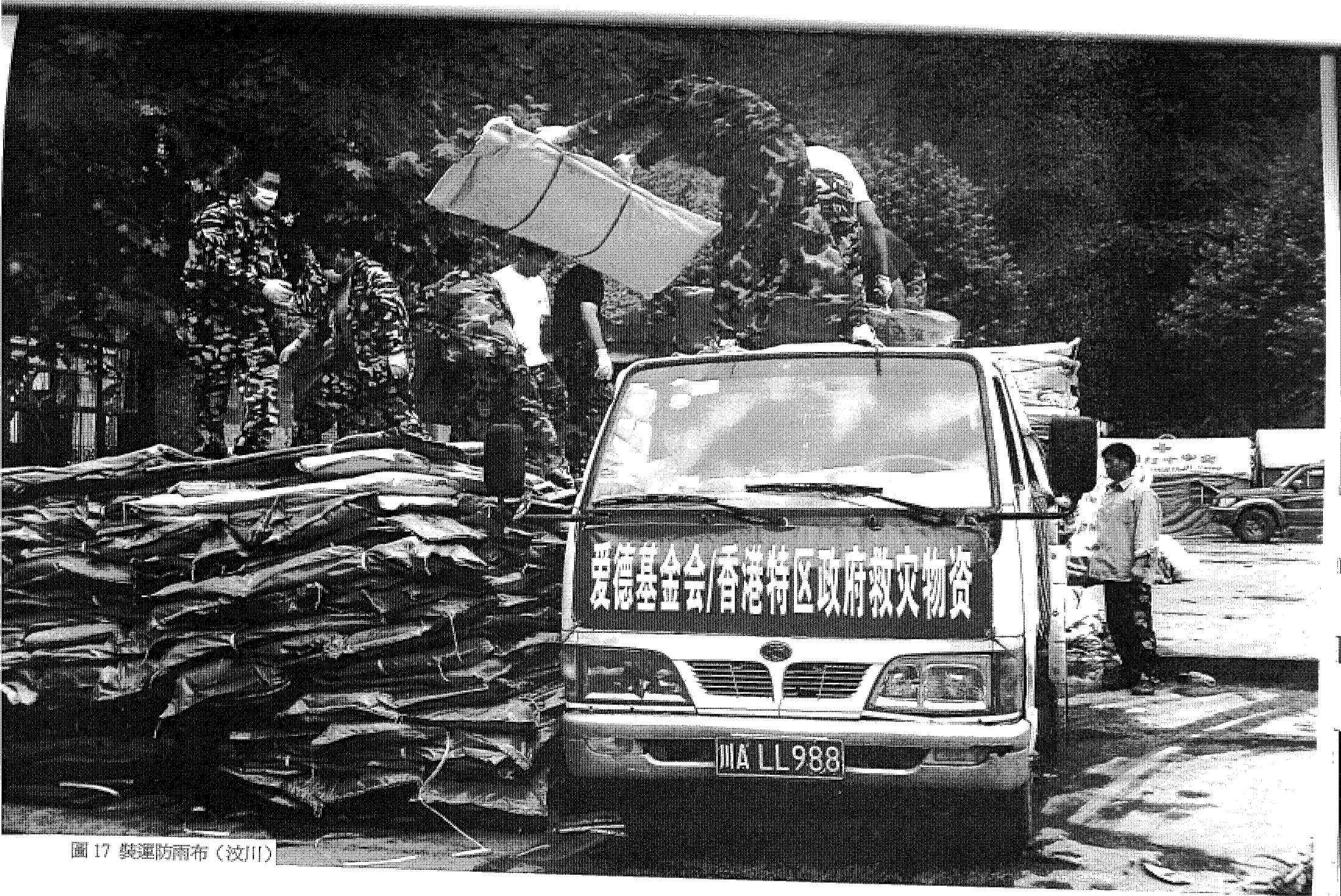


圖 17 裝運防雨布 (汶川)



图18 裝運大米(汶川)

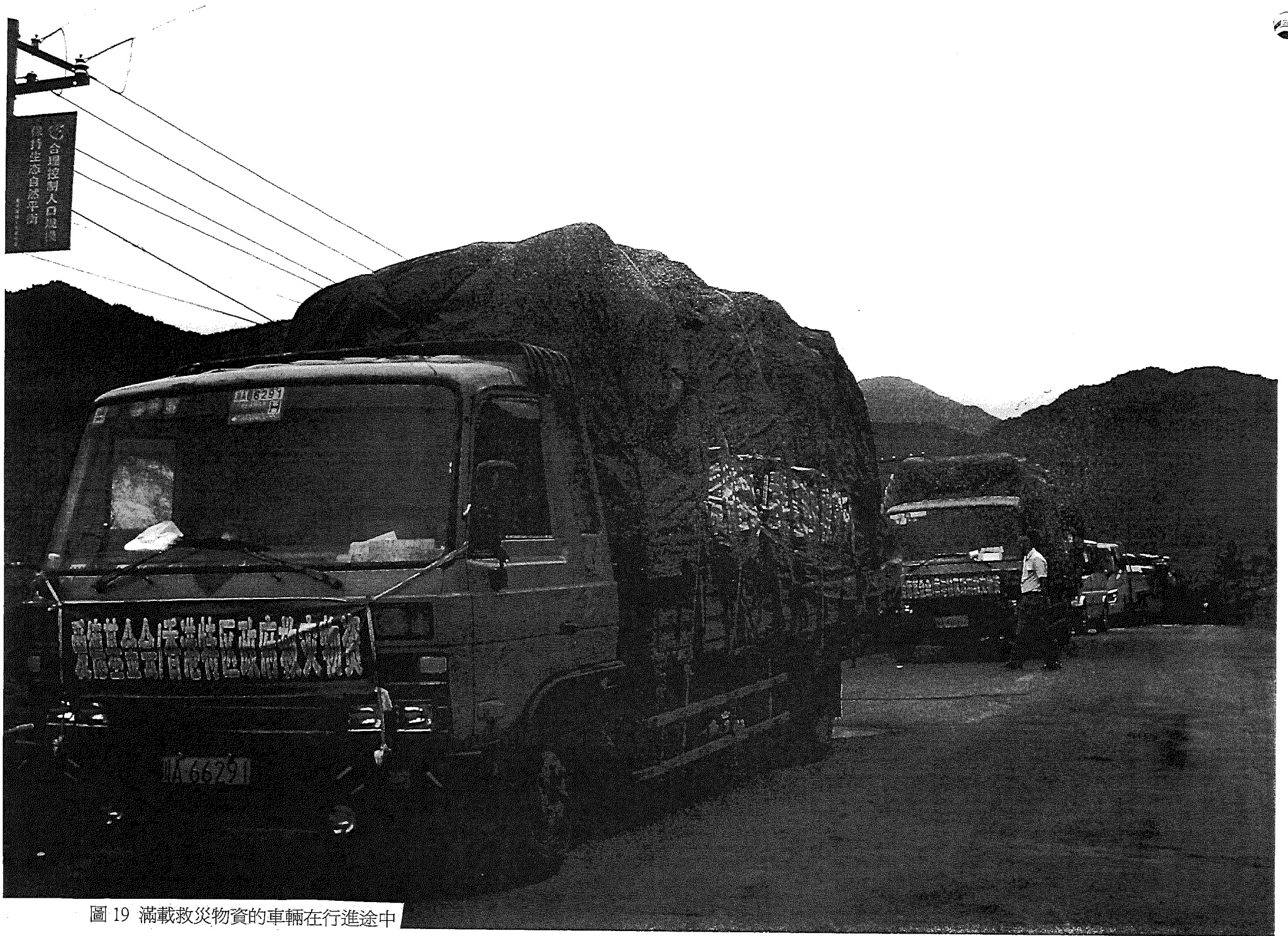


圖 19 滿載救災物資的車輛在行進途中



圖 20 物資車輛直接開進村組，方便災民領取物資（什邡）



圖 21 緊張而有序的物資發放現場，村民簽名領取物資（什邡）



圖 23 愛德基金會工作人員在物資派發期間認真瞭解具體情況，時刻監督工作的進行

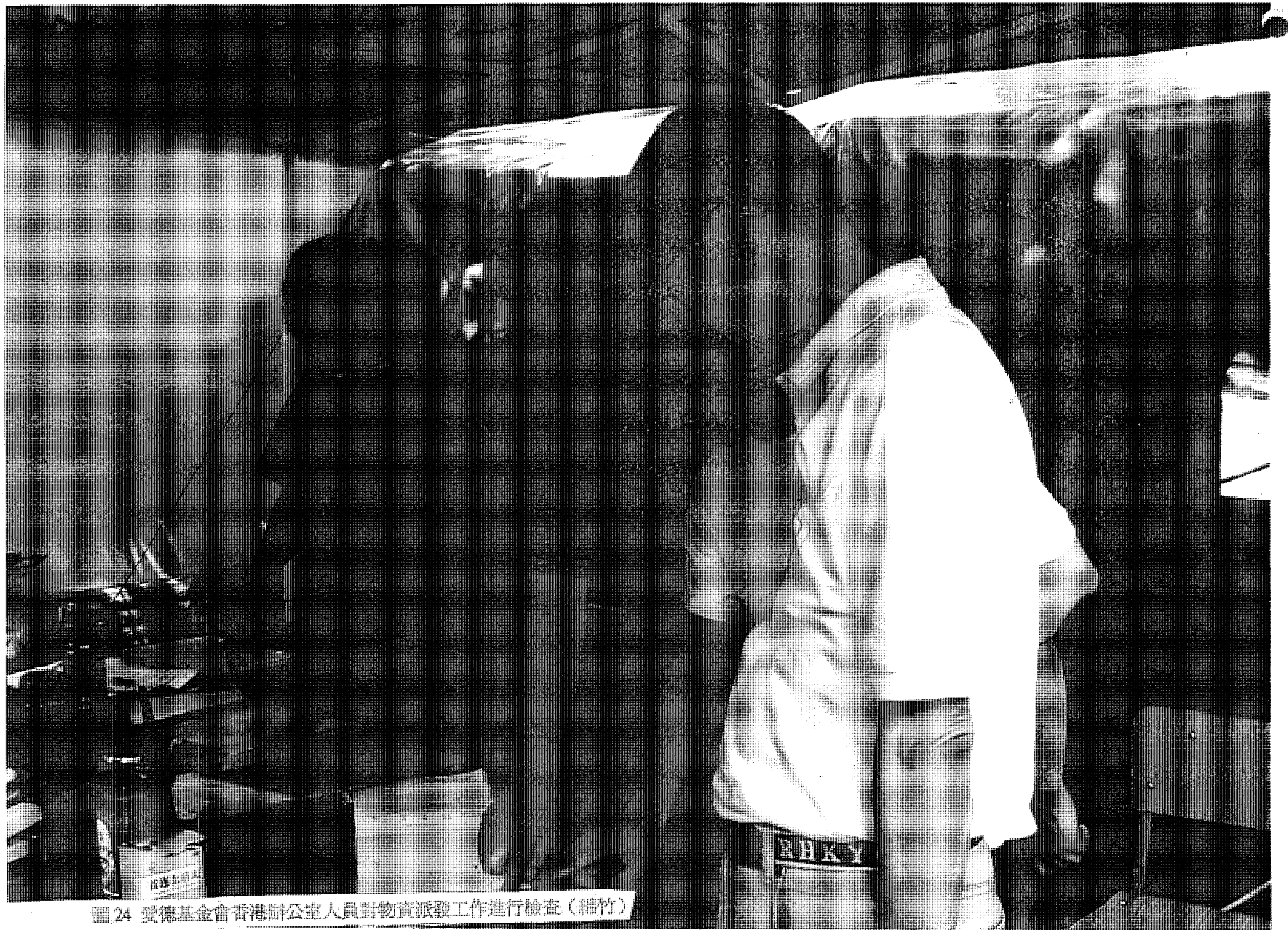


圖 24 愛德基金會香港辦公室人員對物資派發工作進行檢查（綿竹）



圖 25 愛德送來香港人民的關懷，領到棉被的災民笑了（綿竹）

Sichuan Earthquake 2008 Emergency Relief I

End of Project Report

**Emergency Relief for
Earthquake Victims in Sichuan 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
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Sichuan Earthquake 2008 Emergency Relief I End of Project Report

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Appendix:

- 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

The 8.0 magnitude earthquake in Wenchuan County (汶川县) of Sichuan Province (四川省), China, has created deadly damages, huge loss of lives and many communities being wiped out leading to a lot of displaced people since the middle of May 2008. The disaster was graded with Level 1 of China Natural Disaster Response (highest level) by the Ministry of Civil Affairs on May 12, 2008. The earthquake was located 31.0 degrees north latitude and 103.4 degrees east longitude in Wenchuan County (汶川县) about 92km from Chengdu (成都), provincial capital of Sichuan Province. The epicentre was located in the area between Xuankou Township (漩口乡) and Wolong Township (卧龙乡).

According to the Ministry of Civil Affairs (September 25, 2008), a total of 69,277 deaths have been recorded and 17,923 were missing. Up to 374,643 were injured and 4.5 million made homeless. Total affected population across the whole of China was 46 million.

World Vision has sent one assessment team to Sichuan Province on May 14, 2008 to conduct disaster assessments. 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 May 20, 2008, a sum of HK\$5,000,000 was granted for emergency relief in Sichuan Province. On May 27, 2008, the Committee granted a 2nd sum of HK\$ 7,000,000 to World Vision for emergency relief in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces.

This report is for the first HK\$ 5,000,000 grant. The relief activities commenced operation in May 2008. The distribution was completed by September 30, 2008. The project monitoring was completed by the end of December. The Government grant HK \$5,000,000 was utilized to provide tents and quilts for the earthquake victims. A total of 75,193 beneficiaries 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 severe earthquake caused great damage to Sichuan Province. Many houses collapsed which made millions of people homeless. They therefore had big difficulty in obtaining basic shelter material. Tents, rice and quilts were the urgent needs for the affected population.

Sichuan Province

In Sichuan Province, over 69,197 people were reported dead, 374,176 were injured, and 18,341 people are missing (data as of July 11, 2008.) The earthquake left about 4,800,000 people homeless. Over 3,400,000 houseroms have collapsed in the earthquake. Many damages were done to houseroms and school buildings. The lives of 46,000,000 people were affected as schools, homes and community structures crumbled.

World Vision has sent an assessment team to Sichuan Province on May 14, 2008 to conduct disaster assessments of the quake damages and the design appropriate relief programmes. Two assessment teams were sent on May 16, 2008 to Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces. Urgent needs identified were shelter and staple food. However, in June 2008 it was discovered that Chinese government decided to cover food needs for 3 months. Thus, after discussion with counterpart and receiving the approval from the Government of the HKSAR, it was decided to cancel the distribution in order to avoid overlapping.

3. Project Goal

To provide tents, quilts and rice to meet the urgent needs of approximately 63,580 earthquake affected victims in Sichuan Province.

4. Completed Relief Activities

- ◆ Provided 29,058 quilts to 72,669 people
(i.e. 10,877 quilts and 36,307 people more than the original plan. The increased number of quilts was due to more needs identified and also the cancellation of rice distribution.)
 - Qingchuan County (青川县): 10,045 quilts to 30,479 beneficiaries
 - Jiange County (剑阁县): 5,000 quilts to 10,000 beneficiaries
 - Yuanba District (元坝区): 5,000 quilts to 10,000 beneficiaries
 - Chaotian District (朝天区): 9,013 quilts to 22,190 beneficiaries

- ◆ Provided 700 tents to 2,524 people
(i.e. 700 tents distribution means to reach 2,800 beneficiaries. The actual number of beneficiaries is slightly lower than the proposed number due to some of the household have less than 4 people.)
 - Qingchuan County: 400 tents to 1,324 beneficiaries
 - Jiange County: 300 tents to 1,200 beneficiaries

- ◆ Rice distribution of 311,700kg rice was planned for 20,780 people. In June 2008, it was discovered that Chinese government decided to cover food needs for 3 months. Thus, after discussion with counterpart and government, it was decided to cancel the distribution in order to avoid overlapping.

5. Evaluation

Through assessments, interviews with beneficiaries and counterparts, as well as documentation review, the 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

5.1.1 Distribution of quilts

A total of 29,058 quilts were distributed to 72,669 beneficiaries belonging to 28,007 households. Each household received 1 to 2 quilts, depending on their needs. Original standard is to distribute 1 piece to each household. However, due to great needs identified, we decided to distribute more quilts to households. Geographically, the distribution covered 37 townships in 4 counties/districts of Sichuan Province. The quilts helped to keep the quake-affected people who were living in temporary shelters like tents to keep warm.

Qingchuan County

The distribution covered 8 townships. A total of 10,045 quilts were distributed to 30,479 beneficiaries of 9,282 households.

Jiange County

The distribution covered 8 townships. A total of 5,000 quilts were distributed to 10,000 beneficiaries of 5,000 households.

Yuanba District

The distribution covered 12 townships. A total of 5,000 quilts were distributed to 10,000 beneficiaries of 5,000 households.

Chaotian District

The distribution covered 9 townships. A total of 9,013 quilts were distributed to 22,190 beneficiaries of 8,725 households.

5.1.2 Distribution of tents

A total of 700 tents were distributed to 2,524 beneficiaries of 700 households. Each household received 1 tent. Geographically, the distribution covered 5 townships in 2 counties of Sichuan Province. The tent provided temporary shelter to the quake affected population which help to meet their immediate shelter needs.

Qingchuan County

The distribution covered of 3 townships. A total of 400 tents were dispatched to 1,324 beneficiaries of 400 households.

Jiange County

The distribution covered 2 townships. A total of 300 tents were dispatched to 1,200 beneficiaries of 300 households.

5.2 Efficiency and Timeliness

Further assessment was conducted in Sichuan Province during May to June 2008. Upon receiving the approval of the grant, World Vision commenced operation on May 20, 2008 and managed to distribute the relief materials to all beneficiaries by the end of September 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 reviews 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.

Due to a lot of outside stakeholders involved in this Sichuan Earthquake response, some local county governments were sensitive about handing over the beneficiary records. Thus, Yuanba and Jiange County's beneficiary records were kept with the local government.

Appendix I Project Expenditure Summary

Hong Kong Government Grant	Expenses (US\$)	Expenses (HK\$)
A. Relief Services & Activities		
1. Supplies		
Tents	145,859	1,137,702
Quilts	464,616	3,624,006
Total Supplies	610,475	4,761,708
2. Salaries of Relief Workers	10,315	80,457
Total Relief Services	620,790	4,842,165
B. Administrative Costs		
1. Admin costs for project monitoring and evaluation	265	2,067
2. Travel	19,668	153,411
3. Communication	302	2,357
Total Administrative Costs	20,235	157,835
Total:	641,025	5,000,000

Exchange rate : USD1 to HKD7.8

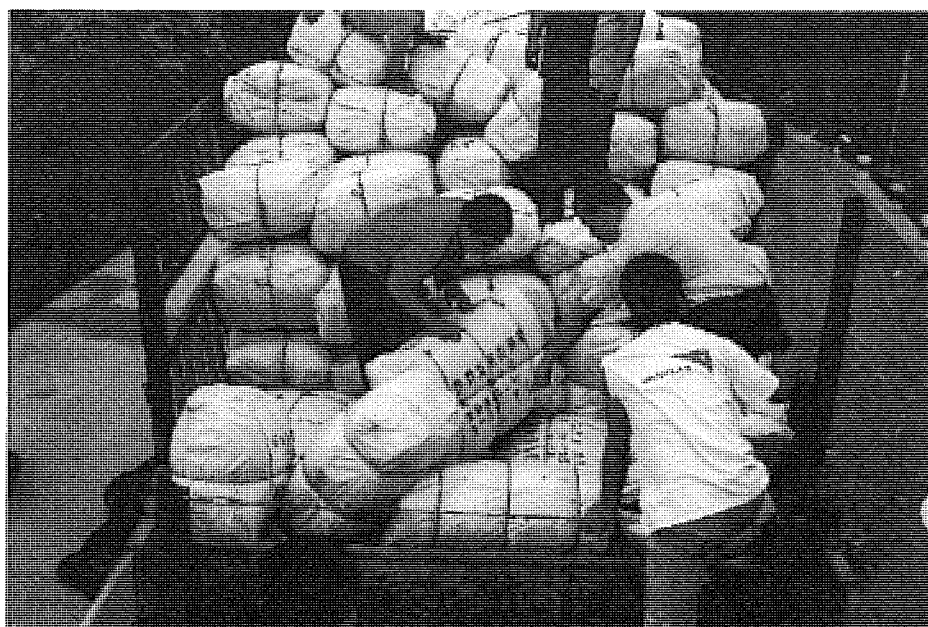
Appendix II Table of Relief Items Distribution

Hong Kong Government Grant	Sichuan Province	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Beneficiary</i>
<i>Relief Supplies</i>		
i. Tents	700	2,524
ii. Quilts	29,058	72,669
Total		75,193

Appendix III Photo Report



The 8.0 magnitude earthquake in Wenchuan County (汶川县) of Sichuan Province (四川省), China, has created deadly damages, huge loss of lives and many communities being wiped out leading to a lot of displaced people since the middle of May 2008.



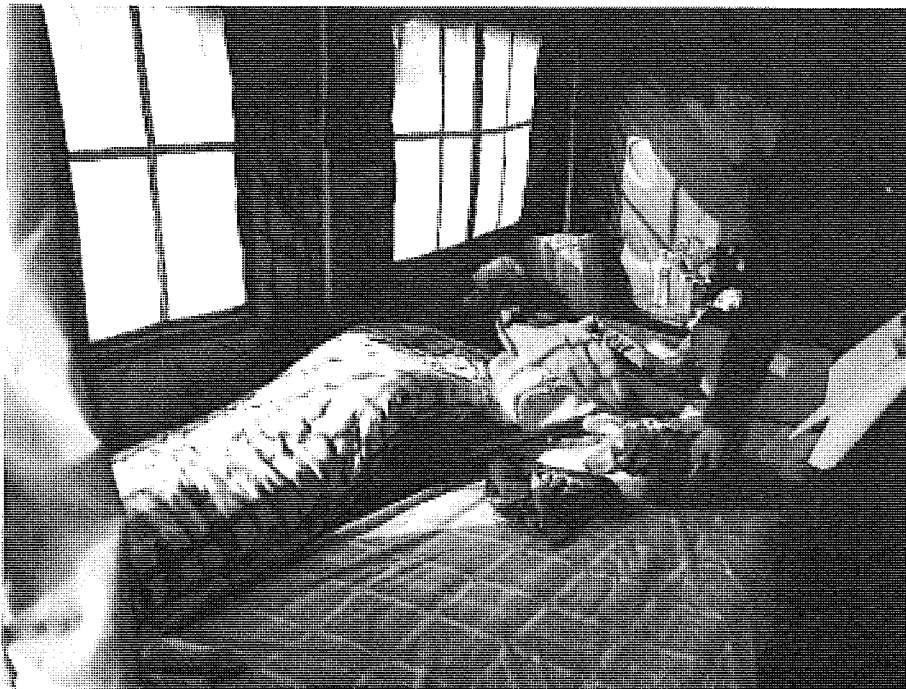
World Vision staff were loading relief supplies onto the truck



Donation ceremony was held at the distribution center. World Vision staff were there to supervise the material distribution. Beneficiaries would need to sign the beneficiary list to acknowledge the receipt of the relief items



Beneficiary receiving quilts from World Vision



After distribution, World Vision staff would conduct monitoring visit to make sure the target beneficiaries have actually received the relief materials



People receiving tents from World Vision

Sichuan Earthquake 2008 Emergency Relief II

End of Project Report

**Emergency Relief for
Earthquake Victims in Sichuan,
Shaanxi & Gansu 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

Sichuan Earthquake 2008 Emergency Relief II End of Project Report

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1. Executive Summary

The 8.0 magnitude earthquake in Wenchuan County (汶川县) of Sichuan Province (四川省), China, has created deadly damages, huge loss of lives and many communities being wiped out leading to a lot of displaced people since the middle of May 2008. The disaster was graded with Level 1 of China Natural Disaster Response (highest level) by the Ministry of Civil Affairs on May 12, 2008. The earthquake was located 31.0 degrees north latitude and 103.4 degrees east longitude in Wenchuan County (汶川县) about 92km from Chengdu (成都), provincial capital of Sichuan Province. The epicenter was located in the area between Xuankou Township (漩口乡) and Wolong Township (卧龙乡).

According to the Ministry of Civil Affairs (September 25, 2008), a total of 69,227 deaths have been recorded and 17,923 missing. Up to 374,643 were injured and 4.5 million made homeless. Total affected population across the whole of China was 46.24 million.

World Vision China has sent assessment teams to Sichuan Province on May 14, 2008 to conduct disaster assessments. Another team assessed some of the quake-affected areas earthquake, namely Hanzhong City (汉中市) in Shaanxi Province and Tianshui City (天水市) in Gansu Province. The situation is as worst as in Sichuan. 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 May 20, 2008, a sum of HK\$5,000,000 was granted for emergency relief in Sichuan Province. On May 27, 2008, the Committee granted a second sum of HK\$ 7,000,000 to World Vision for emergency relief in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces.

This report is for the second grant of HK\$7,000,000. The relief activities commenced operation on 28 May 2008. The distribution was completed by September 30, 2008. The project monitoring was completed by end of December 2008. The Government grant HK\$7,000,000 was utilized to provided quilts, rice, tents and shelter materials for the earthquake victims. A total of 123,164 beneficiaries 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 severe earthquake caused great damage to Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces. Many houses collapsed which made millions of people homeless. They therefore had big difficulty in obtaining food and basic shelter material. Food, tents, shelter materials and quilts are the urgent needs for the affected population.

Sichuan Province

In Sichuan Province, over 69,197 people were reported dead, 374,176 were injured, and 18,341 people are missing (data as of July 11, 2008.) The earthquake left about 4.8 million people homeless. Over 3.4 million houseroms have collapsed in the earthquake. Many damages were done to houseroms and school buildings. The lives of 46 million people were affected as schools, homes and community structures crumbled.

Shaanxi Province

In Shaanxi Province, 10 of cities could also feel the quake. A total of 121 people were reported dead and 1,921 were injured in Shaanxi (data as of May 28, 2008). The total economic loss reached USD 384 million in the area. It was estimated that over 100 thousands houses were collapsed and more than 570 houses were damaged.

Gansu Province

In Gansu Province, 365 people were reported dead, 7,753 were injured, and 7 were missing (data as of May 19, 2008). Over 510,000 houses were collapsed and more than 1.4 million houses were damaged in the earthquake. Totally 4.9 million people have been affected by the disaster.

World Vision has sent an assessment team to Sichuan Province on May 14, 2008 to conduct disaster assessments of the quake damages and the design appropriate relief programmes. Two other assessment teams were sent on May 16, 2008 to Gansu and Shaanxi provinces. Assessments showed that food, tents, shelter materials and quilts were urgent needs of the affected communities.

3. Project Goal

To provide tents, shelter materials, quilts and rice to meet the urgent needs of approximately 62,102 earthquake affected victims in Yuanba (元壩縣) and Qingchuan (青川縣) of Guangyuan (廣元市) Pre-fecture Level City, Shifang (什邡市) of Deyang (德陽) Pre-fecture Level City in Sichuan Province, Ningqiang County (寧強縣) & Lueyang County (略陽縣) of Hanzhong (漢中) Pre-fecture Level City in Shaanxi Province and Tianshui City (天水市) in Gansu Province.

4. Completed Relief Activities

- ◆ Provided 800 pieces of tents to 3,295 people
(The increased beneficiaries from planned number were due to more people recorded in Gansu. 100 tents were reallocated from Gansu to Sichuan due to more needs identified there.)
 - Sichuan Province: 600 pcs of tent, 2,400 beneficiaries
 - Gansu Province: 200 pcs of tent, 895 beneficiaries

- ◆ Provided 6,109 rolls of shelter materials to 62,616 people
(i.e. 109 rolls of shelter materials and 38,616 people more than original plan. The increased beneficiaries from planned number were due to huge needs, community decided to share one roll between 3 – 4 households instead of using the one roll per household standard.)
 - Sichuan Province: 4,070 rolls of shelter material, 51,079 beneficiaries
 - Shaanxi Province: 2,039 rolls of shelter material, 11,537 beneficiaries

- ◆ Provided 9,442 pieces of quilts to 29,040 people
(i.e. 442 pcs of quilts and 11,040 people more than original plan. The increased beneficiaries from planned number were due to better quilt pricing.)
 - Sichuan Province: 3,440 pcs of quilts, 6,880 beneficiaries
 - Shaanxi Province: 4,002 pcs of quilts, 14,240 beneficiaries
 - Gansu Province: 2,000 pcs of quilts, 7,920 beneficiaries

- ◆ Provided 300,000 kg of rice to 28,213 people in Shaanxi
(i.e. 46,470 kg of rice and 11,311 people more than original plan. The increased beneficiaries from planned number were due to better rice pricing, more needs identified and local government distribution records used household population instead of 15 kg per person standard in the recording statistics.

Rice distribution was cancelled in Sichuan due to Chinese government decided to cover food needs in Sichuan for 3 months. Thus, after discussion with counterpart and receiving approval from the Government of HKSAR, it was decided to cancel the distribution in order to avoid overlapping).

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

5.1.1 Distribution of tents

A total of 800 pcs of tents were distributed to 3,295 beneficiaries belonging to 800 households. Each household received 1 piece of tents. Geographically the distribution covered 24 administrative villages of 8 townships in 4 counties/districts of 2 provinces. The relief tents helped to alleviate the immediate need of villagers for shelter.

Sichuan Province

A total of 600 pieces of tents were distributed to 2,400 beneficiaries of 600 households in 5 townships in Yuanba district. Each household received 1 tent.

Gansu Province

A total of 200 pieces of tents were distributed to 895 beneficiaries of 200 households of 3 townships in 3 counties/districts in Tianshui City.

Qinzhou District (秦州区): The distribution covered 1 township. A total of 100 pcs of tents was distributed to 440 beneficiaries of 100 households. Each household received 1 tent.

Wushan County (武山县): The distribution covered 1 township. A total of 50 pcs of tents was distributed to 237 beneficiaries of 50 households. Each household received 1 tent.

Zhangjiachuan County (张家川县): The distribution covered of 1 township. A total of 50 pcs of tents was distributed to 218 beneficiaries of 50 households. Each household received 1 tent.

5.1.2 Distribution of Shelter Materials

A total of 6,109 rolls of shelter materials were distributed to 62,616

beneficiaries belonging to 15,532 households. Each roll of shelter material were shared between 1-4 household. Original distribution standard was 1 roll per household. Due to the great needs identified, the community shared one roll between 3-4 households. Geographically the distribution covered 114 administrative villages of 18 townships in 4 counties/districts of 2 provinces. The relief shelter materials helped to alleviate the immediate need of villagers for temporary shelter.

Sichuan Province

A total of 4,070 rolls of shelter materials were distributed to 51,079 beneficiaries of 12,840 households of 12 townships in 2 counties/districts.

Qingchuan County: The distribution covered of 9 townships. A total of 3,069 rolls of shelter materials were distributed to 46,189 beneficiaries of 11,829 households. Each roll of shelter materials was shared between 1-4 households.

Chaotian District: The distribution covered of 3 township. A total of 1,001 rolls of shelter materials were distributed to 4,890 beneficiaries of 1,011 households. Each roll of shelter materials was shared between 1-4 households.

Shaanxi Province

A total of 2,039 rolls of shelter materials were distributed to 11,537 beneficiaries of 2,692 households of 6 townships in 2 counties.

Ningqiang County: The distribution covered 3 townships. A total of 1,000 rolls of shelter materials were distributed to 5,366 beneficiaries of 1,210 households. Each roll of shelter materials was shared between 1-4 households.

Lueyang County: The distribution covered of 3 townships. A total of 1,039 rolls of shelter materials were distributed to 6,171 beneficiaries of 1,482 households. Each roll of shelter materials was shared between 1-4 households.

5.1.3 Distribution of quilts

A total of 9,442 pcs of quilts were distributed to 29,040 beneficiaries belonging to 8,653 households. Beneficiaries received 1 - 2 pcs of quilts per household. Our original standard was 2 quilts per household, however, since the needs were very big, it was decided to give 1-2 pcs per household so that more households could be covered. Geographically the distribution covered 166 administrative villages of 26 townships in 8 counties/districts of 3 provinces. The relief quilts helped to alleviate the immediate need of villagers for warm quilts and shelter.

Sichuan Province

A total of 3,440 pieces of quilts were distributed to 6,880 beneficiaries of 3,440 households in 4 townships in 3 counties/districts.

Yuanba District: The distribution covered 2 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.

Jiange County: The distribution covered 1 township. A total of 170 pcs of quilts was distributed to 340 beneficiaries of 170 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

Chaotian District: The distribution covered 1 township. A total of 270 pcs of quilts was distributed to 540 beneficiaries of 270 households. Each household received 1 piece of quilt.

Shaanxi Province

A total of 4,002 pieces of quilts were distributed to 14,240 beneficiaries of 3,486 households of 6 townships in 2 counties.

Ningqiang County: The distribution covered of 3 townships. A total of 2,000 pcs of quilts was distributed to 7,773 beneficiaries of 1,927 households. Each household received 1-2 pieces of quilt.

Lueyang County: The distribution covered of 3 townships. A total of 2,002 pcs of quilts was distributed to 6,467 beneficiaries of 1,559 households. Each household received 1-2 pieces of quilt.

Gansu Province

A total of 2,000 pieces of quilts were distributed to 7,920 beneficiaries of 1,727 households of 16 townships in 3 counties/districts.

Qinzhou District: The distribution covered of 4 townships. A total of 1,000 pcs of quilts was distributed to 4,144 beneficiaries of 894 households. Each household received 1-2 pieces of quilt.

Wushan County: The distribution covered of 9 townships. A total of 400 pcs of quilts was distributed to 1,415 beneficiaries of 333 households. Each household received 1-2 pieces of quilt.

Qingshui County: The distribution covered of 3 townships. A total of 600 pcs of quilts was distributed to 2,361 beneficiaries of 500 households. Each household received 1-2 pieces of quilt.

5.1.4 Distribution of rice

A total of 300,000 kg of rice were distributed to 28,213 beneficiaries belonging to 7,306 households. Each household received 1 - 4 bags

of rice (one bag contains 15 kg). Our original standard was 15 kg per person, however, since the local government was used to using household as units of distribution instead of per person, after negotiation, it was agreed to use household as distribution standard giving 3-4 bags to larger households and 1-2 bags to smaller households. Geographically the distribution covered 54 administrative villages of 6 townships in 2 counties of Shaanxi province. The relief rice helped to alleviate the immediate need of villagers for staple food.

Ningqiang County: The distribution covered of 3 townships. A total of 150,000 kg of rice was distributed to 14,688 beneficiaries of 3,872 households. Each household received 1-4 bags of rice (1 bag contains 15 kg rice).

Lueyang County: The distribution covered of 3 townships. A total of 150,000 kg of rice was distributed to 13,525 beneficiaries of 3,434 households. Each household received 1-4 bags of rice (1 bag contains 15 kg rice).

The distribution plans in Shifang of Deyang City were cancelled due to overlapping with other NGO.

In conclusion, the impact of distribution of tents, shelter materials, quilts and rice were across three provinces and helped a total of 123,164 beneficiaries. For the tents, around 75% of the commodities were distributed in Sichuan Province and 25% were distributed in Gansu Province. For the shelter materials, around 67% of the commodities were distributed in Sichuan Province and 33% were distributed in Shaanxi Province. Around 37% of the quilts were distributed in Sichuan Province, 42% in Shaanxi Province, and 21% of the quilts were distributed in Gansu. And 100% of the rice was distributed in Shaanxi Province.

5.2 Efficiency and Timeliness

Further assessment was conducted in the three provinces during May – June 2008. Upon receiving the approval of the grant, World Vision commenced operation in late May 2008 and managed to distribute the relief materials to all beneficiaries by end of September 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.

Due to a lot of outside stakeholders involved in this Sichuan earthquake response, some local county/district governments were sensitive about handing over the beneficiary records. Thus Yuanba and Jiange beneficiary records were kept with the local government.

Appendix I Project Expenditure Summary

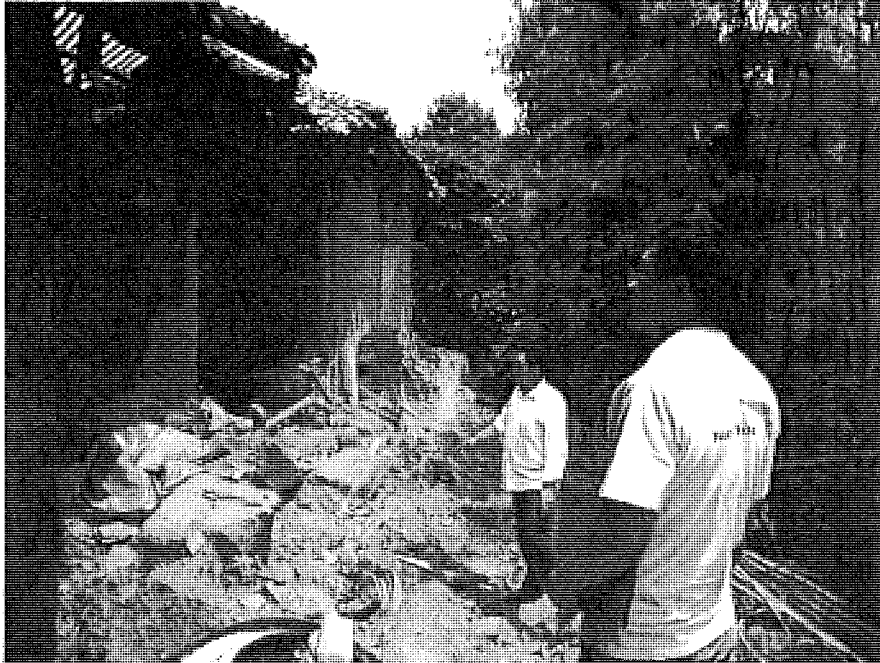
Hong Kong Government Grant	GANSU SHAANXI SICHUAN PROVINCES	Expenses (US\$)	Expenses (HK\$)
A. Relief Services & Activities			
1. Supplies			
.... Tents – Sichuan	130,563		
.... Tents – Gansu	43,666		
<i>Sub-total:</i>		174,229	1,358,986
.... Shelter materials - Sichuan	270,732		
.... Shelter materials - Shaanxi	110,622		
<i>Sub-total:</i>		381,354	2,974,561
.... Quilts – Sichuan	48,938		
.... Quilts - Shaanxi	64,044		
.... Quilts - Gansu	32,022		
<i>Sub-total:</i>		145,004	1,131,032
.... Rice – Shaanxi	151,377	151,377	1,180,741
Total Supplies		851,964	6,645,320
2. Salaries of Relief Workers		21,308	166,202
Total Relief Services		873,272	6,811,522
B. Administrative Costs			
1. Admin costs for project monitoring		20	156
2. Travel		24,042	187,527
3. Communication		102	795
Total Administrative Costs		24,164	188,478
Total:		897,436	7,000,000

Exchange rate :USD1 to HKD7.8

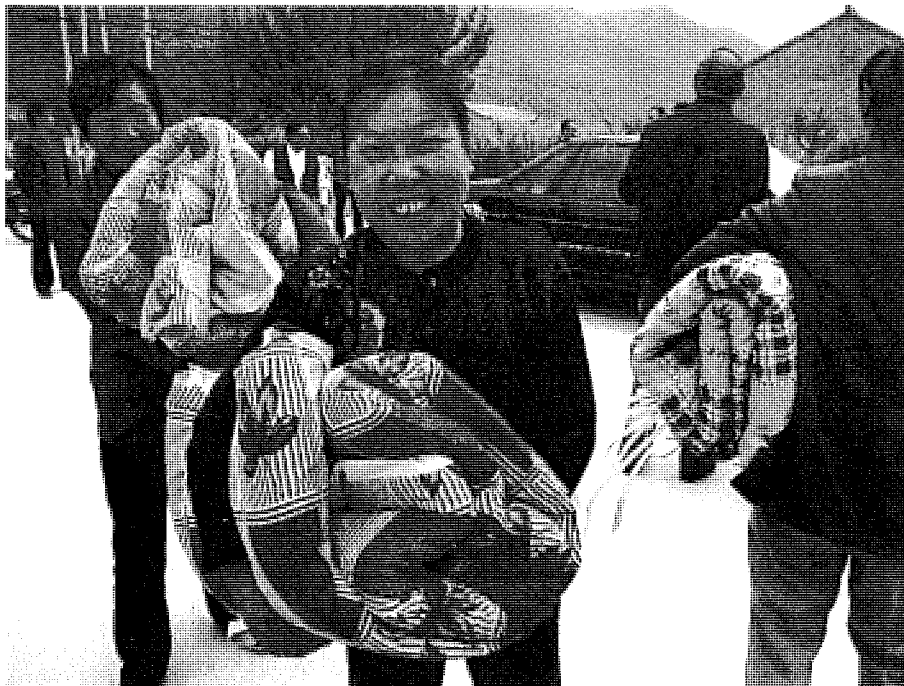
Appendix II Table of Relief Items Distribution

Hong Kong Government Grant	Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Provinces	
<i>Relief Supplies</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Beneficiary</i>
Tents	800	3,295
Shelter Materials	6,109	62,616
Quilts	9,442	29,040
Rice	300,000	28,213
Total		123,164

Appendix III Photo Report



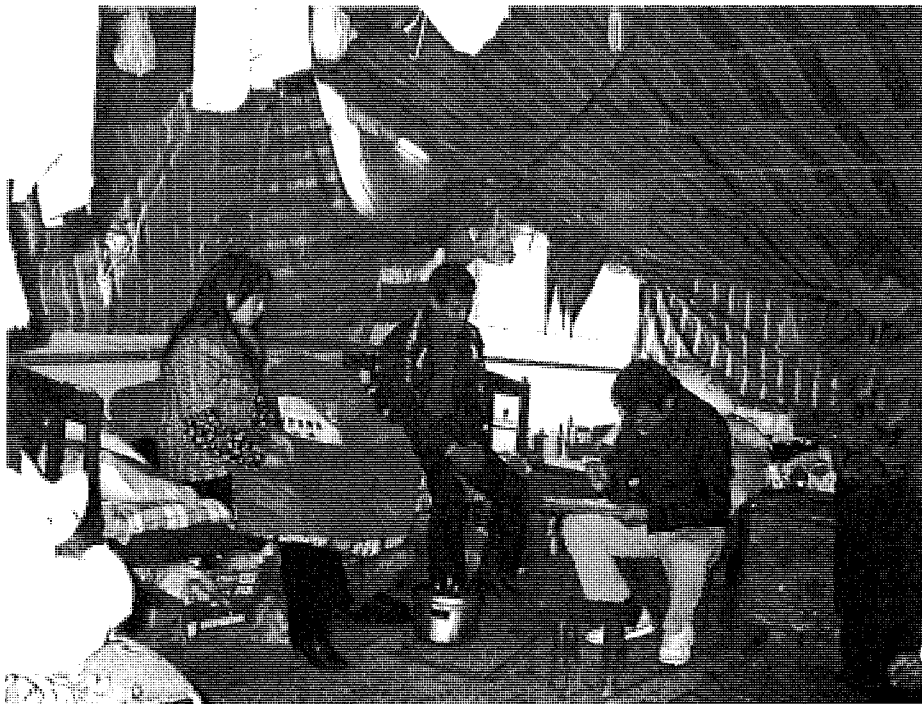
The 8.0 magnitude earthquake in Wenchuan County (汶川县) of Sichuan Province (四川省), China, has created deadly damages, huge loss of lives and many communities being wiped out leading to a lot of displaced people since the middle of May 2008



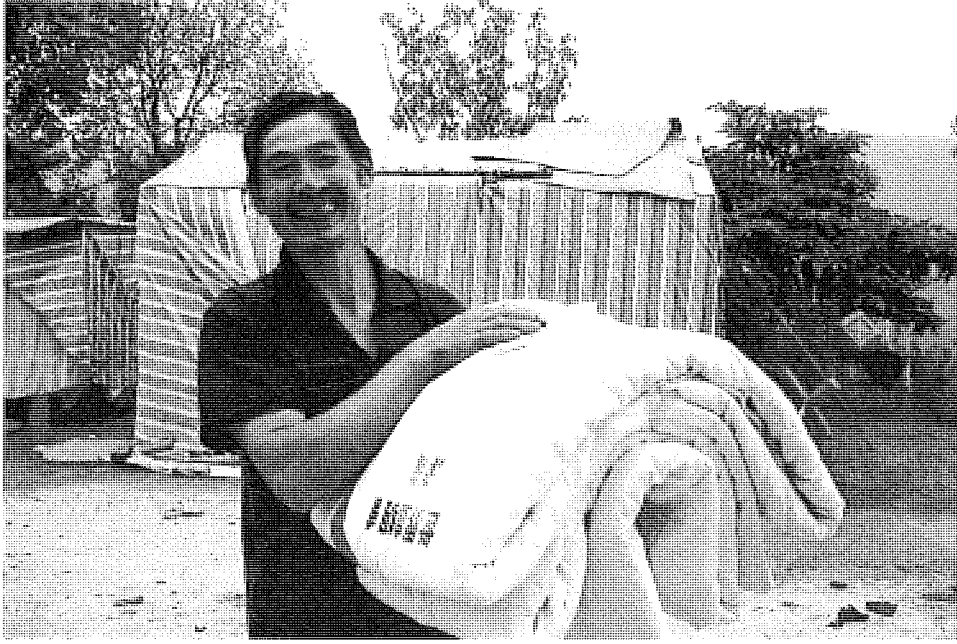
The beneficiaries were very happy when they received quilts



Shelter materials were provided to villagers as temporary shelters



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



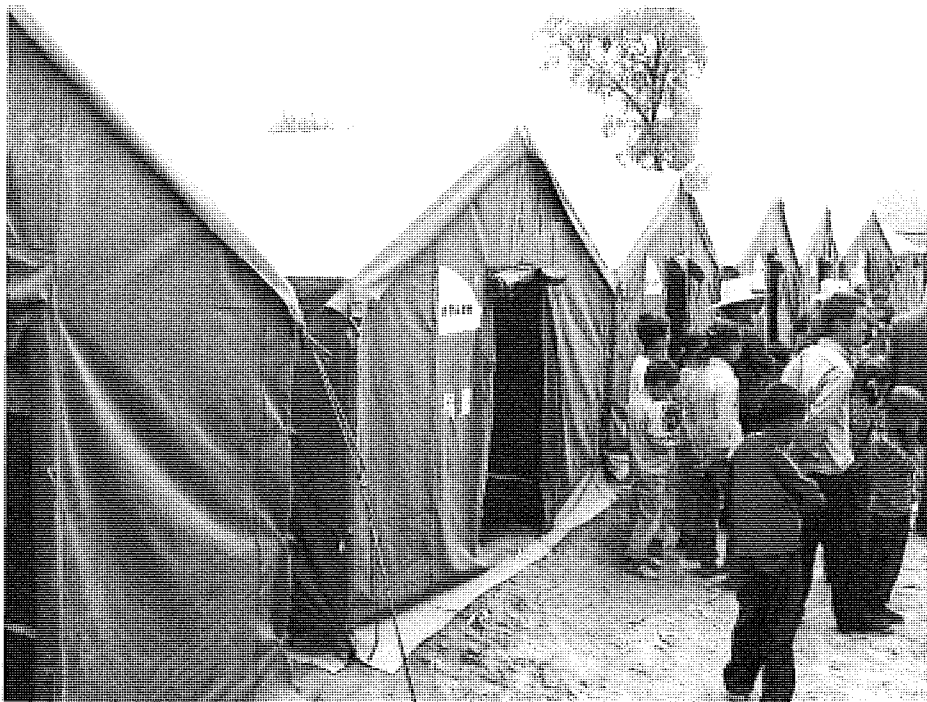
The villager was very happy when he received quilt



The beneficiaries signed on lists when they received the relief items



The boy showed happy face and big smiles when he received rice



Tents were distributed to villagers as temporary shelters

四川 5.12 重大地震後提供帳篷改善災民臨時住所救援
(Relief project to provide shelters for survivors in Sichuan Earthquake on 12th
May 2008)

項目總結報告

項目編號：CHE-90003-06-0808A-D

項目地點：甘肅省文縣、崆峒區、華亭縣；四川省江油縣

一、 基本情況

2008年5月12日下午14時28分，四川汶川發生8.0級前所未有的強烈地震，四川、甘肅等省的多個縣區嚴重受災，數百萬人流離失所。樂施會已撥款2000多萬元為受四川汶川地震影響的四川、甘肅、陝西的重災縣區，提供大米、食用油、棉被、彩條布、婦女衛生用品、蚊帳等援助物資；及提供流動廁所；建臨時學校等。但由於受災面廣，受災害影響人口多，所提供的物品遠遠不能滿足災區群眾的基本需求。因此，樂施會向香港特區政府申請項目資金 RMB3,160,000 元，購買 2000 頂帳篷，發往四川、甘肅省重災區，以滿足這些地區災民的基本需求。

二、 項目完成情況

由於災區受地震的影響，物資短缺，難以購買到相應的救援物資，樂施會昆明辦公室成立了採購小組，通過網路、市場考察等方式進行性價比較，採購小組於2008年6月日與昆明紅星商行簽訂2000頂帳篷的採購協議，採購了2000頂帳篷。自6月11日—8月23日，根據各地實際需要，將帳篷分批運往災區，分別發往四川省江油縣，甘肅省文縣、崆峒區、華亭縣等重災區。

1、帳篷發放情況如下：

(1) 甘肅省共計1200頂帳篷。文縣600頂，分別為：臨江鄉200頂，鐵樓藏族鄉200頂，中廟鄉200頂；平涼崆峒區發放505頂，分別為：西陽鄉62頂，白廟鄉50頂，大秦鄉72頂，寨河鄉86頂，大寨鄉55頂，峽門鄉180頂；華亭縣95頂，其中：山寨鄉50頂，馬峽鄉45頂。

(2) 四川省共計800頂帳篷。全部發往江油縣，其中六合鄉200頂；馬角鎮200頂；敬元鄉200頂；銅星鎮180頂；重華鎮20頂。

2、帳篷回收情況：

帳篷屬於可在一定時期內重複使用的產品。在使用期不長愛護保管得當的情況下，可以清洗回收，以便下次受災地區使用。

根據各地受災和重建情況，合作夥伴協助陸續回收帳篷343頂（其中甘肅200頂，四川143頂）。

三、 項目取得的效益

項目共覆蓋 2 個省的 4 個縣區 15 個鄉鎮 35 個村 2 個單位(四川省江油縣重華鎮的羌山童牧科技食品有限公司管理人員和養殖人員 15 頂，共計 81 人受益。江油漳明豬場管理人員和養殖人員 5 頂，共計 23 人受益。該公司有員工 120 人，在地震中遇難 8 人，損失慘重。) 的 1788 戶村民 7704 人，覆蓋學校 41 所學生 4800 人。為受災村民提供了暫時的安身之所。為學校複課提創造了一定的條件。

四、 存在的問題

1、因為氣候和道路的原因，甘肅省中廟鄉後期村的 30 頂帳篷延遲到 8 月 23 日才發放完畢。

2、由於回收成本高，加之使用期限不同，將影響帳篷的回收率。使用一年以上的帳篷基本不能回收再使用。因為使用期限長短不一，有的使用 4 個月，有的可能需要使用 1-2 年，才能住進重建的永久性住房。

樂施會中國部

2008 年 12 月 23 日

附件

乐施会帐篷发放明细表

单位:顶

发放单位	数量		发放单位	数量	
	发放数	已回收数		发放数	已回收数
甘肃省			四川省江油市		
文县			六合乡	200	
铁楼乡	200		其中:杨家院村	28	5
其中:强曲村	102		檬针村	5	
麦贡山村	98		吉安村	63	12
临江乡			龙池村	54	10
儿坝村	200	200	小池村	50	8
中庙乡	200		马角镇	200	
后渠村	30		其中:龙宫村	164	29
中坝村	30		马角寺村	36	6
余家湾村	26		敬元乡	200	
孔家山村	37		其中:松潘村	41	7
大水村	25		小石村	55	9
联丰村	32		新房村	104	23
肖家沟村	20		铜星乡	180	
平凉市	600		其中:宝藏村	110	14
崆峒区	505		白泥村	90	16
其中:西阳乡	62		重华镇	20	
白庙乡	50		其中:漳明猪场	5	
大秦乡	72		山科技食品公司	15	4
寨河乡	86				
大寨乡	55				
峡门乡	180				
华亭县	95				
马峡乡	45				
山寨乡	55				
小计	1200	200		800	143
合计	2000				

说明:回收数量为外勤审计结束日数量

NARRATIVE REPORT

**EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR
EARTHQUAKE 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
Contact Person:
Ms Tracy Cheng
Dr. Chan Nim Chung

Section A: Project Summary

Project Name: Emergency assistance for earthquake disaster relief in
China

Location: 2 townships in Wen County 文縣, of Gansu Province 甘肅
省:
1) Tie Lou Zhuang Zu Township 鐵樓藏族鄉
2) Kou Tou Ba Township 口頭壩鄉

Grant: HK\$740,000

Beneficiary: 2,164 earthquake disaster affected households

Relief Aids: 50kg flour, 5kg oil and a piece of nylon sheet (area: not less
than 40 sq m) per household

Period of Implementation 12th -30th June, 2008

Date of Reporting: 15th August, 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
Website: <http://www.cedarfund.org>

Section B: Background

There was a Richter Level 8 earthquake happened in Wenchuan County in Sichuan Province on May 12. The nearby counties as well as provinces were also affected seriously. More than 60,000 deaths have been reported and many are still missing. 100,000s of people become homeless and lost all their properties. Emergency relief assistance is urgently needed in the areas. The government and other organizations have been providing shelters, basic food aids and other necessities to the victims in Sichuan.

At the same time, the southern part of Gansu Province which was only 150km away from the epicenter, was also seriously affected. Many houses collapsed, farmland destroyed and road blocked. Yet people in this area received less relief aids as compared to those in Sichuan.

Section C: Situational Report

1. Food Security

During the strike of the earthquake, most villagers were in the field as it was in the midst of their busy farming season. The quake triggered rockfall and landslide that hit and damaged livestock and crops, affecting their harvest and food security directly. During our household visits, we learnt that although there have been sufficient rains this year, the area has experienced continuous drought in the previous years and hence they do not have much storage of food. Each household has about 4 to 5 mu farmlands of which 1 mu of land could produce about 100-150kg of wheat. Due to the mountainous geography, most farmlands are located at the top of the mountains, these farmlands could produce wheat only once per year. Therefore, even before the earthquake, land produce could barely meet the demand of food consumption by the villagers.

Villagers shown us their empty wheat storage tank and damaged storeroom, saying that they do not have sufficient time to rescue their food stock during the quake, and now it is damaged and buried under the collapsed building. Villagers were soon resumed back to farm work after the quake as to ensure their food security. Harvest was started in late May and the duration may vary according to altitude.

Township government requested some relief materials from county government after the disaster. In Koutouba Township, government distributed flour, tent and nylon sheet, each household was able to obtained about 12.5kg of flour.

Besides relief materials from county government, there were limited materials distributed by a Christian group to Christians only both in Koutouba and Tielou Township. This included 1.5kg of flour per person. In Tielou Township, CEDAR distributed 25kg flour to 444 households in May. Some other NGOs and official parties have distributed various relief materials to some of the heavily affected area after CEDAR's first distribution.

Despite to the relief aids mentioned above, some villages were still inaccessible by relief parties. In this project, CEDAR distributed relief aids to those households who did not receive relief materials or receive only very few relief aids before.

2. Shelter

Damage level of the houses increases as altitude increases. In the highland, about 90% of the houses are categorized as danger houses that need to be reconstructed. All wood structure buildings, which contribute 10% to 20% to the total number of houses, were collapsed or highly damaged. With the continuous aftershock, almost all highland and lowland villagers are still staying overnights in open fields, under the trees while the luckier ones are staying in temporary shelters.

To respond to the needs, township government has requested tents and nylon sheets from county government. Tents are prioritized for schools, and households that have been planned for resettlement. During our need assessment and household visits, we learnt that about one-sixth of the household has been given the tents, while 3 households need to share a 8-12 sq m tent. For the nylon sheet, each household were eligible for only 5 sq m and the sheet quality could not sustain for long under sun exposure.

Although villagers have now a shelter place to protect them from rain and the sun, but the living space is too cramped, ventilation is poor, and is not convenient as several households have to share a shelter. Summer is their harvest season and the villagers expressed that shelters for crops are also urgently in need which can be used for drying wheat and to ensure food security.

House reconstruction or demolition has not been started; discussion is still on the progress. During the need assessment, some villagers were clearing the debris and keeping those that can be reused as building materials; some villagers were mending the cracks and strengthen the structure.



Collapse of old wood structure house



Villagers covered the nylon sheet that was distributed by government by blanket and branches to minimize sheet depreciation under sun exposure



Villagers were mending the outer wall

3. Safe Water

In Koutouba Township, government has improved the water facility of several villages since 2006, including water pipes and tapes that deliver water to individual households. However, the earthquake has broken some of the pipes and water tanks and caused many pipes to expose on ground. Villagers have to use the old way, walking 1 to 2 km to the source for water.

Since water source is on the hill, water has not been contaminated and is safe for drinking.

4. Health

A total of 16 people died in Tielou and Koutouba Township. Government is highly concern for the health and sanitation and the spread of disease in the areas. Some of the heavily affected villages have assigned a personnel responsible for sterilize duties in the shelter areas. Vaccine injection to the children was taking place during our household visits.

Most households could use their existing toilet and kitchen.

5. Security

The army has marched in both townships in late May to restore roads, public facilities and maintain stability. During our material distribution, army played a crucial role in maintaining order and peace.

Section D: Achievement and Distribution Process

1. Procurement

The supervisors from CEDAR's Gansu Team, local staff and volunteers from Lanzhou City Christian Council/Three-self Patriotic Movement formed a procurement team which was responsible for the procurement process. Numerous phone communications were made to check the price and stock. As nylon sheets are highly demanded, its price fluctuated daily and was always out of stock. We made spot visits to shops and suppliers to ensure stock and quality. The suppliers were requested to send quotation forms to the procurement team. During the meeting, the team gathered together, discussed and concluded which supplier to purchase based on stock, quality, price, transportation and time. Flour and oil supplier visited the procurement team to confirm the logo layout on the flour bag and a contract was signed between both parties.

2. Warehousing and Stock Register

Oil and flour supplier included transportation cost in the quoted price. They arranged trucks to pick up the stock from their factories. When the trucks arrived in Lanzhou, our staff and volunteers were responsible to upload the nylon sheets to each truck according to the stock list.

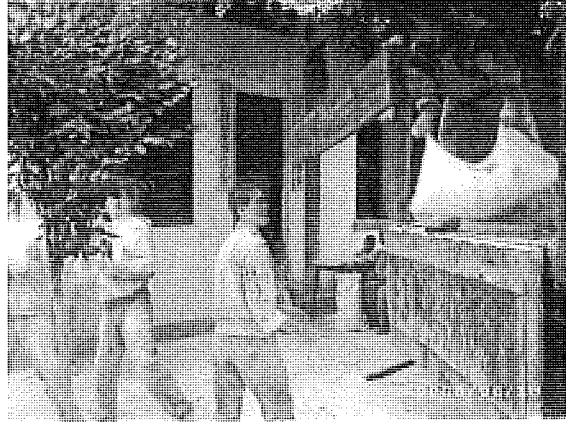
The trucks departed Lanzhou and went on the same way. When they arrived in Linjiang, a small town just inside the border of Wenxian, the relief team changed to smaller trucks because the township roads were small. The smaller trucks went in separate ways heading to two different townships.

Stocks were kept on the trucks while switching to smaller trucks before entering into townships. When arrived in townships, stocks were kept in government office and village house that were guarded by the army overnight. Volunteers were responsible to take stock register at these two warehouses.

After our distribution in each day, we crossed check the distribution list, stock quantity and filled in stock registry form.



Volunteers and the army helped transferring stocks to the smaller trucks before entering the township road. The stocks were monitored and checked by staff and volunteers throughout the whole process.



The army helped unloading stocks into the warehouse in township government building.

3. Transportation

Roads in both townships were narrow and meandered; both needed to unload the stocks to smaller trucks before entering the township roads.

In Tielou Township, each village has arranged a smaller truck and some villagers to pick up the stocks from the larger trucks and head directly to the village. The whole process was monitored by the staff and volunteers. It took one morning to finish transferring stocks and 3-4 hours for the smaller trucks to reach go into the villages.

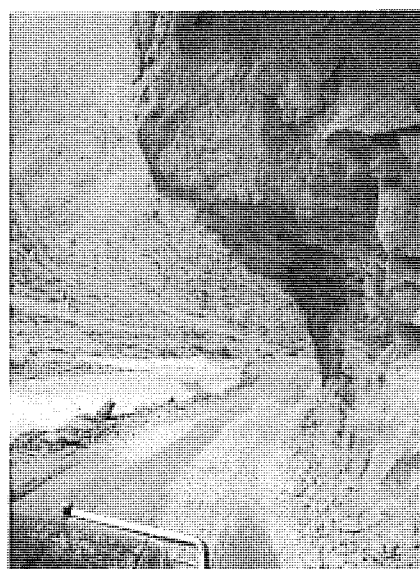
In Koutouba Township, since the township road is very narrow and dangerous, only two smaller trucks from the township were able to transport the stocks into the township. The two trucks took one and a half day to for such transportation. The army assisted in unloading and uploading the stocks and staff and volunteers were responsible for stock checking and monitoring.

The week before distribution, heavy flash rains occurred in Wenxian. Due to the weak geology of Koutouba Township, the rain induced landslides blocking the township road

again. The army and township government made urgent repair to make sure our stocks could enter into the township. Besides township road, all township to village roads were still blocked or blocked again by rain induced landslide. Therefore, we have changed our distribution plan from distributions in village to central distribution at 2 spots down the mountains. Villagers had to walk down the mountains to collect relief materials, in which the farthest villager has walked 6-hour one way to get the relief aids. Fengping village (馮坪村) is 8-hour walk away from the downtown and there was no vehicle road to Koutouba Township directly, the truck need to travel 200km one way to Fengping village. Therefore the official representatives sent a separate truck loading the materials to 84 households to the villagers in Fengping village.



Villagers transferring stocks to smaller trucks in Tielou Township.



Road entering Koutouba Township.

4. Distribution

The distribution process took 12 working days to complete. The team consisted of 41 Cedar staff and volunteers from Lanzhou City Christian Council/Three-self Patriotic Movement going to 2 townships and delivering relief materials to 2,164 households. Two volunteers briefing and trainings were held prior to departure, ensuring that all volunteers and staff were clear about the objective, target, distribution criteria and procedure of this operation.

A pioneering team of 4 people (a supervisor, a staff and 2 volunteers) headed to the distribution place 4 days earlier before the others to discuss the distribution procedures and arrangements with the township officials to ensure smooth distribution as scheduled. The pioneering team had also visited distribution villages, met village head, arranged manpower and logistic, so to ensure procedures are clear and smooth.

The beneficiary lists were submitted earlier at assessment stage by local government officials. The beneficiary list and distribution notice were 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 before distributing relief materials. Government officials, field supervisor and staff of CEDAR and representatives of Lanzhou City Christian Council were present in the ceremony. Beneficiaries had to bring their residence ID, queue up and sign in front of our staff and volunteers to verify their receipts of materials. Each beneficiary was also issued a ticket indicating each eligible for 50kg of flour, 5 Litre oil and 40 sq meter of nylon sheet, in order to avoid duplicate recipients. All materials (except the farthest village, Fengping, mentioned above) are directly distributed by our staff and volunteers.



Notice indicating distributing village, no. of households and distribution criteria stick near the distributing point and in public area.



After having her identity checked on residence ID, beneficiary sign her name as recipient and volunteer issued the red ticket to her for collecting materials.



The army helped managing order.



After they have grouped themselves for one package of nylon sheet, beneficiaries were dividing the sheet outside distribution area.

Total amount of relief items distributed:

ITEM	Content
Flour	108,200 kg
Oil	10,820 Litre
Nylon sheet	86,560 sq meter

Relief items received by each target family (total 2,164 families)

Flour	50 kg
Oil	5 Litre
Nylon sheet	40 sq meter

Criteria of choosing beneficiaries:

1. Clusters or villages that have received no or very few relief materials.

Section E: Lessons learnt

Close communication with township governments before distribution was indeed necessary. On top of that, sending a pioneering team to directly negotiate with local government, discuss distribution criteria and procedure in details and make early arrangement were also essential to smooth distribution. This can minimize the sudden decisions which have to be made during distribution and help to build up a close relationship with the officials.

Besides a frontline team of 41 staff and volunteers responsible for the distribution, a logistic team of 2 staff and 1 volunteer were responsible as back-up to maintain close communications with the frontline teams and head office as well as between teams when they work in different villages. This can result in quick and effective communication.

As this project involved a large number of volunteers, giving appropriate trainings and clear division of duties facilitated the whole distribution.

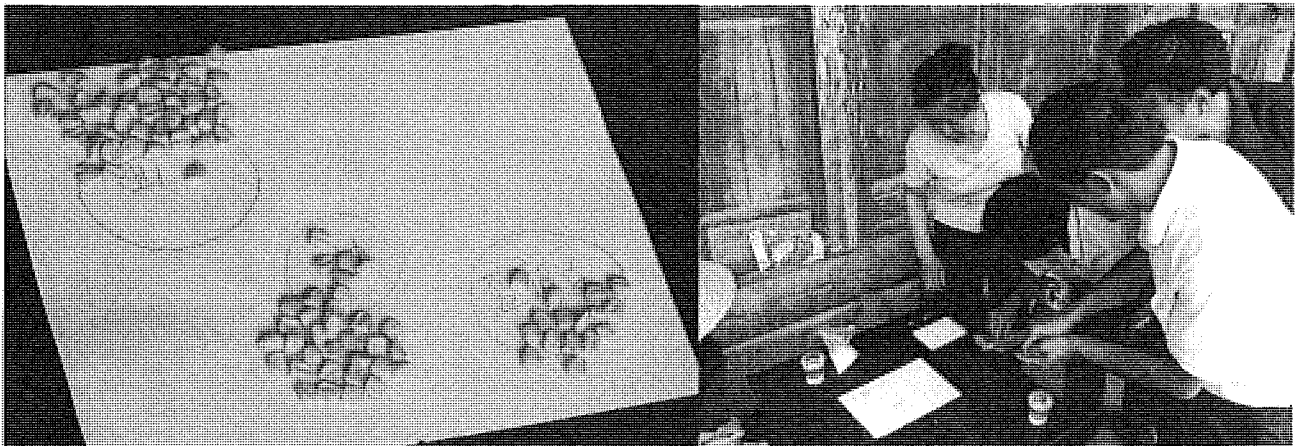
Both Township governments had been cooperative and understandable to our objectives. The county government did not understand our working procedures at first and did not allow direct distribution to the beneficiaries. However, after explaining our purpose and with the help of government officials, the problem was solved at the end.

Cedar staff took a village visit after the distribution. Beneficiaries were very pleased

that CEDAR conducted the relief distribution directly with high transparency. All villagers were notified the date and place of distribution by officials and they were cleared about the amount of relief materials that each household could get. This avoids favoritism and duplications of recipients, and they were happy to know the right amount they should have.

A survey was conducted with 10 beneficiaries. They reflected that the flour was indeed the most important items to them and they were pleased that the quality of the flour and oil distributed were in high standard. In the past, beneficiaries used only animal oil and therefore they treasured the plant oil that we have distributed very much.

Beneficiaries feedback there may be some households, particularly old people, who did not applied for the residence ID, due to backwardness and history, and a pity that they were not eligible for the relief material this time. In some villages, our team has allowed those do not have residence ID to get the relief material with the witness of village officials.



The seeds represent vote for the three relief item distributed.

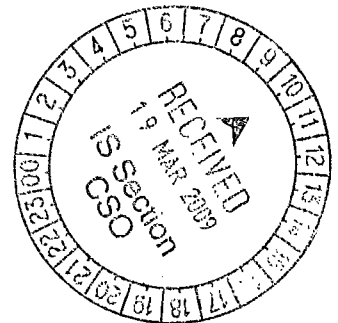
Beneficiaries placing the seeds as a visual form of vote, representing their comments about the relief items.



Beneficiaries continued to carry the relief materials up the mountain to their homes on the second day.

四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮 災賑災評估報告書

獲得賑災基金諮詢委員會
港幣七十九萬圓正撥款作為
四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮賑災提供緊急
(二零零八年八月廿三日至九月七日期間前往賑災)



中國福音事工促進會有限公司

18/03/2009

A. 中國福音事工促進四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮賑災始末：

- 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。

B. 本會進行四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮賑災之目標：

原定我們於二零零八年八月廿三日至九月七日期間前往四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮災區，向地震二萬四千災民八千戶每戶派發廿五公斤食米，合共二十萬公斤。

後因道路因地震未能開通，賑災的完成日期有所更改如下：

我們於二零零八年八月廿日至九月十二日期間前往四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮災區，向地震二萬四千災民八千戶每戶派發廿五公斤食米，合共二十萬公斤。

C. 賑災地區：

我們的賑災計劃於四川地震災區的下列地區：-

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|
| 1. 桃坪 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 2. 曾頭 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 3. 通化 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 4. 三岔 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 5. 木卡 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 6. 塔子 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 7. 薛城 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 8. 下孟 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 9. 上孟 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 10. 木尼 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 11. 一把傘 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 12. 四棚 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 13. 熊耳 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 14. 蒲溪 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 15. 休溪 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 16. 甘堡 | (500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 合計 | (8,000戶 | 災民家庭) |

賑災工作進度安排：

本會於八月廿日到達四川成都，與理縣民政局的成都工作人員聯絡會議，安排各項賑災工作。

本會工作人員就賑災方面與理縣民政局、理縣縣政府、及有關單位聯絡，視察災情了解賑災地區及其現況，本會於八月廿四日至九月十日期間，賑災工作隊共用十八天在理縣視察災情並進行賑災工作。

- D. 賑災金額：
本會是項四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮進行賑災計劃，共使用賑災金額為港幣 814, 511, 29（其中七十九萬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：
是項賑災計劃曾使四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮當地災民家庭 8, 000 戶（24, 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八月廿日至九月十二日完成。
(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、伍華牧師、王楓女士、
本會義工名單如下：
 徐杏村醫生、彭文詩女士、
(3) 主要途徑：
 本會參與賑災之工作人員會親力親為，將賑災物資直接送到災民手中，本會工作人員也會參與監察整個賑災過程。
- G. 跟進工作：
本會賑災隊曾親赴四川省理縣十六個鄉鎮災區賑災，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：
本會曾經在理縣的民政局、理縣的市政府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，因當地未能購買食米故需在成都購買食米並安排運輸，並安排派發點親自派給災區災民。
(II) 方法：
 1. 公開派發食米：
 本會考慮到災民飢餓問題，故本會在購買食米後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：
本會與當地政府於派發賑災物資後，再與民政局開會評估整個賑災果效，是否達到計劃目標。
會議總結：是達到賑災幫助災民，達到解決災民飢餓問題。

(11) 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)：

(1) 賑災物資開支：
白米： (8,000 戶 @ 25 公斤 @ 3.14 元) 628,000.00 人民幣
運費及小工費 50,000.00
總賑災物資開支 = 人民幣 678,000.00
人民幣 678,000.00 = 港元：779,310.30

(11) 行政開支：

本會是次賑災工作行政開支約港幣\$35,200.99，此開支額包括下列各項開支： -

機票	10,310.34
住宿	7,829.89
膳食	8,112.15
當地交通	6,817.46
通訊 + (包括互聯網及電話)	744.83
核數費	800.00
雜費	<u>586.32</u>
總行政開支 =	<u>35,200.99</u>

項目開支(以港幣\$計算)：HK\$1=RMB0.87

本會是項賑災基金總額：

總開支 = 港幣\$ 779,310.30 + 港幣\$35,200.99 =
港幣\$814,511.29

是次賑災工作之總開支為 港幣 814,511.29，本會蒙貴貴基金撥款港幣七十九萬圓正。超出款項 24,511.29 由本會賑災基金支付

K. 是次計劃日程表：

賑災原定計劃我們於下列日期「八月廿三日至九月七日」之原則進行賑災工作

後因道路未能開通本會於九月四日經電話向賑基會徵求延期一個星期完成計劃，並得到同意。

新的賑災為期廿四天我們於下列日程表之原則進行賑災工作：

八月廿日至廿三日	出發前往成都並在成都進行聯合會議
八月廿四至廿六日	第一隊前往理縣。（因路未開通，原本的一天路程用了三天）
八月廿七至廿八日	理縣理縣的民政局、理縣的市政府局共同商討並進行賑災工作，並觀察災情。
八月廿九日	成都購買物資
九月二日	第二隊：前往理縣，並運送大米至理縣
九月三-四日	桃坪鄉進行賑災工作 (曾頭、通化、三岔)
九月五-六日	薛城鎮進行賑災工作 (木卡、上孟、下孟、四棚、塔子、木尼、一把傘)
九月七日-八日	甘堡進行賑災工作 (熊耳、蒲溪、休溪)
九月九日	跟進整個賑災工作及作實地考察
九月十日	理縣民政局評估整個賑災果效、 理縣民政局交收花名冊
九月十一日	回成都
九月十二日	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：revngwah@yahoo.com.hk

電 話：(852) 2394 9195 / (852) 90455003

網 址：<http://www.tacem.org>

賑災總監：鄔小鶴牧師

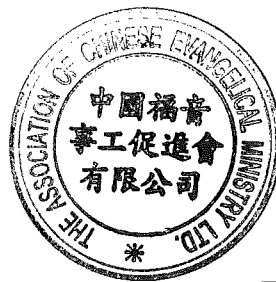
賑災專員：伍華牧師

中國福音事工促進會總幹事

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。



中國福音事工促進會
總幹事伍華牧師

伍華

二〇〇九年三月十七日

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

四川省 (薛城、永安縣、沸水 縣、秀水縣) 四城縣災賑災 評估報告書

獲得賑災基金諮詢委員會

港幣七十萬圓正撥款作為

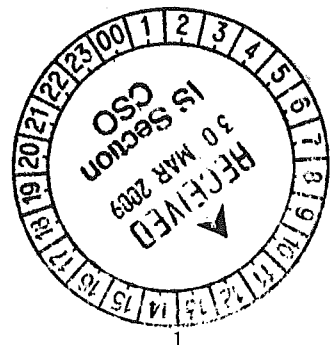
四川省四個城縣賑災提供緊急救援

檔號：CSO/ADMDRFAC 09/08-5

(二零零八年七月十二日至七月廿九日期間前往賑災)

中國福音事工促進會有限公司

24/03/2009



A. 中國福音事工促進四川省（薛城、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣）四個城縣賑災始末：

- 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。

B. 本會進行四川省（薛城、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣）四個城縣賑災之目標：

原定我們於二零零八年七月十二日至七月廿九日期間前往四川省（薛城、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣）四個城縣災區，向地震一萬個家庭每戶派發一張棉被，合共一萬張棉被。

後因「薛城」道路因地震未能開通，向賑災基金諮詢委員會申請調整計劃範圍，並得批准將「薛城」改為「安縣的高川」。

我們於二零零八年七月十二日至七月廿九日期間前往四川省（高川、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣）四個城縣災區，向地震一萬家庭災民每戶派發一張棉被，合共一萬張棉被。

C. 賑災地區：

我們的賑災計劃於四川地震災區的下列地區：-

- | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|
| 1. 高川 | (2000戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 2. 永安縣 | (3000戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 3. 沸水縣 | (2500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 4. 秀水縣 | (2500戶 | 災民家庭) |
| 合計 | (10,000戶 | 災民家庭) |

賑災工作進度安排：

本會於七月十二日到達四川成都，分別聯絡（薛城、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣）的民政局及中央抗震救災總指揮部，安排各項賑災工作。

本會工作人員就賑災方面與民政局及中央抗震救災總指揮部及有關單位聯絡，了解賑災地區及其現況，後得知「薛城」因道路未能開通，後改為「安縣的高川」，本會於七月十二日至七月廿九日期間，賑災工作隊共用十八天在（高川、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣）視察災情並進行賑災工作。

D. 賑災金額：

本會是項四川（高川、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣）四個城縣進行賑災計劃，共使用賑災金額為港幣 680,870.68（其中一萬九千一百二拾九元四角餘額將退還賑災基金。）

E. 受益人：

是項賑災計劃曾使四川省四個城縣 10,000 戶，每戶一張棉被作緊急救援物資。

F. 賑災行動:

(1) 賑災行動於二零零八年七月十二日至七月廿九日完成。

(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、胡志堅先生、

別合寧女士、伍華牧師、王楓女士、

本會義工名單如下:

丁磊、盧耀、劉偉宏

(3) 主要途徑:

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

G. 跟進工作:

本會賑災隊曾親赴四川省四個城縣災區賑災，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 (高川、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣) 的市政府、民政局、(高川、永安縣、沸水縣、秀水縣) 的市政府、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，並安排運輸，並安排派發點親自派給災區災民。

(II) 方法:

1. 公開派發棉被:

本會考慮到災民緊急救援物資需要，故本會在購買棉被後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棉被，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:

本會與當地政府於派發賑災物資後，再與民政局開會評估整個賑災果效，是否達到計劃目標。

會議總結：是達到賑災幫助災民，達到解決災民緊急救援物資需要問題。

(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:

棉被: (10,000 戶 @ 一張 52 元)	520,000.00 人民幣
運費及小工費	44,150.00 人民幣
總賑災物資開支 =	564,150.00 人民幣
	564,150.00 人民幣 = 648,448.27 港元

(II) 行政開支:

本會是次賑災工作行政開支約港幣\$46,330.52

，此開支額包括下列各項開支: -

住宿	12,356.32
機票	19,264.36
當地交通	2,526.89
膳食	6,949.08
雜費	4,433.87
核數費	800.00
總行政開支 =	<u>46,330.52</u>

Restricted to 5% on HK\$648,448.27 = 32,422.41 港元

項目開支 (以港幣\$計算): HK\$1=RMB0.87

本會是項賑災基金總額: 港幣 700,000.00

總開支 = 港幣\$ 648,448.27 + 港幣\$32,422.41 =

港幣\$680,870.68

是次賑災工作之總開支為 港幣 680,870.68，本會蒙貴基金撥款港幣七十萬圓正。餘款項 19,129.32 由本會將退還賑災基金。

K. 是次計劃日程表：

賑災計劃我們於下列日期「七月十二日至七月廿九日」之原則進行賑災工作，後因薛城道路未能開通本會向賑災基金諮詢委員會申請調整計劃範圍，並得批准將「薛城」改為「安縣的高川」，並得到同意。

賑災為期十八天我們於下列日程表之原則進行賑災工作：

七月十二日至十六日	出發前往成都並在成都與永安縣、 沸水縣、秀水縣、薛城分別進行會議商 討並安排進行賑災工作，最後決定並安 排向賑災基金諮詢委員會申請調整計劃 範圍，並得批准將「薛城」改為「安縣 的高川」，並得到同意。
七月十七日	成都購買物資
七月十八日至十九日	永安縣進行賑災工作
七月廿日至廿一日	沸水縣進行賑災工作
七月廿二日至廿三日	秀水縣進行賑災工作
七月廿四日至廿五日	高川行賑災工作
七月廿六日至廿七日	跟進整個賑災工作及作實地考察
七月廿六日至廿七日	四個城縣民政局評估整個賑災果效、 四個城縣民政局交收花名冊
七月廿八日	回成都
七月廿九日	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：九龍旺角通州街 123 號國貿中心二樓 A 室

傳 真：(852) 2394 7091

電 郵：revngwah@yahoo.com.hk

電 話：(852) 2394 9195 / (852) 90455003

網 址：<http://www.tacem.org>

賑災總監：鄔小鶴牧師

賑災專員：伍華牧師

中國福音事工促進會總幹事

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.)

中國福音事工促進會
總幹事伍華牧師



伍華

二〇〇九年三月廿四日