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Six months ago, on 14 April 2010, a 7.1-magnitude earthquake hit Yushu Tibetan Autonomous County in northwest China’s Qinghai Province. The earthquake left 2,698 people dead, 270 missing and 12,135 injured. More than 100,000 people were left homeless, as 85 per cent of homes in the epicentre collapsed. Around 80 per cent of primary schools and 50 per cent of secondary schools in Yushu County were severely damaged or destroyed.

Yushu County, located 4,000 metres above sea level in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, is designated a “national-level poverty county,” with per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen averaging RMB 2,448 (about US $350) in 2008. In addition to Yushu County, five neighbouring counties (Chengduo, Zhiduo, Zaduo, Nangqian, Qumalai) were also affected by the earthquake. In total, these six counties are home to 357,000 people, 97 per cent of whom are of the Tibetan ethnic minority.

The emergency had a particularly devastating impact on children, who make up one out of every three people in the earthquake zone. With homes destroyed, schools severely damaged, and friends and family members killed, missing or injured, the social rhythms, familiar comforts and daily routines that were once a part of the lives of children have been terribly disrupted.

In the six months since the earthquake, UNICEF has been working to deliver on its Core Commitments for Children and support the Government of China’s immediate response, early recovery and medium-term reconstruction efforts.
In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, UNICEF’s support focused on responding to the emergency needs of children and women and protecting the lives of survivors, who were vulnerable to cold, hunger and psychological distress. UNICEF rushed warm clothing, wool blankets, medical equipment, hygiene kits, winterized school tents and education supplies to the emergency zone.

In the ongoing recovery and reconstruction phase, UNICEF’s support has transitioned to focusing on enhancing the quality of services to children and improving local capacity. Specific interventions include the restoration and improvement of maternal and child health services, the construction of school latrines, the provision of pre-fabricated classrooms and the establishment of Child Friendly Spaces. Throughout the earthquake response, UNICEF is tailoring its interventions so that they are culturally-appropriate and relevant.

This report takes stock of the progress made and milestones achieved in the six months since the earthquake. It also outlines the significant work that lies ahead. In June 2010, the State Council released its reconstruction plan for the Yushu earthquake zone. In line with the Government’s reconstruction plan, UNICEF’s support to children and women in the earthquake zone will continue up to December 2012.
MILESTONES
AT SIX MONTHS

- More than **25,000 children** provided with warm **winter clothing**, including jackets, pants and boots
- **Medical equipment** provided to support the reestablishment of maternal and child health services, covering a **population of 100,000**
- **150 children and pregnant women** in need of critical medical treatment transported in UNICEF-provided **ambulances**
- More than **5,000 children** vaccinated through the UNICEF-supported **emergency vaccination campaign**, with 83 per cent coverage
- **1,800 young children** aged 6–36 months provided with **micronutrient sachets** for six months
- **120,000 people** provided with **hygiene kits** to support the maintenance of personal hygiene
- **7,500 schoolchildren** provided with **classroom tents** to help them resume their studies 12 days after the earthquake
- **4,500 schoolchildren** provided with **pre-fabricated classrooms** in the medium-term response to create a safe and comfortable learning environment during the long winter months and for at least three more years, until new school buildings are constructed
- **21,500 schoolchildren** provided with **educational and recreational materials**, including student kits, library kits and sports kits
- **5,000 children** provided with **psychosocial support** and a safe environment in which to recover through the establishment of four **Child Friendly Spaces**
August 2010: Students from Qingshuihe Primary School walk by their recently completed pre-fabricated classrooms.
Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

HEALTH

STRATEGIC RESULT
Excess mortality among girls, boys and women in humanitarian crisis is prevented

Even before the earthquake, access to health services was uneven in Yushu Prefecture, which is populated by poor, ethnic minority communities. Health indicators for children and women in Yushu Prefecture lagged considerably behind national averages, with low hospital delivery (52.5 per cent vs. 96.3 per cent nationally), high maternal mortality (110.0 vs. 31.9 per 100,000 live births nationally) and high infant mortality (20.7 vs. 13.8 per 1,000 live births nationally), according to 2009 data.

The Yushu earthquake caused extensive damage to health facilities, collapsing both Yushu County and Prefecture Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Hospitals and damaging eight other health facilities. Routine immunization service in Yushu County was disrupted in the weeks immediately after the earthquake and children’s immunization records were either lost or destroyed, as a result of the damage caused to health clinics and cold storage facilities.

More than 10,000 patients had to be hospitalized for treatment of injuries sustained in the earthquake. While makeshift hospitals set up in Yushu County in the aftermath of the earthquake were able to provide basic treatment, many of the more seriously injured had to be transported to the provincial capital of Xining or elsewhere for treatment. Logistical arrangements for the referral of these patients were complicated by the scarcity of transportation resources. None of the county MCH hospitals in Yushu Prefecture had ambulances to transport patients.
In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, UNICEF provided ambulances to Yushu Prefecture MCH Hospital and Yushu County General and MCH Hospital. These ambulances played a crucial role in transporting patients in need of advanced treatment to the Qinghai Province MCH Hospital, located in Xining, 800 kilometres away. To date, the ambulances have been used to transport 10 pregnant women and 142 children to Xining, where they subsequently received successful treatment.

The ambulances will continue to play an important role in the ongoing reconstruction phase, supporting the transport of patients, as well as the provision of basic MCH services to pregnant women and young children in rural areas with limited access to health services. In the medium-term response, UNICEF has provided ambulances to MCH hospitals in the five other counties of Yushu Prefecture to improve access to MCH services.

In early June, UNICEF conducted an assessment in the earthquake zone and found that the MCH system was poor and vulnerable due to lack of equipment, a shortage of professional staff, non-standard provision of services and an unsound management information system.

**Restoring MCH services**

UNICEF responded to the health care needs of children and women in the earthquake zone by providing emergency medical equipment, including resuscitation bags, labour and delivery beds, neonatal laryngoscopy and intubation sets, infant incubators and neonatal rescue tables. This equipment helped to support the reestablishment of MCH services at Yushu Prefecture Hospital, Yushu Prefecture MCH Hospital and Yushu County General and MCH Hospital. UNICEF also provided 4,000 sets of newborn baby clothing.

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Recovering immunization services

Two weeks after the earthquake, local health authorities launched an emergency child immunization campaign. The campaign, which covered hepatitis A, tetanus and MMR (measles, mumps and rubella), focused on the three townships in Yushu County most seriously affected by the earthquake: Jiegu, Longbao and Batang.

UNICEF contributed to the immunization campaign by supporting the training of 32 county and township-level immunization staff. The training focused on administering vaccines, maintaining and managing the cold chain, responding to adverse events following immunization and recording data. UNICEF also supported the development and dissemination of bilingual information and social mobilization materials, through both print media and local television and radio stations. Preliminary vaccination campaign reports indicate 83 per cent coverage, with 5,595 doses of hepatitis A vaccine and 5,516 doses of MMR vaccine administered.
Moving forward
In preparation for the upcoming winter, UNICEF is now providing heating equipment to labour rooms and obstetrics, gynaecology and paediatrics outpatient departments in hospitals in Yushu and Chengduo Counties. UNICEF is also providing MCH care equipment, including weight scales, length scales and postnatal visit packs for township and village health facilities in the six counties of Yushu Prefecture.

In addition to the provision of hardware equipment, UNICEF is working to improve the quality of MCH services in the earthquake zone through the adaptation and introduction of the Mother Baby Package, a set of guidelines on the minimum levels of care that all pregnant women and newborns should receive. The interventions included in the Mother Baby Package take mothers through pregnancy, birth and early motherhood with the necessary vital care and support, and provide newborns and young children with adequate health care. It is expected that through the promotion of the Mother Baby Package, county and township-level health staff in the six counties of Yushu Prefecture will be able to provide higher-quality care to 10,000 infants and their mothers. The Mother Baby Package will also contribute to improved infant and young child feeding practices.

UNICEF will support further improvement in the quality of care provided to children and women in the earthquake zone by supporting advanced training for 42 prefecture and county-level MCH staff. These staff will develop their professional knowledge, skills and competence through temporary secondment to provincial-level hospitals.

UNICEF will also support the establishment of an MCH management information system in the earthquake zone. During recent field assessments, UNICEF found that the MCH management information systems in both Yushu Prefecture General Hospital and Yushu County General and MCH Hospital were destroyed in the earthquake. UNICEF also found that in Chengduo County, neither the County MCH Hospital nor the County General Hospital was equipped with computers, making it difficult to collect vital data, such as status of health service provision, health and nutrition status and mortality data. UNICEF will address the need for improved data management—critical to improved quality of care, as well as appropriate surveillance—by providing earthquake-affected health facilities with IT equipment and organizing training to ensure quality through standardization, quality control and technical support.

UNICEF will also continue to support the recovery of routine immunization services in the Yushu earthquake zone by providing cold chain equipment, including refrigerators, vaccine carriers and cold rooms. Additionally, UNICEF will help to establish a Child Immunization Registry Information System to enable enhanced tracking of children’s vaccination status in 61 townships across the six counties of Yushu Prefecture. UNICEF will support additional immunization campaigns as necessary.
Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

STRATEGIC RESULT
Girls, boys and women have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe water and sanitation and facilities

Even before the earthquake, water infrastructure in Yushu Prefecture was lacking, with only one out of every three families having access to piped water. The earthquake displaced 100,000 people who are now living in temporary shelters and camps in Jiegu Town, under conditions where the maintenance of proper hygiene practices is difficult. The lack of sanitation facilities means that waste is often left in the open, where it can breed diseases.

On recent field assessments, UNICEF found that water supply is generally available at schools in Jiegu Town, either from piped water systems or deep wells. In Chengduo County, however, UNICEF found that water supply in schools is often insufficient and subject to seasonal fluctuation, especially difficult in the winter months. UNICEF found that serious damage was caused to many school latrines in the earthquake zone, making them dangerous to use. As a result of insufficient sanitary facilities, open defecation is commonly practiced on school grounds in both Yushu and Chengduo Counties. For example, Chengduo County’s Zhenqin Primary School has nearly 1,200 students, but only six squats for boys and six squats for girls, or a student-latrine ratio of 100-to-1.

Meeting emergency water, sanitation and hygiene needs

In the immediate aftermath of the emergency, UNICEF provided 40,000 family hygiene kits to the earthquake-affected population. Each kit, designed to meet the needs of two adults and one child, contains soap, shampoo, toothbrush and
toothpaste, towels, a bucket and washbasin and other personal hygiene supplies. The hygiene kits were distributed to local schools, health clinics, temples and communities and were instrumental in helping children and women maintain personal hygiene in the weeks after the earthquake.

In the medium-term response to the earthquake, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Education to ensure that schoolchildren have access to handwashing facilities, sanitary latrines and a hygienic environment in the temporary schools where they have resumed their studies. UNICEF is supporting the construction of school latrines in six schools in Yushu County and three schools in Chengduo County. When complete, the latrines will benefit over 14,500 students and 600 teachers.

In Chengduo County, new school buildings will be constructed adjacent to former school sites, so students will be able to use the school latrines being constructed with UNICEF support, both as they attend class in prefabricated classrooms, and also when they move into permanent school buildings in a few years’ time. In Yushu County, however, the locations of new school buildings are still being decided and are subject to change, so the latrines being constructed with UNICEF support will serve to bridge the three or four year interim period until the construction of new school buildings is complete. In both Yushu and Chengduo, UNICEF is supporting the construction of urine-diversion latrines, a design that is appropriate for the high altitude, cold climate and variable water supply conditions of the earthquake zone.

Moving forward

UNICEF is currently working with local education authorities and schools to organize Global Handwashing Day activities in nine project schools in Yushu and Chengduo in mid-October. During the week-long celebration of Global Handwashing Day, several school-level activities on handwashing and disease prevention will be organized to support the creation of a safer and more hygienic environment for earthquake-affected children.

In the coming months, UNICEF will continue to work with local counterparts and communities to ensure that the construction of school latrines is completed with high quality. UNICEF will also continue to support the promotion of hygiene knowledge and practices in school by providing hygiene kits, disseminating hygiene messages in both Chinese and Tibetan and conducting community outreach activities.
Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

EDUCATION

STRATEGIC RESULT
Girls and boys access safe and secure education and critical information for their own well-being

Yushu County has 50 primary schools, three teaching sites (grades 1–3 only), four junior secondary schools, three senior secondary schools and one vocational secondary school, with a total of 22,719 students and 1,086 teachers. The earthquake caused significant damage to schools in Yushu County, with one-fourth of school buildings collapsing and nearly one-half left severely damaged and too dangerous to use.

Schools in neighbouring Chengduo County were also severely affected, with education authorities reporting that an estimated 95 per cent of school buildings sustained significant structural damage, rendering them unsafe for instructional use and affecting the education of over 10,000 students.

The Government has prioritized the building of schools in the ongoing reconstruction process. However, according to draft reconstruction plans, the construction of permanent school buildings in Chengduo County will not be complete for three to five years’ time. The prolonged reconstruction period reflects the county’s remote location and extreme climate conditions: construction materials have to be transported from outside the Plateau, and construction will only be able to take place during the four months of the warm season.

UNICEF’s experience in emergencies has found that returning children to school is critical to supporting their psychosocial health and providing them with a sense of normalcy in the aftermath of emergencies.
schooling, they were also necessarily a short-term solution, as strong gale force winds are common on the Plateau, and Chengduo County experiences extreme cold during much of the year.

In recognition of the extreme conditions in Chengduo County, UNICEF procured, delivered and installed 99 cold-weather-appropriate pre-fabricated classroom units in the medium-term response to the earthquake. Installation was completed in late August 2010 and the classrooms have been equipped with heating facilities, allowing 4,500 students in five primary schools and one kindergarten in Chengduo County to move into a safe and comfortable learning environment suitable for the medium to long-term. The pre-fabricated classrooms will

Restoring access to education

Throughout the emergency response phase, UNICEF has worked with counterparts to restore access to quality education services and reduce the risk of children falling behind in school. UNICEF has focused much of its emergency education response in remote areas of Chengduo County that have received comparatively less assistance than Yushu County.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, UNICEF provided 150 insulated classroom tents to help 7,500 students in Chengduo County resume their studies. While the tents made it possible for children to return to class less than two weeks after the earthquake and therefore played a critical role in minimizing disruption to schooling, they were also necessarily a short-term solution, as strong gale force winds are common on the Plateau, and Chengduo County experiences extreme cold during much of the year.

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cooking in tents, working to provide students with food three times a day. UNICEF is currently working with local counterparts and school staff to improve school kitchen facilities and support the provision of warm food to students.

UNICEF has also provided warm children’s clothing, boots and blankets to ensure minimal living conditions for students in boarding schools in Yushu and Chengduo Counties. More than 25,000 schoolchildren have received winter jackets, boots and pants.

serve students in the transitional period, expected to last several years, until the construction of new school buildings is complete.

Throughout the earthquake response, UNICEF has worked with counterparts to provide appropriate basic education, early learning and recreational materials, including student kits, sports kits and library kits with both Chinese and Tibetan language books. In total, these materials are benefiting 13,750 primary school students in Yushu County and 7,750 students in Chengduo County, as well as nearly 800 preschool-aged children across Yushu Prefecture.

Much of UNICEF’s work in the education sector has also focused on ensuring minimal living conditions for children. Fully half of all schoolchildren in the Yushu earthquake zone are boarding school students, and living conditions for many of these children have been significantly impacted by the emergency. In the aftermath of the earthquake, which caused severe damage to many school kitchen facilities, canteen staff have been

Moving forward

Recent field assessments conducted by UNICEF found that kindergartens and pre-schools in the earthquake zone are in need of assistance to provide young children aged 4–6 with quality early childhood education. In the ongoing reconstruction phase, UNICEF will work to support the development of early childhood development and education services throughout Yushu Prefecture, including the provision of age-appropriate supplies and support to the capacity building of teachers to implement a story-based curriculum with adapted materials.

During the transition phase, UNICEF will also support the training of teachers and principals on Child Friendly School guidelines, as well as school safety education. Safe school guidelines, which UNICEF helped to develop in the aftermath of the Sichuan earthquake two years ago, will be adapted and translated into Tibetan.
UNICEF has provided the students of Chengduo County’s Zhaduo Primary School with pre-fabricated classrooms and school supplies to support quality education.
“A new start to my school life”

“On 14 April, a catastrophic earthquake damaged our beautiful home. But since then, many kind and warm-hearted people have extended their loving hands. Because of support from UNICEF, we are able to study in bright classrooms and play sports during recess,” said Medo Lazin, a nine-year-old student at Qingshuihe Primary School.

The Yushu earthquake caused severe damage to Qingshuihe Primary School, leaving classroom buildings structurally unstable and unsafe for students and teachers to enter. But on 26 April, just 12 days after the earthquake, Medo and her 1,100 schoolmates were able to resume their studies in classroom tents provided by UNICEF.

“If it were not for these classroom tents, it would have been impossible for the schools to reopen in such a short time after the earthquake,” said Mr. Suoangnima, the director of the Chengduo County Bureau of Education.

While the tents played a critical role in helping children to return to school in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, they are not suitable for the long winters in this remote area of the earthquake zone. Located on a plateau in northern Chengduo County, 4,800 metres above sea level, Qingshuihe Primary School experiences extreme cold and frequent snowstorms for eight months of the year, with temperatures sometimes dropping to as low as -43 degrees Celsius.

To address the medium-term educational needs of children at Qingshuihe, UNICEF has supported the construction of pre-fabricated classrooms and equipped them with heating facilities to provide a comfortable learning environment during the long winter months ahead.

“I believe that with the support of UNICEF, the students of Qingshuihe Primary School will feel
warmth this winter and make much progress in their studies,” said Mr. Gengtai, the Governor of Chengduo County.

The pre-fabricated classrooms will be used by the children for at least three years, until the construction of new school buildings is complete.
“My first time playing ping pong in a tent”

“Ever since I learned how to play in third grade, ping pong has been my favourite sport,” said Zhaxi Dewen, a fifth-grade student at Gaduo Primary School. The other children in the tent looked on, as Zhaxi served the ball across the table to his challenger.

“I felt scared after the earthquake, but being able to play sports during recess and after school has really helped. Even though we are still living in tents and studying in prefabs, I feel happy when I am playing sports. It gives me energy,” he said.

UNICEF’s experience has found that providing age-appropriate toys, sports equipment and recreation materials is critical to supporting the psychosocial health of children and helping them regain a sense of normalcy in the aftermath of an emergency. To date, UNICEF has provided Sports Kits to nearly 8,000 children in the Yushu earthquake zone.
Children in Chengduo County’s Gaduo Primary School play during recess with sports equipment provided by UNICEF.
One out of every three people in the Yushu earthquake zone is a child below the age of 18. With homes destroyed, schools severely damaged, and friends and family members killed, missing or injured, the social rhythms, familiar comforts and daily routines that were once a part of the lives of children have been terribly disrupted. From its experience in previous relief efforts in China, including the Sichuan earthquake two years ago, UNICEF found that 90–95 per cent of children and women are able to recover from basic psychosocial services, but 5–10 per cent are in need of more expert treatment. Failure to promptly and appropriately address the psychological and social needs of children and communities can have long-term consequences on their capacity to recover.

Providing psychosocial support and community-based services

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, government counterparts expressed the critical need for logistics support to carry out effective relief efforts, identify separated children and arrange for placement of separated children with extended family members. Vehicles provided by UNICEF to the Yushu Prefecture Bureau of Civil Affairs and the Yushu Orphan School helped to support family tracing and reunification efforts for children.

In July, UNICEF and the National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW) launched the opening of four Child Friendly
Spaces in Jiegu Town to provide children with a safe and nurturing environment in which they can recover and be protected from abuse, neglect and danger. UNICEF and NWCCW have provided each of the Child Friendly Spaces with tents, books, arts and crafts materials, sports equipment and early childhood development toys. Additional supplies, including Tibetan language books, music instruments, toys and games for use in psychosocial support activities will continue to arrive in the coming weeks.

The Child Friendly Spaces in the Yushu earthquake zone have benefited from the valuable experience gained and lessons learned from the successful introduction of Child Friendly Spaces in the aftermath of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. As in Sichuan, the Child Friendly Spaces in Yushu are playing a critical role in providing community-based services to meet the immediate and medium-term needs of children and their families. To date, the four Child Friendly Spaces have served 5,000 children. It is expected that as further community outreach takes place, the Child Friendly Spaces will reach at least one quarter of the 30,000 children in Jiegu Town. Already, the Child Friendly Spaces are reaching many of the most vulnerable children in the earthquake zone, helping to fill a critical gap, for example, for out-of-school children by providing a safe, friendly and protective space for education and peer interaction. The Child Friendly Spaces are also reaching out to children with disabilities and other children with special needs. In the coming months, UNICEF will support the further development and targeting of services, including basic literacy and non-formal education services.

Each of the Child Friendly Spaces is currently being run by four full-time staff, including former...
school teachers and other community members with demonstrated expertise in working with children. UNICEF has helped to build the capacity of the staff to support the provision of appropriately structured high-quality services. In collaboration with NWCCW, UNICEF has organized trainings on child rights, child participation, children’s health issues and best practices in the operation and management of Child Friendly Spaces. The trainings have helped the staff to gain practical knowledge on working with children and further develop services in line with a child-rights-based approach.

UNICEF has also supported networking opportunities between the Child Friendly Space staff in Yushu and their peers in Sichuan Province. A recent field visit to Sichuan, where Child Friendly Spaces have been running for two years, was both educational and inspirational for Yushu staff, allowing them to gain exposure to a more developed service model.

A milestone was reached in August, when Yushu government authorities announced their decision to include the Child Friendly Spaces in the earthquake reconstruction plan. This agreement indicates the local community’s recognition of and commitment to the role of the Child Friendly Spaces as a community-based centre for the provision of services to children, both in the immediate aftermath of the emergency and in the longer-term reconstruction process. It is also an important indication of the sustainability of the Child Friendly Spaces.

**Moving forward**

The four Child Friendly Spaces in Yushu currently operate out of tents. In preparation for the upcoming winter, UNICEF is now working to move the Child Friendly Spaces into pre-fabricated units to ensure uninterrupted service provision in a safe and comfortable environment. UNICEF will also provide additional supplies, with particular attention to supplies that are ethnically and culturally relevant, such as traditional Tibetan music instruments, games and toys.

As the Child Friendly Spaces continue to develop the quality and variety of services being provided, UNICEF will work with NWCCW and the local chapter of All-China Women’s Federation to promote the Child Friendly Spaces as a hub of child protection services that mobilize government and community resources. The Child Friendly Spaces will be promoted as a model for facilitating multi-sectoral cooperation in providing rights-based services for all children in the Yushu earthquake zone.
The drawings of children in Jiegu Town highlight the contrast between their current homes (above) and the homes of their dreams (below). The UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Spaces offer earthquake-affected children a safe space in which they can express their feelings, interact with other children and receive support from trained staff.
A place to learn and socialize

Zhaxike Child Friendly Space, Jiegu Town – On a recent morning, a group of school-aged children gathered in a tent that had been set up near the Yushu County No. 3 Primary School.

A group of girls occupied one table in the tent. They had come from the school next door to seek out a quiet place to read during recess. Other children in the tent, however, had come from farther away. Over at the next table was a young boy named Tenzin and a group of his friends, all from nomad families. Earlier in the morning, the boys had walked about an hour from Saimachang, a temporary settlement for earthquake survivors located on the outskirts of Jiegu Town.

“I like reading books and drawing here,” said Tenzin, with a bit of shyness. Tenzin is 15 years old and not attending school at the moment. He likes to come with his friends to the Child Friendly Space to draw, read books and play with other children, some of them in school and some, like Tenzin and his friends, out of school.

While the only sound to emerge from the tent in which Tenzin and his friends sat was that of pages being turned, the scene in the tent next door was a different one altogether, with the din of music punctuated every now and then by an exuberant cheer or a shout. In that tent, some children played football and basketball, while others played on traditional Tibetan music instruments.

Overseeing the activities in the two tents—one for sedentary activities and one for active recreation—is a team of four staff members. Still in their first few months on the job, the staff of the Child Friendly Space find the work both challenging and rewarding. As Dolkar, a staff member of the Zhaxike Child Friendly Space wrote in her first monthly progress report:

“We have seen positive changes in these children. They have become more open and optimistic and are no longer as sad or frightened as they were. They have also become much more confident and trusting. The children have become more courageous and stronger through storytelling, and they find joy and cheer in recreational activities like drawing and handicrafts. We are proud to see these changes, and we will work even harder!”
Funding sources for UNICEF’s response
US $5.2 million raised as of 13 October 2010

Utilization of funds by sector
US $3.8 million utilized as of 13 October 2010

Education 40%
Child Protection and Psychosocial Support 5%
Shelter and Clothing 24%
Health and Nutrition 9%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 22%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Utilization (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health and Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical equipment, including delivery beds, multi-parameter patient monitors, ante-partum foetal monitors, incubators, neonatal rescue tables, neonatal laryngoscopes, infusion pumps and resuscitation bags</td>
<td>362,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulances to transfer patients to county/prefecture hospitals for care</td>
<td>256,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000 sets of clothing for newborns</td>
<td>12,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronutrient sachets for 1,800 infants aged 6–36 months, accompanied by health staff training and parent education on infant and young child feeding</td>
<td>26,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the emergency vaccination campaign, including training of immunization staff and social mobilization materials</td>
<td>14,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000 hygiene kits with towels, soap, toothbrushes and toothpaste, a washbasin, a plastic bucket and other hygiene products for 120,000 people</td>
<td>618,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of latrines in six schools in Yushu and three schools in Chengduo</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 school tents to help 7,500 students return to school in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake</td>
<td>1,510,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 generators to provide electricity to schools</td>
<td>75,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,192 student kits, each containing school supplies and a school bag</td>
<td>100,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Chinese language library kits, 154 Tibetan language library kits and 167 sports kits to provide 8,000 children with quality reading materials and recreational equipment</td>
<td>85,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Childhood Development equipment and toys to help 733 children from five kindergartens in Yushu Prefecture access quality pre-primary education</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 prefabricated classroom units to provide 4,500 children with a safe learning environment in the transition period until new schools are built</td>
<td>783,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating equipment and kitchen supplies to support maintenance of a comfortable learning environment and the provision of warm food to schoolchildren</td>
<td>66,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection and Psychosocial Support</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight tents equipped with books, toys, sports equipment, arts and crafts materials, furniture and other supplies for four Child Friendly Spaces</td>
<td>176,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of Child Friendly space staff, community outreach and support to the development of services</td>
<td>70,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles to support relief efforts, including identifying families of separated children, carrying out family reunification and/or identifying extended family members for placement of separated children</td>
<td>51,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter and Clothing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 wool blankets</td>
<td>910,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,501 winter jackets, 27,501 pairs of boots, 26,501 pairs of pants and 5,000 pairs of socks for school-aged children</td>
<td>837,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 sets of clothing (including sweaters, hats and shoes) for children aged 3–7</td>
<td>40,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field assessments and monitoring</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3,851,122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNICEF’s Cooperation Programme in China operates within a comprehensive set of rules, regulations, procedures and controls. All procedures are conducted within the framework of UNICEF’s Cooperation Agreement with the Government of China, and under the coordination of the Ministry of Commerce. This provides the legal framework for UNICEF’s work.

UNICEF assistance is implemented through national, provincial and local authorities. In July 2010, UNICEF conducted a Project Director training in Yushu to familiarize government counterparts at province, prefecture and county level in the Yushu earthquake zone with UNICEF’s project management regulations and practices.

UNICEF staff monitor the activities and projects. UNICEF has a financial management tracking system that monitors all income and expenditures at the country level. This system is continually accessible by UNICEF staff in New York headquarters, who also exercise financial oversight.

**Preventive and Risk Control Measures**

UNICEF disburses cash to local counterparts for agreed activities. All cash disbursement is made from UNICEF-Beijing’s bank account, directly to the bank account of the implementing partner. UNICEF funds are normally advanced to cover...
three months’ needs at a time. Further advances only take place if the previous advance has been satisfactorily accounted for.

Contracts to carry out specific tasks have to undergo a rigorous screening and selection process by an in-house Contract Review Committee. Depending on the service being rendered, there may also be a competitive bidding process.

Supply and printing functions are centrally controlled and managed by the UNICEF field office. Bidding processes are carried out under transparent selection procedures. Offshore supplies are ordered and managed by the UNICEF Supply Division in Copenhagen. All supplies are monitored by UNICEF to their delivery points.

**Audits**

UNICEF field offices are subject to two kinds of audit: internal and external. Internal audits are conducted by UNICEF’s Office of Internal Audit, which reports directly to the UNICEF Executive Director. The Institute of Internal Auditors, which sets professional standards for US internal auditors, conducted a quality assurance review and noted that UNICEF’s Office of Internal Audit meets the standards for the practice of internal auditing. Each year, the Office of Internal Audit submits an annual report on audit findings with an oral presentation to UNICEF’s Executive Board, composed of representatives of United Nations member states. External audits of UNICEF field offices are conducted by a team of auditors who have been elected by the United Nations General Assembly from among the supreme audit institutions of member states. Audit Reports of the UN Board of Auditors are public, being tabled in the UN General Assembly.

**Reporting**

Following this Six Month Report, UNICEF will be providing a One Year Report in April 2011.
Since its earliest days in China, UNICEF has been focusing on the central and western provinces, where development has lagged behind the rest of the country. Many UNICEF programmes were therefore operating in Qinghai well before the earthquake struck.

Over the past six months, UNICEF has mobilized resources to deliver on its Core Commitments for Children, support the provision of life-saving assistance in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake and address the needs of the most vulnerable children and women in the recovery and reconstruction phase.

Much work remains to be done. Moving forward, extreme weather conditions in the Yushu earthquake zone, which limit reconstruction activities to less than six months of the year, are a notable challenge, as are the remote locations and high altitudes of many of the communities most severely affected by the earthquake. Yushu Prefecture’s fragile plateau ecology also presents unique challenges, and the environmental impact of all reconstruction activities must be carefully considered. UNICEF will continue to work in close partnership with government counterparts and local communities to address these challenges and build back better in a way that is respectful of local culture and traditions.

UNICEF wishes to thank its donors, whose generosity has made possible the provision of significant assistance to the children and communities affected by the Yushu earthquake. UNICEF undertakes to use these resources effectively and efficiently so as to make a positive difference in the lives of children and women.
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