



# YUSHU EARTHQUAKE

## One Year Report

April 2011

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Executive Summary**  
4

**Milestones at One Year**  
8

**Health**  
10

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**  
16

**Education**  
22

**Child Protection**  
30

**Financial Report**  
38

**Expression of Thanks**  
40



*A child's drawing at a UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Space in Jiegu Town depicts his vision of beautiful Yushu.*





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



## Introduction

On 14 April 2010, a 7.1-magnitude earthquake hit Yushu Tibetan Autonomous County in northwest China's Qinghai Province. The earthquake left 2,700 people dead, 270 missing and 12,135 injured. Over 85 per cent of homes in the epicentre collapsed in the earthquake, leaving 100,000 people homeless.

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, Zado, Nangqian, Qumalai) were 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. Many of the communities worst affected by the earthquake live in remote, isolated areas and lead nomadic lifestyles.

The emergency had a particularly devastating impact on children, who make up one out of every three people in the earthquake zone. The earthquake caused serious damage to medical facilities, collapsing prefectural and county-level hospitals and community medical facilities. The earthquake also collapsed or caused severe damage to nearly all schools in Yushu County, leaving them 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. Half of all schoolchildren in the Yushu earthquake zone are boarding school students. The earthquake not only damaged the classrooms where boarding school students receive their education, but also the canteens where their daily meals are prepared, the dormitories where they sleep at night, and the school grounds where they play with their friends.



### UNICEF Response in the First Year

In the year since the earthquake, UNICEF has achieved significant results for children and women in the earthquake zone.

Immediately after 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 and winterized school tents to the emergency zone.

In the ongoing recovery and reconstruction phase, UNICEF has helped students return to safe classroom environments with quality learning materials, established Child Friendly Spaces to provide community-based protection and psychosocial support services, supported the reestablishment of maternal and child health services, and improved hygiene and sanitation conditions in schools and communities.







*UNICEF-supported prefabricated classrooms in remote parts of the Yushu earthquake zone have played a critical role in returning children to school.*





*One year after the earthquake, reconstruction is scheduled to begin in Yushu.*



Looking back over the past year, UNICEF is proud to say that in collaboration with local communities and partners, and with the generous support of donors, UNICEF was able to save lives, restore hope and create opportunities for children and women in the Yushu earthquake zone.

### **Moving Forward**

Much work remains to be done. As massive reconstruction kicks off with the one year anniversary, and the government begins to rebuild schools, homes, hospitals and other public service facilities, UNICEF will continue to reach out to the most vulnerable populations, support local capacity-building, and work to enhance the quality of services for children and women.

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.



# MILESTONES

- **25,000 children** provided with **warm winter clothing**, including jackets, pants and boots
- **7,500 schoolchildren** provided with **classroom tents** 12 days after earthquake
- **5,000 children** provided with **psychosocial support** and a safe environment in which to recover through the establishment of four **Child Friendly Spaces**
- **4,500 schoolchildren** provided with **prefabricated classrooms** in the medium-term response, to be used until new school buildings are constructed
- **21,500 schoolchildren** provided with **educational and recreational materials**, including student kits, Chinese and Tibetan language library kits and sports kits
- **5,000 children** vaccinated through the UNICEF-supported **emergency vaccination campaign**



# AT ONE YEAR

- **Medical equipment** provided to support the reestablishment of maternal and child health services, covering a **population of 100,000**
- **600 babies safely delivered** with the support of UNICEF-provided obstetric and neonatal equipment
- **120,000 people** provided with **hygiene kits** to maintain personal hygiene
- Construction of UNICEF-supported **school latrines** nearing completion, benefiting **14,500 students**
- **700 young children** aged 3–6 years able to access higher-quality **early childhood education** through UNICEF support to age-appropriate toys and learning materials
- **1,800 children** aged 6–36 months provided with **micronutrient sachets**
- Increased capacity to provide **community-based child services** and **social work** among Child Friendly Space staff



*The Yushu earthquake collapsed or caused severe damage to nearly all schools in Yushu and Chengduo Counties (opposite page, top).*

*Just 12 days after the earthquake, students in Chengduo County were able to return to school in UNICEF-supported classroom tents (opposite page, centre).*

*In August 2010, students moved into UNICEF-supported prefabricated classrooms (opposite page, bottom). UNICEF has equipped the classrooms with essential teaching and learning materials.*

# HEALTH

## Maternal and Child Health

The Yushu earthquake caused extensive damage to health facilities, collapsing both Yushu County and Yushu Prefecture Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Hospitals and damaging eight other health facilities. After the earthquake, the Yushu County MCH Hospital was moved to a prefabricated structure near Jiegu Town's former horseracing field, while the Prefecture MCH Hospital was moved near Jiegu's former stadium. UNICEF provided the two hospitals with essential medical equipment for basic obstetric and neonatal care, helping to support the re-establishment of MCH services for a population of 100,000.

While the makeshift health facilities set up in Yushu County were able to provide basic treatment to those patients who sustained minor injuries in the earthquake, the more seriously injured had to be referred to the provincial capital of Xining for treatment. To support the increased caseload at Qinghai Province Paediatric Hospital, UNICEF provided essential medical equipment for comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

Logistical arrangements for the referral and transport of patients in the earthquake zone were initially complicated by the scarcity of transportation resources; none of the county MCH hospitals in Yushu Prefecture had ambulances. Ambulances provided by UNICEF to the Yushu Prefecture MCH Hospital and six county general hospitals were critical to transporting patients who required advanced treatment to Xining, some 800 kilometres away. They were also critical to supporting basic health services for pregnant women and young children in remote rural areas.

In anticipation of the onset of winter, in late 2010, UNICEF provided heating equipment to labour rooms and obstetrics, gynaecology and paediatrics outpatient departments in hospitals at prefectural level, as well as health facilities in Yushu and Chengduo Counties. UNICEF also provided IT equipment to support the reestablishment of the MCH Management Information System in Yushu Prefecture.





*A newborn delivered by a woman who survived the Yushu earthquake is observed in an infant incubator provided by UNICEF as part of its support to the restoration of maternal and child health services.*

In the year since the earthquake, routine MCH services have been recovered, with the County MCH Hospital providing prenatal care and routine gynaecological exams to 1,443 women and delivering 331 babies, and the Prefecture MCH Hospital delivering 267 babies. As reconstruction efforts proceed in the earthquake zone, both County and Prefecture Hospitals will move into permanent buildings in the coming months.

However, much work remains to be done to further improve maternal and child health in Yushu. Even before the earthquake, health indicators for children and women in Yushu Prefecture lagged behind national averages, with low hospital delivery rate (52.5 vs. 96.3 per cent nationally in 2009), high maternal mortality ratio (110.0 vs. 31.9 per 100,000 live births nationally in 2009) and high infant mortality rate (20.7 vs. 13.8 per 1,000 live births nationally in 2009).

### **Moving Forward**

UNICEF assessments conducted after the earthquake found that the MCH system in Yushu

Prefecture 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.

In the ongoing reconstruction phase, UNICEF's work will focus on improving the capacity of MCH workers at prefecture and county level. UNICEF will work to standardize and improve the quality of maternal and child health services 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.

To ensure the quality implementation of the Mother Baby Package, UNICEF will support advanced training for 42 prefecture and county-level MCH staff through six-month-long temporary secondment to provincial-level hospitals to develop their professional knowledge, skills and competence. Plans and guidelines to standardize the training, which will cover basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care, neonatal asphyxia resuscitation, obstetric haemorrhage,



*A mother proudly gazes upon her newborn, delivered at Yushu Prefecture Maternal and Child Health Hospital, where UNICEF provided essential obstetric and neonatal medical equipment.*



maternal and child health care, and infant and young child nutrition, have already been developed. In December 2010, more than 30 local health providers from teaching hospitals that will host seconded staff from the Yushu earthquake zone received training to impart knowledge and standardized practices on obstetrics, paediatrics and women and child care.

It is expected that through the training and the adoption 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.

UNICEF will also support the establishment of an MCH management information system in the Yushu earthquake zone. During its 2010 field assessments, UNICEF found that the MCH management information systems in Yushu County had been destroyed in the earthquake, while health facilities in other parts of the earthquake zone had never been equipped with computers, making it difficult to collect vital data on health and nutrition status and service provision. In the coming months, UNICEF will address the need for improved data management—critical to improved quality of care, as well as appropriate surveillance—by organizing training to ensure quality through standardization, quality control and technical support.

## **Immunization**

The Yushu earthquake damaged immunization clinics and cold storage facilities, disrupting routine immunization service and resulting in the loss or destruction of children's immunization records.

Two weeks after the earthquake, UNICEF supported local health authorities in launching an emergency child vaccination campaign. The campaign, which covered hepatitis A, tetanus and MMR (measles, mumps and rubella), targeted the three most seriously affected townships in Yushu County: Jiegu, Longbao and Batang.

UNICEF contributed to the campaign by supporting the training of county and township-level immunization staff on administration of vaccines, immunization record management, maintenance and management of the cold chain, and appropriate response to adverse events following immunization. UNICEF also supported the development and dissemination of bilingual information and social mobilization materials, through print media and local television and radio stations. 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**

UNICEF will 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. UNICEF will also 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.



# REAL LIVES: The New Mother

On the morning of 22 March 2011, the Yushu Prefecture Maternal and Child Health Hospital received an urgent call from the Shanglaxiu Township Health Clinic. Gengqiuzhuoma, a 31-year-old patient at the township health clinic, was undergoing contractions, and would have to be transported to the prefecture hospital, as she was a high-risk pregnancy.



The head nurse at Yushu Prefecture Maternal and Child Health, Nimazhuoma, immediately dispatched the UNICEF-provided ambulance to the township health clinic, some 70 kilometres away.

Around 4 pm, Gengqiuzhuoma arrived at the Prefecture MCH Hospital and gave birth to a baby boy around one hour later. The 3.5-kilogram baby boy was born with blue-purple complexion and irregular breathing, but with generally healthy muscle tone and fairly normal pulse rate and reflex irritability. The newborn was placed in the UNICEF-provided incubator and given oxygen for one hour, after which his complexion and breathing pattern both improved.

Today, both mother and baby are healthy. In keeping with local tradition, the baby boy will be given a name at a naming ceremony held when he turns one month old.

Gengqiuzhuoma is just one of the 267 women to have given birth at the Yushu Prefecture MCH Hospital since the earthquake.

Medical equipment provided by UNICEF to the hospital, such as delivery beds, infant radiant warmers and incubators, have supported the re-establishment of maternal and child health services in the earthquake zone. The ambulance provided by UNICEF to the Prefecture MCH Hospital has been dispatched 50 times to help pregnant woman and children in need of urgent medical assistance.







*A health staff prepares the UNICEF-provided delivery bed.*



*Nurse Nimazhuoma of the Yushu Prefecture Maternal and Child Health Hospital dispatches the UNICEF-provided ambulance to township and county hospitals to transport women with high-risk pregnancies.*

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

## Emergency Distribution of Hygiene Kits

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, contained 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, when 100,000 displaced people were living in temporary shelters and camps. The non-consumable supplies in the hygiene kits have continued to play a key role in the months since the earthquake, especially in boarding schools in Chengduo County, where students rely on them to perform their morning toiletries.

## Construction of Sanitary School Latrines

In the medium-term response, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Education to provide 14,500 students and 600 teachers with school latrines and a hygienic environment.

UNICEF is supporting the construction of temporary latrines in six large schools in Yushu County and permanent latrines in three large schools in Chengduo County. In Yushu County, the temporary latrines supported by UNICEF are bridging the transition period until new school buildings are constructed in as-yet undecided locations. In Chengduo County, the permanent latrines supported by UNICEF will be used by students, both in the transitional period and in the future, as new school buildings will be constructed adjacent to current school sites. The extreme geographical and meteorological characteristics at the more remote locations in Chengduo County have posed challenges, but all UNICEF-supported construction of school latrines will be completed in the coming months.

The construction of latrines in the most severely-affected schools in the earthquake zone has been critical to reducing open defecation and protecting the privacy and dignity of girls and boys. According to local communities and education authorities, UNICEF was typically





*In the aftermath of the earthquake, UNICEF supported extensive hygiene education and community mobilization campaigns.*

the only partner to inquire about the sanitation sector and offer support in this critical area.

**Handwashing and Hygiene Practices**

In October 2010, on the occasion of Global Handwashing Day, UNICEF organized school and community-level activities on handwashing and disease prevention to support the creation of a safer and more hygienic environment. Handwashing Day activities in schools and UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Spaces helped to catalyze increased awareness of and adherence to hygiene practices. Handwashing has now become routine for many students, as well as young children who attend the Child Friendly Spaces, both during the day when they are under the supervision of trained staff, and when they return home at night to their families.

**Moving Forward**

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. Exit strategies will be established with counterparts to ensure the operation and maintenance of the newly built facilities.

UNICEF will continue to support the promotion of hygiene knowledge and practices in schools by disseminating hygiene messages in both Chinese and Tibetan, and conducting community outreach activities. Child-friendly reading materials and games will be developed and activities will be conducted to socialize children about climate, environment and disaster issues in a participatory and fun way and help them develop healthy lifestyle habits.

UNICEF will also collaborate with ACWF to support the capacity-building of local women's federation chapters and other relevant agencies on WASH interventions in emergencies. The UNICEF-developed training manual on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation will be introduced to local government officials and technicians to enhance their ability to conduct health education. Several rounds of social mobilization, sanitation improvement and community-based health education activities will be conducted to improve public awareness of disaster preparedness, environmental sanitation and personal hygiene.



*The earthquake damaged latrines in Yushu Prefecture (above), forcing children and women to use unsanitary latrines or practice open defecation (below). UNICEF is supporting the construction of sanitary latrines in 9 schools, benefiting 14,500 students.*



*Hygiene kits provided by UNICEF in the aftermath of the earthquake played a critical role in helping the earthquake-affected population maintain personal hygiene (above).*

*One year after the earthquake, washbasins and other supplies contained in the hygiene kits continue to be used by boarding school students in the earthquake zone (below).*







*Girls' latrine at No. 3 Primary School, Yushu County*



*Zhaduo Primary School, Chengduo County*



*Qingshuihe Primary School, Chengduo County*

*UNICEF is supporting the construction of sanitary latrines in 9 schools in the earthquake zone. At some schools, such as at No. 3 Primary School, UNICEF supported the construction of temporary latrines, while at other schools, such as at Zhaduo Primary School, UNICEF supported the construction of permanent latrines. At Qingshuihe Primary School, construction is stalled because of extreme weather conditions, but is expected to be complete in the next few months.*





*With the provision of UNICEF-supported prefabricated units at Chengwen Township Centre Boarding School and other schools in Chengduo County in August 2010, students were able to move from tents (above) into more sheltered spaces (below). For reasons of fire safety, however, the dorms are not heated, and students sleep under many layers of blankets.*







## REAL LIVES: The Boarding School Student

Every morning, shortly after 7 AM, Danzhengduonan and her dorm mates at Chengwen Township Centre Boarding School wake up from bed, get dressed, and head to the outdoor water heater, washbasins in tow, to retrieve water.

After filling their basins with water, they duck into a tent. The tent, which was provided by UNICEF in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, initially served as a classroom space. With the installation of UNICEF-supported prefabricated classrooms in August 2010, the tent was converted into a washing area. Outfitted with shelves to store the UNICEF-provided hygiene supplies, the tent provides a sheltered space in which children can brush their teeth and perform their other morning toiletries.

More than half of the 170 students at Chengwen Boarding School live at the school on weekdays, only returning home on the weekends. The hygiene kits provided by UNICEF help Danzhengduonan and her classmates stay hygienic and comfortable during their time at school.



# EDUCATION

Fully half of all schoolchildren in the Yushu earthquake zone are boarding school students. For these students, school is not only the place where they receive their education, but also the place where they eat their daily meals, play with their friends, and sleep at night. Many of the children in Yushu come from nomadic families from remote, isolated communities, so school is central to shaping their sense of community and supporting their social well being.

UNICEF's experiences in previous emergencies has found that returning children to school is critical to supporting their psychosocial health and providing them with a sense of normalcy. In Yushu, perhaps even more so than in other areas, creating a safe and supportive school environment for earthquake-affected children is of paramount importance.

## Emergency Education Supplies

In the immediate response, UNICEF focused much of its emergency interventions in remote areas of Chengduo County, which received significantly less assistance than Yushu County, but where an estimated 95 per cent of school buildings sustained significant structural damage, affecting the education of 10,000 students. Twelve days after the earthquake, 7,500 students in Chengduo County were able to resume their studies in 150 insulated classroom tents provided by UNICEF. According to local education authorities, without the tents provided by UNICEF in the early phase of the emergency response, it would have been impossible for students in Chengduo County to so rapidly return to school, with minimal disruption to their education.

To support quality basic education in the earthquake zone, UNICEF provided 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. According to local partners, UNICEF was the first organization to provide Tibetan language books. One year after the earthquake, the books provided by UNICEF continue to be used by students and teachers, with many schools relying on them as supplementary materials to enrich classroom learning.

Another key area of focus for UNICEF's work in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake was to ensure minimal living conditions for children. UNICEF provided warm children's clothing, boots and blankets to more than 25,000 schoolchildren, helping to keep them warm and safe during the long winter months.





### Medium-Term Response

In subsequent field assessments, UNICEF found that while the tents provided as part of the immediate response played a critical role in the weeks after the earthquake, they were ultimately a short-term solution. Even though the tents were winterized and insulated, strong winds and the extreme weather conditions of the cold season in Chengduo County would have implications for their durability, as well as the comfort of students.

In the medium-term response, UNICEF procured, delivered and installed 99 prefabricated classroom units. Installation was completed in late August 2010 and the classrooms were 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.

UNICEF-provided prefabricated units also serve as dormitories, providing boarding school students with a sheltered space to sleep at night.

Reconstruction plans for schools in the Yushu earthquake zone vary widely. Some schools will likely move into new school buildings by late

2011. Other schools, however, have yet to be notified of their reconstruction plans, and it may be several more years until students move into permanent school buildings. The high quality prefabricated classrooms provided by UNICEF are critical to keeping children in school in the interim. UNICEF is working with schools and local education authorities to support the management of the transition period.

### Moving Forward

Moving forward, UNICEF will support the training of teachers and principals in the Yushu earthquake zone on Child Friendly School guidelines, as well as school safety education. Safe school guidelines, which UNICEF helped to develop in the aftermath of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, will be adapted and translated into Tibetan.

UNICEF will also 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.



# Qingshuihe Primary School:

**April 2010:**

Twelve days after the earthquake, students in Qingshuihe Primary School were able to resume their studies in UNICEF's classroom tents. At an elevation of 4,800 metres, the school is one of the most remote in Chengdu County.



**June 2010:**

Installation of prefabricated classrooms begins.



In April 2010, just 12 days after the earthquake, students in Qingshuihe Primary School were able to resume their studies in classroom tents provided by UNICEF.

In June and July 2010, installation of UNICEF-supported prefabricated classrooms took place during the brief summer season. Installation was completed in August, allowing students to move from tents into warmer, more durable structures before the onset of winter.

The classrooms have been equipped with heaters and brightly decorated with artwork. Students will continue to use the prefabricated classrooms until new school buildings are constructed.



The prefabricated classrooms have been equipped with stoves.



Some of the classroom tents provided immediately after the earthquake now serve as sheltered spaces in which children perform their morning toiletries, using UNICEF-provided hygiene kits.



# April 2010-March 2011



**July 2010:**

*Installation of prefabricated classrooms nears completion.*



**August 2010:**

*Students moved from classroom tents into the recently completed prefabricated classrooms.*



**March 2011:**

*Students walk around the grounds of Qingshuihe Primary School in boots provided by UNICEF. Chengduo County experiences extreme winter conditions for much of the year.*







# REAL LIVES: The Librarians

“What would you like to read today?” asks Cuozongzengmao, as his friend Jiacao looks on.

Cuozongzengmao and Jiacao are sixth-grade students at Qingshuihe Primary School. Last semester, Jiacao was the class’ library manager. Whenever his classmates wanted to borrow a book from the UNICEF-supported library, he was responsible for logging the title of the book and the borrower’s name in a notebook, and making sure that the book was returned for other students to read. Jiacao also had to familiarize himself with all of the Chinese and Tibetan titles in the library, and make recommendations based on his classmates’ interests.

Since the start of the new school semester in early March, the responsibility of managing the library has been passed on to Cuozongzengmao, and the silver key that once dangled proudly from Jiacao’s neck has been transferred to him. The key unlocks the cabinet in which the books provided by UNICEF are stored.

As Cuozongzengmao has only been on the job for a few weeks, he still needs guidance from Jiacao every now and then. Between the two young boys, however, UNICEF’s library books are in good hands.



*Students at Chengdu County's Gaduo Primary School perform their morning exercises in front of their UNICEF-provided prefabricated classrooms.*







# REAL LIVES: The Future Architects, Dancers, Teachers...

In the aftermath of the Yushu earthquake, UNICEF provided the children of Chengdu County Kindergarten with age-appropriate toys and early childhood development materials. By encouraging children to exercise their creativity, UNICEF is helping these young children to prepare for success at the primary school level and beyond.









# CHILD PROTECTION

## Immediate Response

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, UNICEF supported government counterparts' efforts 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 supported family tracing and reunification efforts for children.

## Establishment of Child Friendly Spaces

In June, UNICEF and the National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW) launched the opening of four Child Friendly Spaces in Jiegu Town, the Yushu county seat. With 100,000 people displaced by the earthquake, parents busy trying to rebuild their lives, and very few places for children to play and socialize with one another, the Child Friendly Spaces played a critical role in keeping children safe in the aftermath of the earthquake. The protective and nurturing environments of the Child Friendly Spaces helped earthquake-affected children regain a sense of normalcy.

The four Child Friendly Spaces were initially set up in tents near three large primary schools and a kindergarten. These prominent locations were chosen to raise community awareness of a relatively new concept in the earthquake zone, and to ensure that large numbers of earthquake-affected children would be able to access services. UNICEF and NWCCW provided each of the Child Friendly Spaces with tents, books, arts and crafts materials, music instruments, sports equipment, and toys and games for use in psychosocial support activities.

In November, to ensure the continuous provision of services in a comfortable and safe environment during the long winter months and the ongoing reconstruction phase, the Child Friendly Spaces were moved into UNICEF-supported prefabricated units. At this time, two of the four Child Friendly Spaces were also moved from schools and into the community, to reach out to children who would otherwise not have access to community-based services.

To date, more than 5,000 children have benefited from services offered by the four Child Friendly Spaces. All of the Child Friendly Spaces have conducted community needs assessments and outreach activities to identify vulnerable children and to increase community awareness.





Each of the Child Friendly Spaces is being run by four full-time staff with demonstrated expertise in working with children. In recent months, much of the work has focused on further building the capacity of the Child Friendly Space staff to support the provision of appropriately structured, high-quality services. In collaboration with NWCCW, UNICEF 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 helped the staff to gain practical knowledge on working with children and further develop services in line with a child-rights-based approach.

In August 2010, a milestone in the development of the Child Friendly Spaces in Yushu was reached, when local government authorities announced their decision to include the Child Friendly Spaces in the earthquake reconstruction plan. This agreement served as both evidence for and further solidification of 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.

### **Moving Forward**

UNICEF will continue to support the further development and targeting of services at the Child Friendly Spaces, including basic literacy and non-formal education services. UNICEF will also work with local partners to explore the possibility and desirability of moving the two remaining school-based Child Friendly Spaces into communities. Especially as reconstruction efforts continue, and families move from temporary settlement areas into permanent homes, UNICEF will monitor the situation to ensure that the Child Friendly Spaces are meeting the needs of communities in a time of flux and change. It is anticipated that the Child Friendly Spaces will be a valuable resource for families in the reconstruction phase, by providing children a safe space to play and socialize, while their parents and caregivers attend to reconstruction-related errands.

As the Child Friendly Spaces continue to develop the quality and variety of services provided, UNICEF will work with NWCCW and ACWF to promote the Child Friendly Spaces as a hub of child protection services that mobilize government and community resources. The Child Friendly Spaces will serve as a model for facilitating multi-sectoral cooperation in providing rights-based services for all children.









In the year since the earthquake, the UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Spaces have moved from tents into prefabricated units. Two of the four Child Friendly Spaces have moved from school settings into community settings. By providing a safe, friendly and protective space for education and peer interaction, the Child Friendly Spaces are helping to fill a critical gap for many of the most vulnerable children.





*Five-year-old Suonandaiji comes to the Ganda Village Child Friendly Space with her younger brother nearly every day.*





# REAL LIVES: The Community Service Provider

In November 2010, a UNICEF Child Friendly Space was set up in Ganda Village, on the outskirts of Jiegu Town, the Yushu county seat.

Under the direction of Director Zhou Xuemei, the Child Friendly Space has grown remarkably over the last few months and along with it, the children of Ganda Village. "In the beginning, we noticed that a lot of the children seemed uncomfortable around one another. Since then, however, we've seen them really warm up to one another. They no longer get anxious when they see new faces," said Director Zhou.

One little girl who comes regularly to the Ganda Village Child Friendly Space is 5-year-old Suonandaiji, who likes to sing and dance. Suonandaiji has a 4-year-old brother who also comes nearly every day. "Before, whenever I wanted to take the children out, they would get anxious. They just wanted to stay at home. Now, they seem braver and more outgoing. They ask me to bring them here every morning!" said the children's mother.

Little Suonandaiji is not the only one who keeps track of her visits to the Child Friendly Space. According to Director Zhou, "We've created a file for each child who has come here more than once. In the file, we include the child's photo, her biographical information, her likes and dislikes, and her parents' contact information. If a child who has been coming regularly does not show up for several days, we call the parents to make sure that everything is okay. We also follow up with the parents if the child shows up at the Child Friendly Space, and we notice that she seems unhappy or behaves differently."

In addition to keeping young children in the village safe and providing them with a place in which they can socialize and play with their friends, the Ganda Village Child Friendly Space has become an important resource for community education. Recent communication activities have covered health, hygiene, safety and child rearing.

Ganda Village, which was severely affected by the earthquake, was one of the first villages in Yushu targeted for reconstruction. The introduction of the Child Friendly Space in this village therefore serves as a model of community-based child protection services that may be adopted by other villages in the unfolding reconstruction process.

*Director Zhou Xuemei reviews the files that she has set up for every child who has come to the Ganda Village Child Friendly Space more than once.*



# REAL LIVES: The Musician

“We come here every day during recess and after school to make music together,” said Zhaga, a fourth-grade student at Yushu County No. 3 Primary School and a budding musician, who sings and plays the *droni*, a Tibetan stringed instrument.

Ever since the UNICEF-supported Zhaxike Community Child Friendly Space was set up near their school in the weeks after the earthquake, Zhaga and his band mates, a group of boys who met when they were all in the first grade, have become a fixture at the Child Friendly Space. In November, the Child Friendly Space, which had been housed in a tent, moved into two sturdy prefabricated units.

Throughout, Zhaga and his friends have sung about the things that are important to them: their families, their friends, their teachers, their community.

The Child Friendly Spaces set up in the Yushu earthquake zone provide young musicians like Zhaga and his friends with a liberating space in which they can express their feelings and deal with the stress of the earthquake.





Young volunteers at the UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Space near Yushu County No. 1 Primary School help to organize group activities and events for children.



## REAL LIVES: The Child Friendly Space Volunteers

**Gaju**, 16 years old:

*"I come to the Child Friendly Space to help organize football and basketball games for the children."*

**Jiujiachenglin**, 15 years old:

*"I learned how to sing from my father, so I come to the Child Friendly Space to teach the younger children music. A few months ago, we organized a concert and invited all the parents."*

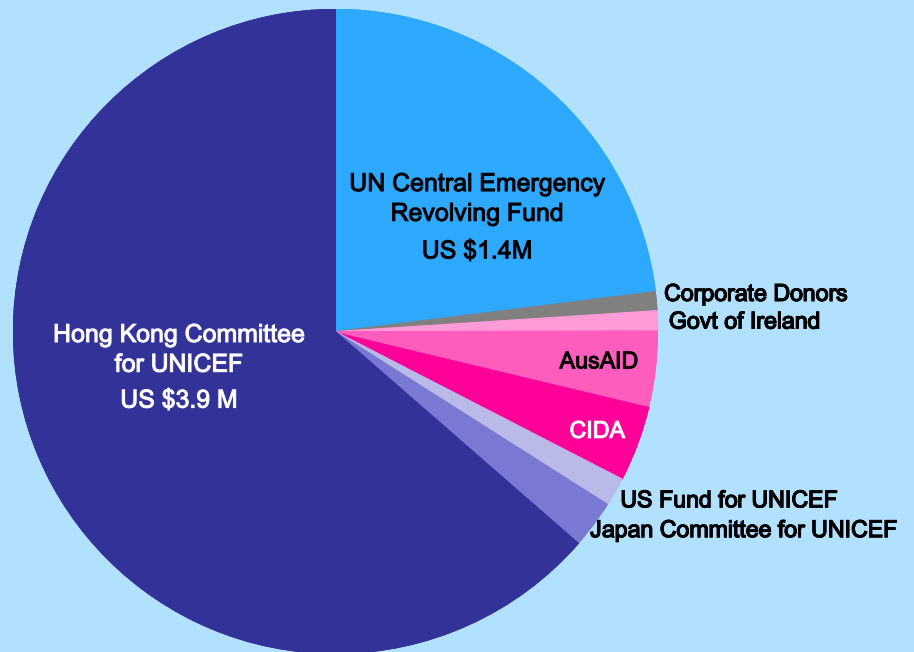
**Gengqiubazi**, 14 years old:

*"I come to help organize group activities for the children. I have an 8-year-old sister and a 6-year-old brother, so I know a lot about young children. My siblings will come with me on the weekends sometimes. They like it here too."*

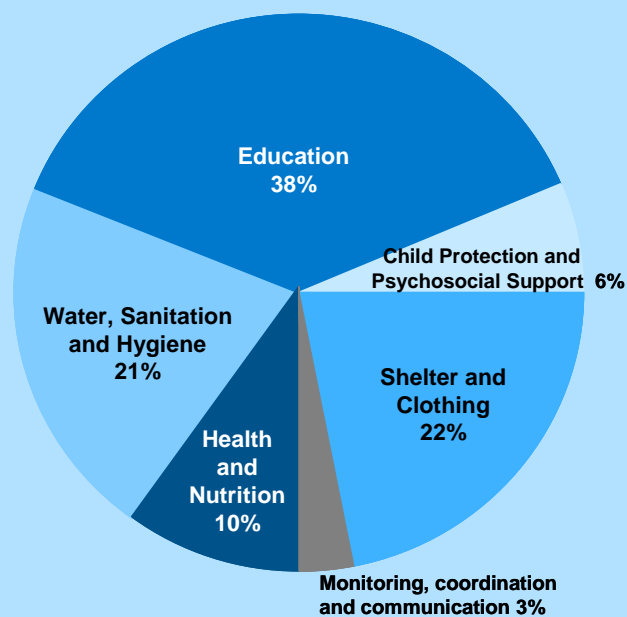


# FINANCIAL REPORT

## Funding sources for UNICEF's response US \$6.1 million raised as of 10 April 2011



## Utilization of funds by sector US \$4.3 million utilized\* as of 10 April 2011



\*Includes UNICEF headquarters recovery cost.



Item	Utilization (US\$)
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<b>404,246</b>
Medical equipment, including delivery beds, patient monitors, ante-partum foetal monitors, incubators, neonatal resuscitation tables, neonatal laryngoscopes, infusion pumps and resuscitation bags	54,937
Ambulances to transfer patients to county/prefecture hospitals for care	260,521
Heating equipment for health facilities in Yushu and Chengduo Counties	13,148
4,000 sets of clothing for newborns	12,738
Development of training materials and training of trainers on basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care to improve health services in earthquake zone	22,223
Micronutrient sachets for 1,800 infants aged 6–36 months, accompanied by health staff training and parent education on infant and young child feeding	26,052
Support to the emergency vaccination campaign, including training of immunization staff and social mobilization materials	14,627
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<b>863,823</b>
40,000 hygiene kits with towels, soap, toothbrushes and toothpaste, a washbasin, a plastic bucket and other hygiene products for 120,000 people	618,420
Construction of latrines in six schools in Yushu and three schools in Chengduo	242,500
Hygiene education on Global Handwashing Day	2,903
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,519,091</b>
150 school tents used to help 7,500 students return to school in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, and to provide sheltered spaces in the ongoing response	370,665
20 generators to provide electricity to schools	75,116
17,884 student kits, each containing school supplies and a school bag	115,215
150 Chinese language library kits, 154 Tibetan language library kits and 167 sports kits to provide 8,000 children with quality reading and recreational materials	88,612
Early Childhood Development equipment and toys to help children in Yushu Prefecture access quality pre-primary education	25,042
99 prefabricated classroom units to provide 4,500 children with a safe learning environment in the transition period until new schools are built	752,562
Heating equipment and kitchen supplies to support maintenance of a comfortable learning environment and the provision of warm food to schoolchildren	91,879
<b>Child Protection and Psychosocial Support</b>	<b>262,383</b>
Eight tents equipped with books, toys, sports equipment, arts and crafts materials, furniture and other supplies to set up four Child Friendly Spaces	54,597
Prefabricated units to house four Child Friendly Spaces in the medium to long-term	76,225
Staffing support for Child Friendly Spaces; capacity-building on social work, psychosocial support and management skills; community outreach and support to the development of services	80,673
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	50,888
<b>Shelter and Clothing</b>	<b>888,706</b>
2,000 wool blankets	32,338
30,501 winter jackets, 27,501 pairs of boots, 26,501 pairs of pants and 5,000 pairs of socks for school-aged children	815,980
1,000 sets of clothing (including sweaters, hats and shoes) for children aged 3–7	40,388
<b>Field assessments, monitoring, coordination and communication</b>	<b>125,029</b>
Headquarters Recovery Cost	281,126
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,344,404</b>

## EXPRESSION OF THANKS

# Thank You

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谢谢

UNICEF would like to express its sincere gratitude to the donors whose generosity made possible the provision of significant assistance to children and communities in the Yushu earthquake zone.

It is only because of the unwavering support of donors that UNICEF was able 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 phase.

UNICEF will stay the course in the ongoing reconstruction period and continue to work in close partnership with partners and local communities to build back better in a way that is respectful of local culture and traditions.







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