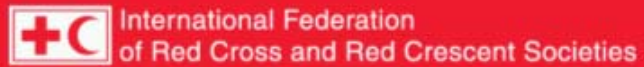


Report 2005-2006



Federation Secretariat Tsunami Progress Report

Appeal No. 28/2004

2005 - 2006

In brief

This report focuses on the main events of 2006 but reports progress from December 26, 2004 up through December 31, 2006.

Global objectives: The Regional Strategy and Operational Framework (the strategy) was revised in mid-2006 reflecting changes in the operating environment as the recovery period got fully underway.

The strategy guides us to build safer communities by supporting rebuilding and improving: disaster risk reduction, equity and conflict sensitivity, sustainability of efforts, beneficiary and community participation, communication and advocacy, and ensuring attention is paid to quality and accountability. We will use our collective resources productively and achieve a stronger Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement by improving coordination and collaboration, organizational development and organizational learning.

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Programme Summary:

- In Indonesia, the Secretariat continues to be the lead agency in coordinating the construction of 20,000 transitional shelters, as well as the rebuilding/refurbishing of houses and public facilities. Earthquake proofing, escape routes and houses on higher ground are now a standard component in Red Cross Red Crescent construction projects.
- Livelihood projects, such as the sewing and fishing cooperatives, are fully functional, providing employment and a sustainable income base to targeted beneficiaries in Aceh Besar.
- In Sri Lanka, Red Cross Red Crescent reconstruction programme has shifted to an owner driven approach, where beneficiaries rebuild homes on its original site. In a unique partnership programme targeted residents receive direct cash disbursements through personal bank accounts. The Secretariat however also remains committed to constructing over 1,000 donor-driven houses.
- Livelihoods initiatives have supported resettled beneficiaries and their surrounding host communities by addressing their needs thereby promoting social cohesion and integration.
- The commitment to 'build back better' in the Maldives have led to housing designs that withstand flooding, earthquakes and moderate tsunamis, complemented by environmental assessments for housing programmes to protect delicate natural environments.
- The dispersed communities of the Maldives receive sustainable water supply solutions that are appropriate for their island environment, such as rain harvesting kits and systems that deliver desalinated water to the



Children from Trincomalee at play as part of a psychosocial training programme in Sri Lanka. Photo: Danish Red Cross / Thorkell Thorkelson

most vulnerable communities.

- The process of establishing a Maldives Red Crescent Society continues with the formation of a new 20-member working group in country that would drive the election of general assembly representatives and other critical processes.
- The importance of sustainable livelihoods has been a successful feature of the programme in Thailand including an option in job diversification for coastal and women's groups.
- In India, early warning system capacities of affected communities will be further strengthened with the planned implementation of a deep sea warning system to provide alerts of possible tsunamis by the government.

Table of select statistics

Indonesia				
Recovery Area	Completed	Under Construction	Planned	Total
Transitional Shelter ¹	17,220	374	2,406	20,000

Sri Lanka				
Recovery Area	Completed	Under Construction	Planned	Total
Permanent Housing	2,003	8,264	2,474	12,741
Hospitals & Clinics	0	2	15	17

The Maldives				
Recovery Area	Completed	Under Construction	Planned	Total
Transitional Shelter	1,084	0	0	1,084
Permanent Housing	110	659	0	769
Hospitals & Clinics	0	0	1	1
Schools	0	0	4	4

Global leadership and support

The tsunami requires coordinating and implementing ability from the Secretariat as well as active communications and the development of relevant policies. The unusual challenge in managing a multi-country and multi-sector response over several years has required the development of special tools and instruments. Much of this has been done in close partnership with other international organizations and agencies.

¹ Figures are current to 5 April 2007. All tsunami-related construction projects for Indonesia other than transitional shelters are funded and implemented by Red Cross and Red Crescent bilateral partners, and therefore are not indicated in this Secretariat report on multi-lateral funded programmes.

During two years, the Global Consortium for Tsunami-affected Countries, led by the UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery has played a lead role in providing a venue for such initiatives with the International Federation as an active participant and representative of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The Federation Secretariat seconded an advisor on humanitarian affairs to the Office of the Special Envoy during 2005 and 2006.

The tsunami gave the global public a stark illustration of the disastrous consequences of human vulnerability combined with inadequate disaster preparedness and the merciless forces of nature. For the Federation Secretariat, the two years since the tsunami have been as much about advocating for global investments in disaster risk reduction as providing technical and policy support for relief and recovery. It has also delivered consistent messages about the need to ensure well-planned recovery encompassing all those in need; to manage inevitable resource bottlenecks and to seek synergy between actors for effective delivery of aid.

The Secretariat is also actively involved in global initiatives for learning and accountability. It was one of the members as well as an object of study of the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition, and it spearheaded the Tsunami Recovery Assessment and Monitoring System – TRIAMS - together with WHO and UNDP as partners. TRIAMS is aimed at supporting governments in measuring the rate and direction of recovery to allow them and agencies to address and adjust to unintended gaps, imbalances and inequities. This will reinforce accountability of governments and agencies, but is simultaneously a contribution to the development of tools necessary for managing any complex and long term recovery process.

The Secretariat has actively promoted operational and strategic partnerships for tsunami recovery. In Aceh and Nias, it led, together with the UN, a consortium of many agencies in providing sturdy high-quality transitional shelters to 70,000 displaced that were still in tents in mid-2005. At the regional level, it was part of an inter-agency initiative to offer technical support to countries along the Indian Ocean for the establishment of a tsunami early warning system.

For 2007, priorities are to combine the Secretariat's coordination role with effective delivery of recovery programmes and provision of services to member Societies that are operational in the affected countries. We will continue to support global accountability systems such as TRIAMS, support the next phase of the TEC studies and promote their utilization; and, we will roll out a comprehensive Federation-wide reporting system, based on common recovery indicators. A special priority is to give strong support to the National Societies in affected countries as they start to exit from the recovery process in such a way that they emerge stronger in their ability to deliver core health and disaster management programmes.

Progress by country and by region

Indonesia

Current operational context



All along the western coastline of Aceh province transitional shelter settlements populate the landscape. Some 67,000 people previously living in makeshift tents are now in secure dwellings provided by Red Cross Red Crescent multilateral donations.

A major political development that affected the tsunami recovery during 2006 was the passage on 11 July of the Law on the Governance of Aceh, (LoGA). This set the stage for December elections of a governor and district heads, consolidating the establishment of peaceful conditions for orderly recovery and economic development.

These peace-building developments had a direct impact on recovery operations. The relaxation of security constraints on overland travel and inland reach increased freedom of movement, positively effecting operational conditions.

Indirectly, the Yogyakarta earthquake of 27 May 2006, followed by the Sumatra floods of December 2006, proved to strengthen the Federation's coordination framework in support of PMI. Due in part to established working relationships amongst Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners, PMI was able to quickly and effectively fulfil its disaster response role as auxiliary to government. This coordinated Federation response proved to highlight the robust capacity of the Movement coordination mechanism in Indonesia.

Progress towards objectives

Emergency relief: The relief programme's distribution of food and non-food items was completed in July 2006, having covered 12 districts of Aceh as well as Nias Island over a 21-month period. During that time, PMI relief registration cards accounted for a total of 667,000 beneficiaries, including host families.

In total, the following were provided: 22,912 tents; 176,053 tarpaulins; 499,104 complementary food parcels; 873,560 family hygiene kits; 222,920 kerosene stoves; 276,009 blankets; 277,211 mosquito nets; 42,126 kitchen sets; 22,243 kerosene hurricane lamps; 56,202 sleeping mats; 293,081 bed sheets; 141,012 baby kits; 182,209 jerry cans; 548 recovery kits (each kit provides clean-up tools for 50 families or some 250 beneficiaries); 26,954 family kits; and 7,921 items of clothing.

Health (including water and sanitation): With the transition into the recovery period, the focus has shifted from support of mobile clinics and first aid posts to capacity-building of PMI branches in Aceh and Nias, to the delivery of community based first aid programmes in settlements for internally displaced people (IDP) and in re-inhabited villages.

Since the first days following the tsunami disaster, the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation facilities by Red Cross Red Crescent and other humanitarian actors prevented the outbreak of waterborne diseases. Over the 24 months of 2005 and 2006, the Secretariat's water and sanitation team continued to play a significant role in the provision and maintenance of water distribution systems and the construction of sanitation facilities, with a focus on building "MCK" (**m**andi, **c**uci, **k**akus – shower, washing, excreta, i.e. combined toilet, bathing and washing facility)

Health and hygiene awareness building has also been boosted by the Federation's standardized Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) curriculum that teaches the importance of clean water usage and involves communities in the planning and maintenance of water and sanitation systems. PHAST teams – with an emphasis on the involvement of women in respect of privacy and safety concerns – take ownership of water and sanitation 'hardware', thereby contributing to sustainable maintenance of the investment in equipment.

Disaster management: The integrated community based risk reduction programme (ICBRR) has led to a proactive dissemination of risk awareness building throughout Aceh province. ICBRR educational materials are distributed to community groups and in the school system and a series of disaster response simulation exercises have been conducted in several municipalities.

In total, some 6,400 students in 59 schools participated in ICBRR curricula; the PMI/Federation team visited 68 communities in Aceh and delivered the risk reduction message to approximately 15,000 people; a children's art exhibition on Nias focusing on risk reduction was attended by 5,000 people, and; the combined distribution of posters, disaster response thematic calendars, stickers, pamphlets, together with the popular "PMI house" radio series, reached an estimated quarter million people.

The country delegation worked to ensure the integration of disaster preparedness and risk mitigation in the settlement planning procedures of RCRC partners' housing and community reconstruction preparations. Earthquake proofing, escape routes and safe houses on higher ground are now a standard component of the build-back process amongst Red Cross and Red Crescent construction projects.

PMI's early warning system has a radio network that covers most of the provincial territory, with radio transceivers and relay stations installed in all 21 PMI branches in Aceh and in the Banda Aceh Chapter office.

Reconstruction: Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) bilateral partners of PMI are funding and implementing the rebuilding of housing, schools, community centres and the refurbishment of hospitals and health clinics. The Secretariat's supporting role for this considerable scope of reconstruction activity includes: administrative services, coordination to help avoid overlaps and to identify unmet needs, and the provision of logistic support for the receiving, warehousing and transportation of building materials.

The Secretariat's country delegation is the coordinating lead agency, for the construction of 20,000 transitional shelters in Aceh and on Nias.

A total of 32 organizations, including RCRC partners, INGOs and local NGOs have built, with the involvement of beneficiaries and communities, more than 15,000 shelters throughout the province. Approximately 75% of the shelters were constructed by year-end 2006. All 20,000 units are expected to be completed by mid-year 2007.

Livelihoods: Economic recovery projects at the individual, household and community levels are actively underway by Red Cross Red Crescent bilateral partners of PMI who have chosen to specialize in this programme sector. There have been modest Federation Secretariat investments in three projects in 2006: an economic study on the feasibility of smallholder rubber farming, agriculture and aquaculture development on Nias; a women's sewing cooperative in Kuta Baro in Aceh Besar and; the provision of 17 boats to set up a fishing cooperative in conjunction with the Belgium Flanders Red Cross. The sewing cooperative is now self-sufficient, providing employment for 50 women, and the fishing cooperative is now actively engaged in trawling and subsequent distribution of the cooperative's fish catches.

Organizational development (OD): The Secretariat's partnership with PMI, focusing on the strengthening of the host National Society's institutional capacities, has helped PMI to further strengthen its response planning capabilities. In the hours after a disaster event, the focus will now be on the development of a coordinated plan of action to guide RCRC partner responses in support of PMI.

The Secretariat's OD team continues to consult with staff, board members and senior volunteers in the 21 branches of the Aceh chapter and the two branches on Nias to help determine development plans that include: an ongoing induction schedule for active and registered volunteers; technical and professional capacity building for staff; long-term financial sustainability for chapter and branch staff, and; strategy for dissemination in branch communities of Red Cross principles and values.

As well, initial induction courses for PMI staff and key volunteers on RCRC humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles have been conducted throughout Aceh and Nias. The OD staff team continues to work with PMI national and Aceh personnel, overseeing the construction of new branch buildings in Aceh. The first stages of construction have begun for a number of branch buildings, while others are in an advanced stage of planning.

Working in partnership

The primary focus of the country delegation's collaboration with partners centres on the transitional shelter programme. A total of 32 partners will have helped to realize the construction of 20,000 units by mid-year 2007.

The country delegation's senior representatives maintain an ongoing dialogue on progress of Federation projects with the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR). Secretariat delegates participate in UN and inter-agency information-sharing meetings on a regular basis, in order to remain informed on the activities of other actors for better coordination and for collaborative management on issues of concern.

At the community level, the delegation's information delegate played a key role in the development of "Rumoh PMI – PMI House", the popular radio series now funded by the Irish Red Cross. The radio show brings the Red Cross Red Crescent presence to a broad listening audience in Aceh, and provides an interactive platform for questions and answers about the Federation's recovery activities.

The PHAST programme delivered by the water and sanitation department, builds partnerships in villages and IDP settlements, enabling community involvement in the development of basic water and sanitation systems to promote general well-being.

Looking forward

In 2007, the Secretariat will consolidate gains made through good cooperation and communication amongst the RCRC partners and will facilitate the formulation of a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) that articulates the respective partner commitments to PMI's institutional development. In close conjunction with the advancement of the CAS process will be the mentoring of the Movement Coordination Framework agreement so that this dynamic and proven model for collaboration can expand to support PMI's national mandate.

In the context of the tsunami recovery operation, emphasis will be placed on quality assurance, beneficiary equity, knowledge-sharing and the introduction of monitoring and evaluation methodologies that enhance accountability to donors and stakeholders.

Sri Lanka

Current operational context

Two years on, much has been done to rebuild the lives and livelihoods of affected communities. The Federation has reached over 500,000 beneficiaries through relief and recovery programmes in health and care, water and sanitation, construction, disaster management and livelihoods.



Construction of Janaraja school by the Irish Red Cross in Kalutara

One of the challenges the tsunami recovery faced in 2006 was the deteriorating security in the north and east of the country. This has restricted access to project sites and programmes, hampering transportation of materials for housing construction, and restricting movement of Federation Secretariat staff to the conflict areas. The Federation stands by its commitment to help rebuild tsunami-affected communities across Sri Lanka, and where the conflict is affecting the pace of recovery, financial resources are being set aside so that reconstruction can continue as soon as the security situation allows.

Progress towards objectives

Health and care: The Federation continues to enable vulnerable communities to make informed decisions about their own health through a community participatory approach, supporting them to identify their own priority health issues and find local solutions that are sustainable and cost effective.

The Federation is focusing on risk reduction in its health and care programming. The HIV/AIDS awareness activities are designed to decrease stigma and reduce risky behaviour; the psycho-social support programme aims at developing resilient communities through enhancing psycho-social well being; the first aid activities seek to empower people to help themselves in emergencies and improve their basic health and hygiene conditions; and the public health in emergencies project trains Red Cross staff and volunteers, enhancing their skills to respond to health emergencies more effectively.

Improving the health of vulnerable communities also means increasing access to quality health care services. The Secretariat continues to support the government to rebuild health clinics and hospitals, and is providing equipment and training for medical staff. Two base hospitals are under construction, the design phase is completed on another five hospitals, and a further ten health infrastructure projects are planned. The Federation also continues to focus on improvement of the water and sanitation environment in permanent homes, reinforced through hygiene promotion.

Disaster management: Working with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), the Secretariat aims at improving the organizational capacities of communities at risk, including marginalized groups, and to help them cope with future disasters through community-based approaches. The Secretariat is also looking to build the capacities of SLRCS and its partners to strengthen the sustainability of local branches and the skills of volunteers to provide ongoing disaster management services to vulnerable communities throughout the country. Specifically, the Federation Secretariat is supporting improved disaster response through enhanced management of logistics assets and through the development of effective policies, strategies and work plans. In 2006, the Secretariat held a series of coordination meetings with the government of Sri Lanka and relevant NGOs, in preparation for the planned development of infrastructure and early warning systems in Sri Lanka in 2007.

Livelihoods: To ensure that vulnerable people are involved in the recovery process, the Federation Secretariat has been focusing on projects such as vocational training, asset replacement, micro business development, cash grants for cooperative societies and household waste management to restart livelihoods for households both directly and indirectly affected by the tsunami. The main thrust of the livelihoods team in 2006 was to assist newly resettled housing beneficiaries and surrounding host communities. The Secretariat aims at addressing the needs of the resettled and surrounding host community, and to promote social cohesion and positive integration. Grass root level community participatory assessments are conducted to identify and prioritize all vulnerabilities and existing capacities within the community.

Based on these findings, the Secretariat has designed integrated interventions to benefit the community as a whole, such as building communal halls and local market places, while addressing the specific needs of vulnerable individuals through existing social structures.

Housing construction: During 2006, the focus shifted from resettlement, where contractors built new houses on sites allocated by the government away from the beneficiaries' original home land, towards a more owner driven approach, where families can reconstruct on the site of their original home.

A primary achievement has been the commencement of a unique partnership project involving the government of Sri Lanka, the World Bank, UN Habitat and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Sri Lanka. Through the programme, eligible tsunami-affected families receive phased disbursements of cash grants directly to a savings account held by the beneficiary. The beneficiary is responsible for reconstruction of his or her own house, with technical support provided by the partnership. As an initial step of the programme, community development councils are established at the construction sites, each one made up of around 100 families. These councils are tasked with drafting their own action plans to address the needs identified by the different communities throughout the reconstruction process.

Despite the shift in focus to the owner driven approach, the Secretariat is continuing with plans to build 1,230 donor-driven houses in Sri Lanka. By the end of 2006, 47 of these were completed and 329 were under construction. By February 2007, the number of completed donor driven houses had risen to 78. The bulk of donor driven houses will be built by PNSs, while the Federation Secretariat will focus on the owner driven approach.

Organizational development: Organizational development and capacity building are ongoing processes. The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has initiated a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process that will result in a new five-year strategic plan. The Secretariat has helped introduce a new management structure for Sri Lanka Red Cross branches in tsunami-affected areas in 2005-2006, by bringing in additional staff and equipment, and strengthening branch capacities to assist affected communities. Effective financial systems were put in place to ensure greater transparency in expenditure and to enhance trust and accountability to donors, beneficiaries and the government of Sri Lanka. To support the longer term development of the SLRCS, the Secretariat has helped to establish guidelines for volunteer management and human resource development.

The introduction of capacity building indicators is still in progress and aims to better measure progress against planned objectives, enabling review and monitoring as the programme continues through 2010.

Humanitarian values: The Federation Secretariat has actively worked to improve the understanding and application of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values within its own membership.. Project planning training has included a focus on basic humanitarian values and the need to respect and promote these values through the delivery of humanitarian services. The Secretariat has also developed skills in conducting vulnerability and capacity assessments to identify beneficiaries, so that humanitarian assistance projects target the most vulnerable communities. The Secretariat ensures application of the principles of humanity and equity in all its disaster response operations, and disaster management for staff and volunteers includes a focus on humanitarian values and its principles.

Working in partnership

The Federation Secretariat continues to draw upon the expertise and experience needed to provide the best solution to those affected by the tsunami, working in collaboration with some specialized organizations. In construction, the Secretariat signed agreements with UN HABITAT and the World Bank to initiate its support to the owner driven housing scheme. All post tsunami operations are run in close cooperation with the relevant line ministry and government authority. Key working partners include Reconstruction and Development Agency (RADA) under the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Health, the National Disaster Management Centre and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. By working closely together, the partners are delivering a package of financial, organizational and technical support to tsunami-affected families.

Looking forward

In 2007, the Federation Secretariat will continue applying a holistic, integrated approach to the tsunami recovery process. Linking work on housing with water and sanitation, health, livelihoods and disaster management has the potential to strengthen the achievements in all programme areas by ensuring that viable communities can function well together. For example, through its livelihoods projects, the Secretariat is seeking to establish sustainable economic recovery for housing beneficiaries, an area of support which is especially important for fisher families who have relocated away from the sea and their source of income. Likewise, the community participatory approach in the health sector will not only help communities cope with health problems, but also contribute to risk reduction in the event of a future disaster. Advocacy efforts will seek to promote transparency and consistency in the identification of beneficiaries, reflecting donor requirements and the Red Cross Red Crescent mandate to target the most vulnerable. Construction activities will be closely monitored, reviewed and evaluated in 2007 to ensure that approaches best reflect the needs of affected persons and the changing situation on the ground.

The Maldives

Current operational context

The government embarked upon a wide ranging programme of political reform in 2004, including the introduction of political parties in 2005. However, during the reform process some intra-community tensions have emerged or been exacerbated. The Secretariat and its working partners have invested significant time and effort to ensure that community consultations are successful and that a consensus over sensitive issues is reached.

Adverse weather conditions exacerbated the already difficult challenge of transporting construction materials by sea, and an outbreak of the chikungunya virus in late 2006 affected large sections of the country, preventing full participation by communities.

Progress towards objectives

Shelter/housing: The commitment to 'build back better' has been a strong influence in the Maldives, with housing designed to withstand flooding, earthquakes and even moderate tsunamis. All major housing programmes (as well as water and sanitation and construction projects) are subject to rigorous environmental assessments to protect the country's delicate natural environment.

Housing has now been completed on the two islands of Guraidhoo and Maafushi. On the islands of Kudahuvadho in Dhaalu Atoll, IDPs (internally displaced people) were the beneficiaries of the first 50 houses to be completed. By the year end, all 600 homes on the previously uninhabited island of Dhuvaafaaru were under construction. Eventually IDPs dispersed over five islands in the atoll will move onto the island, which will be equipped with new community infrastructure.

As part of the Federation's commitment to make a lasting contribution to addressing the vulnerabilities of the Maldives, a special needs home is being built on the island of Guraidhoo to help redress the dearth of facilities for the disabled in the country.

Water and sanitation: Access to safe drinking water is one of the most longstanding vulnerabilities across the dispersed islands of the Maldives. Rainwater harvesting kits delivered by the Secretariat to households across 79 islands helped to reduce the pressure on pumping water from shallow groundwater sources, many of which were contaminated by the tsunami. Four supplementary water supply systems have been constructed and will deliver desalinated water to those islands where rainwater harvesting alone is not sufficient to meet the community's needs.

Key Statistics	Total
No. of people with improved water and sanitation in Maldives	115,707

Sewer systems will be constructed on four islands in 2007 in close collaboration with partner national societies. On the island of Laamu Gan, the sewer system will serve houses being built by the French Red Cross, and on three islands the Secretariat is working closely with the American Red Cross who will be installing septic tanks and connecting them to the sewer system.



Over a third of the population of the Maldives have benefited from rainwater harvesting tanks installed on their homes

Throughout all of this work, the Secretariat has worked to introduce better water management and conservation practices to the Maldives. Training community groups and technicians to maintain the newly installed equipment will also ensure the sustainability of contributions made by the Secretariat.

Emergency relief and disaster management: To address the immediate shelter needs of the displaced, the Federation took the lead in providing temporary shelter - 800 family apartments and 280 individual rooms have been built to house over 6,800 displaced people.

The Maldives low-lying islands, dispersed over 850km over ocean, are highly vulnerable and long-term disaster management work is underway. Together with the UNDP, the Federation is supporting the development of a national disaster management strategy. Community-based disaster management plans are being facilitated, and steps like planting trees to prevent beach erosion are

already being implemented.

Organizational development: Organizational development has focused on establishing a Maldives Red Crescent Society. Draft statutes have been prepared and sent to RCRC regional delegations for their comments.

A joint Federation Secretariat and ICRC assessment mission was undertaken in October 2006 to find ways to accelerate and improve the quality of the formation process for the election of the 18 representatives to the general assembly for the capital Male'. This resulted in the establishment of a new 20-member working group which it is hoped will soon lead to an election for Male' atoll general assembly representatives, the completion of the statutes and submission to the joint commission in Geneva for approval, the holding of the first general assembly and formal launching of the Maldives Red Crescent, and the election of the governing board.

Working in partnership

The Maldives has relatively few international organizations working in-country, an embryonic civil society, and no national society. Coordination with the government is primarily through individual ministries. Without a national society or many NGOs, community consultation has often been conducted through local island development committees.

Coordination with the UN family and World Bank takes place in various fora at both the country and programme level, and responsibilities are shared. For example, the Federation focused on providing household rainwater tanks while UNICEF concentrated on community tanks. A Federation-UN collaborative tsunami recovery photo exhibition was held in the Maldives. Based on this, the UNDP requested a portion of the exhibition to be moved from Malé to another island to be used for a UN partnership meeting.

A tsunami two-year report was jointly prepared by the Maldives government, the country delegation (with south Asia regional delegation support), United Nations, World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Looking forward

Plans for 2007 include the completion of construction and infrastructure work and the strengthening of community participation, education, and awareness across all programmes. In water and sanitation, the remaining supplementary water supply systems will be installed, with four sewer systems constructed. Additional emphasis will be placed on training community groups and technicians in 2007 to ensure the sustainability of new equipment.

In disaster management, national first aid and dengue fever plans will be established and 11 community-based plans have been completed. It is hoped that the process of establishing the Maldives Red Crescent will gather pace this year. Disaster management and organization development programmes will extend into 2008.

Thailand

Current operational context

Political instability gripped Thailand for most of 2006, with no elected government since February and the country governed by a caretaker administration. Elections scheduled for October were derailed when a military coup seized power in early September 2006. Martial law is still in place as well as limits on political activity. The political instability, plus high oil prices and an ongoing insurgency in the south, tended to push tsunami interests down the national agenda.

Rapid reconstruction and recovery continued and all unidentified bodies, including non-natives, were to be buried by November 2006. Each body would contain a microchip with data, in the event of retrieval by their families.

In terms of natural disasters, several areas of Thailand experienced some of its worst flooding for 50 years, severely testing the preparedness and response of the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS).



A group of fish farmers with Thai Red Cross officers

Progress towards objectives

Health and care: The health programme has been fundamental in filling the gaps in government support to affected populations. Community based psychological social support services were delivered in the six affected provinces, using a translated version of the standard Federation manual on psychological support. Three child development centres, a health service centre and a district hospital were upgraded by enhancing capacity to provide emergency services. More than 200,000 people are benefiting from the completion of this project.

TRCS made significant progress in training and equipping village health volunteers in the affected communities to improve their access to basic health care services. Currently, 193 volunteers and 33 trainers are providing health care services to the affected people. Fourteen schools have been provided with new water supply and toilets benefiting more than 6,000 students.

The development of a mobile operation theatre for the TRCS was taken over by the Finnish Red Cross as part of the tsunami reprioritization exercise. Since no progress was made on establishing a health emergency response team, activities planned under this project will be considered in the wider disaster management capacity development of the TRCS.

Disaster management: Community based risk reduction initiatives in eight tsunami-affected villages have increased disaster preparedness, including an early warning system for over 4,000 people (980 households). In three of these communities, vulnerability was reduced by completing local mitigation measures that included providing radio communication equipment, life jackets, and upgrading the public news tower for early warning dissemination.

The TRCS relief and community health (RCH) bureau continues to improve the disaster management plan with ongoing dialogue with other related bureaus to ensure better disaster management and coordination.

Livelihoods: The restoration of coastal livelihoods in six tsunami-afflicted provinces is enabling the return of economic life to 3,600 households. By December 2006, more than 2,500 households (more than 10,000 people) had received livelihood recovery support in various forms, ranging from fishing gear and tools, sea creature breeding, and equipment.

The programme's main beneficiaries are fishermen and fish farmers. Initiatives also included an option in job diversification for coastal and women's groups. Awareness of the importance of sustainable livelihoods has been another successful feature of the programme, promoted through participative mangrove rehabilitation activities, youth camps, and restoration of sea animals to affected mangrove areas.

Livelihoods projects for women reached a total of 29 women's groups, covering 2,200 beneficiaries. Some of the challenges women's groups faced were limited marketing resources, the need for more skills training for equipment use, limited location, and poor teamwork. An internal TRCS evaluation recommended that the project should explore closer partnerships among local stakeholders.

Organizational development: The organizational development programme is critical for the success of the wider tsunami recovery effort in TRCS as it allows for constructive reflection on long term development of the National Society and enables breakthroughs from within an ongoing change process.

The Red Cross youth (RCY) structure developed in 2005 has enhanced youth skills in first aid and disaster management. The youth project has also had significant success with youth clubs in 20 schools, with teachers and RCY leaders and deputies now fully trained as community resources, to address disaster preparedness within communities

TRCS is working towards developing its chapters and as a first step, has conducted community vulnerability and capacity assessments. The youth structures are being harmonized with other TRCS programming to promote interdependence and synergy. A volunteering excellence workshop in June 2006 resulted in a volunteering taskforce being set up to ensure harmonization, and to attain a strong network of volunteers.

Working in partnership

TRCS has benefited from closer coordination with other partners such as the Philippine National Red Cross (for early warning), Vietnam Red Cross (risk reduction) and Nepal Red Cross (community preparedness). In country, partnerships with key disaster related organizations have been established such as UNDP south-south for training on community based disaster risk reduction, national disaster warning centre for earthquake and tsunami early warning system.

Strong partnerships established in early 2006, in close collaboration with the TRCS, have paid dividends in terms of effective and coordinated tsunami recovery programming. Good ongoing relations exist with the Ministry of Public Health (health and care programme); Department for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation and Ministry of Interior (disaster management programme); Ministry of Labour (recovery programme); Ministry of Defence, Ministry of National Resources and Environment and UNICEF (health and care, water and sanitation and recovery programmes); UNDP south-south, Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre and National Disaster Warning Centre (disaster management programme, community based disaster risk management).;

Looking forward

The challenge for the Thailand tsunami recovery programme in 2007 will be to realign its direction to the changed context on the ground. In this regard there will be a need to review existing programmes and assess emerging needs.

In the health programme, the ongoing challenge for the TRCS is to ensure that community health projects are sustainable. Some of the emerging future priorities are: strengthening the emergency medical response system in national headquarters in collaboration with relevant organizations, focus on blood volunteer recruitment in the six tsunami-affected provinces and improvement of the national blood management IT system.

The focus of work in disaster management would be to seek ways to expand coverage to more at risk communities. There will also be a stronger focus on improving the capacity of other bureaus and strengthening of inter-bureau coordination on disaster management.

Myanmar

Current operational context

In Myanmar, small recovery programmes increasingly focus on long-term capacity building of communities.

The impact of the new cooperation guidelines for international organizations released by the government in 2006 has yet to be fully realized. Overall, the reaction from the international community in response to the guidelines has generally been that increased dialogue and transparency would be welcome, especially in the spirit of the humanitarian principles of independence and impartiality.

In March, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) France announced that due to 'protracted difficulty in project activities implementation' it was closing its offices in Myanmar. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was also forced to suspend its field offices in 2006, ending most of their assistance activities. ICRC visits to detainees ceased in December 2005 when the organization was no longer able to conduct visits in accordance with standard operating procedures. In addition, both the European Union and United States made separate decisions to extend sanctions against Myanmar for another year.

On the administrative front, ministries finalized the move to the new capital of Nay Pyi Taw signalling the end of Yangon's 120 years as the capital city.

Progress towards objectives

Health and care: The Myanmar Red Cross Society's (MRCS) public health in emergencies task group was formed in 2005 in the wake of the tsunami.

The value of this structure was clear during subsequent avian influenza (AI) outbreaks when the MRCS and the country delegation supported a coordinated national response. MRCS distributed 1,000 sets of personal protection equipment as well as organizing an AI forum and training. MRCS organized the first psychological support programme training in July 2006, building on the Red Cross Red Crescent's expertise in integrated psychosocial support to affected populations.

The tsunami highlighted the need for better community awareness and training in basic water safety and life guard training. Australian Red Cross mobilized training materials to support this initiative and to-date, impressive numbers have been trained as trainers: 17 in water safety (target 108); and 543 in CBFA (681 target). Multiplier training on community based first aid (CBFA) was delivered to 15,367 people (target 19,442). The secretariat played a facilitating role between MRCS and partner national societies (PNS) in these initiatives.

Disaster management: The secretariat continues its support through strengthening National Society preparedness by assisting with the training of participants from six states/divisions to be part of the disaster assessment and response teams (DART).

MRCS continues to make inroads into the provision of a countrywide warehouse network to meet requests to assist thousands of families made vulnerable due to disasters. As part of the tsunami response, immediate relief was distributed to 3,060 beneficiaries. The Federation delegation has assisted MRCS in the pre-positioning of 10,000 family kits for future disaster response.

Recovery: Over 2005 and 2006, the MRCS and the Federation, with Secretariat coordination, provided fishing and water transport boats and nets to 47 families. As a result of assessments of the design for the construction of a proposed sea wall and renovation of one school building, construction is now progressing smoothly. A lesson learned is that on matters of non-Red Cross core competency, it is essential to seek expert advice.

Organizational development: From 2005-2006, the secretariat supported MRCS in implementing organizational development initiatives aimed at becoming a well functioning National Society. In 2006 MRCS coordinated with the secretariat to host three international Red Cross forums, positioning themselves as a credible contributor to the region and the Movement. MRCS now has a strategic plan 2007-2010 with a corresponding 2007 operational plan.

The capacity of 27 volunteer managers and a HQ-based branch development officer has been further enhanced and will improve MRCS capacity to work with vulnerable communities. To maximize learning, each pilot branch of the programme 'adopted' five townships to scale up the potential impact to ultimately benefit 68 more branches.

This has resulted in scaling up of community activities in the pilot branches and enabled the conceptualization of other projects such as malaria prevention, and youth activities.

MRCS financial regulations continue to be developed to improve transparency and accountability. The introduction of the volunteer registration system in 2005 has enhanced volunteer management in the areas of recruitment, training, mobilization and recognition. The development of a human resources strategy is outlined in the draft volunteering policy which is pending approval.

MRCS is fast becoming a 'learning organization', illustrated through the engagement with Somali Red Crescent, a fellow tsunami affected country, and exchanges in regard to community based first aid, disaster management and branch development.

Working in partnership

The Federation delegation has worked with MRCS to maximize the impact of sister society support. The challenge is ensuring that this support is not merely a series of separate 'projects' but is more strategic, making a wide-ranging and lasting difference. MRCS continues to work with the Federation and partner national societies to ensure that it is not disavowed of the many learning opportunities that have arisen during the tsunami operation.

In responding to cyclone Mala in 2006, MRCS and the Federation delegation jointly coordinated with local authorities, World Food Programme, UNICEF, World Vision and others, contributing to a more effective response. Needs assessments were linked and assistance coordinated with key organizations seeking to harmonize emergency approaches.

Engagement with MRCS will continue, with the Federation and ICRC hosting a series of in-services with MRCS' new executive committee and senior management on areas devoted to international humanitarian law (IHL) and the Fundamental Principles. Future topics will include the Seville Agreement and the Integrity Policy.

Looking forward

For 2007 two of the main challenges will include learning from past partnership and cooperation experiences, and maintaining MRCS' clear move to greater accountability. The Federation's country delegation will support the new leadership nominated in 2006 to further enhance the emerging potential of MRCS, and will continue to mobilize resources and expertise from various components of the Movement. The ongoing issue of access to the most vulnerable communities will remain a priority.

MRCS places great emphasis on good partnerships which are ideally based on equality, long-term commitment, and an attitude of mutual learning and respect. Significant partners such as the Burnet Institute and UNICEF have achieved much because of MRCS' unique comparative advantages. MRCS has a presence in every township. In expressing and promoting its role as auxiliary to the government; MRCS has the potential to present itself as a key humanitarian actor.

The cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process has been accepted and as confidence and commitment grows, it has the chance to be used as a tool to promote even better approaches to cooperation.

Malaysia

Operational context

Response in Malaysia included the provision of financial disbursements to affected families to construct new homes. The focus of post-tsunami programming is to build on the existing strength of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, which is strong in terms of human, financial and material resources. The National Society has maintained its tradition of effective disaster response, as demonstrated in its leading role in RDRT (regional disaster response team) while also investing in improving emergency preparedness at the community level. Much of the competency and capacity of the National Society in this regard is volunteer based and regional support has recognised this explicitly.

Working in partnership

Cooperation between the Malaysian Red Crescent Society and the Federation's regional delegation has been good. Assistance has been provided in psychosocial support, community based disaster preparedness and logistics to help the National Society be better prepared for future emergencies. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society's commitment to effective coordination has also been demonstrated through its support of the evolving RDRT concept, its RDRT induction course early in 2007 and cross-regional deployment (i.e. in the aftermath of the Pakistan earthquake).

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society also plans to call on the expertise of the Vietnamese Red Cross for the planting of mangrove saplings in the tsunami affected area of Kuala Muda. Relations with government agencies and other actors remain strong.

South East Asia

Current operational context

In general, the region's robust economic growth continued in 2006 although the fruits of which are clearly not enjoyed by all populations. The threat of an avian flu pandemic remains and more local disasters continue to be a feature of the region, such as the worst flooding for more than 50 years in many parts of Thailand. In Thailand too, 2006 was characterized by political instability which lingers in 2007 after the September 2006 coup.

Progress towards objectives

Health and care: The regional secretariat programme gained momentum, maintaining the progress made in psychosocial support programmes (PSP), water and sanitation, public health in emergencies (PHiE), community-based first aid (CBFA) as basic health care, and HIV/AIDS issues in emergency situations.

Regionally consistent National Society guidelines have been developed for public health in emergencies and for the integration of HIV/AIDS prevention, and care and support in humanitarian response. National Society capacity has been enhanced to provide psychosocial support and to deliver community-based health care and first aid at provincial and community levels. Response capacity has improved for regional water and sanitation preparedness, health in emergencies preparedness at the community level, and short to long-term capacity for recruitment and retention of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors.

Disaster management: The long-term goal of the regional approach in disaster management is to build on existing quality human resources and at the same time, extend the reach of this quality base.

Achievements of the regional approach include enhanced emergency response capacity of individual national societies through training, simulation exercises, and deployment of regional disaster response teams. A consolidation of country-specific approaches of National Society disaster management staff and volunteers into standardized procedures (e.g. emergency assessments) and a review and support of community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programmes in individual countries has been achieved. This was done through dissemination of technical information and the facilitation of exchange between National Societies for a balanced approach to response, preparedness and risk reduction.

Organizational development: The regional organizational development (OD) approach supported National Societies at all levels to be better in disaster management. Despite some challenges, achievements include better volunteer management systems and training in individual National Societies, enhanced technical and operational skills of programme managers, staff on loan exchange between National Societies, and technical support from the Federation Secretariat. To build institutional memory, initiatives and their success and lessons learned are being documented. Also, a branch development manual is being developed and disseminated to improve active networks at grass root levels, as well as to reinvigorate dormant branches.

Working in partnership

Relations with partner National Societies were good and coordination resulted in more focused programming. The SE Asia regional delegation remained committed to ensuring that the various partnerships put the host National Society at the centre of decision making and humanitarian work. Service agreements have been concluded with American, Danish, Finnish, French, and German Red Cross National Societies.

During the recovery phase, the regional delegation coordinated and managed, with National Societies, the direct support of tsunami programmes in Thailand and Malaysia. Technical support was provided to country delegations in Myanmar and Indonesia for their tsunami work as appropriate, and will continue to be so in 2007.

Looking forward

The reprioritization of the tsunami operation during 2006 has led to a scaling down of regional tsunami interventions. Within SE Asia, partner National Society support to host National Society priorities will remain strong through 2007 and beyond. The Federation Secretariat too will remain engaged in a coordination and facilitation capacity. Much of the tsunami work – because it already has a strong mutuality with ongoing capacity building initiatives, as well as the ongoing potential threat of avian influenza – has been incorporated into the more regular and longer term work of the regional programme.

India

Current operational context

Two years after the Indian tsunami, recovery work has moved into the crucial phase of programme sustainability and restoration of livelihoods, which require a holistic approach for future recovery initiatives.

Infrastructural work on public buildings, roads and bridges are not yet complete as the need to streamline land acquisition and procurement procedures exist. Construction efforts also need to take into account disaster safety features and the use of affordable, appropriate technology.

During the reporting period the government of Tamil Nadu, with assistance from the UN, implemented a project to strengthen early warning system capacities of the government of India and affected communities. This has led to the Indian government planning to install a deep sea warning system to provide alerts of possible tsunamis.

The Federation Secretariat continues to work with the National Society (NS) in operational alliances with public and private partnerships by providing continuous support through various global alliances developed with, for example, the WHO and UNICEF. The Secretariat has also been promoting private level partnerships with Nestle and Coca-Cola at the country level.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management: During the year, a total of 81,000 non-food family packs (50,000 procured through Secretariat funds and 31,000 from NS funds) and 81,000 woollen blankets also from NS funds were procured and pre-positioned in the regional warehouses. The procurement exercise was followed according to Federation procurement procedures with comparative bids analyzed by the procurement committee (set up with the NS and Secretariat participation). In order to ensure a smooth process, a logistics officer was deputized from Geneva to supervise the competitive bid analysis. Technical queries were raised on the sampling of tents and these were eventually sent to France for further testing. Results from these sample testing are still pending. There is a balance of another 10,500 tents (8,500 from Secretariat funds and 2,000 from National Society funds) and 5,000 rolls of plastic sheeting to be procured. This will be carried out when the quality of sample tents are verified and further testing of plastic sheeting is satisfactorily completed.

Working in partnership

The Federation Secretariat and the National Society have developed strong partnerships within and outside the Movement, including those from the corporate world and government agencies like the national disaster management authority. The NS has other partner National Societies including the German, Spanish, Canadian and the American Red Cross Societies that work with them in-country. These partnerships have led to the use of coordination forums in the affected states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh where the NS has a strong presence.

Looking forward

The major priority for 2007 will be to complete the procurement of tents and plastic sheeting. Coordination for tsunami will continue with four partner National Societies who are working with the host National Society.

Bangladesh

Current operational context

Implementation of planned activities during 2006 was affected by the onslaught of natural disasters, e.g. tropical depression "MALA" that gradually turned into a severe cyclonic storm. The Secretariat and the host National Society (Bangladesh Red Crescent Society – BDRCS) took the lead in the organization of emergency meetings to address the emergency situation. During the meeting, it was decided that all sectors of local government should be kept informed, as well as to inform the local mobile phone operators in case of a major communication breakdown.

The Secretariat and BDRCS were jointly involved in need assessments at field level, mobilizing programme volunteers in rescue operations and to help in recovering bodies, organizing relief distribution and rebuilding temporary houses.

The ongoing political and social disturbances within the country also contributed to delays in the implementation of programme activities.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management: Awareness raising activities to promote better planning and implementation of early warning systems have been successful in reaching vulnerable people. Mock disaster preparedness (DP) exercises were carried out and attended by more than 55,000 community people in targeted programme areas, focusing on preparedness for tsunamis and cyclones. The programme has trained and equipped 42,675 volunteers, including 14,225 women, in 2,845 coastal villages. Through awareness raising sessions, knowledge on disasters are refreshed and enhanced, and skills developed to help vulnerable communities deal with such disasters.

More than 80,000 students along with teachers participated in the dissemination meetings carried out in schools of targeted communities on the causes and effects of cyclones and tsunamis, and the coping strategies that need to be adopted before, during and after disasters. The knowledge gained was effectively spread, indirectly benefiting more than 100,000 people.

Orientation sessions on disaster preparedness and response conducted before the cyclone season for 1500 fishermen were aimed at encouraging them to listen to warning messages sent through radio. Among the messages contained in posters and leaflets were evacuation plans and interpretations of early warning signals. These fishermen are now well aware and alert about the actions to be taken in times of a tsunami or cyclone.

The range and scope of coping mechanisms available to vulnerable communities have increased through CPP (cyclone preparedness programme) activities. Communities are now able to cope on their own with small scale disasters (i.e. tropical storms) through correct disaster preparedness measures using human and material resources to ensure minimum casualties and damages.

Repairs of existing cyclone shelters started in the third quarter of 2006, and are expected to continue into 2007. The Secretariat has been actively involved in the assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of repair work, and the procurement of necessary materials.

Organizational development: Work in developing a systematic and integrated organizational development (OD) approach has created an increased interest in the development of BDRCS and encouraged learning within the National Society on how programmes can be better implemented. During the development process the OD programme worked intensively to integrate the health, disaster management (DM), and humanitarian values (HV) programmes and the central service functions into the process. The programme organized a daylong seminar on women empowerment issues on *World Women's Day*, held on 8 March 2006, the objective of which was to create a common understanding and to illustrate women's position in the country. The seminar recommended improving and empowering women, helping them to escape from violence and indignity. The programme has included issues on women's rights in the new branch development concept.

One Red Cross youth (RCY) camp was conducted for approximately 250 youths to disseminate the basics of early warning systems for tsunamis and cyclones. RCY volunteers are becoming the focal group to conduct various youth programmes in schools, colleges and in other organizations in the country. The level of commitment towards the Movement increases during each camp and training, and BDRCS now has a disciplined youth force to serve when required.

Working in partnership

Close cooperation with UN agencies continues. These include the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and the World Health Organization (WHO). Good cooperation between the Secretariat and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regional delegation ensures well coordinated support to BDRCS, to help it move towards achieving its aim of becoming a principled, skilled and efficient National Society linked to vulnerable communities.

Long-term strategic partnerships with the British, Japanese and Swedish Red Cross Societies are aimed at increasing service delivery to vulnerable communities. Capacity building of staff and volunteers continues to yield positive results, particularly in the critical areas of disaster management and organizational development. Support from the German Red Cross continues, through its long-term bilateral partnership in the health and care sector.

Looking forward

The challenge ahead is to implement activities based on lessons learned from projects with vulnerable targeted communities. Effective monitoring and evaluation will be one of the key factors in 2007 with case studies planned to measure and document the impact of implemented activities.

Further assessments of cyclone shelters and repair work will continue, with all shelters expected to be completely repaired in 2007.

Mock exercises, rallies, school dissemination meetings and orientation sessions with fishermen will continue, to meet the ongoing need for increased and continuous awareness-raising.

Plans will also be carried out for the installation of a radio networking system in isolated islands vulnerable to tsunami and cyclone disasters. This is in addition to the existing radio network which is not covered under the current radio networking system.

South Asia

Current operational context

The south Asia regional delegation provided technical and programmatic support in the core areas of health, disaster management, organizational development and humanitarian values. The south Asia regional delegation also provided coaching and consultation to country delegations and National Societies in the tsunami-affected countries, and continued to coordinate with other Movement partners working in south Asia.

Progress towards objectives

Health and care: The key contributions of the regional health unit (RHU) in programme support and guidance included the provision of technical and management advice to National Societies and country delegations in the affected countries. Regular visits and contacts were made for the design and implementation of community-based health recovery programmes.

The RHU participated in international and regional health conferences, which provided opportunities to highlight Federation emergency health response and recovery programmes in tsunami-affected countries. To promote capacity building, the RHU encouraged National Societies and country delegations in affected countries to participate in regional capacity building (for emergency response), knowledge sharing and networking activities, through regional health meetings and workshops. The RHU also contributed in strengthening regional emergency response mechanisms through its participation in regional disaster response team trainings and review workshops, as well as its close work with the regional disaster management unit. As a part of emergency health preparedness and response, risk reduction and gender were included in trainings and technical support to countries.

The tsunami response regional framework (primarily to support operations in tsunami-affected countries) was used as an opportunity to initiate developing capacity in the region. It is now identified as one of the two main areas for RHU programme support focus and a four-year programme framework has been developed.

Disaster management: As a result of support provided by the regional disaster management unit (RDMU) to the affected countries in south Asia, National Societies in these countries are becoming significant parts of the regional disaster response system, enabling them to respond to multi-hazard disasters in a number of countries.

Considerable effort was made by the RDMU, particularly in the Maldives, in implementing activities included in the global agreement between UNDP and the Federation, i.e. multi-hazard risk assessment, training, capacity building (particularly in early warning system) and recovery lessons learned.

UNDP and the Federation provided technical support to the Maldives government through a series of training sessions and consultative meetings on the national disaster management plan. The RDMU provided knowledge sharing and learning opportunities to National Societies in the affected countries, reinforced through the continued involvement of National Societies in the regional disaster management working group.

Organizational development: The south Asia regional delegation organized the publication of a number of organizational development case studies, capturing the learning from relief and rehabilitation operations. National societies across the region shared experiences on mobilizing resources during disasters, leading to renewed commitment to internal fundraising and new resource management plans of action.

Throughout 2006, the regional communication team provided technical support and capacity building to the country delegation/National Society information officers in the affected countries, to increase visibility of tsunami operations in these countries through external communications.

In March 2006, the south Asia regional delegation initiated and funded a tsunami recovery photo exhibition, "testimony to the survivors and all who have contributed to recovery" in the Maldives (<http://www.ifrc.org/photo/maldives0506/index.asp>)

In 2006, the regional planning and reporting development project was significantly scaled up, including development of standard training materials and workshops held in India, Bangladesh and the Maldives, culminating in a regional training of trainers in December 2006. The momentum of these training initiatives will be closely followed up and built on in 2007.

Humanitarian values: The south Asia regional delegation continued to advocate to National Societies in the region, especially in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, for more emphasis on humanitarian values and long-term project planning to promote and incorporate humanitarian values.

Working in partnership

The south Asia regional delegation continued to work with all Movement partners to ensure coordination and alignment with Movement strategies. Liaison was maintained with the ICRC regional delegation with regard to the tsunami operation in the Maldives and ICRC Colombo with regard to the operation in Sri Lanka. The south Asia regional delegation was also closely involved in collaboration with UNDP in the Maldives and the World Health Organization (through regional coordination meetings).

The regional health unit worked with WHO and UNICEF at regional level and encouraged country health teams (National Society and Secretariat) to work in collaboration with government authorities and relevant agencies. The regional disaster management unit worked closely with UNDP in the Maldives.

Looking forward

The regional tsunami programmes will be included in the regional programme for 2008-2009, with the most-affected countries continuing to benefit from technical support and inputs from the regional delegation. This will include visits to the affected countries to support the sustainability of existing activities and implementation of planned activities through 2007.

Seychelles

Current operational context

At the time of the tsunami, the Seychelles Red Cross was a small but active community based organization with over 50 volunteers and two technical staff. Support from partners facilitated the distribution of emergency relief items and the replacement of livelihoods to local beneficiaries.

The National Society has a good volunteer base who were effective in distribution, clean ups and follow up visits to the affected population.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management: Support from more established partners following the tsunami led to an increase in the size of the local office as well as its activities, necessitating a change in the operational framework at both headquarters and branch levels. Emphasis will continue to be placed on defining and clarifying roles and objectives of the National Society, its staff and volunteers.

The setting up of disaster preparedness stock, as well as volunteer kits will ensure that the National Society is better equipped to deal with future disasters, including disaster preparedness training for volunteers.

Organizational development: The National Society (NS) demonstrated its value by its quick response to the tsunami as a result of which, the NS now sits on the national disaster preparedness committee.

Provision has been made for the construction of a new office and warehouse on land pledged by the government. The recruitment of a new secretary-general holds much promise for survey and construction work to commence in 2007.

Challenges remain in restructuring the operating framework from a governance-driven organization to one that incorporates a management structure. The Secretariat's sub-regional office is committed to helping the National Society restructure and improve its operating capacity, thereby improving their ability to respond to the needs of beneficiaries.

Working in partnership

The improved relationship between the national government and the local population has put the National Society at the forefront of future disaster response. The National Society has subsequently been invited to sit on the national disaster committee, and is actively assisting in the setting up of a national disaster plan.

Support from the German and Spanish Red Cross Societies has ensured that the National Society can begin to address the need to increase and strengthen its operational and disaster management capacity to ensure greater outreach to a wider base of beneficiaries around the islands, and better coordination with local actors.

Looking forward

The National Society is committed to increasing its disaster preparedness capacity to become more active in the Seychelles by working with government and local actors.

The National Society has also planned for disaster preparedness training for its volunteers whose base has increased since the tsunami struck. The setting up of an improved headquarters and warehouse will ensure that there is better storage of necessary disaster response equipment and relief stockpiles.

Somalia

Current operational context

Tsunami programme implementation has been affected by insecurity and political unrest in most of Somalia. Restricted travel was imposed on the programme target areas in the north eastern coastal districts of Eyl, Hafun and Gara'ad, due to conflict between Puntland state and Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) forces following reactions to the cartoons in a Danish newspaper in early 2006, depicting the Prophet Mohammed.

The deteriorating security and political environment brought increasing challenges, particularly in terms of logistics, access to and movement of personnel, monitoring and supervision. Despite these constraints, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) managed to expand its programme activities.

Progress towards objectives

Health and care: Immediately after the emergency phase, data on hygiene and sanitation in the affected communities was collected and analyzed, and recommendations made for the implementation of water supplies, sanitation and hygiene, and disease prevention and control.

Support to the Nugal general hospital in Garowe continues in the form of medical supplies, staff capacity building and remuneration. Due to increased health care needs, the National Society expanded mother child health and out patient department (OPD) services in the Bari region by opening four clinics with bilateral support from the German Red Cross, and in coordination with the Ministry of Health. Clinic records indicate that over 6,518 people have been attended to in the OPD clinics over the last two years.

Disaster management: The Federation supported the installation of radios in all branch outreach and vehicles used for monitoring disasters. Computers were also purchased or upgraded and digital cameras provided for affected branches, facilitating easy communication of response and preparedness information to communities, coordination offices and other partners.

As part of the national vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) and disaster management strategy, further VCA training and pilot exercises were conducted in the Galkayo and Burao regions for 37 staff and volunteers. The VCA exercises have enhanced beneficiary contribution to programme planning. It is expected that the proposed activities that include VCA training and pilot exercises, will reach over 15,000 beneficiaries in the target regions.

A needs assessment on psychological support requirements for the tsunami affected population as well as SRCS staff and volunteers working in disaster affected areas, was carried out by a consultant engaged by the Secretariat. This resulted in a training-of-trainers workshop on psychological support for national health and DM officers being conducted with a view to initiating psychological support activities and integrating these into CBFA and other SRCS programmes. A psychosocial support manual for SRCS volunteers was drafted following the experiences gained from the workshop.

Working in partnership

Regular bi-monthly meetings, chaired by SRCS, are held with the Secretariat, ICRC and the main partner National Societies present in Nairobi, including the Norwegian and German Red Cross Societies with whom Somali RC also has bilateral relations.

The Secretariat continued to support the Somali Red Crescent in strengthening its cooperation with UN agencies, international organizations and donors. Working relationships with the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme and UNICEF have been established, coordinating response and recovery measures in liaison with SRCS staff and volunteers. Both the Somali Red Crescent and the Secretariat continue to be active in the health sector committee of the Somalia Aid Coordination secretariat, and continue to take part in field coordination meetings with other state and humanitarian actors.

Looking forward

Consolidation of programmes, including utilization of lessons learned, will be the main focus in the future.

The health and care programme will continue to support the establishment of more clinics and the rehabilitation of existing health facilities. Additional human resources will be recruited to support programme implementation, particularly the continued capacity building of SRCS personnel.

In disaster management, VCA training and exercises will be carried out in 11 districts for contingency planning, establishment of community based disaster risk reduction and early warning mechanisms, and the formulation of a disaster management strategy. Training and formation of a national disaster response team (NDRT) will be carried out, as will the expansion of CBFA programmes for the establishment of relevant supporting structures in all affected branches.

East Africa

Current operational context

During 2006, the Eastern Africa region was greatly affected by recurrent emergency situations in most all the countries covered by the East Africa regional delegation. The regional drought and floods affecting Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan as well as disease outbreaks in many countries led to the reallocation of significant Secretariat and National Society resources towards such emergencies. The situation increased the vulnerability of target community beneficiaries, reducing their already overstretched coping mechanisms.

A Movement-coordinated approach with regard to emerging emergencies demonstrated the importance of movement coordination in supporting host National Society as was experienced during the regional drought and floods affecting Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management: The programme continued to provide technical support to the affected National Societies for the provision of relief, planning and implementation, and development and revision of National Society disaster management plans.

A meeting on early warning systems, jointly organised with UNISDR, succeeded in designing ways for improving national platforms, planning and cooperation at country levels, as well as recommending effective ways of introducing the concept of disaster reduction in schools.

Health and care: The regional health and care programme aims to prepare National Societies and communities to prevent epidemics in disasters, provide immediate response in emergencies, and to mitigate the impact of such events. Regional planning forums facilitated targeted National Societies to develop and update their health and care plans, focusing on preparatory steps to address key challenges in emergency health mapping, improving access to adequate water and sanitation facilities, HIV and AIDS and reproductive health.

A regional workshop on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS in humanitarian emergencies was organised to equip Secretariat delegation and National Society personnel with skills to ensure improved access to quality sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS prevention, control and management services in humanitarian emergencies.

Organizational development: The organizational development programme continues to establish and reinforce branch development systems in National Societies in the region, with emphasis on improving capacity to monitor and support branch activities.

Improvement in the regional delegation's general administrative, human resources, IT and communication systems will ensure capacity to support affected National Societies.

Humanitarian values: The objective of the humanitarian values programme is to develop National Societies' communications and advocacy skills and capacity, and assist targeted National Societies to initiate and develop external relations with key organizations.

Networking has been enhanced through the annual communication forum, held in the last quarter of the year, which brings together the regional delegation, National Society communicators and ICRC. Dissemination of information bulletins and minor emergency documents profiling Red Cross Red Crescent interventions, and highlighting the vulnerabilities of affected communities has increased.

Working in partnership

The East Africa regional delegation and National Societies continue to work with various partners such as UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNEP, UNHCR, WFP, UNDP disaster risk reduction programme, as well as the international strategy for disaster reduction (ISDR). The regional delegation continued to participate in coordination meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and chair the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on disaster preparedness and contingency planning.

Looking forward

Regional tsunami programmes will be included in the regional programme appeals in the future. Consolidation of gains made will be emphasised within the Secretariat's main mandate of providing technical support and capacity building to the 14 National Societies covered. The regional delegation will endeavour to catalyze support from partner National Societies for an integrated and coordinated approach to capacity building, underpinning service delivery to the most vulnerable.

[The Federation's December 2004 - 2006 budget and financial report are attached below](#)

[Click here to return to title page](#)

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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Federation Secretariat Tsunami Progress Report

Our Partners

In Indonesia, the Secretariat's country delegation has been engaged with 22 Red Cross and Red Crescent partners, and supervising the work of 32 implementing partners, including RCRC partners, INGOs and local NGOs. Movement's relationship is with BRR, the Government of Indonesia's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias.

In Sri Lanka, 19 participating National Societies (PNS) are present in Sri Lanka implementing bi-lateral tsunami recovery programmes under a Movement Coordination Framework. Government partners include RADA (Reconstruction and Development Agency), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Ministry of Defence, Vocational Training Authority, National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB).

In the Maldives, the Government of Maldives has served as the main partner for the Federation. In total, there have been 15 different partners outside of the Movement.

In South East Asia, a dual approach has been adopted, working with government authorities in a coordinated way to ensure a coordinated and strategic effort, and, working on the ground with host National Societies as well as in conjunction with partner National Societies.

In Thailand, TRCS National Headquarters and six tsunami affected chapters in the south of Thailand, American Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross Society, French Red Cross Society, German Red Cross Society, Hong Kong Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross Society and Swedish Red Cross Society.

In Myanmar, MRCS works closely with affected communities and authorities to ensure a coordinated and strategic effort is in place to support and to make them work better.

In South Asia, National societies of India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh; governments of these three countries and the government of Maldives; International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO).

In India, Hong Kong RC and American RC

In Bangladesh, BDRCS maintains a close cooperation with UN agencies, diplomatic missions and local corporations. Long-term partnerships are with the British, Japanese, German and Swedish Red Cross Societies.

In East Africa, The Federation's regional delegation and national societies continue to work with various partners such as UN agencies, including, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNEP, UNHCR, WFP and UNDP disaster risk reduction programme as well as the International Strategy for disaster Reduction (ISDR). The regional delegation has continued to participate in coordination meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and chair the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on disaster preparedness and contingency planning. Movement coordination meetings have also been maintained bringing together various PNSs and the ICRC at regional and country levels.

In Seychelles, The improved relationship vis à vis the National Government as well as the local population has put the NS at the forefront of future disaster response. Support from the German and Spanish Red Cross has ensured that the NS can begin to address the need to increase and strengthen its operational and disaster management capacity. This will be supplemented by support from the Sub-Regional Office in Mauritius and the Regional Delegation in Nairobi.

In Somalia, SRCS has strengthened its working relationship with Movement partners (mainly IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies based in Nairobi. Regular bi-monthly meetings, chaired by SRCS, are held with the Federation, ICRC and the main PNS partners present in Nairobi, including Norwegian RC and German RC with whom Somali RC also has bilateral relations. Both the Somali Red Crescent and the Federation continue to be active members in the health sector committee of the Somalia Aid Coordination secretariat.

2005 BUDGET

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Programme	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	11,946,704	356,464	5,004,890	106,461		63,897	97,107				1,332,245	4,820,532					
Emergency Relief /DM	133,750,670	408,379	81,574,370	2,826,567	109,855	583,968	204,251	238,153	1,016,235	38,441,693	5,431,480	2,720,671	66,999	128,048			
Recovery	21,748,361		20,109,185	923		6,668				673,141	958,444						
Organizational Development	2,286,525	92,205	1,028,549	183,843		81,816	168,478			570,927	40,568			120,138			
Humanitarian Values	443,692		247,203				25,659			137,712		33,118					
Coordination & Implementation	14,319,886	266,766	2,093,295			134,484	112,591		24,724	3,308,287	473,479	425,001			6,872,220		609,038
TOTAL 2005	184,495,838	1,123,814	110,057,493	3,117,794	109,855	870,833	608,085	238,153	1,040,960	44,464,006	11,724,503	3,233,671.56	177,225.36	248,185.69	6,872,220	-	609,038

2006 BUDGET

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Programme	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	40,594,511	517,647	10,351,662	1,016,565		1,294,408	193,669				14,565,516	12,451,318					
Emergency Relief /DM	40,661,465	80,214	25,621,262	281,425		664,708	184,462	346,813	2,989,394	2,528,488	2,556,138	1,004,569	146,157	28,377		4,200,000	
Recovery	205,704,018		121,959,237	32,173		913,102				59,798,011	23,001,495						
Organizational Development	11,161,281	67,380	7,852,292	503,917		648,365	258,156			1,298,142	457,350	16,648		59,032			
Humanitarian Values	880,654		445,865	29,726			15,591			172,504	216,967						
Coordination & Implementation	29,782,440	149,733	12,551,154	415,650		215,679	22,095			8,450,478	1,183,812	187,900			5,870,834		735,104
TOTAL 2006	328,784,370	814,973	178,781,473	2,279,456	-	3,736,262	673,974	346,813	2,989,394	86,813,139	39,867,080	1,266,686.14	321,772.82	87,408.36	5,870,834	4,200,000	735,104

2007 BUDGET

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Programme	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	57,518,954	304,278	9,389,137	1,227,671		1,236,756					35,285,674	9,558,622					
Emergency Relief /DM	18,758,751	93,048	9,825,668	778,766		882,272	128,342	375,195	3,728,382	1,387,104	882,043	134,184	382,631				
Recovery	82,430,492		382,888	68,128		654,943				53,781,338	27,543,195	353,830	267,096	177,005			
Organizational Development	5,825,687	88,770	1,720,857	1,518,738		894,382	154,011			529,385	625,294			294,250			
Humanitarian Values	840,588		362,567	60,791						202,296	214,934						
Coordination & Implementation	22,686,033	241,711	8,418,182	343,955		494,739				8,349,590	916,305				3,502,610		418,941
TOTAL 2007	188,060,507	727,807	30,099,298	3,998,049	-	4,163,093	282,353	375,195	3,728,382	99,535,388	39,620,393	488,014	649,727	471,256	3,502,610	-	418,941

TOTAL APPEAL 05-07	701,340,714	2,666,595	318,938,265	9,395,299	109,855	8,770,188	1,564,412	960,160	7,758,736	230,812,534	91,211,975	4,988,372	1,148,725	806,850	16,245,664	4,200,000	1,763,083
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ANNEX 2 - Expenditure by Region/Country and Budget Group - DEC 2004 - DEC 2006

REGION	SOUTH EAST ASIA						SOUTH ASIA				EAST AFRICA				GLOBAL			
	BUDGET GROUP	TOTAL	S.E.ASIA REGIONAL	INDONESIA	MYANMAR	MALAYSIA	THAILAND	S.ASIA REGIONAL	BANGLADESH	INDIA	SRI LANKA	MALDIVES	E.AFRICA REGIONAL	SOMALIA	SEYCHELLES	GENEVA	KL SERVICE CENTRE	TRANS REG PROG
Shelter - Relief	14,323,889	1,866	11,710,592	118,826	0	0	0	0	0	2,384,812	66,727	8,345	0	32,721	0	0	0	
Shelter - Transitional	892,932	0	892,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction - Housing	11,833,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,522,733	8,310,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	241,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction Materials	108,774,677	0	101,444,691	9,776	0	82,833	0	0	0	310	7,208,046	29,021	0	0	0	0	0	
Clothing & textiles	9,555,235	6,801	4,276,198	302,921	0	0	0	116,802	801,604	3,577,754	108,965	363,960	0	231	0	0	0	
Food	17,434,033	0	17,416,680	0	0	68	0	0	17,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Seeds,Plants	21,159	0	3	0	0	19,574	0	0	1,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Water & Sanitation	14,095,587	62	2,771,259	18,798	0	122,502	0	0	955	2,407,984	8,758,655	9,991	5,381	0	0	0	0	
Medical & First Aid	6,328,578	842	4,586,674	78,759	0	51,584	0	13,821	425,792	823,248	142,308	23,887	181,665	0	0	0	0	
Teaching Materials	375,980	0	313,154	103	0	0	0	0	62,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Utensils & Tools	8,316,973	0	4,247,933	468,519	0	327,099	0	0	3,052,407	59,264	160,971	0	779	0	0	0	0	
Other Supplies & Services	45,697,890	0	28,095,392	49,016	0	29,942	0	39,737	1,789,242	15,306,689	385,450	0	498	1,625	0	0	300	
Supplies	237,891,860	9,571	175,755,507	1,046,718	0	633,602	0	170,360	3,017,592	31,399,246	25,039,888	596,175	187,545	35,356	0	0	300	
Land & Buildings	3,108,613	0	3,015,922	37,499	0	1,329	0	0	1,329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,863	
Vehicles	3,235,299	0	2,477,585	22,856	0	154,842	0	29,536	0	504,868	0	0	45,614	0	0	0	0	
Computers & Telecom	3,499,057	49,572	1,719,184	60,656	0	47,018	22,286	37,696	2,364	1,000,570	98,728	218,047	8,969	1,839	116,672	77,465	37,992	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	1,955,499	6,202	301,413	34,757	0	22,817	1,268	9,349	0	1,014,333	507,124	13,602	0	0	10,129	17,372	17,132	
Medical Equipment	22,551	0	0	0	0	22,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,295,918	0	1,271,976	0	0	13,752	0	7,540	284	0	0	1,945	0	0	0	421	0	
Land, vehicles & equipment	13,116,937	55,774	8,786,080	155,768	0	262,308	23,553	84,121	2,648	2,519,771	605,852	233,594	54,583	1,839	126,801	95,259	108,987	
Storage	4,513,671	7,965	3,711,710	23,668	0	320	0	2,461	24,421	660,669	1,418	58,286	653	185	464	1,092	20,359	
Distribution & Monitoring	35,804,158	198	25,221,463	1,483,500	0	5,330	0	1,900	813	7,644,895	924,971	44,159	7,588	10,936	6,776	169	451,460	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,000,289	7,786	6,879,215	21,617	0	75,430	9,737	19,339	2,978	1,454,243	347,061	84,207	38,095	46,036	1,369	12,306	872	
Transport & Storage	49,318,118	15,949	35,812,387	1,528,786	0	81,080	9,737	23,699	28,212	9,759,807	1,273,450	186,652	46,336	57,157	8,608	13,567	472,691	
Delegates Payroll	17,437,303	282,740	5,110,894	525,725	0	50,422	281,692	49,353	280	3,161,304	800,790	493,086	0	0	6,003,094	186,187	491,736	
Delegate Benefits	19,512,983	306,241	8,550,370	580,115	125	88,231	382,710	61,563	56,094	5,803,498	1,790,496	358,478	2,252	41,610	822,731	409,517	258,952	
Regionally Deployed Staff	190,748	71,309	25,671	0	0	185	0	0	44,362	27,163	2,519	0	2,400	0	0	17,140	0	
National Staff	8,334,161	169,660	5,530,184	52,468	587	210,674	55,457	19,605	25,116	1,457,912	201,776	254,874	28,212	24,521	16,210	181,831	105,074	
National Society Staff	2,508,282	25,072	1,361,293	205,492	0	59,638	26,045	3,810	4,750	651,107	9,252	26,662	45,794	88,866	-0	502	0	
Consultants	2,810,082	107,824	355,311	4,029	0	14,457	88,744	0	5,626	263,098	98,110	14,016	8,537	3,909	1,493,287	30,375	322,760	
Personnel Expenditures	50,793,560	962,846	20,933,722	1,367,829	712	423,422	834,833	134,331	91,866	11,381,282	2,927,586	1,149,635	84,794	161,305	8,335,321	808,412	1,195,662	
Workshops & Training	3,834,974	237,591	1,190,451	283,313	0	320,496	190,221	27,761	917	559,512	23,477	415,820	145,204	25,985	288,491	47,138	78,597	
Workshops & Training	3,834,974	237,591	1,190,451	283,313	0	320,496	190,221	27,761	917	559,512	23,477	415,820	145,204	25,985	288,491	47,138	78,597	
Travel	4,589,907	221,567	1,592,568	98,878	1,922	169,042	106,806	4,931	57,361	513,344	317,569	337,163	28,791	39,511	844,959	94,329	161,164	
Information & Public Relation	1,853,740	7,123	448,169	121,162	80	89,200	14,680	26,390	1,232	453,409	85,122	14,152	1,314	3,459	556,749	7,713	23,785	
Office Costs	5,347,309	121,117	2,409,297	38,677	0	104,164	8,503	33,844	614	1,619,449	278,735	135,971	16,599	113,163	349,156	88,549	29,472	
Communications	3,027,074	65,232	1,733,080	32,494	0	13,309	29,888	509	1,243	493,776	150,516	48,104	3,257	30,479	352,695	48,905	23,589	
Professional Fees	815,108	83,099	252,277	1,232	0	1,802	2,572	627	1,286	316,729	6,318	16,338	0	11,289	112,058	6,223	3,257	
Financial Charges	465,774	6,253	19,170	105,708	0	-39,672	284	12,381	18	178,172	189,315	2,223	1,849	340	175	-3,697	-6,745	
Other General Expenses	490,979	30,907	56,516	1,155	0	1,368	3,602	19,897	3,685	108,300	11,110	190,246	2,755	16,602	22,874	19,601	2,363	
General Expenditure	16,589,891	535,297	6,511,076	399,306	2,002	339,213	166,336	98,579	65,438	3,683,180	1,038,684	744,198	54,564	214,843	2,238,666	261,622	236,886	
Depreciation	128,330	0	116,326	5,171	0	0	0	0	0	6,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Depreciation	128,330	0	116,326	5,171	0	0	0	0	0	6,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cash Transfers National Societies	3,953,490	0	746,479	0	100,000	500,876	0	0	0	1,026,309	0	1,406,657	0	173,170	0	0	0	
Cash Transfers Others	13,626,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,560,500	0	0	0	0	66,340	0	0	
Federation Contributions	140,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140,000	0	0	
Membership Fees	6,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	0	0	
Federation Contributions & Transfers	17,727,230	0	746,479	0	100,000	500,876	0	0	0	14,586,809	0	1,406,657	0	173,170	213,240	0	0	
Program Support	21,691,833	126,272	13,943,357	233,255	7,141	221,040	84,978	37,460	222,807	3,311,328	2,073,996	337,954	47,895	46,553	768,006	84,791	144,999	
Program Support	21,691,833	126,272	13,943,357	233,255	7,141	221,040	84,978	37,460	222,807	3,311,328	2,073,996	337,954	47,895	46,553	768,006	84,791	144,999	
Operational Provisions	1,683,658	-0	366,249	93,228	0	644,864	0	-0	0	330,965	1,512	128,874	115,932	0	0	175	1,858	
Operational forecasting	-0	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Operational Provisions	1,683,658	-0	366,249	93,228	0	644,864	-0	-0	0	330,965	1,512	128,874	115,932	0	0	175	1,858	
Suspense Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suspense Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL EXPENSES	412,776,390	1,943,300	264,161,634	5,113,374	109,855	3,426,901	1,309,658	576,312	3,429,480	77,538,733	32,984,447	5,199,569	736,852	716,207	11,979,133	1,310,964	2,239,980	
APPEAL BUDGET 2005-2007	513,282,234	1,940,8																