

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Asia: Earthquakes & Tsunami

Emergency appeal n° 28/2004

Operations update n° 64

1 June 2009

Period covered by this Operations Update:  
July 2008 to December 2008

Appeal target (as per Tsunami emergency and recovery revised plan and budget 2004-2010 issued in 31 March 2008): CHF 691.3 million (USD 623.6 million or EUR 431.6 million) [<click here to go directly to the revised plan and budget >](#)

Appeal coverage: 98% [<click here to go directly to the donor response report >](#); [<click here to go to the Expenditure by region/country for 2004-2008, and the 2008-2010 Budget lists>..](#)

### Summary

**Indonesia:** Entering the fifth year of the operation, the International Federation's contribution towards the recovery of the community in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) and Nias Island of North Sumatra province in support of Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) progresses steadily. Some partner national societies (PNS) have exited the operation and some are transitioning to a longer-term development programme. The International Federation and its members strive to ensure minimum risks and sustainability of impact are enjoyed by the host national society as well as the community. Hence, the effort to formulate a proper exit strategy continues as a high priority.

Through the community-based first aid (CBFA) project, the International Federation continued its assistance towards PMI in the efforts of increasing the awareness of 39 village communities' awareness on health and hygiene practices in Nias district. In the districts of Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Bireuen, and Nagan Raya, the water and sanitation project has completed while project activities in Nias continues in 12 sub-districts.

In disaster management, the emergency radio communication system continues to be refined through the repair and upgrading of equipments to serve during disaster response and emergencies, while the disaster preparedness containers located in 18 branches of Aceh and two branches of Nias gives PMI response capacity.

The provision of an office building for PMI also continues, as does the effort to improve its human resources management, and to increase capacity in volunteer management and resource development.

**Sri Lanka:** The International Federation continues its large-scale operation in Sri Lanka as it approaches the fourth year commemoration of the earthquake and tsunami which struck in 2004. During the last six months, three partner national societies have completed their tsunami projects and are exiting/transitioning to support for longer-term development programmes. The International Federation and its members are currently focusing on exit strategies and processes to manage the risks and sustainability for Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and the communities.



Sri Lanka Red Cross Society helped construct multi-storey houses in Onthachimadam, Batticaloa District. International Federation

The International Federation and its partners have committed to construct 31,761 houses from which 21,710 houses have been completed by the end of 2008, both with the donor-driven and owner-driven modalities. Out of these, 10,847 houses have been built by the International Federation/SLRCS with multilateral funding. Construction activities have been one of the key tasks of the International Federation/SLRCS in Sri Lanka as a response to the tsunami.

Having undergone a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process, followed by a revision and elaboration of concrete programme plans, SLRCS is in its final stages of completing its five-year strategic plan 2008-2012. The International Federation's support in organizational development is focused in ensuring that SLRCS has the adequate organizational structures, policies and procedures, capacities, skills and resources to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in Sri Lanka. High-quality service delivery mechanisms, along with a good public image, are the main goals sought with these objectives.

**Maldives:** Four years after the tsunami, the physical and intangible achievements of the massive the International Federation's recovery operation in the Maldives are clearly evident. The final 562 houses – on Raa Dhuvaafaru Island, which is the largest single Red Cross Red Crescent construction project in the Maldives – were completed and handed over to beneficiary families in December 2008.

With the above, the majority of construction and specified utilities projects in the Maldives are largely complete. However, some few works still remain – specifically construction of roads, a sports facility, a waste management centre and installation of a supplementary water supply system on Dhuvaafaru, host community appreciation projects on five islands of Raa Atoll, and management of defect liability periods. These remaining projects will be implemented during 2009, leading to the closure of the International Federation's tsunami operation in the Maldives at the end of 2009.

During the period under review, the American Red Cross continued undertaking works related to the connection of individual household septic tanks on Kaafu Maafushi, Kaafu Guraidhoo, and Dhaalu Kudahuvadhoo to the waste water collection and disposal systems handed over by the International Federation.

In view of Maldives being one of the few countries in the world without a national society, efforts have also been put on ensuring that a Maldivian Red Crescent is duly recognized and well functioning. A Red Crescent bill was submitted to the Maldivian parliament in late 2008, indicating that a new national society will come into existence during 2009. The Maldivian Red Crescent will, among other activities, put effort on enhancing disaster risk reduction approaches in order to promote community resilience against potential future disasters.

**Thailand:** The International Federation tsunami recovery programme in Thailand ended in December 2007. However, at the request of the Thai Red Cross, three key areas of support are provided multilaterally through the International Federation in 2008/09: organizational development, disaster management and coordination, based on issues identified or experiences gained during the tsunami recovery operation. In light of coordination, the International Federation provides coordination support to participating national societies, particularly American Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross.

Despite political upheaval and civil unrest in the country, the International Federation continues to work closely with the Thai Red Cross bureaux to support the ongoing activities throughout this reporting period.

**India:** The tsunami recovery programme in India is being implemented by the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) – with support from the International Federation Secretariat, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – at the national and state levels, primarily in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The overall programme progressed well during the reporting period, with major expenditures still being taken up by the IRCS. During this period, the International Federation Secretariat worked towards a donor-wise delivery of tents to the IRCS regional warehouses (following the release of a purchase order for the procurement of 12,000 tents from an identified supplier). The process of delivering tents began in September 2008, with delivery of the American Red Cross funded ones (to the IRCS warehouse in Arakonam, Tamil Nadu) being the first to be completed.

**Bangladesh:** Following the 2004 tsunami, the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP), one of the components of the disaster management programme, has initiated better preparedness within high-risk

communities including women at household levels in 11 cyclone-prone districts. The CPP has been working in the coastal area for the past 35 years.

The ongoing activities of CPP have been successful in reaching large numbers of the most vulnerable around the coastal belt areas of Bangladesh, creating awareness and empowering communities to be better prepared in responding and coping with disasters such as tsunamis and cyclones. The wide acceptance of the large volunteer base at the community level has supported the programme by enabling it to reach its objective through reducing the risks related to tsunami- and cyclone-prone people in facing such disasters.

The primary challenges or constraints were related to delays in internal financial management, and lengthy and time consuming administrative procedures, which hampered the timely implementation of planned activities.

**Somalia:** Insecurity within Somalia continued to be the major threat to implementation of programme activities. Several cases of killings and kidnapping of humanitarian aid workers were reported during the period under review. Though Red Cross Red Crescent staff was not directly affected, this situation contributed to limited technical support by International Federation Somalia delegation's staff based in Nairobi, Kenya. It was not helped by the post-election crisis in Kenya — which also limited movement of staff from Nairobi.

**Seychelles:** Although the Seychelles Red Cross Society, has become a major player in disaster management and response in the country since the tsunami of 2004, the economic downturn partially linked to the floating of the Seychelles rupee is having an impact on planned activities as fund raising possibilities are limited. Delays in construction due to management issues (in the early stages of the tsunami recovery programme), as well as rising costs meant insufficient available funding. Construction plans have been revised and given priority over other disaster management and health activities such as CBFA and blood donor recruitment. The preliminaries for the construction began in 2008. The national society's application for Intensive Capacity Building (ICB) has been approved. This will entail greater branch development as well as vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) activities around the country.

#### Glossary of terms:

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation):** refers to the Secretariat and all member National Societies collectively. The term Red Cross Red Crescent is used interchangeably with International Federation. Note that both these terms are different from “the Movement”, which denotes the whole International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in addition to the International Federation secretariat and member national societies.

**Secretariat:** refers to the coordinating entity which represents the International Federation's members. In the tsunami recovery operation – like in many other operations – the secretariat also performs an operational role. For the purpose of global reporting, the secretariat must report income, expenditure and the programme results of its operations in the field. The figures for income received represent the contributions of many member national societies and other public and private donors to the secretariat's tsunami appeal.

**Host National Society:** refers to the National Society of the country where the recovery operation is taking place.

## Global leadership and support

A milestone for the secretariat was that, by the end of the year, funds had been secured to fully cover all expenditure and budgeted commitments for the period to end of 2010. This was the result of generous support from several member national societies, combined with the continued exercise of tight budget management controls and regular management of assessed risks. The focus has been to complete the recovery programming by end of 2010, in line with the Regional Strategy Operational Framework. With the budget now fully covered, planning can proceed with full confidence.

A major role for the tsunami unit has been to continue to facilitate timely completion of recovery programming wherever practicable. The major programming commitments have been met in most countries. Implementation rates have been slower in Sri Lanka for a variety of reasons, though the plan is still to complete recovery activities by end of 2010. In Indonesia and Sri Lanka, the secretariat's role in coordinating and supporting the work of PNS with supplementary services continues and is expected through to 2010.

As the recovery phase approaches completion, increasing attention has been directed towards support for the host national societies' ongoing core programming needs. The transition process has been supported with requests for development assistance and new partnerships via the Federation's Annual Appeal and strategic planning processes.

Conscious that successful transition will be partly predicated on the development of exit strategies to ensure that risks are well managed, work has been done to develop plans. The process introduced seeks a Federation-wide approach as we have a collective responsibility to avoid or minimise liabilities beyond 2010 and try to ensure programmes are sustainable as recovery operations close.

The process of capturing lessons learned has continued with a meta-evaluation conducted in the last quarter of the year to record evaluations and reviews conducted and to identify gaps and additional needs, leading to a number of recommended further studies. The secretariat has led this process and, again, seeks a collective Federation-wide approach, inviting PNS to lead or participate in the individual further studies.

Given the consensus to improve national monitoring of tsunami recovery programmes and their impacts, the International Federation appointed an expert delegate during the year to drive forward the Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment Monitoring System (TRIAMS) project. This project, managed in partnership with WHO and UNDP, has become one of the more visible initiatives in recovery monitoring. During the latter part of the year, support was given to promote activities already identified in the country action plans of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Maldives.

The 15 recommendations from the 2007 Kuala Lumpur Tsunami Forum meeting were approved for consideration by the Governing Board. A recommendation to review the *Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief* has been referred to a working group comprising a number of national society members. By the end of the year, the review was leading to a re-drafting of the text with a view to submitting an updated policy to the statutory meetings in late 2009. The other recommendations have been referred to bodies responsible to progress and they have been referenced in the Secretary-General's Objectives approved by the Governing Board.

There has been a plan to transfer the tsunami unit to the zonal office in Kuala Lumpur. This plan was changed in the latter part of the year. The Secretary-General assigned his senior oversight of the operation to the Head of Asia and Pacific Zone from 1 January, 2009. A new Head of Tsunami Unit, to be based in Kuala Lumpur 1 April, 2009, was appointed with the plan for full transfer of functions to the zone by 30 June, 2009. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General was tasked with managing this transition to take place in a progressive and orderly way.

The International Federation issued regular progress reports, which includes operational up dates and annual reports on multilateral programme implementation, quarterly fact sheets, web stories and the Federation-wide half year and fourth year progress report. ([Click here to access these reports on the web site.](#))

## Indonesia

### The Situation

On 26 December 2004, a 9.1 Richter scale earthquake struck off the western coast of northern Sumatra, creating a tsunami that wreaked widespread destruction and took 167,000 lives in the Indonesian province of Aceh and displaced more than 500,000 people. A few months after, on 28 March 2005, an 8.7 Richter scale earthquake struck the island of Nias and claimed at least 850 human lives, left 6,000 injured, damaged hundreds of building and left some 80,000 people homeless.

Passing the fourth year commemoration of the earthquake and tsunami, by the end of 2008, the overall efforts of all actors involved in the recovery operation has resulted in the construction of 127,402 permanent houses,

1,016 health facilities, 1,485 schools, 3,058 kilometres of road, 273 units of bridges, 12 airports, 20 seaports and the construction or rehabilitation of 3,192 religious facilities<sup>1</sup>.

In the recent months, political activities have increased as a reflection of legislative election to be held in April 2009. As the election draws closer, security measures will tighten to anticipate possible pre and post election security incidents.

As part of the transitory nature of the operation, several Red Cross Red Crescent partner national societies (PNS) are gradually completing their tsunami-related efforts and some are transitioning into a national level programme support to the host national society. By August, the British Red Cross finished its operations and is no longer present the country. By December, the German Red Cross withdrew from Calang and Teunom, its project location south of Banda Aceh, and upon completion of its construction projects, will exit from the tsunami-affected areas within this year.

Overall, the International Federation and its member national societies still present in Aceh continues its many activities on a gradually reduced scale to facilitate an eventual completion of tsunami recovery projects which is anticipated to be accomplished by mid-2010. In parallel, the Red Cross Red Crescent partners are exploring possibilities of longer-term programme support beyond tsunami-affected areas as a means of diversifying and aligning programmes more closely with strategic priorities that strengthen the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*).

## Coordination and partnerships

Through the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination framework which continues at a reduced pace, the International Federation continues to manage the ongoing coordination of the Movement partnership task force. Currently, some 19 PNS are still present in the country and actively involved in the operation.

The Movement platform as well as the Movement partnership task force is continuously focusing on the exit and transitional strategy. Aiming to ensure a smooth exit on the administrative aspects of the operation, the purpose of the strategy is also to minimize and manage risks associated with the legal and financial responsibilities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners. More importantly, the strategy addresses the capacity of PMI and sustainability of programme support as high priority.

The International Federation's range of services includes assistance in visa application processes, national staff recruitment and payroll, leasing of vehicles, procurement and warehousing, transport as well as information technology (IT) related services. These continue to benefit some 16 partner societies. During this reporting period, the International Federation managed the contracting and payroll of up to 1,158 national staff, of which up to 310 are the delegation's own staff located nationwide. Additionally, during the reporting period, the fleet unit based in Banda Aceh managed the leases of 80 vehicles by six PNS.

The International Federation continues the operation of two operational and administrative service centres, in Banda Aceh and Jakarta. However, the administrative and logistics base in Calang (Aceh Jaya) as well as the support office in Meulaboh (Aceh Barat) and Lhokseumawe has closed. The logistics support in Medan also continues its services particularly for the Canadian Red Cross housing project in Nias. During this period, 820 additional house kits (equivalent to 6,527 cubic metres or 3,116 tonnes) were received, and 962 house kits (equivalent to 7,705 cubic metres or 3,678 tonnes) were dispatched to the Nias construction site. The remaining 82 house kits are stored in the warehouse.

Coordination and partnership with several PNS in the implementation of programmes also continues, specifically in regards to the integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) and community-based first

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<sup>1</sup> Source: *Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Wilayah dan Kehidupan Masyarakat Aceh dan Nias/BRR* (the agency for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the region and community of Aceh and Nias), data per 31 December 2008

aid (CBFA). In carrying out disaster management related programmes, the International Federation and PMI also coordinate with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the local district governments.

In water and sanitation projects, which are community based, rely heavily on coordination with the village leaders, community members, local government, district health offices and social services departments. Additionally, coordination with the PDAM (*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum*/provincial drinking water company) has also been critical to achieving pipe network connections to households.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The International Federation's support to PMI continues through implementation of several projects as well as through capacity building efforts. Although the community-based first aid (CBFA) project has completed, further institutional capacity building is in place prior to a planned expansion to other villages. Water and sanitation project activities in Aceh province has completed while projects in Nias also continue at a slow but steady pace.

After successful installation of the radio communication system in 21 PMI branches in Aceh, two branches in Nias, as well as Aceh and North Sumatra chapters, the International Federation supports PMI to conduct repairs and upgrading of the equipments.

PMI's capacity to respond to disaster has been improved and strengthened, proven by its quick response to several local disasters in the tsunami-affected areas.

As part of the exit strategy, sustainability of programmes as well as funding remains a main concern for the International Federation and its Red Cross Red Crescent partners. Institutional capacity building and resource development are two major focus points of the International Federation's support in organizational development.

## Progress towards objectives

### Health

**Objective: The targeted population's knowledge in preventing and managing common health problems is increased.**

**Progress:** The PMI and International Federation's CBFA project in Nias has now completed, having reached out to 39 villages in three subdistricts: Gunung Sitoli Utara, Gunung Sitoli Selatan and Idanagawo. Some 43,300 people benefitted from this project, receiving health education from 771 trained village health volunteers. This project has been carried out with funding support from the Red Cross societies of Singapore, Spain, and Sweden. The health project was carried out through first aid trainings, health campaigns on special events, radio talk shows discussing common health problems, and malaria 'keep up' campaigns.

In this reporting period, the PMI Nias branch and North Sumatra chapter initiated the peer hygiene education concept, and tested a manual for peer education which PMI has formulated with the support of the International Federation. Some 40 children participated in a 2-day training to become peer educators, and they have delivered hygiene education messages to more than 400 school children in Lahewa and Mandrehe.

Throughout the project life, first aid trainings were conducted in 43 schools, targeting 900 schoolchildren and 90 teachers, including orphanages and elderly homes. Health themed campaigns were held on 'World Red Cross Day', 'National Children's Day' 2007, 'World First Aid Day' 2007, 'PMI anniversary' 2007, the three-year Nias earthquake commemoration 2008 and 'International Women's Day' 2008'. The project also secured 18 one-hour radio talk shows discussing health issues on *Radio Republik Indonesia*, which is the state radio station, with island-wide coverage. In terms of the malaria 'keep up' campaign, the village health volunteers were mobilized to carry out the campaign, in which the volunteers made door-to-door malaria education visits and reminded the village communities to keep using bed nets in prevention of malaria. The team also provided additional bed nets to 727 families, partly with support from UNICEF and the district health office.

As a result of this project, the communities' awareness on health and hygiene practices have increased and according to a recent comparison study, the number of people with illness in the community covered by the project has decreased by an average of 12.7 per cent. At the same time, the communities' understanding on the importance to refer serious illnesses to health centres have also increased, indicated by the 5.4 per cent increase in the number of people going to the Puskesmas (community health centre) and 6.6 per cent increase in the number of people going to the hospital. This conclusion is also further supported by a decrease of 20.2 per cent of the number of people buying over-the-counter medicine. These findings are based on the result of a project evaluation carried out by a team from the University of North Sumatra's faculty of health.

**Challenges:** Many activities of the project had to be rescheduled or cancelled because of bad weather, particularly during the rainy season which brought a high amount of rainfall, resulting in sudden flash floods and cutting off roads. During the rainy season, the usual meeting venues for the PMI/International Federation CBFA projects would often experience flooding or roof leaks, making them unsuitable for use.

Poor accessibility on Nias Island due to poor road infrastructure has continues to be a challenge for the team in the implementation of the project. Many villages are only accessible by foot or two-wheeled vehicles. This consumes a lot of time when attempting to provide support from outside the desired location. The accessibility is often made worse by the rain which causes roads to be even less passable.

To overcome the above challenge, PMI volunteers, at times, stayed with the community in their villages. This not only enabled PMI to implement the project but also fostered close relationships with the targeted community.

#### **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion**

**Objective: Beneficiaries' access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation facilities is improved, and beneficiaries' awareness in basic hygiene practices is increased.**

**Progress:** The International Federation and PMI continue to provide safer water supply and improved sanitation conditions through its water and sanitation projects. Through these projects, the International Federation and PMI also train community volunteers to maintain these water and sanitation systems, and provides hygiene promotion targeting behavioural change leading to decreased water borne disease incidents and increased community capacity to respond to future health emergencies. The projects have been carried out with the support from Irish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

Across the tsunami-affected areas, the International Federation's water and sanitation project exists in five districts: Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Bireuen, Nagan Raya (in Aceh province) and Nias district (Nias Island, North Sumatra province). The projects cover 126 villages in 21 sub-districts. Besides providing hardware support such as water supply system and sanitation facilities, the International Federation carried out hygiene promotion activities aiming to raise community's awareness on waterborne diseases.

The project in Bireuen, partly supported by Netherlands Red Cross, has been closed although not all planned hardware commitments have been fulfilled. There have been challenges in convincing households to complete the remaining 20 (out of a total 1,700) latrines and septic tanks, for which the required materials were distributed.

In total, the project in Bireuen has provided 1,680 family latrines, 601 connections to PDAM (*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum* / the local potable water company), 11,105 metres of water supply pipeline, and 59 rain water harvesting tools. Despite of some unfulfilled commitments, the project has reached 99.6 per cent of its commitment.

Across Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya and Nagan Raya, the water and sanitation project supported by the Irish Red Cross, has also concluded with some unfinished works due to challenges faced with the community. Out of the 60 planned double-stance household latrines, only 36 are completed, although all project materials have been delivered. A few households refused to complete the construction because the latrines to be provided are to be shared with other households. Despite of the above challenges, the project has fulfilled 92 per cent of its hardware commitment. These include 1,033 single household latrines, 36 double-stance household latrines, as well as 745 wells and washing areas. The International Federation has organized a final evaluation of the project, which takes place in the first quarter of 2009.

On Nias Island, the International Federation's water and sanitation project continues. Works in five villages have been completed and has been handed over through a ceremony in the last quarter of 2008. To date, the International Federation has provided 32 reservoirs, 22.1 km of water supply pipeline, 156 tap stands, 1,168 family latrines and 140 public latrines.

**Challenges:** In Bireuen, there were some challenges in completing works as some households were not willing to work without compensation. In Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya and Nagan Raya, some community members did not want to complete shared household latrines. The project materials for both projects have been delivered but the work has not completed. In Nias, the road/bridge access for material delivery and staff movement to the field remains a challenge as does climate condition, where continuous rain disrupts concrete works and delays delivery of material to project sites.

## Disaster Management

**Objective 1: PMI is well prepared and able to respond to emergency situation in a timely, efficient and coordinated manner, linked to the government of Indonesia and the Movement response system.**

**Objective 2: The capacities of vulnerable communities to cope with disasters are strengthened and their vulnerability to natural and man made disaster is reduced.**

**Progress:** The International Federation's support to PMI in terms of disaster management consists of provision of disaster preparedness (DP) containers and its stocks, set up of early warning and emergency communication system, integrated community-based disaster risk reduction (ICBRR) programme, and capacity building in disaster management (DM).

By the end of 2008, 18 branches in Aceh and two branches in Nias now have storage facilities in form of DP containers which is filled with prepositioned stocks of non-food items, as well as DP tool kits which includes shovels, axes, rakes, hammers, heavy duty gloves, life jackets, etc. This will enable branches to respond to local disasters without waiting for chapter assistance. Additionally, with the support of the International Federation, PMI developed guidelines for DP containers and non-food item stock management to be used in the operations of these facilities.

To date, the International Federation has provided radio communication systems in 21 branches of Aceh and its chapter, as well as two branches in Nias and the North Sumatra chapter. The PMI and International Federation, with the support of the Canadian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Australian Red Cross hired two technicians to undertake repairs and new installations. PMI also engaged the services of two IT/telecommunication professionals from the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) of the American Red Cross to support the local technicians. To date, PMI has successfully upgraded eight radio stations in Aceh. Further work will continue and is planned to be completed by April 2009. PMI is now working towards establishing a sustainable early warning and emergency communication system in Aceh and Nias.

In the ICBRR programme, PMI has continued preliminary work, and carried out socialization on ICBRR for the branch staff and volunteers in Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Barat, Aceh Singkil, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Tenggara, Langsa, and Pidie. Subsequently, Aceh Barat Daya and Simeulue conducted socialization to deputy head of district, representatives from various governmental departments and police, and the branch volunteers in Aceh Barat Daya carried out village level socializations. The PMI in Aceh Tenggara and Aceh Singkil have established village committees. In Nias, the socialization efforts continue, and PMI has deployed trained volunteers to conduct trainings for the community as well as support the establishment of community-based action teams (CBAT).

Building PMI's capacity in DM, the International Federation supported PMI through training in contingency planning and risk assessment. As a result, 13 branches have developed its disaster response and contingency plans. Additionally, basic training in DM were given to more than 30 new staff members of PMI, partner Red Cross Red Crescent national societies as well as the International Federation, with the support of the American Red Cross.

As a result of the disaster preparedness activities carried out at branch and chapter levels in Aceh as well as Nias, PMI was able to effectively respond to a number of local disasters such as floods, landslides, sea surges, earthquake and migration of refugees, PMI responded to these disasters quickly by carrying out relief

operation and assisting the affected community. For example, the branch in Nias responded to floods in September 2008 affecting up to 700 families, by carrying out relief distribution and rapid assessment within three days. This was done in coordination with the local government's disaster response unit (*Satuan Pelaksana Penanggulangan Bencana/SATLAK*) as well as other agencies. Such action shows that the investments made on preparedness at the branch and chapter levels have paid off.

**Challenges:** The scope and number of activities being implemented by the Red Cross Red Crescent in Aceh understandably continue to stretch the capacity of the PMI and divide its attention. Therefore the Red Cross Red Crescent partners consider capacity building of PMI as the highest priority and always include capacity building component in project design.

### Organizational Development

**Objective 1: PMI is strengthened and modernised, enabled to serve and assist vulnerable people in the most effective, efficient and economic way.**

**Objective 2: PMI branches in Aceh province and Nias Island have standard office buildings, furniture and equipment.**

**Progress:** The International Federation organizational development programme continues to address human resources development, volunteer management, resource development and construction of branch buildings.

The International Federation's support for the monthly payment of salaries continues to benefit 14 staff members at the Aceh chapter, four in each of the 21 branches in Aceh, five in the North Sumatera chapter, six in Nias branch and two in Nias Selatan branch. The support will continue in 2009 but, as part of the exit plan, the International Federation will assist PMI in developing transition plans at chapter and branch levels to prepare them to take over the responsibility of salary payment in 2010. Additionally, the International Federation supported the capacity building of 16 Aceh chapter staff members through English language and computer training.

Furthermore, the International Federation assisted PMI in ensuring a more advanced human resources management, through proper documentation and a more transparent payroll system. By the end of 2008, all staff members of the chapter and branches had proper employment contracts. Additionally, PMI has started a performance-based appraisal system and conducted a yearly performance appraisal for all staff members at the end of the year.

In volunteer management, PMI Aceh chapter held a Youth Red Cross conference in Banda Aceh, which was supported by the International Federation. The participants to the conference were Youth Red Cross members from senior high school level (between 15 and 17 years old) which involved 16 branches. In Nias Selatan, PMI branch conducted volunteer corps training for 30 people. After the training, 20 of them joined the monitoring and evaluation of the Spanish Red Cross-supported water and sanitation as well as the CBFA programme.

To support PMI's resource development efforts, the International Federation encouraged PMI to submit proposals of small business units as income generation activity. So far, 12 branches have submitted different proposals for businesses either in services provision (photocopy, laundry, party equipment rental), goods selling (drinking water, coconut shell souvenirs), palm oil plantation, etc. The International Federation will further support PMI in participating in fundraising trainings.

In terms of branch construction, the International Federation supports the construction of 17 branches, one of which is located in Nias. Eight branches (Aceh Tengah, Aceh Timur, Aceh Utara, Banda Aceh, Bener Meriah, Bireuen, Pidie, and Sabang) have completed construction, of which two branches (Aceh Utara and Bireuen) retention period will end in March and January respectively. Tender process is currently ongoing for three branches (Aceh Tamiang, Lhokseumawe and Nias), while another four branches (Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Selatan, Aceh Tenggara and Gayo Lues) are currently under construction. The construction works for Kota Langsa has been discontinued, and contract has been terminated due to some internal management issues of the contractor. A new tender will be conducted to continue the work of Kota Langsa as well as start the construction of Aceh Singkil. The construction of these branches are made possible with the funding support of British, Canadian, French, Icelandic Red Cross societies, as well as the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China and Taiwan Red Cross Organization. The growing branch of Nias Selatan is currently in process of obtaining a land certificate for the land granted by the head of district. Once the land certificate is

obtained, the International Federation will support the branch in finding donor support for the office construction.

**Challenges:** The existence of other humanitarian organizations with different remuneration schemes and working conditions has contributed to the relatively high turnover of PMI staff, affecting the programme implementation. Therefore, retention of staff needs to be a high priority in the future.

Neither PMI chapter in Aceh nor any of the branches has dedicated staff for resource development, hence progress in this area is often delayed.

The main challenges in construction remains the same: identifying suitable land, preparing building plots and obtaining land ownership certificates.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The International Federation continues its various efforts to disseminate information on the Movement's recovery programmes, such as through production of publication materials, support to PMI in special celebrations, etc. For example, the Nias and Nias Selatan branches were actively involved in the celebration of the 'International Day for Disaster Reduction' in October.



The joint hygiene promotion efforts included a film focussing on hygiene and sanitation in the Aceh community. Vina Augustina/International Federation.

The joint water and sanitation team in Aceh, which consists of PMI, International Federation, American, Australian, Canadian, Irish, Norwegian, and Spanish Red Cross, as well as International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Mentor Initiative, Care International, and Save the Children launched an "edu-tainment" film, *Eumpang Breuh*, which had a hygiene and sanitation theme. The launching of the film was done by the deputy head of district (*wakil bupati*) of Aceh Jaya. *Eumpang Breuh* is a comedy troupe, which according to a survey, has been voted as the most famous celebrity group in Aceh by 53.9 per cent of respondents. The film aims to increase awareness on hygiene and change health and hygiene-related behaviour of the Aceh community.

As a member of the coalition for disaster preparedness in Nias Islands (*Siaga Penanggulangan Bencana/SiGaNa*), two seminars have been organized to advocate for the adjustment of local policy/regulation to the new national disaster management bill. Keynote speakers from national disaster management agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/BNPB*) were presented in order to provide guidance about the importance of government's role in disaster management.

## Sri Lanka

### The situation

The conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) intensified as the GoSL-led armed forces continue its offensive in the north of the island. The north faced a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented proportions as the government continued to reclaim territory previously under LTTE control. The safety of the civilians trapped in the north was of increasing concern, despite the assigning of a 'safe area' recently. Despite the instability of the security situation, only a limited number of projects particularly in the north and east were put on hold and there was steady progress across the board.

The western and southern districts of Sri Lanka were seriously affected due to heavy rains during the 2008 monsoon season. The low depression in the Bay of Bengal caused the early monsoon season rains to be more intense than usual, leading to flooding in 7 districts. Similarly, monsoon floods in the north affected more than 400,000 people, and displaced thousands. The hardest hit was Jaffna, with over a 100,000 seeking refuge in temporary camps. The SLRCS branches of the affected districts assessed the situation and provided speedy relief to those affected by the flooding, supported by several of the Partner National Societies in country.

Four years after the tsunami, the worst natural disaster in Sri Lanka's recent history, affected individuals and communities are still recuperating from the effects, while the country continues to receive international contributions for long-term programming. The tsunami relief operation achieved a great deal in its aftermath, and now a greater emphasis is placed on recovery, focusing on creating more resilient communities and structures through capacity building, better disaster preparedness and improvements in coordination.

## Coordination and partnerships

In Sri Lanka, the recovery operation is instigated under a Movement Coordination Framework. The framework is comprised of the International Federation, SLRCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and 13 PNS with an operational presence in the country. The Red Cross Red Crescent partners continue to collaborate with the technical committee, Task Force and various platform levels on technical, operational and strategy levels.

As more and more projects are nearing completion, PNS are also looking into their exit from the tsunami operation. The latter half of 2008 has seen the International Federation work closely with Movement partners to come up with an exit strategy to ensure all administrative matters are efficiently managed. The Movement is now looking into the effective exit from programmes, building in sustainability measures and also improving the manual that has already been produced. The exit strategy is beneficial to all members of the Movement as it ensures that once the tsunami operation ends, the national society as well as the beneficiaries are not left with any liabilities.

The partnership meeting is of great importance to the national society as it aims to build the capacity of the national society and its core programmes beyond the tsunami operation. As a follow up to the first partnership meeting, another meeting was held a year ago inviting the Movement partners to look into long-term cooperation. As a result of this meeting, the national society revised its 5-year strategic plan to further improve the plans for the core programme areas which are forecasted to be finalized by mid 2009. The positive outcome of these partnership meetings led the national society to reflect further on its programmes with clearer objectives and a more realistic approach with regards to time frame and resources. This exercise has brought together both management and SLRCS staff to visualize the future of the national society.

The continued conflict witnessed PNS working closely with the ICRC and SLRCS on conflict relief. Tsunami programmes in the north continue to be effected by the conflict, and the Movement is once again looking into the status of the Tsunami Recovery Fund to support recovery operations in the effected areas when it is possible to do so.

The Red Cross Red Crescent continues to collaborate with other partners in the country including United Nations agencies, the Sri Lankan government and other NGO's. Key working partners in the government include the Reconstruction and Development Agency under the ministry of finance and planning, ministry of health, the National Disaster Management Centre and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Nearly four and a half years after the tsunami, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has a portfolio of 528 projects both completed and ongoing. Since the tsunami, 238 projects have been completed. These projects include the distribution of non-food relief items, livelihoods support, health and care, water production and distribution, and construction of new houses and health care structures.

Across the board, Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Sri Lanka are now taking on more collaborative and integrated approaches to programming, both between programme areas and through involving beneficiaries directly as part of community-based initiatives. This approach both increases the efficiency and the quality of the projects. An increased focus on a beneficiary-centred approach to projects has enabled the International Federation to provide programmes shaped by beneficiary needs. The Sri Lanka Red Cross is benefiting from increased credibility and a positive image amongst the local population, as well as developing its human resources and structures to manage natural and man-made disasters and health risks.

The International Federation has specifically supported over 4,000 households to recover and strengthen their livelihoods from which families have been assisted through these projects and many of the long-term projects are continuing. Supporting newly resettled housing beneficiaries became the primary focus of most livelihood projects as they concentrated on providing these beneficiaries with cash grants to resume their normal lives. These projects have shown remarkable results as per the programme monitoring results.

Much of the progress in project implementation has been in the housing sector, one of the largest components in the Red Cross Red Crescent post-tsunami recovery programme. To date, the International Federation has built 10,847 houses. Housing construction projects in Galle, Matara, and Hambantota have been completed. The Red Cross Red Crescent is taking an active part in the owner-driven housing programme, through a partnership agreement named the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) with the government, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and UN-HABITAT. To date, the donors have contributed CHF 31.91 million towards the implementation of top-up and full cost disbursements. The total contribution enables the CRRP team to assist 5,434 beneficiaries to benefit from the disbursements. At present, 4,110 houses have completed construction in Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Colombo and Kalutara districts leaving only 1,334 houses under construction in the north of Batticaloa which would be completed by December 2009.

There has also been progress in the health infrastructure projects component, where Red Cross Red Crescent has signed a memorandum of understanding with the ministry of health for 76 health infrastructure projects, out of which, the International Federation has undertaken 16. Several of these projects have commenced construction with only one project in its tendering phase. The scope of work includes the construction of new buildings as well as the renovation and refurbishment of existing health facilities together with the supply of new medical equipment.

## Progress towards objectives

### Shelter and Housing

**Objective: To improve the living conditions of the affected Tsunami population through the construction and rehabilitation of homes destroyed or damaged.**

#### Progress:

The International Federation and its partners have, by the end of 2008, constructed 21,835 houses, both by the donor-driven and owner-driven modalities. Out of these, 10,847 have been built by the International Federation with multilateral funding. An integrated approach using various other segments within the Red Cross such as water and sanitation, livelihoods, health and care and disaster management are taken into serious consideration. Construction activities have been one of the key tasks of the International Federation in Sri Lanka as a response to the tsunami.

Donor-driven housing modality: in the case of donor-driven houses, beneficiaries have been resettled where contractors built new houses on sites selected by the government. The process for construction of donor-driven houses involves hiring commercial architects, engineers and builders to construct the houses for beneficiaries. These are relocated because their previous dwellings, adjacent to the coast were deemed hazardous by the GoSL, otherwise known as the "buffer-zone". From a total 597 planned, 351 houses have been completed.

The construction of new communities requires careful planning and coordination of those parties responsible for provision of water, drainage, road access, electricity and other services. Through outlining respective responsibilities in MoU's concerning specific sites, coordinating closely with the local authorities, and drawing on the support of SLRCS branches, the various components have been drawn together in a broad development effort to allow the communities to establish themselves.

Owner-driven housing modality: This modality supports the reconstruction by homeowners outside the buffer zone whose houses were destroyed or badly damaged by the Tsunami. This modality is carried out through a partnership with the World Bank known as the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) and implemented by UNHabitat. It provides funds to families to rebuild on their own land with two approaches:

- Base grant: households are identified through an island-wide standardized approach that targets households who were affected by the tsunami but do not need to relocate from their original housing site. To date approximately 10,680 households have claimed their full entitlement, from which 6,895 have been completed.
- Top-up grant: serves to match the base grant. Eligible families receive phased disbursements of cash grants directly to a savings account held by the beneficiary. In both cases the beneficiary is responsible for reconstruction of his or her own house with technical support provided by the partnership.

**Challenges:**

There are several issues that need to be addressed when designing and implementing housing projects across many of the tsunami affected districts. The importance of each issue is underscored by the distance of each housing site from the original settlement, access to roads and transport and other considerations. All of the housing sites under the donor driven scheme are implemented on land provided by the government, almost always situated far away from the original settlement. All communities require more than just physical houses, they also need water and sanitation infrastructure, electricity connections, schooling for children, transport, and livelihoods support amongst others. All this requires planning, budgeting and implementation, by the International Federation, their partner organizations or government authorities. The need to provide all of the above facilities has led to an increase in original estimates of cost, leaving fewer funds for housing.

Project implementers, like the International Federation, are heavily reliant on the government in a number of issues. The government has taken the responsibility for identifying both beneficiaries and land available for construction. The government will make the necessary legal provisions and handover land. They are responsible for constructing and connecting water, sewer and electricity facilities to the housing sites. This has made the process of implementation more complicated and also led to an increase in original estimates of cost.

**Livelihoods**

**Objective: Support housing beneficiaries as a means of re-establishing, diversifying and developing their livelihood options.**



Beneficiaries working on cane weaving under livelihood assistance programme, Sathrukkondan, Batticaloa District. International Federation

**Progress:**

To reach the livelihoods objective, recognizing the importance of prioritizing those communities where households were being relocated through donor-driven housing was the main outcome of grassroots level community participatory assessments. These also enabled the identification, coordination and integration of community-based approaches in the implementation of livelihoods with other programme areas. The main programme implementation mechanisms have been the cash transfers, but vocational training, asset replacement and support to cooperatives and small business development have also contributed to the good results through the programme

monitoring.

By 2008 Matara community-based livelihoods programme was completed and a minimum level of community development was reached in most donor driven relocation housing sites. Filling in the gap to reach all donor-driven relocation housing sites will be a priority throughout 2009.

During 2009, another major task will be the integration of livelihood projects into the Disaster Management programme of SLRCS. With the completion of livelihoods programme as a response to Tsunami, documenting the RC/RC Movement's good practice in this area

## Health and Care

**Objective 1: To strengthen individual, household, community and local health care capacity to adopt and deliver prevention, promotion and primary health care activities.**

**Objective 2: To improve the access to health care services through construction or rehabilitation of health infrastructures.**

### Progress:

To meet the health objectives, the International Federation supports SLRCS in five sectors related to health and care activities and one related to the improvement of service delivery. Community-based health and first aid, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, blood donor recruitment and training in health in emergencies are the sectors in which the International Federation supports SLRCS' health and care initiatives. Support to the improvement of delivery of health services in Sri Lanka has led SLRCS and the International Federation to agree with the GoSL, through a MoU, to reconstruct, rehabilitate and refurbish 76 health facilities. The International Federation has taken on the task of supporting 16 of these health



College of Nursing, Ismailpuram, Ampara. International Federation

facilities multilaterally with SLRCS.

Improving the health of vulnerable communities also means increasing access to quality health care services. The International Federation has taken on the task of supporting 16 health facilities with multilateral funds. The International Federation 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, 13 are ongoing an additional hospital is in its tendering stage. The activities at each of the health facilities adopt a combination of refurbishment of damaged or old components of the health facility, reconstruction of new buildings in line with hospital development plans, and the provision of upgraded equipment for use in the hospital as agreed with the Ministry of Health. High specification equipment will also be supported with the requisite training and maintenance contracts from suppliers.

## Water and Sanitation

**Objective 1: to expand the capacity of water supply scheme in tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka and improve the service delivery within the existing National Water Supply and Drainage Board System**

**Objective 2: Promote good hygiene practices within the water supply catchment areas where tsunami affected beneficiaries dwell.**

### Progress:

The water and sanitation programme as a response to the tsunami in Sri Lanka includes from water and sanitation infrastructure activities to community based activities including hygiene promotion. Staff and volunteers involved in these programmes at the branches benefit from acquiring skills related to technical Watsan knowledge as well as project implementation.

The Sri Lankan Red Cross Society and the Government of Sri Lanka signed a MoU determining RC/RC support in water and sanitation in the country. Federation-wide, this MoU consists of 26 significant water and sanitation infrastructure and water supply projects. Since 2004 the International Federation has been implementing 10 of these projects, but since the end of 2008 it took over one more of these projects from the French Red Cross who has closed operations in-country. RC/RC's Movement's role on a project by project basis is identified through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), which also acts as an advisor on design of Sri Lankan standards, policies and specifications.



Kandiyah Theivanah, 72, Thambiluvil South, Pottuvil, beneficiary of domestic well under CRRP (water and sanitation) programme. International Federation

The aim of these large infrastructure projects is to link existing water supply schemes to new resettlement areas as well as surrounding townships by constructing water treatment plants, water towers, collection tanks and piping required to bring safe water directly into people's homes. Six of these projects, which are targeted for completion in 2010, are in Ampara, the district hardest hit by the Tsunami. Two others are in Galle, from which one has already been completed. The new project adopted from the French Red Cross is carried out in Matara, totalling 2 in this district and both to be completed in early 2009. The final project, which is on hold, is in the northernmost district of Jaffna. It is foreseen that with the future developments in relation to the conflict, access to this project will be possible towards the middle of 2009, thus allowing for this project to be retaken.

In addition to the projects under the MoU with the GoSL, the International Federation is implementing more than 20 other projects for upgrading the sanitation facilities in schools, cleaning of wells and improvement of water supply. Special attention is given to the hygiene promotion by transmitting appropriate hygiene behaviours to the communities whose water supply connection reach household level. International Federation also provides assistance and support to partner national societies in their Watsan activities.

**Challenges:**

One of the major challenges continues to be the limitations of the NWSDB in meeting the population's water needs. Lack of manpower and funds, sudden needs for water due to well contamination, delays to existing plans to expand the water supply scheme and leaks in the existing water scheme are just a few of the obstacles contributing to delays in the implementation of the government programme.

**Disaster Management**

**Objective 1: Improve self-reliance of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerabilities, manage and mitigate impacts of natural and man made disasters as well as climate change.**

**Objective 2: Improve institutional capacity and mechanisms to respond to impacts of natural and man made disasters with skilled human resources, and finances and material capacity for effective disaster management.**

**Progress:**

The main objective of the Disaster Management Programme has been to strengthen the SLRCS at all levels to be well prepared and, through proper planning, maintain organisational readiness to respond to natural and man-made disasters, reduce vulnerabilities of hazard-prone populations by improving community resilience and effectively coordinate with other stakeholders. This is done through capacity building of the National Society, community based disaster risk management including assessments and risk reduction plans, and construction of warehouses.

The community-based disaster risk management project is carried out in 4 districts of Sri Lanka (Ratnapura, Gampaha, Trincomalee and Nuwara Eliya). In over 12 communities identifying vulnerabilities, risks and hazards is taking place with the active participation of SLRCS volunteers, village DM committees and action teams, all of which have been formed and trained. Further training in early warning system has been carried out in 3 of the most cyclone-prone districts (Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara).

Construction of the warehouse for stock-piling goods for emergency response was finalised in July 2008. The location of the warehouse in Anuradhapura is strategic as it is in close proximity to the ongoing conflict in the north, but also central enough to reach central and coastal districts.

## Challenges:

Lack of human resources within the SLRCS disaster management department resulted in slow implementation of the disaster management projects during the reporting period. Disaster risk reduction being a new concept, SLRCS staff and volunteers had limited knowledge and understanding to carry out project activities.

### Organizational Development

**Objective 1: Improvement of SLRCS capacities at headquarters and branches in the establishment and development of policies strategies and procedures as well as adequate programme management partner relations.**

**Objective 2: Support the improvement of SLRCS service delivery at branch level with the construction of branch and headquarters' infrastructure as well as refurbishment of both.**

### Progress:

Having undergone a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process, followed by a revision and elaboration of concrete programme plans, SLRCS is in its final stages of completing its five-year strategic plan 2008-2012. The International Federation's support in OD is focused in ensuring that SLRCS has the adequate organisational structures, policies and procedures, capacities, skills and resources to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in Sri Lanka. High quality service delivery mechanisms, along with a good public image, are the main goals searched with these objectives.

Project components of the OD programme include improvement and development in the areas of governance and management; policy and guidelines; volunteering and youth; human resource; finance; resource mobilisation; internal, external and partnership cooperation; and community empowerment. Similarly, construction of branch infrastructure as well as supply of equipments, salary, and transport as well as day to day technical support are key contributions to the National Society in collaboration and integrated with other programmes.

### Challenges:

Failure to meet the time frames due to price escalation in building materials caused delays in branch construction planning, land acquiring and procurement process. Insufficient funding on the softer components of the organisational development programme could be a setback in achieving the objectives mentioned in SLRCS Strategic Plan, and plans for sustainability. The organisational development programme could be affected if key persons of the organisational development team both in the SLRCS and International Federation leave, causing delays in implementation of program due to loss of both institutional memory and experience gained in the programme. In addition, human resources are also inadequate within the organisational development programme.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The main priority of the humanitarian values programme to date is to support the development of the SLRCS communication department, which also covers this field. The International Federation's involvement is to help develop frameworks for sustainable humanitarian values programmes.

A humanitarian values committee is under formation, with representation from all Red Cross Red Crescent partners. This committee will chart the future direction of the SLRCS's humanitarian values programme aimed at addressing vulnerabilities of communities subjected to conflict and natural disaster. Some clear and realistic long term objectives for the promotion of humanitarian values across the Red Cross Red Crescent's recovery programmes will be established, and also implemented as specific activities.

Although international media interest in the tsunami has diminished, it is vital that relations with the local media are well managed in order to safeguard the role and reputation of the SLRCS and the International Federation and its partners.

As a cross-cutting programme area, the promotion of humanitarian values is being integrated across SLRCS' core programming and the International Federation is providing technical input and guidance to this process through participation in a virtual policy committee.

# Maldives

## The Situation



A beneficiary participates in the house lottery; all picked tokens bearing numbers of the houses that would be their new homes. International Federation/Ahmed Zahid

Since February 2005, the International Federation's tsunami recovery operation in the Maldives has focused on temporary housing for over 6,000 internally displaced persons, construction of permanent houses, schools, community buildings, public utilities, waste water collection and disposal systems, supplementary water supply systems, and provision of household as well as community water tanks and rainwater harvesting kits.

These projects were designed and have been implemented to meet the needs of tsunami-affected communities as outlined in the national tsunami recovery and reconstruction plan [of the Maldivian government]. In general, Red Cross Red Crescent interventions cover about 30 per cent of the needs outlined in that plan.

Four years after the surging waters inundated the peaceful archipelago, displacing one in every ten persons and washing away an estimated 62 per cent of the country's GDP, the International Federation has contributed immensely to restoring and improving lives: houses have been completed in

four islands, ensuring that over 700 families have permanent shelter; rainwater harvesting kits distributed to 79 islands, benefiting close to 100,000 people; supplementary water supply systems installed in 15 islands, serving 24,000 people; and waste water collection and disposal systems completed, now serving communities in four islands. Furthermore, schools, community buildings and houses on Dhuvaafaru were completed and handover to the government during the second semester of 2008.

While construction works continued, the International Federation implemented a consultation process with the government, internally displaced persons and host communities so as to increase programme ownership and strengthen stakeholder relationships. At the same time, the International Federation trained sewer operators in target islands, who will ensure proper functioning and maintenance of the utilities on their respective islands.

Meanwhile, the disaster management and organizational development programmes – which started as part of tsunami recovery plan – have since been transferred to Appeal 2008-2009 and Country Plan 2009-2010 for the Maldives.

## Coordination

The International Federation is implementing tsunami recovery programmes in partnership with the Government of Maldives. For construction projects, commitments are in the form of agreements with the government which is the 'client' and the International Federation the 'donor'. The International Federation also takes the lead in arranging meetings at ministerial level on matters that need to be discussed where Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the Maldives share similar concerns.

The success of this coordination structure has been largely due to the continued and active participation of the four Red Cross Red Crescent partners still active in the country; American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross and the International Federation. This participation has ensured a consistent, coherent and coordinated approach in addressing common objectives and challenges.

Close coordination is also maintained through joint field monitoring visits. During the reporting period, monitoring visits to project sites continued to be arranged for partner national societies funding the projects. In October 2008, the president of the German Red Cross visited Dhuvaafaru to view the health centre they have funded while the new President of the Republic of Maldives made an impromptu visit to the island in December 2008, just as the relocation of beneficiary families commenced.

### National Society Capacity Building

2009 should bring historic progress to the Maldives, which is one of the few countries in the world without a national society. There are hopeful indications that this could soon change, following the submission of a Red Crescent bill to parliament in late 2008. While the new national society will not inherit any tsunami recovery activities, it will benefit from the goodwill that Red Cross Red Crescent tsunami recovery work as well as collaboration with the government and island communities has generated.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

In the aftermath of the tsunami, the International Federation supported the government of Maldives in addressing immediate shelter needs of internally displaced persons by funding the construction of temporary shelters through a government unit, managing internally displaced persons (MIDP). After the displaced families had moved to their semi-permanent shelters – where they would live until their new homes were constructed – a process of consultation was initiated with them and the government. This was essential in determining where and how the homes would be best suited for their needs and interests.

The International Federation's commitment was to construct houses, distribute rainwater harvesting kits, install supplementary water supply systems, and construct waste water collection and disposal systems. Well designed, well built and well maintained houses, public buildings and waste water collection and disposal system will increase the living standards of beneficiaries by:

- Increasing the quality of housing by using reinforced concrete frame structure;
- Decreasing the misuse of coral for construction;
- Reducing their vulnerability to future potential disasters;
- Providing refuge from flooding or sea surges through providing multi-functional two storey buildings;
- Protecting the environment. [The sewer system with deep ocean outfall, will protect the fresh groundwater aquifer which is often contaminated by wastewater in Maldivian islands];
- Reducing the vulnerability of the community to drinking water shortages during dry seasons through the installation of rainwater harvesting kits on all houses and community buildings;
- Improving the health of the community.

Altogether, the International Federation has constructed 731 houses in the Maldives [562 on Raa Dhuvaafaru, 109 on Kudahuvadhoo, 46 on Guraidhoo and 14 on Maafushi], distributed rainwater harvesting kits in 79 islands [benefiting close to 100,000 people], installed supplementary water supply systems in 15 islands [serving 24,000 people] and constructed waste water collection and disposal systems in four islands.

Of the above, Dhuvaafaru is the largest and most ambitious project. The International Federation began work on Dhuvaafaru in April 2006 when the 40-hectare coral island was uninhabited. In just under three years the island has been transformed into a thriving community that boasts 600 houses, three schools, an island administration block, an auditorium, a health centre and a sports stadium. The International Federation has also built amenities including the island's power plant, sewage system and roads.

Enhancement of risk reduction approaches to promote the resilience of Maldivian communities against potential future disasters has also been prioritized. This has been done through construction of hazard resistant housing, provision of rainwater storage capacity to ensure availability of safe drinking water during dry seasons, as well as raising awareness in community-based risk identification and reduction. The latter is part of the disaster management programme – which started as part of tsunami recovery plan – that has since been transferred to Appeal 2008-2009 and Country Plan 2009-2010 for the Maldives.

### Progress towards objectives

#### Reconstruction

**Objective 1: To 'build back better' the community by providing structurally stronger buildings.**

**Objective 2: To build artificial high points, including multi-storey public buildings, that add a further vertical dimension to the island, thus contributing to the safer island concept.**

## Progress

In total, the International Federation has constructed 731 houses in the Maldives; 562 on Dhuvaafaru, 109 on Kudahuvadhoo, 46 on Guraidhoo and 14 on Maafushi. In addition to the 562 housing units in Dhuvaafaru, the International Federation has constructed an island administrative complex, 1 pre-school, 1 primary school, 1 secondary school, an auditorium, an electricity distribution network (including a power station, network cabling, street lighting and the plant for power generation) and a waste water collection and disposal system. In Guraidhoo the International Federation has constructed an accommodation block (32-bed capacity) at the home for people with special needs.

During the reporting period, community and school buildings in Dhuvaafaru were completed and officially handed over to the relevant government ministries. The hand-over was to enable the Ministry of Education to fit the schools out ready for the new school year, 2009. The administration building, on its part, needed to be fully functional before the process of relocating beneficiary families to their new island began as it would be the focal point for information and administration of the new community.

The 562 houses on Raa Dhuvaafaru were completed in early December 2008. This allowed for the relocation of beneficiary families during December 2008 with assistance from the army, coastguard and police. The move had taken careful planning; the International Federation began by bringing all heads of households to Dhuvaafaru to take part in a lottery where they drew numbers that corresponded to their homes.

The new inhabitants originate from Kandholhudhoo, which was swept over by the tsunami, prompting the government to make a decision to relocate the entire population. For four years, the islanders had remained scattered in temporary shelters over five different islands in the Raa Atoll – Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Meedhoo, Maduvvari and Ungoofaaru.



Beneficiary families relocated to their new island in December 2008 and immediately started making it home. International Federation/Birgit Vaes

Community consultation, participation and equity challenges continued to be addressed during the reporting period in order to prevent tensions created by perceived or real imbalances in recovery assistance. In this regard, new methods of getting information to the community were initiated, with International Federation staff appearing on live radio shows to answer call-in questions from the future beneficiary community. The plans to relocate beneficiary families to Dhuvaafaru – following completion of the houses and community buildings – were also explained in detail.

In view of future potential disasters, all houses, buildings and utilities constructed by the International Federation in the Maldives meet or exceed local hazard resistance standards. Furthermore, besides serving their functional purposes, the primary school, secondary school and community administrative buildings are designed to serve as 'safety hubs' in the event of flooding; they also have ramps at the rear to enable ease of movement for people with disabilities. This was in line with the 'building back better' approach that had been adopted by the government and all humanitarian actors responding to the tsunami in the Maldives.

## Challenges

Establishing an entire community on a small island in the middle of the Indian Ocean has been a massive undertaking that presented many logistical challenges. As Dhuvaafaru lies 185 kilometres north of the capital, Male, thousands of tons of cement, construction materials and machinery all had to be brought in by ship, together with the 600-strong labour force, many of whom came from countries as far afield as China, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The houses and community buildings provided could be structurally stronger but there is a need to put effort on enhancing disaster risk reduction approaches in order to promote community resilience against potential future

disasters. Risk reduction and disaster preparedness knowledge will need to be passed on to the new Dhuvaafaru community in order for disaster management to be regarded as the responsibility of everyone, not least the island communities themselves. This would position the community to make use of the multi-storey public buildings as 'safety hubs' in the event of flooding.

In view of Maldives being one of the few countries in the world without a national society, efforts have been put on ensuring that a Maldivian Red Crescent society is duly recognized and well functioning. The above-mentioned disaster preparedness programme would then be implemented by the new national society.

Construction of roads on Dhuvaafaru has not yet commenced despite having plans long finalized. The government department that was earlier expected to undertake these works — Public Works Services — could not commit to implement them on due to increased demands on its capacity. Discussions have advanced to have another government department/agency assigned to undertake these works; road construction is now scheduled to commence during the first semester of 2009.

<b>Water and sanitation</b>
<b>Objective 1: To improve the health of the communities and protect the environment on the project islands by installing adequate waste as well as waste water collection and disposal systems.</b>
<b>Objective 2: To provide access to a safe water supply that adequately meets the drinking water needs of the community.</b>

## Progress

### Sanitation

As reported in the previous update, the International Federation has supported implementation of municipal sewer systems in five islands. Works on the wastewater collection and disposal systems on four islands – Dhuvaafaru, Guraidhoo, Kudahuvadhoo and Maafushi – were completed during 2008 and the systems were handed over to the respective island communities. With that, the American Red Cross began connecting the septic tanks of all houses on Guraidhoo, Kudahuvadhoo and Maafushi islands to the systems. This work continued during the period under review. As for Dhuvaafaru, all houses and buildings were connected to the system during construction since the sewer project was implemented alongside construction projects.

To complement the hardware component, the International Federation has trained sewer operators in the five islands. The operators are responsible for ensuring proper operation and maintenance of the systems in their respective islands. Additionally, the International Federation has conducted solid waste management information campaigns – in partnership with American Red Cross – to improve the understanding of sewer systems amongst targeted community members as well as the potential impact of proper wastewater management on water conservation in the islands.

Meanwhile during 2009 the International Federation will see through the remainder two WatSan projects; the waste management centre on Dhuvaafaru and the sewer system in the new settlement of Laamu Gan. The Dhuvaafaru waste management centre has been scoped and is at the tender stage, although no physical construction has started. For Laamu Gan, the remainder works will be undertaken by the government with funding and technical support from the International Federation.

### Water

Because many rainwater storage tanks in islands most affected by the tsunami were either partly or totally damaged, the International Federation has provided assistance in replacing them while at the same time provided additional tanks to enhance household rainwater storage capacity. This way, island communities in the Maldives have gained access to critical, fresh and affordable drinking water supplies.

The rainwater harvesting project was implemented over a two-year period, ending 2007. At completion of distributions, the International Federation had provided over 15,400 rainwater harvesting kits in 79 islands, assisting over 100,000 people.

The International Federation has also provided supplementary water supply systems on 15 islands, to the benefit of 24,000 people. While the water treatment technology is advanced, it is appropriate for the Maldives and capable operators can be found and trained locally. These systems continue to ensure availability of desalinated

water during the dry season. The water is distributed via community taps located at selected points in the islands. So far, this project has been evaluated twice and community members have expressed appreciation for the clean water produced; they say the water produced is of a superior quality.

To optimize household and community rainwater harvesting on Dhuvaafaru, each house has been fitted with a 2,500-litre household rainwater tank and an in-ground well. Additionally, 14 community rainwater storage tanks [each with a capacity of 10,000 litres] have been installed outside school and community buildings. These, alongside the household tanks, will optimize rainwater harvesting in the new community. The rainwater harvesting capacity will be supplemented by a desalination plant which will be installed by the International Federation, with tap stands fixed at strategic locations in the island, during 2009.

### Challenges:

With the handover of the systems on Maafushi, Guraidhoo and Kudahuvadho to the communities, the American Red Cross began the process of connecting individual household septic tanks to the systems. However, shortly after, household septic tank quality issues prompted a suspension of works. The works resumed during the reporting period and are on track to be completed by end April 2009. It is at the stage when all households are connected to the system that the systems will be deemed fully operational and able to benefit the entire island communities.

Despite a commitment given by the government to the communities of Maafushi, Guraidhoo and Kudahuvadho, by end December 2008 no salaried operators had been appointed to maintain the systems. There is already a pool of operators trained by the International Federation who are readily available to undertake maintenance work on salaried positions. At the moment, without proper, regular care and maintenance, the systems are likely to degrade.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The International Federation information/communications teams in the Maldives and Geneva continue to increase the visibility of the project by arranging media visits and developing web stories. During the reporting period, three stories were posted on the tsunami section of the International Federation's public website. They are: [A major step towards recovery](#); [Final steps to recovery](#) and [Dhuvaafaru Island comes alive](#). Additionally, the Maldives tsunami operation is now available on [Google Earth](#).

Production of the 'participatory community perspectives' video – to capture the perspectives of beneficiaries – was concluded, following the relocation of beneficiary families to Dhuvaafaru. The video will be distributed in early 2009 to all partners who have supported tsunami recovery work in the Maldives. It will also be screened on Dhuvaafaru as well as Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Meedhoo, Maduvvari and Ungooaaruu.

## Thailand

### The Situation

The year 2008 saw altogether four prime ministers changing hands in Thailand. The last was elected by parliament in December 2008 after long protests and demonstrations. The culminating point came when the opposition occupied the two airports of Bangkok and brought air traffic to a virtual standstill. For one week, hundreds of thousands of tourists and local travellers were stranded in the country, except from a few smaller inland airports.

This, combined with a worsening financial and economic crisis worldwide reduced Thailand's growth rate. Thailand has learned a lot from its 1998 crisis, but will not completely escape an economic recession, despite positive outlooks.

Civil unrest has continued in three southern provinces, with bomb attacks, shootings and arson. The three southern provinces remained under emergency decree, and skirmishes between the military and the militants continue.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent enhances the resilience of beneficiaries in the tsunami-affected areas. Communities now have better access to health and care facilities, youth volunteers have built up their capacity and people have now gained back their income through livelihoods initiatives in the areas and are more prepared for future disasters through community-based interventions. The programme in the past four years was achieved through the strong collaboration and efforts of the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS), all PNS and the International Federation.

## Coordination and partnerships

During 2008, the International Federation regional office in Bangkok continued to lead the coordination of support from PNS to the Thai Red Cross Society with regular coordination meetings.

Strong partnerships, established in early 2006 in close cooperation with the TRCS, continue to pay dividends in effective and coordinated tsunami recovery programming. Good relations exist with different ministries, UN agencies and disaster management institutions (e.g. Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and national disaster warning centre), actively collaborating through programme implementation.

## Progress towards objectives

### **Disaster management**

The Thai Red Cross is continuing its plan to build disaster preparedness and response capacities, based on the development of response strategy and related disaster management policies, scaling up of the disaster operations systems and building the national society's capacity and knowledge on disaster risk reduction.

The integrated disaster management plan for Thai Red Cross was adopted, with the aim of establishing effective and efficient coordination for future emergency response. Contingency plans and standard operating procedures for floods at national level were developed. Further contingency workshops at provincial level were conducted, with more being planned.

In October and November 2008, large-scale floods occurred in the Mekong river valley. TRCS, according to their mandate given by the government, distributed relief items to 19,276 families.

With technical assistance from the International Federation's zone office in Kuala Lumpur, logistics and warehousing of the health stations are being improved. A logistics training course was held in Hua Hin for the logistics personnel from the Southern Provinces.

### **Organizational development**

The International Federation's organizational development programme has been responsible for overseeing support to the operations of first aid and youth, chapter development and volunteer management. The International Federation offered its experience on volunteer management from other countries to the new volunteer manual draft. The TRCS remains the programme implementer and as new areas of programme work came on-stream, the concerned Thai Red Cross bureaux have increased their staffing levels and skills to cover the new areas of work.

The International Federation has provided financial and technical support to the TRCS's personnel bureau and strategy and planning bureau to support the implementation of strategic planning and policy decisions, and the capacity development of middle management in monitoring and evaluation skills.

There is still much to do in the area of volunteer management at headquarters and chapter level. A volunteer manual has been published and is being distributed among the chapters. The manual is meant to provide basic volunteer management guidelines, including definitions of volunteers, members, committees, how to recruit and train, and to identify systems for recognition and reward.

With the assistance of the International Federation, the Thai Red Cross is developing an internet-based volunteer management tool, which will help the Thai Red Cross chapters to manage their volunteers more effectively.

Together with the ICRC, the International Federation and the Human Resource Bureau of TRCS developed a “Joint Dissemination Session on the RCRC Movement”. In these weeklong training courses trainers are trained to disseminate the fundamental principles of the Movement to the chapter members.

## Looking forward

The International Federation’s direct support to the various tsunami programme areas ended in December 2007. The team works from Bangkok in support of TRCS and the PNSs.

At the specific request of the Thai Red Cross, three key areas of support will be provided multilaterally through the International Federation in 2009 and 2010.

These are:

**Organizational development:** to help strengthen TRCS middle management to enable delivery on its strategic plans, to address identified issues arising out of the tsunami recovery operation;

**Disaster management:** to help strengthen the institutional capacity of TRCS to respond effectively to disasters. This will be streamlined through upgrading Red Cross local warehouses, strengthening coordination with local chapters, establishing national rapid disaster response team, developing disaster management plans. The future programme also aims to support the preparedness of flood-prone communities, building on and replicating elsewhere the community-based disaster preparedness models developed in the tsunami operation;

**Coordination:** Continuation of the International Federation’s current role in coordination of the efforts of partner Red Cross Red Crescent national societies and International Federation in support of the Thai Red Cross.

## India

### The Situation

During this reporting period, India witnessed a worsening security situation, including a series of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts, especially on its major cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore. The Mumbai attack at the end of November led to a sharp rise in tensions between Pakistan and India but the situation seems to be calm at the moment. The IRCS provided efficient and effective response to these incidents of violence by deploying ambulances, providing blood and psycho-social support to the injured in hospitals, among other services.

This period also saw heavy monsoon flooding and landslides in different parts of the country, particularly in the states of Bihar and Assam, resulting in large loss of lives and property and affecting millions of people. IRCS’ state and district branches in the affected areas provided emergency relief and response to save maximum lives and livelihoods. In addition, the International Federation released CHF 1 million from its disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) to assist the national society in its flood operation. The IRCS also responded to cyclone NISA and subsequent flooding that hit the state of Tamil Nadu in end-November 2008, affecting approximately one million people.

Despite the challenges posed by the IRCS’ extensive involvement in responding to the monsoon flooding, as well as the volatile security situation in the country, activities planned under the Tsunami operation progressed well during this period and these challenges did not cause any major concern in the tsunami programme areas.

### Progress towards objectives

Following the release of a purchase order by the International Federation Secretariat for the procurement of 12,000 tents from an identified supplier in April 2008, and an inspection of tents by an external agency on behalf of the Secretariat and a laboratory testing of the tent material, the Secretariat worked towards a donor-wise delivery of tents to the IRCS’ regional warehouses. The process of delivering tents began in September 2008,

with delivery of the American Red Cross funded ones being the first to be completed. An update on tents' delivery is as follows –

- Delivery of the first batch of 3,500 tents to the IRCS' warehouse in Arakonam (Tamil Nadu), funded by the American Red Cross, was completed on 10 December 2008.
- Delivery of 1,605 tents for the IRCS' warehouse in Kolkata (West Bengal), funded by the Hong Kong Red Cross, was completed on 13 January 2009. In addition, the delivery of another 1,395 tents for the Kolkata warehouse (395 funded through the International Federation Secretariat appeal and 1,000 funded by the IRCS) was completed on 20 and 28 January 2009 respectively.
- Delivery of 4,500 tents for the IRCS' regional warehouse in Bahadurgarh, Haryana (3,500 funded through the International Federation Secretariat appeal and 1,000 funded by the IRCS) is ongoing and to date 3,750 tents have been delivered.
- The balance amount of tents (i.e. 1,000, funded through the International Federation Secretariat appeal) will be delivered to the IRCS' warehouse in Virangam (Gujarat) by end-April 2009, which is when all deliveries of tents should be completed.

There was an initial delay in delivery of tents due to the following reasons –

- Multiple logos, which led to confusion regarding which one to use and their locations on the tents;
- Malfunctioning machinery in supplier's factory;
- Quality of tents not matching the initial sample shown by the supplier, as per the inspection carried out.

However, this was addressed and the subsequent delivery of tents has been carried out in a timely manner. So far, most of the tents have been delivered to the IRCS' warehouses, with only another 1,750 tents remaining to be delivered by end-April 2009.

During the reporting period, the Tsunami programme continued to support the position of the South Asia regional disaster management coordinator, who together with the regional disaster management (DM) team, continued to provide regular technical support to countries in the region, including India as well as other Tsunami affected countries like Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Some of the important areas supported were –

- Enhancing the regional and national response capacity of national societies/International Federation country offices in the region, through the implementation of national and regional response and contingency planning exercises as well as national and regional disaster response team (NDRT and RDRT) trainings.
- Strengthening the regional initiative on "Building Safer Communities", including promoting disaster risk reduction concepts, standardising training materials and tools, and improving knowledge sharing and information management.
- Strengthening the regional DM working group which includes all the DM focal points from national societies and International Federation country offices in the region.

## Bangladesh

### The Situation

After two years in a state of emergency under the caretaker government, Bangladesh went through a transitional phase with the 9<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections finally taking place on the 29<sup>th</sup> of December 2008. Unfortunately, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) cyclone preparedness programme (CPP)/tsunami programme was facing great challenges due to the prevailing situation of unclear role between the government and BDRCS regarding the ownership of the programme. The responsibility of the Director Admin of CPP appointed by the government was not made clear; on the other hand BDRCS could not appoint the Director of Operation due to the same reason. This had created confusion and put a halt in conducting and implementing the day to day activities as planned. BDRCS with close coordination is trying to resolve the situation as soon as possible.

### Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS with the support of Federation continues to maintain close cooperation with a number of UN agencies. BDRCS and the Federation are members of the disaster emergency response group of which World Food Programme (WFP) is maintaining the joint coordination with the government of Bangladesh. Information sharing and consultation was maintained with World Health Organization (WHO) in relation to BDRCS' health initiatives in

the disaster management programme. The delegation maintained necessary coordination with the EU Consortium programme lead by British Red Cross.

The Bangladesh delegation continues to organize regular coordination meetings with in-country partner national societies (including the German, Swiss and British Red Cross Societies), as well as the European Commission and the ICRC. This coordination mechanism helps to improve coordination with BDRCS and discuss issues related to supporting the national society (NS).

#### **National Society Capacity Building:**

In order to increase its capacity to provide timely and effective assistance to the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh, BDRCS NHQ has replaced their manual accounting system with a computerized one. This has facilitated accountability, transparency and timeliness in reporting to donors and enabled the national society to reach a global standard of financial management.

A survey has been carried out by BDRCS to gather all the malfunctioning radios for repair for which IFRC has allocated funds. A list of the radios is expected to arrive at the NHQ soon.

After realising the importance of having a better maintained radio network, IFRC sent their IT Officer to attend a training in Cambodia, from the Tsunami funds, from 17 November to 7 December 2008 on an IT and communication (radio network, wireless setting, etc) workshop related to cyclone warning under the Federation School Health Project. With good understanding and knowledge obtained from this training, it is hoped that a better network would be established within the country and the knowledge would be shared with the volunteers manning the radio centres.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

### **Disaster Management**

#### *CBDRR Training curriculum field testing workshop*

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Regional Delegation for South Asia (SARD) has initiated the development of a standardized disaster risk reduction (DRR) training curriculum within the 'building safer communities' initiative, targeting field practitioners and communities in order to improve the overall quality and impact of the DRR training programme outputs in South Asia. This curriculum will be equally useful to other agencies working in the South Asia region and is being developed with the technical support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre. A draft CBDRR training curriculum and participant's handbook have been prepared. In order to get feedback and input from DRR practitioners in RC/RC and external relevant agencies, three field testing workshops were organized in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh respectively. The CBDRR training curriculum field testing workshop was organized on 12-19 October 2008 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, which was partly supported/funded from the tsunami programme. Issues related to early warning, Community Based Disaster Management Programme (CBDM), mainstreaming of DRR into development, etc. were covered. The workshop was participated by DRR professionals from different countries in SA (such as Bhutan and Nepal) donor agency (Swedish Red Cross), international agencies (Plan International and Islamic Relief, World Vision), the National Society and the International Federation attended the workshop.

Based on the outcome of the field testing process the following documents will be finalized:

- CBDRR training curriculum
- Participant's handbook on CBDRR
- Trainer's guidebook on CBDRR
- A set of IEC materials on CBDRR

#### **Replacement of cyclone warning equipment**

Considering the cyclone season (March-April and October-November) equipments like megaphones and dry cell batteries for VHF/HVHF radio network were replaced to disseminate early warning of any potential cyclone in the future. These warning equipments were found useful in dissemination of warnings hoisted by the government during cyclones Nargis and Reshmi (27 October 2008) and other small cyclones that hit the coastal belt and offshore islands during this year.

Total of 17,400 pieces of large size and 56,870 small size batteries were purchased during the month of March 08 and October 08 which were later distributed to the entire CPP volunteer.

### Renovation/repairing of cyclone shelters

Under the tsunami programme, 56 minor repair and renovation works were implemented. As of today, 41 shelters have been assessed and 44 more are yet to be assessed. Some of the cyclone shelters were in very bad and critical condition as discovered by the technical team and they urged urgent need of good and experienced engineer/consultant to assess and decide whether they're worth repairing for future use. The BDRCS Director has been informed, who will request the concerned authorities to carry out the detail assessment.

### Training on Public Health in Emergency (PHiE)

Immediate and appropriate response to basic health, psychosocial and watsan problems will prevent future complications and outbreak of communicable diseases. This can be achieved by creating a trained and well-equipped human resource at the community level. The existing CPP volunteer structure can be effectively utilized to serve the purpose. CPP volunteers are involved in dissemination of cyclone and tsunami early warning among the coastal communities. They have been actively initiating the emergency response activities during and after the cyclones.

113 cyclone shelters outside Cyclone Sidr recovery programme districts were identified for programme implementation. Two volunteers (one male and one female) were invited from each cyclone shelter and trained in PHiE focusing more on tsunami and cyclone. CPP officers from respective areas also attended the training as observers. Nine trainings were organised between November 2008 and February 2009 where 205 volunteers were trained along with 13 CPP officers as observers.

Districts	No. of cyclone shelters	Volunteers trained		Observers	Total
		Men	Women		
Chittagong	21	20	16	2	38
Cox's Bazar	30	33	20	2	55
Lumpier	1	1	1	1	3
Noakhali	38	36	28	3	67
Fenni	2	3	1	1	5
Bhola	21	24	22	4	50
Total	113	117	88	13	218

Some of the topics covered during the training were on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, disaster management, health in emergencies, communicable diseases, water and sanitation, basic first aid (injury, bleeding, drowning and snake bite), hygiene promotion and avian influenza. Throughout the training participatory approach was emphasised. In all the sessions the participants were encouraged to share their existing knowledge and practices, community perception and the role of the volunteers in the community. The volunteers were made to practice basic first aid on each others.

Pre- and post-test questionnaires were administered to see existing knowledge, practices and the impact of the training. Posters on water and sanitation as well as hygiene promotion were used. Important points on relevant communicable diseases and preventive activities were prepared in Bangla and distributed to all the participants as reference material. The cyclone shelters have received first aid boxes under CPP programme and the volunteers were asked to check and replenish the contents. The volunteers had a session on how to prepare the shelter before cyclone season. Moreover, the session prepared the volunteers to take under consideration issues related to health and watsan for people living in shelters during the cyclone.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Radio communication is one of the most important means of communication and the only one that is sustainable and reliable during an emergency (tsunami and cyclone). A chain of radio network has been set up with all the relevant branches and linked directly with the control room in BDRCS HQ to enable them to communicate and share pre/post awareness and information of the incidence, during tsunami and cyclone.

Disaster Management Programme has been provided with fund to repair the 40 units of CPP radios as requested.

## Looking forward

The activities on raising awareness and better preparedness for tsunami will carry on in conjunction with similar activities set for cyclone awareness and preparedness. Hence, if a tsunami strikes in the future, coastal communities are likely to be better prepared to respond in the event.

# Somalia

## The Situation

Somalia was the East African country most affected by the 26 December 2004 tsunami. When the deadly waves struck the country's north-eastern coastline, an estimated 300 people were killed and over 100 were reported missing; those missing are now presumed dead. In total, approximately 15,000 people were directly affected, with the coastal districts of Bari region hardest hit.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Somali Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers from Nugal, Mudug and Bari regions were among the first to provide initial emergency response in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. The national society developed partnerships with local and international organizations in order to coordinate relief efforts. Beside providing emergency health care services, for which it has remarkable experience, and is best known, the national society prioritized building the disaster preparedness and response capacities of its branches in affected areas.

Conflict remains high in many parts of the country, especially in semi-autonomous Puntland State and South and Central Zone and continues to pose security concerns for humanitarian aid workers. Piracy continues to blight shipping activities off the coast of Somalia and these too impact negatively the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Additionally, prolonged drought and external factors such as escalating food prices as well as hyperinflation exacerbated people's vulnerabilities and weakened the coping mechanisms of communities.

Despite the above challenges, the Somali Red Crescent Society continued to carry out activities aimed at enhancing its disaster preparedness and response capacity (and that of its volunteers, and by extension the community) within targeted communities. Vulnerability and capacity assessment trainings, with practical sessions, were conducted to the benefit of Red Crescent volunteers and staff. A 'CBFA in Action' approach was piloted in some districts while the construction of a volunteers' club (*Naadiga*) at the Berbera branch was completed. The building will act as an income generation source for the branch while at the same time serving as a resource and multi-purpose centre for volunteers.

# Seychelles

## The Situation

### Overview

With the help of the PIROI, the National Society has been able to develop its logistics management capacity to ensure proper warehousing of disaster management stock for 12,000 beneficiaries. This represents 14 per cent of the population. The German Red Cross continues to support the NS in developing branches on the islands of Praslin and La Digue. With planned VCA activities to be implemented during 2009 / 2010, a greater number of local beneficiaries will be reached and greater CBDM activities will be carried out.

## Progress towards objectives

Disaster Management	
Objective: Improved capacity of the National Society to prepare and respond to future disasters.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The NS is able to respond more efficiently and effectively to meet the needs of beneficiaries in times of emergencies.	Building of NS office premises (including warehouse)
	Implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction project at Coastal village
	The NS ensures it has the resources to effectively meet the needs of Beneficiaries during disasters.

**Progress:** Although great delays were experienced in the implementation of this activity, and funding levels were no longer available, during the Period the NS revised architectural plans and budgets. These new plans and budgets were finalised in late 2008. Additional funding was secured from the Federation and the PIROI (French Red Cross) for the construction of the NS premises. Tender notices were duly published and the contract duly awarded to a building contractor. Construction is planned to begin in January 2009. The Federation continues to support the salary of the DM Coordinator as well as his participation in DM learning activities. One volunteer of the NS was retained as part of the Regional Disaster Relief Team, following Federation coordinated training held for the islands of the Indian Ocean Islands in Madagascar, in partnership with the PIROI and the Canadian RC.

**Challenges:** With the devaluation of the Seychelles Rupee as a result of the national macro economic reform programme, and as per the signed agreement with the Building Contractor, the bid was revised upwards. This revised costing caused a further delay in the beginning of the construction.

Health –	
Objective: Reduce risks that may cause significant or further harm to the health of those vulnerable in Times of disasters, outbreaks of diseases, accidents and trauma and the practice of unhealthy lifestyles	
Expected results	Activities planned
Communities are more aware of health risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS sensitisation campaign for young people.</li> <li>• Participate in National activities for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Develop Peer Educators manual / peer educators handbook</li> </ul>
A comprehensive First Aid Training programme is developed and maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruit a full time First Aid instructor</li> <li>• Increase the viability of the First Aid programme as a Commercial FA programme.</li> <li>• Promote the need for First Aid in schools, organisations and for all drivers.</li> </ul>
To assist the Ministry of Health in ensuring that the blood bank is adequately stocked with safe blood at all times.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Blood Donor recruitment officers;</li> <li>• Recruitment of new Blood Donors</li> </ul>
Increase local awareness of the need for Road Safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater First Aid courses to drivers;</li> <li>• Sensitisation campaign on Road Safety to young people.</li> </ul>

Progress: Road safety remains one of the major problems in Seychelles. Working in collaboration with the Ministry of health, the NS strategy is to increase the level of FA and Blood Donation. During the period, 30 First Aid instructors were trained and 239 beneficiaries were trained in First Aid. A Road Safety Resource pack was introduced to teachers of Primary and Secondary schools, with the aim that it be implemented as part of the curriculum. The content of the pack and its utilisation as a resource education material has been explained to teachers. The impact of the resource pack will be monitored and evaluated based on the behaviours of school children on the roads.

A total of 20 Blood Donor Recruitment Officers are being trained and relevant promotional material is being printed to further develop the Blood Donor Recruitment programme. The NS organised blood donor recruitment drives during the period, resulting in a total of 57 Blood donors being recruited.

An HIV/AIDS sensitisation workshop has been held for young people on the island of Praslin. The training manual and handbook for Peer Educators is still in the printing phase. Plans to train 20 to 30 volunteers in the Federation's Community Based Volunteers in HIV/AIDs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health were finalised and will take place in early 2009.

**Challenges:** Some of the above planned activities had to be postponed because of the difficult financial climate. Although the need for a full time First Aid Instructor was identified, no progress has been made on this issue due to resource issues. The NS has identified that the HIV test was one of the major factors why people were reluctant to give blood in the Seychelles. Greater community sensitisation is required to increase the number of new blood donors and maintaining regular blood donors.

### Organisational Development

Objective: To increase the impact of the NS's programmes, by developing its human resources	
Expected results	Activities planned
Improved leadership at the management level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salary of the Secretary General</li> </ul>
Improved Financial and Admin procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development and implementation of a Finance and Admin Procedures manual;</li> <li>Audit of the 2007 Financial Statements.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The Federation continues to support the salary costs of the Secretary General. During the period, the Federation supported the costs of a representative of the Mahe branch in skills share training being held in the UK by the British Red Cross. This training was designed to help the NS become more autonomous in its fund raising capacity. The Federation supports the NS in its finance and admin development and work has started on the design and implementation of a Finance Procedures manual, expected to be finalised during 2009. The unqualified audit of the 2007 financial statements showed that the NS has implemented improved financial and administration procedures.

**Challenges:** The economic downturn is hampering the NS to fully implement tools and lessons learnt during the Skillshare training in the UK, for national fundraising. The Seychelles RC continues to be challenged in disseminating its role as auxiliary to the public authorities and ensuring that its planned activities are independent and in line with the Movement's policies.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

- In line with the NS's strategy, the Communication's department has produced relevant dissemination material on Disaster Risk Reduction and general health, to promote the Movement's principles and values across the country.

## 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 International Federation's activities are aligned with under a 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.

## Contact information

### For further information please contact:

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[<Financial statement attached below. Click here to return to the title page>](#)

# Revised plan and budget



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## TSUNAMI EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY REVISED PLAN AND BUDGET 2005-2010

*Revised Plan and Budget  
Appeal No. M04EA028  
13 March 2009*

**INDONESIA, SRI LANKA, MALDIVES, THAILAND,  
INDIA, SOMALIA, SEYCHELLES, REGIONAL AND  
GLOBAL SUPPORT**

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 186 countries.*

### In Brief

**Emergency and Recovery Plan and Budget (Appeal No. 28/2004)**

**Period covered: December 2004 to December 2010**

**Appeal coverage: 100% (January 2009)**

*Click here to go to the: [2009-2010 Budgets;](#)*

*[Expenditure by region/country for 2008;](#)  
[and Expenditure by region/country for 2004-2008.](#)*

**Operational summary:** Four years after the massive earthquake and subsequent tsunamis on 26 December 2004, which devastated countries around the Indian Ocean, recovery programmes undertaken by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation) and its member national societies continue. The tsunami disaster has brought about the largest emergency and recovery operations ever undertaken by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Over CHF 3 billion was raised within the International Federation by more than 100 national societies around the world. The focus of assistance continues to be in the three most affected countries: Indonesia, the Maldives and Sri Lanka. However, support still continues in lesser affected countries that include Thailand, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Seychelles and Somalia.

CHF 570,944,228 has been spent directly by the International Federation Secretariat in the sectors of emergency relief, health, water and sanitation, construction, livelihoods, disaster management and organizational development between 2004-2008, under the Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action. The plan and budget for multilateral operations of the International Federation for the six-year period, 2005-2010, has been revised to take into account work already completed and recovery programmes currently underway. The total budget for the six-year period is now CHF 706.4 million. While many programmes have been completed during 2008, some programmes, in the most affected countries, will continue through 2010.

Standard national plans and budgets (appeals) for 2008-2009 were issued to provide support to core programmes and capacity building activities of Sri Lankan Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross and the new Maldivian Red Crescent Society, which is under formation. The 'appeal' for Sri Lanka was closed, however, at the end of 2008 and the single contribution was reallocated to the tsunami Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action.

[Click here for contact details related to this operation](#)

# 1. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION TSUNAMI RECOVERY SUPPORT

## Background

Over 225,000 lives were lost and millions of lives were shattered following the massive earthquake and subsequent tsunamis on 26 December, 2004, that devastated countries around the Indian Ocean. The humanitarian response from the International Federation and member national societies, represents the largest operation in its history.

Throughout the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Movement), over CHF 3 billion has been contributed by donors for the emergency and recovery period. This enormous generosity enabled a quick emergency response. Assistance was given in meeting post disaster emergency needs. Lives were saved and in spite of the devastation and associated public health hazards, there was no outbreak of epidemic diseases. While such successes were acknowledged, the enormity of the challenge to restore the lives of survivors became clearer and the volume of resources available created opportunities as well as challenges. Against this background, in the first quarter of 2005, minds turned to planning for a recovery period, expected to take five years to fully implement.

While immediate efforts were made to assist survivors in 14 countries, the later recovery programming to rebuild devastated communities increasingly focused on four priority countries, namely, Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The plan and budget 2005 – 2010 revised in March, 2008, included action plans and budgets for lesser-affected countries, viz. Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Somalia and Seychelles. The extent to which these action plans have not yet been fully implemented is included in this revised plan and budget 2005 – 2010.

## 2. REGIONAL STRATEGY AND OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

As early as March 2005, a Regional Strategy and Operational Framework (RSOF) was adopted. With the experience and learning that came from the first twelve months and recognizing the changes in the policy and operational environment, it became necessary to revise the RSOF. The Revised RSOF 2006 - 2010 was agreed by Movement partners in 2006 setting the context for collective planning and work. The vision laid out in the RSOF is that:

By the end of 2010 we will have collectively:

- Supported people as they rebuild their lives after the tsunami;
- Worked productively with internal and external partners and used all our resources (financial and human) responsibly

As a legacy we will leave safer communities and a stronger International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

To this end, the RSOF identifies nine strategic areas with accompanying objectives and recommended actions. These strategic areas are:

1. Achieving safer communities by supporting rebuilding and improving:
  - Disaster risk reduction
  - Equity and conflict sensitivity
  - Sustainability
  - Beneficiary and community participation
  - Communication and advocacy
  - Quality and accountability

2. Using our resources productively and achieving a stronger International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement by providing:
  - Coordination and collaboration
  - Organizational development
  - Organizational learning.

Four years after the tsunami, the Federation secretariat still has commitments to complete tsunami recovery programming in seven countries. It is planned that the programming will be completed in three countries (India, Maldives and Seychelles) in 2009 and in the remaining four countries (Indonesia, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Thailand) by end of 2010. The largest commitment remains in Sri Lanka. Besides tsunami recovery programming, the Federation has an ongoing responsibility to provide a coordination role for partner national societies (PNS), particularly in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

### **Transition from Recovery**

As the end of the planned recovery period approaches, there is a need for coordinated exit planning with the Movement partners, with the goal of leaving sustainable programmes and no liabilities. This planning needs to address the transitional support needed by communities and by the host national society to build capacities to provide ongoing assistance and foster the growth of more resilient communities. The finalization of all of these plans will be completed in early 2009 and will be able to be budgeted in greater detail.

### **Learning from the Tsunami**

A meeting of the Tsunami Forum in 2007 in Kuala Lumpur considered the findings of *Learning from the Tsunami: Mid-Term Review* and made 15 recommendations. After being presented to and adopted by the governing board, they were addressed to the secretary-general for further analysis and implementation. These recommendations call for review of certain organization-wide policies and development of guidelines that will lead to improved and more efficient response and recovery capacity in the future. Much of this work is ongoing and mostly involves processing through statutory bodies. The follow-up to the over-arching recommendation, calling for a review of the *Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief*, will need to go to the next general assembly in the autumn of 2009.

During the latter part of 2008, a meta-evaluation was conducted to review the range of different evaluations conducted by members of the Federation, to analyse the gaps and the need for further evaluation. These findings are now to be reviewed with the aim of conducting further lessons learned studies in 2009 and 2010, in coordination with national societies. Priority will be placed on the capturing the relevant lessons learned from the tsunami and translating these into new policies and operating procedures.

### **Transition of Tsunami Unit**

The special tsunami unit to oversee the Federation's tsunami operation reporting to the secretary-general was established in June 2006. The exceptionally high volume of funding, the associated risks and the complexities of coordinating large numbers of PNS all called for the creation of this special unit.

As the capacities of the newly created Federation zones increase and the countries affected by the tsunami operations re-focus on ongoing Red Cross/Red Crescent core programming, the decision has been taken to integrate the tsunami unit into the Asia and Pacific zone and out of the Geneva headquarters. This transition is to take place during the first quarter of 2009, with a head of tsunami unit based in Kuala Lumpur on 1 April and the complete transition to be effected before 30 June 2009. This shift back into the mainstream structure is important for a smooth transition, though it is still acknowledged that there is an ongoing need for a tsunami focal point to support country-level activities and relationships with Red Cross and Red Crescent partners, and to coordinate regional activities.

## Overview of Plan and Budget

The priority recovery programmes remain the shelter programme, with associated livelihoods support activities; health programmes, including provision of large-scale water and sanitation infrastructure; and disaster management.

The programmes in the new International Federation plan take account of the many projects being supported and implemented by partner national societies and aim to complement these as well as to take responsibility for those activities especially mandated to the International Federation. The latter includes the role designated in facilitating the coordination of Movement partners and being the key partner in assisting the building of sustainable capacity within the host national societies.

Since the initial appeal on 28 December, 2004, there have been periodic revisions of plans and budgets for the International Federation's multilateral implementation as needs have been reassessed and the recovery assistance rendered through in-country implementation by member societies has evolved.

The most recent revised plan and budget 2005 – 2010, totalling CHF 691,336,295, was issued in Operations Update no. 63 on 31 March, 2008. This latest revision sees an increase of CHF 15,100,982 to CHF 706,437,277 mainly on account of projects "taken over" from PNS with full funding or new projects that are now possible with funding available. These projects include final evaluations, fifth year anniversary activities, contingencies, funding of exit strategies and support for host national society transition plans.

Existing funding levels at CHF 703.4 million plus an expected soft pledge income of CHF 3 million provide 100 per cent coverage of this Plan Of Action (CHF 706.4 million) and further income is not required to meet this expenditure budget.

## 3. PRIORITY COUNTRIES

### INDONESIA

SUMMARY	
<b>REVISED BUDGET (2005–2010)</b>	<b>CHF 317,659,067</b>

### Operational context

The Red Cross Red Crescent's operation in Indonesia in response to the earthquake and tsunami in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) province in December 2004 and the earthquake in Nias in March 2005 is the biggest in the tsunami-affected area. In total, the Red Cross Red Crescent has pledged its contribution to the recovery and rehabilitation of Aceh and Nias through nearly 200 projects, with a value totalling more than USD 1.2 million<sup>1</sup>. The operation is currently winding down, with two national societies (British and Netherlands Red Cross) having closed their operation last year.

Indonesia's position in the "pacific ring of fire" where two continental plates meet exposes it to regular volcanic and seismic activities. Additionally, other natural disasters frequent the country such as flash floods, volcanic activities, and landslides. During 2008, the country has experienced floods in Aceh, Riau, South Sumatra, Jakarta, West, Central and East Java, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, landslides in West and Central Java, increased volcanic activities in North Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, as well as earthquakes in North, West and South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, and Ternate - the highest being 7.8 on Richter scale in North Sulawesi. Striving to be the country's first responder to disasters, the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*) needed to be constantly prepared to address new emergencies with the support of its partners. At the same time, PMI struggles to maintain attention on the tsunami recovery operation which is currently winding down and return focus to the wider national context.

<sup>1</sup> The budget of the project may have been changed over the course of time during implementation.

## **Role of the International Federation country office**

In support to PMI, the International Federation in Indonesia continues its threefold role: project coordination, service provision to Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies and implementation of multilaterally funded programmes.

### **Coordination**

The International Federation continues to manage the ongoing coordination of the task force within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination mechanism, which now convenes every two months due to the winding-down of operation. Currently, some 17 Red Cross Red Crescent partner national societies (PNS) are still present in country and actively involved in the tsunami. Most of these are members of the task force, which will be dissolved in April 2009. A coordination mechanism focusing on country-wide support to PMI will be established.

An important part of coordination, communications and reporting continue to celebrate successes and also functions to support lessons learned. Communication and reporting activities are thus being continuously refined to meet the changing needs of the Red Cross Red Crescent operations. The geographical information systems (GIS) unit also continues to support operations through the production of maps and the application of mapping technology to support management decision making. During 2008, the GIS unit provided a total of 102 maps for the benefit of seven Red Cross Red Crescent PNS as well as the International Federation and PMI.

Nearing the fifth year commemoration of the tsunami, two PNS, namely British and Netherlands Red Cross have completed the implementation of their projects. The British Red Cross has exited the country while Netherlands Red Cross has transitioned back to its long-term development programmes with in-country presence at national level. The International Federation continues to coordinate with its partners to ensure sustainability in transition planning and encourage compliance to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-agreed obligations on appropriately-managed exits.

### **Service provision**

In terms of support services, the International Federation delegation provides facilitation of visa, work permit, hiring and contracting of national staff, borrowing and leasing of International Federation vehicles, procurement and warehousing as well as information technology (IT) services. Some 16 PNS operating in country are currently benefiting from this service provision.

To support bilateral and multilateral activities, the International Federation delegation operates several operational centres. Its operational and administrative service centres are located in Banda Aceh and in Jakarta. The International Federation field delegation on the island of Nias continues its support national societies and multilateral programmes. However, the operational centres in Meulaboh and Calang have closed down.

The International Federation continues the operation of a logistics support office in the port city of Medan.

### **Implementation**

The International Federation was initially involved in livelihood project as well as transitional shelter construction projects, but has now completed both the livelihood activities and the transitional shelter programme. Its role in construction is now limited to the construction of 17 PMI branch buildings. Logistic support through the provision of specialist staff, transportation, fleet and warehousing facilities will also be provided. Further information on the multilateral programmes can be found in this document under the section on "Priority programmes".

The support also continues to the PMI's delivery of the International Federation Strategy 2010 core programmes: health and water and sanitation services; disaster preparedness and response; and the promotion of the Red Cross Red Crescent's principles and values. Additionally, as an integral part of the International Federation's country presence, the delegation supports the capacity-building programme of the PMI nationally, aside to the support given in Aceh and Nias following the loss of personnel and damage to the national society's buildings.

## Achievements to date

### The emergency period

During the emergency period, the International Federation carried out relief programme and distributed food and non-food items, covering 12 districts of Aceh as well as Nias Island over a 21-month period. Reaching up to 100,000 beneficiaries within the first month, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement provided relief items, health services, and drinking water to the affected community. During that time, PMI relief registration cards accounted for a total of 667,000 beneficiaries, including host families.

As is invariably the case, there were many lessons learned about the efficacy of the emergency response. These have been recorded by various monitoring and evaluation bodies, including the International Federation, the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action and others, and are on public record.

### The early recovery period

The International Federation's transitional shelter programme was completed in late 2007 and provided more than 80,000 beneficiaries across 13 districts with a total number of 19,923 shelters. This was achieved through the collaboration of 35 national and international implementing partners.

The International Federation continues its health programmes, through the provision of improved water sources, sanitation and waste management facilities to the affected community with its water and sanitation projects. The International Federation has so far implemented water and sanitation projects in four districts of the Aceh province and one district on Nias Island, North Sumatra province, reaching a total of 126 villages in 21 sub-districts.

Complementary to the water and sanitation project, the International Federation also carries out hygiene promotions and health education, using established tools including Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). Additionally, PMI's community-based first aid project (CBFA) has reached out to 39 villages across three sub-districts of Nias. To date, 15 CBFA trainers at PMI have trained some 771 village health volunteers who are each responsible to disseminate health education messages to households in their villages. In total, the project health education messages would reach more than 40,000 people. The project was carried out through first aid trainings as well as health campaign on special events and radio talk shows. It also included a "hang up, keep up" malaria campaign, reaching the families in the targeted communities.

To develop and strengthen PMI's ability to respond to future emergencies, the International Federation continues the provision of disaster preparedness containers, and has so far established facilities for 18 branches in Aceh and 2 branches in Nias in which non-food relief items can be prepositioned. Additionally, with support of partner Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, the International Federation supports the installation of radio equipment as the first step towards establishing an early warning system. In terms of PMI capacity building in disaster management, the International Federation supports the training of PMI volunteers to be part of the of special disaster response unit (*satuan penanggulangan bencana/SATGANA*).

## Priority programmes

### Shelter/housing

As described above, the International Federation's transitional shelter programme has been completed, and the International Federation's involvement in construction projects is limited to providing support to PNS carrying out construction projects.

### Health

**Objective 1: The targeted population's knowledge in preventing and managing common health problems is increased.**

The main recommendations for the health sector, according to the Nias health assessment, are decentralization, health promotion and prevention. Community-based health volunteers can fill the gap between the public health

services and the community and increase the community's knowledge about preventable diseases, nutrition, antenatal care, immunization, etc. Control of communicable diseases through awareness raising, adequate screening and the referral system are other areas for intervention. Additionally, provision of sanitary facilities, appropriate tools and knowledge to increase income, education, infrastructure and power supply to all sub-districts have high priority. The main objective of the CBFA programme which contributes to the fulfilment of one of the recommendations above is to increase the knowledge of the targeted population in preventing and managing their common health problems through a community-based approach.

The International Federation/PMI's CBFA programme which was launched in 2007 has been implemented in 39 villages across three sub-districts. The programme has so far completed its activities in these villages and plans to expand the programme to include additional 80 village, with strategy to work in the same villages where the International Federation and PMI's water and sanitation activities are currently being implemented. The programme will aim to increase the community's knowledge in preventing and managing common health problems, and will include first aid training in primary schools, targeting teachers and children.

At the national level, the International Federation supports PMI's own priority to concentrate on health and social services supporting disaster response. This includes building the capacity of PMI in health emergencies response with the formation and training of medical action teams in eight chapters, establishment of first aid posts in 15 priority chapters, and development of psychosocial support programmes in disaster prone areas. Additionally, the International Federation also supports the continuation and further development of CBFA, HIV/AIDS and infectious disease control programmes such as the malaria "hang up, keep up" campaign and avian influenza awareness programmes.

## **Water and sanitation**

### **Objective 1: Beneficiaries' access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation facilities is improved, and beneficiaries' awareness in basic hygiene practices is increased.**

The International Federation water and sanitation projects provides safer water supply and improved sanitation conditions and at the same time, trains community volunteers to maintain these water and sanitation systems over the long term. The focus of the water and sanitation project includes construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure, hygiene promotion targeting behavioural change, as well as PMI and community capacity building through introduction of the PHAST approach, all of which will lead to decrease in the incidence of waterborne diseases and increased community capacity to respond to potential future emergencies.

Currently, the water and sanitation activities are implemented in 63 villages in nine sub-districts across four districts (Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Bireuen, and Nagan Raya) of Aceh province, as well as 63 villages in 12 sub-districts across Nias district. The interventions in Aceh province in four districts have completed, while the projects on Nias Island will continue into 2009. The International Federation's focus for 2009 will be to continue the existing water and sanitation projects, and expand to additional villages which were identified to complement the Canadian Red Cross housing construction project.

To ensure sustainability of the water and sanitation programmes, the International Federation also carries out capacity building activities to strengthen PMI's capacity to provide water and sanitation support during emergencies. The aim is to enable them to carry out emergency provision of water and sanitation as well as water treatment. This will include the formation and training of a water and sanitation emergency response unit (ERU) team in West Java. In addition, a water and sanitation centre will be established in the same province, to serve as a centre of excellence for training in water and sanitation response in emergencies.

## Disaster management

**Objective 1: PMI is well prepared and able to respond to emergency situation in a timely, efficient and coordinated manner, linked to the government of Indonesia and the Movement response system.**

**Objective 2: The capacities of vulnerable communities to cope with disasters are strengthened and their vulnerability to natural and man made disaster is reduced.**

Given the extreme frequency and range of serious natural disasters in Indonesia, PMI's highest priority lies in strengthening its disaster management capacity. The International Federation support in disaster management is divided into four components, all of them complementing each other in an effort to reduce risks and mitigate the impact of future emergencies. These four components are the establishment of disaster preparedness warehouse and prepositioned stocks, capacity building of PMI staff and volunteers in disaster management, implementation of integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) and establishment of an emergency communication system.

In terms of disaster preparedness warehouse and prepositioned stocks, this year the International Federation will focus on the provision of equipment and prepositioned relief stock on Nias Island as well as Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and Simeulue districts. Additionally, larger-scale storage requirements on Nias Island will be assessed, and if required, a warehouse or similar structure will be constructed.

Aiming to build the capacity of PMI, the International Federation plans to support various trainings for the staff and volunteers. These include basic volunteer training (*korps sukarela/KSR* or volunteer corps), in which the volunteers are trained in first aid, evacuation, coping with mass casualties, organizing temporary shelters and field kitchens, home nursing, tracing and mailing services and community health. Furthermore, the second course will be the specialization training, which provides training in specific field, for example, in water and sanitation. Another course to be supported is the training of and provision of equipments and tools for SATGANA units. SATGANA is a unit consisting of multi-skilled personnel which are mobilized locally and nationally when disaster strikes, and deliver first response such as first aid and evacuation.

The capacity building for PMI's ability to respond to disaster also includes support in developing disaster response and contingency plans as well as develop provincial and district level hazard and vulnerability maps for the chapter in Aceh and its 21 branches. Meanwhile, in Nias, consultants will be engaged to undertake activities which are designed to benefit Nias Island as a whole. The first of these activities will be an island-wide vulnerability and capacity assessment, and the second will be a study to determine the disaster risk reduction impact on livelihood issues on the island and the development of strategies to improve this situation, as required.

Contributing to building up PMI's role in the country's national early warning system, the International Federation supports PMI in establishing a radio network linking up all 23 branches across Aceh province and Nias island with the North Sumatra and Aceh chapter as well as with the PMI national headquarters. The priority for this year, particularly in Aceh, is to revitalize and upgrade the existing radio networks. The radio network will be further expanded to all 15 priority chapters in 2009. A vital part of this set up is the training of volunteers and staff at branch level as well as communities in disaster response, as well as developing systems, procedures and guidelines for the radio operation.

To enhance the capacity of communities to respond to and mitigate the effects of hazards and at the same time strengthen PMI's capacity to provide timely assistance to communities affected by the hazards, the International Federation supports PMI in the implementation of the ICBRR programme. It plans to continue its support to PMI in carrying out the programme in nine districts. The focus this year will be on the continuation of orientation trainings for staff and volunteers, as well as training on ICBRR, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), school risk assessments, community mobilization and risk reduction planning for all staff and volunteers. Additionally, the establishment and training of community-based action teams (CBAT) in targeted communities is also expected to take place this year.

## Organizational development

**Objective 1: PMI is strengthened and modernized, enabled to serve and assist vulnerable people in the most effective, efficient and economic way.**

**Objective 2: PMI branches in Aceh province and Nias Island have standard office buildings, furniture and equipment.**

In the capacity building of the host national society, the International Federation will focus on programme development and integration, organizational structure and human resources development, capacity building, financial management and resource development, and construction of chapter and branch offices.

The programme development and integration will focus on the ongoing projects, namely, ICBRR, CBFA and Red Cross youth development. Additionally, the International Federation will support PMI in profiling its image among the beneficiaries and the community in general, through awareness raising campaigns on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, PMI's role and history and its activities. In terms of organizational structure, the International Federation will continue its financial support for PMI staff salaries at PMI headquarters, chapter and branch levels. Furthermore, the International Federation will work with PMI to develop a transition plan at chapter and branch levels to enable PMI to take over the staff salary support in 2010.

To raise PMI's accountability, the International Federation has supported the development of a finance manual at the national level and will continue its support to the distribution of the manual as well as training in the new financial system and mechanism. Since sustainability has been a major concern for the International Federation and its member national societies operating in country, resource development will be a priority this year. The International Federation will support training in resource development based on the recently developed manual, and will further assist PMI chapters and branches in developing resource development and fundraising proposals. Further, the International Federation will support PMI to address challenges relating to the need for a new headquarters facility in Jakarta.

To date, the branch building construction project has completed nine branch buildings and will focus this year on the continued construction of eight more branches.

## SRI LANKA

SUMMARY	
<b>REVISED BUDGET (2005–2010)</b>	<b>CHF 240,046,210</b>

### Operational context

The ongoing conflict between the government of Sri Lanka and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has intensified as government-led armed forces continue their offensive in the north of the island. The north faces a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented proportions as the government continues to reclaim territory previously under LTTE control. The safety of the civilians trapped in the north is of increasing concern, even with the recent assignment of a 'safe area'. Despite the instability, only a limited number of projects, particularly in the north and east, have been put on hold and there has been steady progress with ongoing ones.

The western and southern districts of Sri Lanka were seriously affected due to heavy rains during the 2008 monsoon season. The low depression in the Bay of Bengal caused the early monsoon season rains to be more intense than usual, leading to flooding in seven districts. Similarly, monsoon floods in the north affected more than 400,000 people and displaced thousands. The hardest hit was Jaffna, with some 100,000 seeking refuge in temporary camps. The Sri Lanka Red Crescent Society (SLRCS) branches in the affected districts assessed the situation and provided speedy relief to those affected by the flooding, supported by several partner national societies (PNS) in country.

Four years after the tsunami, the worst natural disaster in Sri Lanka's recent history, affected individuals and communities are still recuperating from the effects, while the country continues to receive international contributions for long-term programming. The tsunami relief operation achieved a great deal in its aftermath, and now a greater emphasis is placed on recovery, focusing on creating more resilient communities and structures through capacity building, better disaster preparedness and improvements in coordination.

### **Role of the International Federation country office**

The International Federation office in Sri Lanka continues to focus on four objectives:

- Coordination of Movement partners' efforts;
- Implementation of effective and efficient programmes to help tsunami survivors recover from the disaster;
- Assisting Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to deliver sustainable high-quality services to the most vulnerable through branch volunteers in disaster management, community health and care, supported by organizational development and the promotion of humanitarian values;
- Provision of services to partner national societies implementing bilateral programming.

The tsunami recovery operation in Sri Lanka is implemented under a Movement Coordination Framework composed of the International Federation, the SLRCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and PNS with an operational presence in the country. To coordinate such a high number of actors, the International Federation relies on written agreements that have been put in place on programme-specific technical standards, security procedures, sector-specific roles and responsibilities of each component of the Movement. The key agreement that articulates the formal relationship between PNS and the International Federation is the Integration Agreement. Through this Integration Agreement, the International Federation provides support to its PNS partners in administrative, finance, logistics and human resource functions, but most importantly provides PNS with a legal status in the country as partners under the Federation's Legal Status Agreement with the Sri Lankan government. Three PNS have phased out during 2008 and an additional 13 remain in country. As PNS begin scaling down their presence in the country, the International Federation further extends its coordination and support by guiding and facilitating a careful and well planned exit by its partners. It also provides support in all legal and programming obligations and any ongoing matters.

### **Coordination**

The Red Cross Red Crescent partners continue to collaborate with the technical committee, task force and various platform levels on technical, operational and strategy levels.

As more projects near completion, PNS are also looking into their exit from the tsunami operation. The latter half of 2008 has seen the International Federation work closely with Movement partners to come up with an exit strategy to ensure all administrative matters are efficiently managed. The Movement is now looking into the effective exit from programmes, building in sustainability measures and also improving the manual that has already been produced. The exit strategy is beneficial to all members of the Movement as it ensures that once the tsunami operation ends, the national society as well as the beneficiaries are not left with any liabilities.

The partnership meeting is of great importance to the national society as it aims to build the capacity of the national society and its core programmes beyond the tsunami operation. As a follow-up to the first partnership meeting, another meeting was held a year ago inviting the Movement partners to look into long-term cooperation. As a result, SLRCS revised its 5-year strategic plan to further improve the plans for the core programme areas which are forecasted to be finalized by mid-2009. The positive outcome of these partnership meetings led the national society to reflect further on its programmes with clearer objectives and a more realistic approach with regards to time frame and resources. This exercise has brought together both management and SLRCS staff to visualize the future of the national society.

The continuation of the conflict in the recent months has witnessed PNS working closely with the ICRC and SLRCS on conflict relief. Tsunami programmes in the north continue to be affected by the conflict, and the Movement is once again looking into the status of the Tsunami Recovery Fund to support recovery operations in the effected areas when it is possible to do so.

The Red Cross Red Crescent continues to collaborate with other partners in the country including United Nations agencies, the Sri Lankan government and other NGOs. Key working partners in the government include the reconstruction and development agency under the ministry of finance and planning, the ministry of health, the national disaster management centre and the national water supply and drainage board.

### **Service provision**

The International Federation office in Sri Lanka provides a wide range of technical and administrative services to 13 PNS with operational presence focusing on long-term projects such as health infrastructure, housing construction and water and sanitation. This includes facilitation of visa requests, hiring of national staff, borrowing and leasing of International Federation vehicles, procurement, warehousing, transport and IT services. During the initial phase of the tsunami, 24 PNS contributed in providing assistance to the affected beneficiaries. Additionally, the International Federation has four field offices which support SLRCS along with PNS operating in the area. These services give support to and ensure efficient project implementation to partners active in the country.

### **Implementation**

The International Federation has completed a wide range of its programmes in the southern districts of Sri Lanka mainly in the housing and livelihoods sector. Further information on the multilateral programmes can be found in this document under the Sri Lanka section on priority programmes.

### **Achievements to date**

Four years after this tragic event, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has a portfolio of more than 425 projects both completed and ongoing. Since the tsunami, 165 projects have been completed, including the distribution of non-food relief items, livelihoods support, health and care, water production and distribution, and construction of new houses and health care structures.

Across the board, Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Sri Lanka are now taking on more collaborative and integrated approaches to programming, both between programme areas and through involving beneficiaries directly as part of community-based initiatives. This approach both increases the efficiency and the quality of the projects. An increased focus on a beneficiary-centred approach to projects has enabled the International Federation to provide programmes shaped by beneficiary needs. The SLRCS is benefiting from increased credibility and a positive image among the local population, as well as developing its human resources and structures to manage natural and man-made disasters, and health risks.

The International Federation has specifically supported over 4,000 households to recover and strengthen their livelihoods from which families have been assisted through these projects and many of the long-term projects are continuing. Supporting newly resettled housing beneficiaries became the primary focus of most livelihood projects as it concentrated on providing these beneficiaries with cash grants to resume their normal lives. These projects have shown remarkable results based on the programme monitoring results.

Much of the progress in project implementation has been in the housing sector, one of the largest components in the Red Cross Red Crescent post-tsunami recovery programme. The housing construction projects in Galle, Matara, and Hambantota have been completed.

There has also been progress in the health infrastructure projects component, where the Red Cross Red Crescent has signed a memorandum of understanding with the ministry of health for 76 health infrastructure projects, out of which the International Federation has undertaken ten. Several of these projects have commenced construction with only one project in its tendering phase. The scope of work includes the construction of new buildings as well as the renovation and refurbishment of existing health facilities together with the supply of new medical equipment.

## Emergency Period

The International Federation responded quickly to needs of the displaced and affected populations, providing relief through the distribution of food and other essential items. The International Federation then moved on to providing non-food relief items (NFRI) that included kitchen utensils, hygiene packs and baby packs. During this stage, nearly 3 million litres of clean water were distributed. In the following years after the tsunami, the International Federation has focused its attention on long-term projects such as housing construction, health infrastructure and water and sanitation.

## Priority programmes

### Shelter/housing

#### **Objective 1: To improve the living conditions of the affected Tsunami population through the construction and rehabilitation of homes destroyed or damaged.**

The International Federation and its partners have, by the end of 2008, constructed 21,835 houses, both by the donor-driven and owner-driven modalities. Out of these, 10,847 have been built by the International Federation with multilateral funding. An integrated approach using various other segments within the Red Cross such as water and sanitation, livelihoods, health and care and disaster management are taken into serious consideration. Construction activities have been one of the key tasks of the International Federation in Sri Lanka as a response to the tsunami.

Under the donor-driven housing modality, beneficiaries have been resettled where contractors built new houses on sites selected by the government. The process for construction of donor-driven houses involves hiring commercial architects, engineers, and builders to construct the houses for beneficiaries. They were relocated because their previous dwellings were deemed hazardous by the government, being adjacent to the coast in what is known as the “buffer-zone”. From a total 630 planned, 350 houses have been completed.

The construction of new communities requires careful planning and coordination of parties responsible for the provision of water, drainage, road access, electricity and other services. The various components have been drawn together in a broad development effort to allow the communities to establish themselves. This has been achieved by outlining respective responsibilities in memorandums of understanding concerning specific sites, coordinating closely with the local authorities, and drawing on the support of SLRCS branches.

The owner-driven housing modality supports the reconstruction by homeowners outside the buffer zone whose houses were destroyed or badly damaged by the Tsunami. This modality is carried out through a partnership with the World Bank known as the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) and implemented by UNHabitat. It provides funds to families to rebuild on their own land with two approaches:

- a. **Base grant:** households are identified through an island-wide standardized approach that targets households who were affected by the tsunami but do not need to relocate from their original housing site. Approximately 10,680 households have claimed their full entitlement, from which 6,890 have been completed.
- b. **Top-up grant:** serves to match the base grant. Eligible families receive phased disbursements of cash grants directly to a savings account held by the beneficiary. In both cases, the beneficiary is responsible for reconstruction of his or her own house with technical support provided by the partnership.

## Health

**Objective 1: To strengthen individual, household, community and local health care capacity to adopt and deliver prevention, promotion and primary health care activities.**

**Objective 2: To improve the access to health care services through the construction or rehabilitation of health infrastructures.**

In order to meet the health objectives, the International Federation supports SLRCS in five main sectors related to health and care activities and one related to the improvement of service delivery.

Community-based health and first aid, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, blood donor recruitment and training in health in emergencies are the sectors in which the International Federation supports SLRCS' health and care initiatives in accordance with its 5-year strategic plan. Building sustainable self-reliant communities that are able to make informed decisions about their own health as well as identify their own priority health issues and find local solutions is essential.

The community-based health programme will phase out in the next two years to make way for community-based first aid which is already in place and closely linked. One of the projects under the community-based first aid component will be carried out in Puttalam District. Public health in emergencies includes plans for establishing joint branch disaster preparedness and health response teams. The community-based health programme contains a psychosocial support component which will run until the end of 2008, as well as a sight restoration and vision correction project in Trincomalee which will continue beyond 2009. Interventions related to both these components are also carried out as "stand alone" projects.

Technical support in health and care to SLRCS, and especially in view of the revision of its 5-year plans, has been significant. Support in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS prevention programme in the tea state factor is being expanded, and the capacity of country-wide awareness rising has been strengthened. Project collaboration between SLRCS and the national blood transfusion services of the ministry of health in two pilot districts will be replicated across the country.

Health and care programmes, and their close links with other programme areas have led the integration effort in view of the phase-out of several supporting partner national societies and as a mechanism to support the national society's goal of sustainability and optimal use of resources.

Support to the improvement of delivery of health services in Sri Lanka has led SLRCS to agree with the government, through a memorandum of understanding, to reconstruct, rehabilitate and refurbish more than 60 health facilities. The International Federation has taken on the task of supporting 16 of these health facilities. Two base hospitals are currently under construction, 13 rehabilitations and refurbishment are ongoing, and the construction of one hospital is in tendering stage. The activities at each of the health facilities adopt a combination of refurbishment of damaged or old components of the health facility, reconstruction of new buildings in line with hospital development plans, and the provision of upgraded equipment for use in the hospital as agreed with the ministry of health. High specification equipment will also be supported with the requisite training and maintenance contracts from suppliers.

## Water and sanitation

**Objective 1: To expand the capacity of water supply scheme in tsunami-affected areas of Sri Lanka and improve the service delivery within the existing National Water Supply and Drainage Board System.**

**Objective 2: Promote good hygiene practices within the water supply catchment areas where tsunami-affected beneficiaries reside.**

The water and sanitation programme as a response to the tsunami in Sri Lanka includes from water and sanitation infrastructure activities to community-based activities including hygiene promotion. Staff and volunteers involved in these programmes at the branches benefit from acquiring skills related to technical knowledge as well as project implementation.

The government signed a memorandum of understanding with SLRCS determining Red Cross Red Crescent support in water and sanitation in the country. Federation-wide, this consists of 26 significant infrastructure and water supply projects. Since 2004, the International Federation has been implementing ten of these projects, but since the end of 2008 it took over another from the French Red Cross which has closed operations in country. The Red Cross Red Crescent role on each project is identified through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), which also acts as an advisor on design of Sri Lankan standards, policies and specifications.

The aim of these large infrastructure projects is to link existing water supply schemes to new resettlement areas as well as surrounding townships by constructing water treatment plants, water towers, collection tanks and piping required to bring safe water directly into people's homes. Six of these projects, which are targeted for completion in 2010, are in Ampara, the district hardest hit by the tsunami. Two others are in Galle, of which one has already been completed. The new project adopted from the French Red Cross is carried out in Matara, totalling two in this district, both due for completion in 2009. The final project, which is on hold, is in the northernmost district of Jaffna. It is foreseen that future developments in relation to the conflict may enable access to this project towards the middle of 2009, thus allowing for it to be retaken.

In addition to the projects under the memorandum, the International Federation is implementing more than 20 other projects for upgrading the sanitation facilities in schools, cleaning of wells and improvement of water supply. Special attention is given to the hygiene promotion by transmitting appropriate hygiene behaviours to the communities whose water supply connection reach household level. The International Federation also provides assistance and support to partner national societies in their water and sanitation activities.

One of the major challenges continues to be the limitations of the NWSDB in meeting the population's water needs. The lack of resource and funds, sudden needs for water due to well contamination, delays to existing plans to expand the water supply scheme and leaks in the existing water scheme are just a few of the obstacles contributing to delays in the implementation of the government programme.

## **Disaster management**

**Objective 1: Improve self-reliance of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerabilities, manage and mitigate impacts of natural and man-made disasters as well as climate change.**

**Objective 2: Improve institutional capacity and mechanisms to respond to impacts of natural and man-made disasters with skilled human resources, and financial and material capacity for effective disaster management.**

The main objective of the disaster management programme has been to strengthen the SLRCS at all levels to be well prepared and, through proper planning, maintain organizational readiness to respond to natural and man-made disasters, reduce vulnerabilities of hazard-prone populations by improving community resilience and effectively coordinate with other stakeholders. This is done through capacity building of the national society, community-based disaster risk management including assessments and risk reduction plans, and construction of warehouses.

The community-based disaster risk management project is carried out in four districts of Sri Lanka (Ratnapura, Gampaha, Trincomalee and Nuwara Eliya). The team is identifying vulnerabilities, risks and hazards in more than 12 communities with the active participation of SLRCS volunteers, village disaster management committees and action teams, all of which have been formed and trained. Further training in early warning system has been carried out in three of the most cyclone-prone districts (Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara).

The construction of the warehouse for stock-piling goods for emergency response was finalized in July 2008. The location of the warehouse in Anuradhapura is strategic as it is in close proximity to the ongoing conflict in the north, but also central enough to reach central and coastal districts.

## **Livelihoods**

### **Objective 1: Support housing beneficiaries as a means of re-establishing, diversifying and developing their livelihood options.**

In order to reach the livelihoods objective, recognizing the importance of prioritizing those communities where households were being relocated through donor-driven housing was the main outcome of grassroots level community participatory assessments. These also enabled the identification, coordination and integration of community-based approaches in the implementation of livelihoods with other programme areas. The main programme implementation mechanisms have been the cash transfers, but vocational training, asset replacement and support to cooperatives and small business development have also contributed to the so far impressive results through the programme monitoring.

By 2008, the Matara community-based livelihoods programme was completed and a minimum level of community development was reached in most donor-driven relocation housing sites. Filling in the gap to reach all donor-driven relocation housing sites will be a priority throughout 2009. Another major task in 2009 will be the integration of livelihood projects into the disaster management programme of SLRCS. With the completion of livelihoods programme as a response to tsunami, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's good practices in this area will be documented.

## **Organizational development**

### **Objective 1: Improvement of SLRCS capacities at headquarters and branches in the establishment and development of policies strategies and procedures as well as adequate programme management and partner relations.**

### **Objective 2: Support the improvement of SLRCS service delivery at branch level with the construction of branch and headquarters infrastructure as well as the refurbishment of both.**

Having undergone a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process, followed by a revision and elaboration of concrete programme plans, SLRCS is in its final stages of completing its five-year strategic plan 2008-2012. The International Federation's support in organizational development (OD) is focused in ensuring that SLRCS has the adequate organizational structures, policies and procedures, capacities, skills and resources to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in Sri Lanka. High quality service delivery mechanisms, along with a good public image, are the main goals sought with these objectives.

Project components of the OD programme include improvement and development in the areas of governance and management; policy and guidelines; volunteering and youth; human resource; finance; resource mobilization; internal, external and partnership cooperation; and community empowerment. Similarly, the construction of branch infrastructure as well as supply of equipment, salary, and transport as well as daily technical support are key contributions to the national society in collaboration with and integrated into other programmes.

### **Plans to conclude recovery phase**

As construction is one of the main areas in which the International Federation supports its beneficiaries, particular attention will be paid as of early 2009 to donor-driven houses where beneficiaries have moved into their new homes, where some may not be familiar with the social obligations of living in close proximity to their neighbours. Having lived in dispersed communities along the coast and sometimes having to integrate into already existing communities, beneficiary interest will be considered by ensuring responsibilities are met for those completed works during the handover and post-handover liability period.

As several PNS phase out during 2009 and 2010, the International Federation has designed a draft exit strategy to ensure that partners have an orderly and coordinated exit from Sri Lanka. This document is still in a draft version capturing information on exit strategy by sector and procedures for closure or handing over of projects. In addition to this, the final draft document on administrative, financial and legal exit has been revised and will continue to be updated and used as needs and requirements are identified. In the administrative realm, the International

Federation is supporting partners in closure of bank accounts, repatriation of fund balances, office and housing lease and human resource policies in line with Sri Lankan labour laws. At programme level, the first draft of the exit plan guidance is being finalized. This document outlines, adequate exit in terms of sustainability planning, roles and responsibilities, communication, knowledge sharing and lessons learned. Once this document has been finalized, it would support the national society to scale down in a sustainable way.

The International Federation has been supporting the national society design, launch and implementation of its 5-year strategic plan which builds on needs beyond the tsunami. This document sees a transition from tsunami to more regular core activities in view that the tsunami plan would be completely implemented by 2010.

## MALDIVES

<b>SUMMARY</b>	
<b>REVISED BUDGET (2005-2010)</b>	<b>CHF 81,256,797</b>

### Operational context

The International Federation's tsunami recovery operation in the Maldives has – since February 2005 – focused on temporary housing for over 6,000 internally displaced persons, construction of permanent houses, schools, community buildings, public utilities, waste water collection and disposal systems, supplementary water supply systems, and provision of household as well as community water tanks and rainwater harvesting kits. These projects were designed and have been implemented to meet the needs of tsunami-affected communities as outlined in the national tsunami recovery and reconstruction plan (of the Maldivian government). In general, Red Cross Red Crescent interventions cover about 30 per cent of the needs outlined in that plan.

Four years after the tsunami, the International Federation has overcome many logistical challenges and made significant strides; the physical achievements of the massive recovery operation are clearly evident. The final 562 houses (on Raa Dhuvaafaru Island, which is the largest single Red Cross Red Crescent construction project in the Maldives) were completed in December 2008. With this, the last beneficiary families, among those targeted by the International Federation, moved from the temporary shelters they had been living in since 2005 to their 'new' island.

Still many hurdles remain; especially in enhancing local capacities within the context of 'building back better.' The houses and community buildings provided may be structurally stronger but there is a need to put effort on enhancing disaster risk reduction approaches in order to promote community resilience against potential future disasters. This latter work would ideally be done by the host national society. In view of Maldives being one of the few countries in the world without a national society, efforts are ongoing to ensure that a Maldivian Red Crescent Society is duly recognized, well functioning and equipped to implement programmes, including disaster risk reduction. The Maldives [Programme Update no. 2](#) was issued on 10 November 2008, focusing entirely on the process, the achievements made, and the complexities involved.

With the major tsunami construction and specified utilities projects now complete, the tsunami operation in the Maldives is expected to wrap up at the end of 2009. Until then the International Federation office in Maldives will oversee the successful conclusion of remainder work associated with construction of roads, a sports facility and a waste management centre on Dhuvaafaru, host community appreciation projects on five islands of Raa Atoll, and management of defect liability periods for both construction and specified utilities projects.

### Role of the International Federation country office

The International Federation country office continues to perform the following four key roles: coordination, implementation, service provision, and support to the host national society programme and institutional development.

## **Coordination**

The success of the coordination structure has been largely due to the continued and active participation of the four Red Cross Red Crescent partners still active in the country; American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross and the International Federation. This participation has ensured a consistent, coherent and coordinated approach in addressing common objectives and challenges.

The Red Cross Red Crescent continues to provide quarterly reports to the government, giving updates on achievements as well as implementation challenges. The reports are expounded through presentations to concerned government ministries and departments. High-level meetings are also arranged between Red Cross Red Crescent partners and concerned government ministries to discuss common pressing issues and seek the necessary government action in accordance to existing agreements or memorandums of understanding.

Red Cross Red Crescent partners are gradually completing their recovery projects and preparing for exit and/or transition to longer-term programming. The International Federation is, therefore, encouraging compliance to Movement-agreed obligations on appropriately managed exits that can ensure sustainability and a smooth transition.

Information sharing and communications are important parts of coordination, and continue to be prioritized. Besides celebrating successes and supporting sharing of lessons learned, the International Federation and PNS continue to work closely in producing Federation-wide reports and presentations that show the collective effort of the Red Cross Red Crescent.

## **Implementation**

The office ensured that temporary shelter needs were met at the early stage of the tsunami operation. Implementation of construction and specified utilities – water and sanitation – projects then commenced shortly after in 2005. This latter work reached its peak in the second semester of 2008 with the completion and handover of schools, community buildings, houses and sewer system on Dhuvaafaru. (More information can be found in the section on “programme priorities”.)

The closure of the tsunami operation in the Maldives is expected to be completed at the end of 2009. In the meantime, the International Federation delegation will be implementing remaining work associated with construction of roads, a sports facility and a waste management centre on Dhuvaafaru, host community appreciation projects on five islands of Raa Atoll, and management of defect liability periods (DLP) for construction and specified utilities projects.

The disaster management and organizational development programmes – which started as part of tsunami recovery plan – have since been transferred to [Appeal 2008-2009](#) and [Country Plan 2009-2010](#) for the Maldives. During 2010, the only tsunami related tasks to be undertaken by the International Federation delegation will be management of the DLP and production of reports as agreed in existing pledge management notes and memorandums of understanding.

## **Service provision**

The International Federation’s office continues to provide IT support to the PNS with presence in the Maldives. The finance and administration department also continues to work closely with similar departments of the PNS to ensure consistency in managing national staff within provisions of the local labour law.

## **National society development**

2009 should bring historic progress to the Maldives, which is one of the few countries in the world without a national society. There are hopeful indications that this could soon change, following the submission of a Red Crescent bill to parliament in late 2008. While the new national society will not inherit any tsunami recovery activities, it will benefit from the goodwill that Red Cross Red Crescent tsunami recovery work as well as collaboration with the government and island communities has generated. The formal existence of the Maldivian Red Crescent Society will see the role of the International Federation’s delegation transition from an “implementer” to “facilitator”, putting effort on nurturing the new national society.

## Achievements to date

### Emergency phase

In the aftermath of the tsunami, the International Federation supported the government of Maldives in addressing immediate shelter needs of internally displaced persons by funding the construction of temporary shelters. After the displaced families had moved to their semi-permanent shelters – where they would live until their new homes were constructed – a process of consultation was initiated with them and the government. This was essential in determining where and how the homes would be best suited for their needs and interests.

### Recovery phase

Four years after the surging waters inundated the peaceful archipelago, displacing one in every ten persons and washing away an estimated 62 per cent of the country's GDP, the International Federation has contributed immensely to restoring – and improving – lives: houses have been completed in four islands, ensuring that over 700 families have permanent shelter; rainwater harvesting kits distributed to 79 islands, benefiting close to 100,000 people; supplementary water supply systems installed in 15 islands, serving 24,000 people; and waste water collection and disposal systems completed, now serving communities in four islands.

While construction works continued, the International Federation was implementing a consultation process with the government, the internally displaced persons and host communities so as to increase programme ownership and strengthen stakeholder relationships. At the same time, the International Federation trained sewer operators in the four target islands; the operators would ensure proper functioning and maintenance of the utilities on their respective islands.

With regard to long-term programmes, the International Federation has been implementing disaster management and organizational development programmes with the view of creating the environment for a Maldivian national society to be established and begin its work. These programmes have since been transferred to the annual appeal. Please refer to the following links for details on the progress made – the Maldives [Programme Update no. 1](#) and [Programme Update no. 3](#).

## Priority programmes

### Shelter/housing

**Objective 1: To 'build back better' the community by providing structurally stronger houses and community buildings.**

The International Federation's commitment was to construct houses in four islands. Altogether, it has constructed 731 houses in the Maldives; 562 on Raa Dhuvaafaru, 109 on Dhaalu Kudahuvadhoo, 46 on Kaafu Guraidhoo and 14 on Kaafu Maafushi. The Kaafu Guraidhoo project includes an accommodation block (with a 32-person capacity) at the home for people with special needs.

In addition to the 562 housing units on the "new" island of Dhuvaafaru, the International Federation has constructed an island administrative complex (comprising of an island office, island court, police centre, disaster management office, post office, and spare office for the island unit of the Red Crescent), a pre-school, a primary school, a secondary school, an auditorium, an electricity distribution network (including a power station, network cabling, street lighting and the plant for power generation) and a waste water collection and disposal system. All these components were completed during the second half of 2008 and beneficiary families relocated to their "new" island during December 2008.

With the achievement of the above, the remaining work is associated with construction of a road network, a sports facility and a waste management centre on Dhuvaafaru. Once these three remaining components – as well as pending works on the wastewater collection and disposal system in the new settlement on Laamu Gan – are concluded, the tsunami operation in the Maldives will come to a close (at the end of 2009). As such, no budgetary

provisions have been made for construction during 2010; however, the management of construction warranty or defect liability periods will go into 2010 with the budget provided in the delegation's core costs.

**Objective 2: To construct multi-storey public buildings, adding a vertical dimension to Dhuvaafaru thus contributing to the 'safer island' concept.**

In view of future potential disasters, all houses, buildings and utilities constructed by the International Federation in the Maldives meet or exceed local hazard resistance standards. Furthermore, besides serving their functional purposes, the primary school, secondary school and community administrative buildings are designed to serve as "safety hubs" in the event of flooding; they also have ramps at the rear to enable ease of movement for people with disabilities. This was in line with the "building back better" approach that had been adopted by the government and all humanitarian actors responding to the tsunami in the Maldives.

"Building back better" applies to all the sectors that needed to be improved — such as the construction of houses and community buildings, water and sewage systems, environmental protection, livelihoods and disaster preparedness — rather than merely reconstructing houses and other infrastructure the way it was before. It is in this context that a disaster management programme was included in the tsunami plan of action. In designing the programme, the International Federation took into consideration that prior to the tsunami the Maldives had little direct experience or effect of major natural disasters.

There is, therefore, still the need for risk reduction and disaster preparedness knowledge to be passed on to the new Dhuvaafaru community in order for disaster management to be regarded as the responsibility of everyone, not least the island communities themselves. This would position the community to make use of the multi-storey public buildings – the primary school, secondary school and administrative building on Dhuvaafaru – as "safety hubs" in the event of flooding. A disaster preparedness programme will be implemented by the new national society.

## **IDP/camp management**

**Objective 1: To provide support in managing internally displaced persons (IDP) camps as well as communications with beneficiary and host communities.**

In the aftermath of the tsunami, the government set up a unit called 'managing internally displaced persons' (MIDP) to take the lead in coordinating all national and international effort to protect and assist IDPs. Through this unit, the International Federation supported the government in addressing immediate shelter needs of internally displaced persons – especially in islands it would implement construction projects – by funding the construction of temporary shelters. This support would ensure that the IDPs were adequately provided for in terms of basic shelter needs, including water and sanitation facilities.

While response to the needs of internally displaced persons was excellent in the relief phase, inevitably recovery would raise some complex issues. Prior to the tsunami, the Maldives had never faced a large-scale disaster. Soon, the tsunami response faced immediate challenges, mostly in dealing with the often conflicting demands of communities entering new phases of rapid development.

Issues also arose as a result of transferring displaced people from some affected islands to temporary shelters in other lesser-affected islands (host communities). The wide differences in the way communities behave and interact came to play. In as much as the Maldives may be a homogeneous society in many respects, attitudes in different islands – even within the same atoll – are diverse. While some host communities, such as Kudahuvadhu, avoided tensions with IDPs and proactively addressed problems as they arose, others did not.

At the earliest, the International Federation established a field recovery team to increase community awareness and participation, to monitor temporary shelters and to evaluate immediate or future needs of displaced persons. This approach took into consideration that beneficiary participation is key to the success of any project. The team established contact and worked in close coordination and collaboration with the government, other humanitarian actors, respective island offices, atoll offices and IDP committees.

It also came up with guidelines for the selection of beneficiaries of International Federation programmes. This work helped to complement and increase the accuracy of an existing government list of beneficiaries. To develop draft guidelines, the team adopted a participatory methodology which entailed conducting household surveys and informal interviews to collect data on family demographics (gender, age, numbers, special vulnerabilities, and changes in family size). The beneficiary selection guidelines were then communicated to the community in *Dhivehi*, the local language, as well as in visual and graphic forms in order to ensure that they were well understood by the island community.

Consultation with the government, the IDPs and host communities continued throughout implementation to increase programme ownership and to strengthen stakeholder relationships. Through its recovery and field assistant teams, the International Federation maintained constant communication through community-wide consultations, hand-delivery of beneficiary lead newsletter and a participatory radio programme. This contributed to the success in relocating the final beneficiary community to their “new” island, Dhuvaafaru, in December 2008.

With the relocation of the last beneficiary community (of the International Federation construction programme) now complete, the IDP camps on Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Meedhoo, Maduvvari and Ungoofaaru have been dismantled and the sites cleared up by the government. All the useful materials from these camps were taken by the community to Dhuvaafaru, leaving the host communities with nothing. This move could potentially awaken resentment in host communities which feel that the IDPs had been favoured as they are perceived to have received more than the rest of the communities.

The International Federation has, therefore, planned to implement host community appreciation projects in Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Meedhoo, Maduvvari and Ungoofaaru during 2009. These projects are aimed at expressing gratitude to the five island communities for their hospitality during the past four years: they hosted IDPs from Kandholhudhoo Island, who have since relocated to Dhuvaafaru.

The International Federation also recognizes that resources on host islands became overstretched by large IDP populations. Some suggested projects include the refreshing of schools, children’s playgrounds, and sports facilities for the older children, solid waste management projects and developing hydroponics systems.

## **Water and sanitation**

**Objective 1 (Water): To provide access to a safe water supply that adequately meets the drinking water needs of target island communities.**

Because many rainwater storage tanks in islands most affected by the tsunami were either partly or totally damaged, the International Federation has provided assistance in replacing them while providing additional tanks to enhance household rainwater storage capacity. This way, island communities in the Maldives have gained access to critical, fresh and affordable drinking water supplies. This project was implemented over a two-year period. At its completion the International Federation had distributed over 15,400 rainwater harvesting kits in 79 islands, assisting over 100,000 people.

The International Federation has also provided supplementary water supply systems on 15 islands, to the benefit of 24,000 people. These systems have ensured availability of desalinated sea water during the dry season. The water is distributed via community taps located at selected points in the islands to ensure equitable access. So far, this project has been evaluated twice and community members have expressed appreciation for the clean water produced; they say the water produced is of superior quality than that from other sources such as groundwater wells. At the same time, while the water treatment technology is advanced it is appropriate for the Maldives and capable operators can be found and trained locally.

In Dhuvaafaru, each house is equipped with a 2,500-litre rainwater tank and an in-ground well. Additionally, 14 community rainwater storage tanks (each with a capacity of 10,000 litres) have been installed outside school and community buildings. These, alongside the household tanks, will optimize rainwater harvesting in the new

community. Should the need arise, the community could consider supplementary drinking water supply by installing a desalination plant; the pristine groundwater available could also be used for emergency supply.

**Objective 2 (Sanitation): To install wastewater and solid waste management systems, thus contributing to improving groundwater resources, the environment and health of communities on the project islands.**

Under memorandums of understanding with the government, the International Federation has supported implementation of municipal sewer systems in five islands. Works on the wastewater collection and disposal systems on four islands – Dhuvaafaru, Guraidhoo, Kudahuvadhoo and Maafushi – were completed during 2008 and the systems were handed over to the respective island communities. With that, the septic tanks of all houses on Guraidhoo, Kudahuvadhoo and Maafushi islands are now being connected to the systems (by the American Red Cross). On Dhuvaafaru, houses and buildings were connected to the system during construction as the sewer project was implemented alongside construction projects.

To complement the hardware component, the International Federation has trained sewer operators on the five islands. The trained operators will in future be members of their island sewer management committees and will ensure proper operation and maintenance of the systems. Additionally, the International Federation has conducted information campaigns, in partnership with the American Red Cross, to improve the understanding of sewer systems amongst targeted community members as well as the potential impact of proper wastewater management on water conservation in the islands.

Meanwhile during 2009 the International Federation will see through the remaining two water and sanitation projects; the waste management centre on Dhuvaafaru and the sewer system in the new settlement of Laamu Gan. For the latter, remaining works were handed over to the government – for it to complete – due to continued disruption and vandalism by the community. As per an amended memorandum of understanding with the government, the International Federation will provide funds and technical support to complete pending works on Laamu Gan. There are no budgetary provisions for this project beyond 2009.

**Information and humanitarian values**

The information and humanitarian value programme of the International Federation continues to provide quality information to internal and external stakeholders including Red Cross Red Crescent partners, the government, island authorities and beneficiaries. The team also ensures that reporting requirements agreed with donors and partners are met by coordinating and facilitating production of quality reports, fact sheets and updates.

Considering that the Maldives is in the process of establishing its own national society, it has been vital to create awareness of the Movement's role across the atolls. This has demanded clarification of misconceptions regarding the Red Cross (many believed it was a religious organization), and dissemination of facts about its principles, values and mandate. In this regard, the information team is supporting the organizational development programme team and the interim planning group in developing materials to promote the nascent Maldivian Red Crescent Society. To date campaigns have been done using personalized letters, appearances in live TV and radio shows, light emitting diodes (LEDs), a web log (blog) and short message service (SMS).

Because promotion as well as operationalization of principles and values is a cross-cutting programme area, it has also been done by other programme teams and PNS, with the information team providing technical input. Eventually, when the tsunami recovery operation in the Maldives comes to close in December 2009, the information and humanitarian values programme will be integrated into the larger integrated programme or support structure to support the development of the Maldives Red Crescent Society.

**Plans to conclude recovery phase**

The formal existence of the Maldivian Red Crescent Society will see the role of the International Federation delegation in the Maldives transition from an 'implementer' to 'facilitator', putting effort on nurturing the new national society. It is in anticipation of this development that the International Federation launched [Appeal 2008-2009](#) for the Maldives. The disaster management and organizational development programmes – which started as part of tsunami recovery plan – have since been transferred to the long-term appeal. They have been implementing

programmes aimed at creating the environment for Maldivian Red Crescent Society to be established and begin its work.

In the meantime, the International Federation's tsunami operation in the Maldives is scheduled to come to close at the end of 2009. The only tsunami-related task that will go beyond that period – tentatively until the end of 2010 – will be management of DLP for construction and specified utilities projects. Bearing in mind that the defects liability periods of projects by the Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the Maldives fall into similar timeframes, a coordinated approach to use shared human resources is under consideration. Consequently, under this plan there is a minimal budget allocation for Maldives during 2010; mainly to cover essential office costs, representation, a reduced support structure and associated overheads.

## **4. SUPPORT TO OTHER AFFECTED COUNTRIES**

### **Thailand**

#### **Operational Context**

Thailand has been gripped by political instability for some three years. In September 2006, a bloodless military coup ended civilian rule. Only in December 2007 were democratic elections held and a new government was installed in January 2008. During 2008, volatility continued with the change of political leadership, the banning of political parties, mass civilian strikes, and culminating in a 10-day blockade of the two major airports in Bangkok. Peaking oil prices, political uncertainty and the global credit crunch have contributed to a slowed economic growth. According to the World Bank, Thailand's economic growth was only 3.9 per cent instead of the predicted 5 per cent in 2008, while 2009's growth is predicted at only 2 per cent.

The civil unrest in the south of the country continues, with almost daily reports of violence.

#### **Role of the International Federation regional office**

In January 2008, the Federation tsunami unit in Thailand was relocated to the International Federation regional office in Bangkok.

Over the past three years, relations have strengthened between partner national societies (PNS) in Thailand, while PNS partnerships with the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) have improved. The tsunami has led to a much closer collaboration between the TRCS and other PNS. The TRCS (including chapter representatives) firmly leads coordination and technical meetings. It has also expressed a strong preference for all partners to work through the International Federation coordination mechanism. This mechanism plays also an important part for the coordination of the different bureaus within TRCS, allowing all stakeholders, including PNS, to share common interests.

Strong partnerships, established in early 2006 in close cooperation with the TRCS, continue to pay dividends in effective and coordinated tsunami recovery programming. Good relations exist with different ministries, UN agencies and disaster management institutions (e.g. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and National Disaster Warning Center), actively collaborating through programme implementation.

The International Federation handed over to the American Red Cross the implementation of all the programmes in the six tsunami-affected provinces, effective from the beginning of 2008. In 2009 and 2010 the International Federation will continue to play the coordination role between the PNS and TRCS, and the traditional role of supporting the national society in disaster management and organizational development in regions outside the tsunami-affected areas.

At the request of TRCS, three key areas of support will be provided multilaterally through the International

## **Achievements and future plans**

### **Health and care**

The International Federation has supported the development of the 2008-2010 TRCS community-based health plans. Ongoing tsunami recovery efforts in the health and care sector are being carried out with support from PNS and cover four main areas:

#### ***Health and care infrastructure including emergency medical response system***

##### **Objective: TRCS emergency medical response is strengthened**

Efforts were made to strengthen the capacity of TRCS emergency medical response system both locally and at national headquarters by providing medical and/or surgical equipment to affected health facilities, including hospital renovation. In April 2007, the upgrading of nine health facilities in Phang Nga province was completed. In total, 14 health facilities were renovated in the six affected provinces.

#### ***Blood services***

##### **Objective: Blood donor recruitment is strengthened in the six-tsunami affected provinces and the new IT system for the national blood centre is running**

With support from PNS, the TRCS's national blood centre is setting up a new IT system for country-wide blood transfusion services. The construction of a regional blood centre in Phuket and the regional blood service model in six provinces is in progress. A workshop on recruiting voluntary blood donors was held in October 2007 for blood coordinators and provincial blood bank staff. In 2007, the programme showed a 20 per cent increase in the number of blood donations in the six provinces from the previous year. The local blood bank staff is satisfied with the programme as it enables them to concentrate on clinical work and leave the recruitment of donors to Red Cross chapters. The construction of the regional blood centre and the installation of the country-wide IT system will be completed in the second half of 2009.

#### ***Community health - psychological support, basic health care services and first aid***

##### **Objective: Integrate the physical and psychological health services into one holistic service at community level**

These initiatives target community-based primary health care issues and strengthen capacity of the communities to help themselves by developing a network of volunteers. The design for the community-based health project was built as a continuation of the psychological support services project and basic health care project implemented by the TRCS College of Nursing in 2007. The main objectives of the project, supported by the International Federation and PNS, are to integrate the physical and psychological health services into one holistic service, and to adopt a more community-based approach. The TRCS College of Nursing, with the participation of other TRCS bureaus, has been reviewing the curriculums of existing training and the ministry of public health's training for village health volunteers, to develop new community-based health curriculum and manuals for trainers and volunteers. The Nursing College, with cooperation from Songkhlanakharin University and Songkhla Nursing College, has recruited 150 local health personnel who were trained as Red Cross health trainers in December 2007. These trained personnel can be deployed nationwide as needs arise. This programme was completed in December 2007.

#### ***Water and sanitation***

##### **Objective: The water systems of tsunami-affected health care facilities and schools are rehabilitated and the TRCS headquarters is strengthened to cope with future emergencies**

These initiatives aimed to rehabilitate water systems and increase sanitation, specifically in 13 health care facilities and 81 schools. The national society's ability to deploy an emergency response water and sanitation unit from headquarters during future disasters is assured through a water and sanitation ERU unit based at its headquarters in Bangkok.

The participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology was introduced to 81 schools. Staff, teachers and student representatives participated in the training, and became core implementers for training other school teachers, staff and students in their own schools. As a result, 130 PHAST trainers and community educators were trained. The hygiene and sanitation promotion campaign continued at these schools, with the health and care team undertaking regular monitoring and project evaluation in June 2008. The International Federation has also provided technical guidance to the TRCS in planning and implementing the community-based health, and the water and sanitation projects. This programme is expected to continue into June 2010.

## **Disaster management**

### **Objective 1: TRCS is prepared to respond quickly to future disasters**

The disaster management programme focuses on improving the capacity of vulnerable communities, as well as the TRCS itself, to prepare for, cope with and respond to future disasters. Key partners involved in the disaster management programme led by the International Federation are the TRCS as the overall project implementers, and the American, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross societies.

### *Community preparedness*

#### **Objective 1: Communities are familiar with Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Methods**

Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) initiatives continue to strengthen tsunami-affected communities. Activities were implemented in 13 targeted communities with an aim to establish community mobilizing for better disaster preparedness. The project promotes active participation from community members and local stakeholders through developing their own counter-disaster plans and disaster risk reduction activities at household and community level. Showcasing the success of this initiative, the Tambon sub-district Administrative Organization (TAO) in Sukorn Island has incorporated the community counter-disaster plans developed in this CBDRR programme into TAO's action plan. In 2008, the CBDRR programme focused its intervention to flood-prone communities as flood disasters are large in magnitude and occur frequently. Planning will be implemented through local Red Cross health stations aiming to respond to needs of the vulnerable in flood-risk areas.

As a part of the awareness programme on CBDRR, 472 community leaders in Trang, Ranong and Satun provinces participated in a two-day community-based disaster preparedness sensitization programme. The programme included simulation and tabletop exercises, and reached 596 people. Among key actors collaborating in evacuation drills was the provincial office of disaster prevention and mitigation. This awareness programme aims to encourage potential community leaders to initiate further risk reduction activities within their own communities.

#### **Objective 2: Contingency plans are developed for all the Provinces**

Provincial TRCS leaders began a series of disaster management contingency planning meetings in 2008. These meetings will continue over the next two years, since TRCS sees this as one of their main necessities.

### *Institutional Preparedness*

#### **Objective 1: Nationwide communication is installed, volunteers are trained, and the system is operational**

The procurement for communication linkages with the disaster operations centre at national headquarters took place between November 2007 and March 2008. The communication system, including a mobile communication vehicle, have been operational since April 2008. Training sessions on communication systems have been provided for local officers and volunteers to ensure smooth operation.

In 2007, there were 4,966 TRCS staff, members and volunteers at all levels trained through the International Federation's disaster management programme.

#### **Objective 2: TRCS warehouse managers are trained, warehouses are equipped and ready for any eventuality**

In 2008, TRCS focused on developing disaster response capacities through upgrading relief warehouses of the five health stations which serve as the frontline of the TRCS relief and community health bureau during emergency responses. The project location has been selected to cover the northern, northeast, west, and southern regions. The objective was to build up the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency responses. A training session with the support of the Federation's logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur was conducted for warehouse managers, with further training planned over the coming years. In addition, the International Federation is supporting TRCS in standardizing the warehouse equipment and relief items.

The Sphere manual has been translated into Thai and published for TRCS and related disaster management agencies to promote wider knowledge on Sphere standards.

## **Livelihoods**

### **Objectives 1: The livelihoods of tsunami-affected people are restored**

The International Federation's livelihood recovery effort has been built around restoring household income and replacing asset levels to pre-tsunami levels, and diversifying household income sources against future income shocks. PNS projects aim to provide beneficiaries a new way of making a living through provision of land for cultivation, construction of fish-landing sites, training in eco-tourism, and sponsorship of 81 youths to further and complete university studies, among other initiatives. All programmes except the school sponsoring programme were completed by 2007. The school and university sponsorship programme will continue in some cases until 2021.

## **Organizational development**

The International Federation's organizational development programme component has overseen support to first aid and youth operations, chapter development and volunteer management. Technical assistance and advice on the implementation of first aid training project activities have been shared in consultation with the TRCS youth bureau. The International Federation offered its experience on volunteer management from other countries to the new volunteer manual draft. From its work with chapters, the organizational development team helped develop and strengthen the cooperation between the management and their members.

### **Objective 1: Monitoring and evaluation tools are in place and used by TRCS**

The International Federation has provided financial and technical support to the TRCS personnel bureau, and strategy and planning bureau to help implement strategic planning and policy decisions, and the capacity development of middle management in monitoring and evaluation skills. Measurements for coaching and monitoring and evaluation have been put in place. Leadership training courses have been conducted for middle management levels 5 to 9; the existing training curriculum and teaching tools have been reviewed and developed. All existing strategies and plans will be reviewed and integrated into action plans for all bureaus.

### **Objective 2: TRCS has one volunteer management policy for all the bureaus**

The issue of chapter development and volunteer management will be a programme priority for the coming years. Most projects have trained hundreds of volunteers and more are expected but there has been no proper database or management system established, and they are not perceived as a single resource for the national society to mobilize when needed. The plan to create the volunteer management software was planned for completion by 2007 but progress has been slow and this work continues into 2009.

There is still much to do in the area of volunteer management at chapter level. A volunteer manual has been drafted and the bureaus involved in volunteering have participated in the working groups. The manual provides basic volunteer management guidelines, including definitions of volunteers, members, committees, how to recruit and train, and to identify systems for recognition and reward.

### **Objective 3: TRCS youth are familiar with first aid techniques**

The TRCS youth bureau has been able to expand the networking with their local partners to organize a first aid youth project in the six tsunami-affected provinces. Youths and trainers, mostly students and teachers at non-formal education centres, are trained in first aid skills. The volunteers learn skills such as cardio-pulmonary resuscitation techniques and other first aid skills, potentially useful in their communities at times of emergency.

### **Objective: TRCS chapter and headquarter staff members are familiar with the Red Cross Red Crescent fundamentals**

In 2008, the International Federation together with the ICRC developed a “Joint Dissemination Session on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement” training modules. Initial trainings for training-of-trainers were conducted, with 20 training events planned for 2009 and ten for 2010.

### **Coordination**

The International Federation provides coordination between TRCS and the PNS active in the country. The International Federation has a status agreement with the Royal Thai Government and all the PNS have integration agreements. Through these agreements the International Federation provides office space in Bangkok for the partners. In addition, all the bureaucratic issues and human resource issues are handled from Bangkok (such as visa applications, work permits, recruitment of local employees, insurance, procurement and logistic arrangements).

### **End of recovery phase**

The International Federation has already concluded its recovery phase. However, it will continue with the coordination mechanism for TRCS and the PNS active in the country (the Finnish Red Cross and American Red Cross will continue to be operational until 2010).

## **India**

### **Background/Operational Context**

India's southern coastal states were severely affected by the tsunami, leaving over 10,000 dead nationwide, more than 5,000 missing and thousands destitute and homeless. Hardest hit were the fishing communities with the loss of both property and livelihoods. The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) provided disaster relief to the most affected communities during the emergency phase and continues to work with its district and state branches, the International Federation, and central and local government to facilitate recovery.

### **Achievements to date**

### **Disaster management**

Following the release of a purchase order for the procurement of 12,000 tents from an identified supplier in April 2008, the delivery of tents to the IRCS regional warehouses by the International Federation under the tsunami operation in India have taken place over several batches:

- The delivery of the first batch of 3,500 tents to the IRCS warehouse in Arakonam (Tamil Nadu), funded by the American Red Cross, was completed on 10 December 2008.
- The delivery of 1,605 tents for the IRCS warehouse in Kolkata (West Bengal), funded by the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, was completed on 13 January 2009. In addition, the delivery of another 1,395 tents for the Kolkata warehouse (395 funded through the International Federation appeal and 1,000 funded by the IRCS) was completed on 20 and 28 January 2009 respectively.
- The delivery of 4,500 tents for the IRCS regional warehouse in Bahadurgarh, Haryana (3,500 funded through the International Federation appeal and 1,000 funded by the IRCS) is ongoing and 1,125 tents have since been delivered.

The balance of 1,000 tents, funded through the International Federation appeal, will be delivered to the IRCS warehouse in Virangam (Gujarat) by April 2009, which is when all deliveries of tents should be completed.

## Seychelles

### Background/Operational Context

Although the Seychelles Red Cross Society has become a major player in disaster management and response in the country since the tsunami of 2004, the global economic downturn is having an impact on planned activities as fundraising possibilities become limited. The delays in construction due to management issues (in the early stages of the tsunami recovery programme), as well as rising costs means that available funding is no longer sufficient. Construction plans have been revised and given priority over other disaster management and health activities. The preliminaries for the construction began in 2008.

### Achievements to date

### Disaster management

**Objective 1: To increase the national society's capacity to develop disaster preparedness programmes and respond to emergencies.**

With the help of the Federation and the French Red Cross, through its *Plateforme d'Intervention Région Océan Indien* (the "PIROI"), the national society has prepositioned emergency stocks to benefit 12,000 beneficiaries. The support of the German Red Cross in branch development should maximize beneficiaries reached with this stock. The International Federation supports the salaries of the national society's disaster management coordinator and the community-based risk reduction activities.

### Health and care

Road safety remains one of the major problems in Seychelles. Working in collaboration with the ministry of health, the national society strategy is to increase the level of first aid and blood donation in communities. During 2008, 30 first aid instructors were trained and over 180 beneficiaries were trained in first aid, while more than 50 blood donors were recruited.

**Objective 1: To assist the ministry of health in ensuring that the blood bank is adequately stocked with safe blood at all times.**

The national society is training 20 blood donor recruitment officers. It also plans to produce relevant promotional materials for the blood donor recruitment programme.

### Organizational development

The International Federation continues to support the Seychelles Red Cross secretary-general's salary, its administration costs, renting of office premises, as well as the audit of its financial statements. The International Federation gives ongoing support in the preparation of an intensified capacity building (ICB) proposal, planning monitoring evaluation reporting (PMER), volunteer management and budgeting. The construction of the national society premises has taken place and is expected to complete by the end of 2009.

**Objective 1: To increase the impact of the national society's programmes, by developing its human resources.**

The national society will review and update the volunteer database. All volunteers will receive a general orientation and new uniforms and identification badges to ensure visibility and encourage participation. Staff members will participate in IT training with the Seychelles Institute of Management. A new disaster management coordinator was recruited at the end of 2008 and will undergo relevant training during 2009.

**Objective 2: To maintain and develop new programmes of collaboration with participating national societies, local and international partners.**

The national society will participate in regional conferences to actively contribute to the topics on the agenda. It will also renew relevant group personal accident insurance and international travel insurance to cover volunteers, staff and members.

**Objective 3: To introduce the highest standards in management practices.**

The Seychelles Red Cross will apply for assessment and certification with the Seychelles Bureau of Standards. It also plans to explore the possibilities of adopting international quality standards through ISO 9000 standards.

## **Somalia**

### **Background/Operational Context**

In the Somalia tsunami emergency phase, partnerships with other operational organisations were essential in order to coordinate relief aid. The Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) continued its response to the tsunami recovery focusing on the provision of health services, in which it has long-standing experience. In the post-emergency phase, tsunami funding has contributed to steadily increasing the national society's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and disease outbreaks. This capacity-building included vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) in selected tsunami-affected branches; training staff and volunteers in disaster management; and expanding its outreach community-based first aid services. The formation of disaster response teams took place in 2008 at national level and in selected branches. Tsunami programme implementation has been slowed down by insecurity and political unrest in several programme areas, affecting, among others, travel and communications.

### **Health and disaster management**

The support to the SRCS network of mother and child health clinics/outpatient clinics and their outbreak response capacity will continue in 2009. An exit strategy for support to the Nugal referral hospital in Garowe will be put in place. SRCS health staff and volunteers will receive further training to develop and strengthen institutional and individual capacity. At the same time, VCA training and exercises will take place in the remaining SRCS branches.

The national society will establish water and sanitation, and hygiene intervention and services in Puntland. To increase its disaster preparedness further, emergency response training at the national level and in selected branches will be completed. Community-based first aid services will be maintained aimed at health risk reduction in SRCS programme areas, including preparedness training for staff and volunteers.

## **5. REGIONAL AND GENEVA SECRETARIAT SUPPORT**

As referred on page 3, a decision was taken to plan the relocate of the secretariat's Tsunami Unit functions to the Asia and Pacific Zone. In planning this, different considerations have guided the secretariat, including the need to assure a transition that is as seamless as possible.

The two principal considerations are linked to the need to move towards a normalisation of support structures whilst acknowledging there are still important tsunami related activities that need to have continued dedicated support. With the last recovery activities to close by end of 2010, the focus of ongoing assistance to the affected national societies must increasingly turn to mainstream capacity building and programme support. This is best delivered through our appropriately resourced zonal structure. At the same time, there are ongoing region wide

tsunami activities that must be pursued through the period of the 5th anniversary and to deliver on our Regional Strategic Plan with commitments to end of 2010. Further, some PNS have explicitly asked that a focal point be retained for tsunami linked activities.

It was therefore decided that effective 1 January, 2009, the senior office oversight of the Federation's Tsunami commitments would shift from the Secretary General to the Head of Asia and Pacific Zone. The Tsunami Unit, currently located in the Geneva secretariat, is now relocating to the zonal office in Kuala Lumpur. The priority is that this happen in a planned and orderly way to assure the experience and capacity at the Geneva level is not lost but transferred to the Zone.

A new Head of the Tsunami Unit has been recruited and will take full responsibility from 1 April, 2009. From 1 January, he has assumed reporting line responsibility for the Sri Lanka delegation. The Special Representative for the Tsunami Operation retains the responsibility for the Tsunami Unit in Geneva and manages the transition process till end of March, 2009.

In line with the planned progressive transition, the reporting line for our delegation in Thailand reverted to the zonal office in Bangkok on 1 January and the delegations in Indonesia and Maldives will report to the zonal offices in Bangkok and Delhi respectively from 1 April 2009.

The functions will be completely transferred from Geneva to Kuala Lumpur by the end of June 2009. This will facilitate appropriate access to zonal technical and support services. The Tsunami Unit will comprise a head of unit, two senior regional officers, a finance advisor, quality and accountability advisor and a legal delegate. A communications coordinator is being appointed to manage the fifth year anniversary commemoration. A delegate, based in Bangkok, is charged with managing the Tsunami Recovery Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS) project. Other services will be accessed through existing structures in the zone, including human resources, PMER, logistics and risk management and audit.

The Tsunami Unit will continue to provide overall leadership and coordination, representing the International Federation vis-à-vis other actors at the global level and giving the technical support that cannot be offered by the Asia and Pacific Zone office.

Since the Indian Ocean coastal region is exposed to many risks and natural hazards, such as earthquakes, drought, floods, tropical depression/storms, cyclones (south of the equator), volcanoes and tsunamis, priority attention continues to be placed on disaster risk reduction activities to increase resilience and reduce the impact of these hazards on vulnerable communities.

Propelled by a consensus on the need to improve national monitoring of tsunami recovery programmes and their impacts, TRIAMS has become one of the more visible initiatives in recovery monitoring and has helped assert the Federation's role in recovery policy. Though moribund for lack of donor funding in part of 2007, TRIAMS work was reactivated during 2008 in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Maldives, enabling activities previously identified in TRIAMS country action plans.

In 2009, IFRC will support a third regional workshop with partners WHO and UNDP to discuss and document lessons learned in recovery monitoring. These lessons will feed into efforts to improve global tools and methods available for future recovery operations. The workshop will also help guide the way for continued assistance in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Maldives into 2010. With funding support from PNSs, the Federation will continue to support improved national capacities to monitor the completion, impacts and sustainability of tsunami recovery, as well as to help institutionalize TRIAMS approaches, both as part of disaster preparedness and in response to evolving needs.

The Tsunami Unit is responsible for working with the partner national societies in collecting information on a six monthly basis to present the Federation-wide financial situation and to publish achievements against a range of performance indicators. A full progress report is published annually in December as part of our accountability to diverse stakeholders. The International Federation also issues regular progress reports which include operations

updates on multilateral programme implementation and operation fact sheets. These will be available on the website throughout 2009.

## 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 (NGOs) 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 International Federation's activities 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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## EMERGENCY &amp; RECOVERY APPEAL

All Values in CHF

## Years 2005/2006/2007

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	43,986,963	944,468	13,604,934	1,998,544		1,258,717	323,253			6,946,008	18,197,343	247,983	465,713				
Emergency Relief / DM	168,115,862	504,709	100,686,162	3,557,687	109,855	1,659,801	552,928	803,698	4,071,377	40,560,551	8,618,439	4,513,814	503,788	188,133		1,784,920	
Recovery	209,267,267		142,704,539	73,132		717,865				34,884,126	30,887,605						
Organizational Development	10,580,897	203,101	3,421,765	1,374,386		1,241,068	429,834			2,808,945	484,424	0		617,374			
Humanitarian Values	1,249,597		558,697	64,473			41,250			271,635	263,777	49,765					
Coordination & Implementation	55,526,134	618,019	19,325,375	679,404		656,932	134,686	24,724	14,793,498	2,304,540	607,928			14,582,143		1,798,886	
<b>TOTAL 2005/2006/2007</b>	<b>488,726,720</b>	<b>2,270,297</b>	<b>280,301,472</b>	<b>7,747,627</b>	<b>109,855</b>	<b>5,534,383</b>	<b>1,481,951</b>	<b>803,698</b>	<b>4,096,101</b>	<b>100,264,764</b>	<b>60,756,128</b>	<b>5,419,489</b>	<b>969,501</b>	<b>805,506</b>	<b>14,582,143</b>	<b>1,784,920</b>	<b>1,798,886</b>

## Year 2008

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	18,782,283		5,561,306	-61,172		-20,373				8,749,745	4,280,120		272,657				
Emergency Relief / DM	6,108,654		1,835,881	-1,522		396,220	82,964	144,360	1,749,408	1,166,011	373,045	-20,676	347,970	34,994			
Recovery	42,368,225		-3,332,367	-251		11,344				36,484,591	9,204,908						
Organizational Development	2,438,511		1,297,511	-8,231		377,219				404,563	186,298			181,151			
Humanitarian Values	214,359		59,146	70							155,142	0					
Coordination & Implementation	12,305,476		5,161,117	70		215,871				3,624,536	714,464	-7		1,807,405		782,019	
<b>TOTAL 2008</b>	<b>82,217,508</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,582,595</b>	<b>-71,037</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>980,282</b>	<b>82,964</b>	<b>144,360</b>	<b>1,749,408</b>	<b>50,429,446</b>	<b>14,913,976</b>	<b>-20,683</b>	<b>620,627</b>	<b>216,145</b>	<b>1,807,405</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>782,019</b>

## 2009-2010 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	40,134,923		5,694,000							32,626,000	1,448,272		366,651				
Emergency Relief / DM	15,197,851		4,698,000			245,000	240,000	34,220	2,724,274	5,451,000	188,800	26,546	475,965	1,114,046			
Recovery	40,254,571		1,120,000							37,067,000	2,067,571						
Organizational Development	10,082,654		4,719,000			275,000				4,956,000				132,654			
Humanitarian Values	537,400		325,000								212,400						
Coordination & Implementation	29,285,650		10,219,000			480,000				9,252,000	1,669,650			1,679,000		5,986,000	
<b>TOTAL 2009-2010</b>	<b>135,493,049</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,775,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>34,220</b>	<b>2,724,274</b>	<b>89,352,000</b>	<b>5,586,693</b>	<b>26,546</b>	<b>842,616</b>	<b>1,246,700</b>	<b>1,679,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,986,000</b>

<b>TOTAL APPEAL 05-10</b>	<b>706,437,277</b>	<b>2,270,297</b>	<b>317,659,067</b>	<b>7,676,590</b>	<b>109,855</b>	<b>7,514,665</b>	<b>1,804,915</b>	<b>982,279</b>	<b>8,569,782</b>	<b>240,046,210</b>	<b>81,256,797</b>	<b>5,425,352</b>	<b>2,432,744</b>	<b>2,268,351</b>	<b>18,068,548</b>	<b>1,784,920</b>	<b>8,566,905</b>
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## FORECAST 2005-2010 VALUES

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Country	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 - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	102,904,169	944,468	24,860,240	1,937,372		1,238,344	323,253			48,321,753	23,925,735	247,983	1,105,022				
Emergency Relief / DM	189,422,367	504,709	107,220,043	3,556,165	109,855	2,301,021	875,892	982,279	8,545,058	47,177,562	9,180,284	4,519,683	1,327,722	1,337,173		1,784,920	
Recovery	291,890,063		140,492,173	72,881		729,209				108,435,717	42,160,083						
Organizational Development	23,102,062	203,101	9,438,276	1,366,155		1,893,288	429,834			8,169,509	670,722	0		931,178			
Humanitarian Values	2,001,356		942,843	64,543			41,250			271,635	631,319	49,766					
Coordination & Implementation	97,117,259	618,019	34,705,492	679,475		1,352,803	134,686	24,724	27,670,034	4,688,654	607,921			18,068,548		8,566,905	
<b>TOTAL APPEAL 05-10</b>	<b>706,437,277</b>	<b>2,270,297</b>	<b>317,659,067</b>	<b>7,676,590</b>	<b>109,855</b>	<b>7,514,665</b>	<b>1,804,915</b>	<b>982,279</b>	<b>8,569,782</b>	<b>240,046,210</b>	<b>81,256,797</b>	<b>5,425,352</b>	<b>2,432,744</b>	<b>2,268,351</b>	<b>18,068,548</b>	<b>1,784,920</b>	<b>8,566,905</b>

**TSUNAMI - EXPENDITURE BY REGION & COUNTRY PER BUDGET GROUP**

**2008/01-2008/12**

REGION	TOTAL	SOUTH EAST ASIA			SOUTH ASIA					EAST AFRICA			GLOBAL	
COUNTRY	Expenses	Indonesia	Myanmar	Thailand	South Asia Reg	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa Reg	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva	Kuala Lumpur
Shelter - Relief	1,612,130	4,420				5,669	1,537,846				64,194			
Shelter - Transitional	16,421	0				431		15,990						
Construction - Housing	31,102,516							22,215,356	8,887,160					
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	5,227,710							5,188,351			39,359			
Construction Materials	-583,745	-583,745							0					
Clothing & textiles	72,089	3,995	-13,892	1,862				78,882			1,241			
Food	6,721		253					6,468			0			
Water & Sanitation	8,288,629	2,807,720	-4	12,004				1,447,471	4,021,439					
Medical & First Aid	293,284	41,530	15,021	85,518				19,467	33,220		98,529	0		
Teaching Materials	2,336	291						2,006	39					
Utensils & Tools	28,415	11,276						17,139						
Other Supplies & Services	626,930	316,560	1,394	30,485				277,976	515					
<b>Supplies</b>	<b>46,693,437</b>	<b>2,602,047</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>129,869</b>		<b>6,100</b>	<b>1,537,846</b>	<b>29,269,106</b>	<b>12,942,373</b>		<b>203,324</b>	<b>0</b>		
Land & Buildings	611,004	553,156	-3,075					60,923						
Vehicles	198,325	9,668		171,273				6,837			10,547			
Computers & Telecom	217,482	-111,608	0	215,206		75		85,399	2,103		19,294	1,524	2,354	3,135
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	53,407	3,548		8,489				39,261	773			1,336		
Others Machinery & Equipment	266,640	259,831		6,810					0					
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,346,859</b>	<b>714,594</b>	<b>-3,075</b>	<b>401,778</b>		<b>75</b>		<b>192,421</b>	<b>2,877</b>		<b>29,841</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>3,135</b>
Storage	320,654	156,247	251	2,493			6,607	137,412	7,404		6,938			3,302
Distribution & Monitoring	298,126	225,538	425					22,287			49,015		361	500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,289,949	498,056	1,945	5,394		9,165		586,589	147,901	6,076	20,818	13,989		15
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,908,729</b>	<b>879,841</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>7,887</b>		<b>9,165</b>	<b>6,607</b>	<b>746,288</b>	<b>155,305</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>76,771</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>3,817</b>
International Staff	8,249,526	2,722,801	-29,161	124,904	74,315	35,673	61,593	2,699,128	982,727		6,326	31,362	1,095,380	444,478
Regionally Deployed Staff	13,867			11,810				2,057						
National Staff	4,616,366	2,745,370	800	134,105		7,684	38,407	1,402,431	193,776	2,006	31,025	31,442	50	29,268
National Society Staff	1,179,996	394,208	8,897	97,583		15,976		537,170	3,938		97,392	24,832		
Consultants	475,254	48,670	206	127,307			0	71,604	18,644				83,804	125,020
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>14,535,009</b>	<b>5,911,049</b>	<b>-19,257</b>	<b>495,708</b>	<b>74,315</b>	<b>59,333</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>4,712,389</b>	<b>1,199,085</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>134,743</b>	<b>87,636</b>	<b>1,179,235</b>	<b>598,766</b>
Workshops & Training	1,467,913	530,360	46,106	388,757		28,368		307,730	58,565		80,561	6,674	2,683	18,110
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,467,913</b>	<b>530,360</b>	<b>46,106</b>	<b>388,757</b>		<b>28,368</b>		<b>307,730</b>	<b>58,565</b>		<b>80,561</b>	<b>6,674</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>18,110</b>
Travel	905,428	445,716	1,727	28,686	2,989	4,977		117,659	137,033		5,976	20,006	75,354	65,304
Information & Public Relation	517,640	49,262	24,949	107,105	4	3,274		209,025	63,415		4,220	5,196	50,620	569
Office Costs	1,653,187	655,521	2,337	49,966	3	2,042		648,067	197,835		6,879	31,127	50,311	9,098
Communications	613,918	338,175	649	6,285	249	15,106	30	162,537	43,784	-7	1,365	15,307	21,236	9,202
Professional Fees	474,822	21,472		20,998				93,357	8,457			19,127	313,022	-1,612
Financial Charges	1,480,668	446,001	40,145	25,875		10,047	-9,378	706,724	260,864	0	2,966	-2,699		122
Other General Expenses	166,416	15,099	144	6,530	10	-3,635		51,466	17,300	12,305	50,319	2,820	914	13,142
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>5,812,080</b>	<b>1,971,246</b>	<b>69,952</b>	<b>245,444</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>31,812</b>	<b>-9,348</b>	<b>1,988,836</b>	<b>728,688</b>	<b>12,298</b>	<b>71,725</b>	<b>90,885</b>	<b>511,458</b>	<b>95,826</b>
Depreciation	69,017	61,819	862					6,336						
<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>69,017</b>	<b>61,819</b>	<b>862</b>					<b>6,336</b>						
Cash Transfers National Societies	230,957							230,957						
Cash Transfers Others	12,575,267							12,575,267						
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>12,806,224</b>							<b>12,806,224</b>						
Program Support	-1,562,930	-2,105,503	-5,271	34,053	5,393	9,383	113,032	372,482	-176,475	-1,344	22,777	14,049	111,314	43,178
<b>Programme Support</b>	<b>-1,562,930</b>	<b>-2,105,503</b>	<b>-5,271</b>	<b>34,053</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>9,383</b>	<b>113,032</b>	<b>372,482</b>	<b>-176,475</b>	<b>-1,344</b>	<b>22,777</b>	<b>14,049</b>	<b>111,314</b>	<b>43,178</b>
Services & Recoveries	9,620	285	-462	2,500			1,269		5,253		774			
Shared Services	19,188													19,188
<b>Services</b>	<b>28,808</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>-462</b>	<b>2,500</b>			<b>1,269</b>		<b>5,253</b>		<b>774</b>			<b>19,188</b>
Operational Provisions	-887,635	16,857	-165,285	-725,713	0	123		27,635	-1,695	-39,719	111	51		0
<b>Operational Provisions</b>	<b>-887,635</b>	<b>16,857</b>	<b>-165,285</b>	<b>-725,713</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123</b>		<b>27,635</b>	<b>-1,695</b>	<b>-39,719</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>82,217,508</b>	<b>10,582,595</b>	<b>-71,037</b>	<b>980,282</b>	<b>82,964</b>	<b>144,360</b>	<b>1,749,408</b>	<b>50,429,446</b>	<b>14,913,976</b>	<b>-20,683</b>	<b>620,627</b>	<b>216,145</b>	<b>1,807,405</b>	<b>782,019</b>

**TSUNAMI - EXPENDITURE BY REGION & COUNTRY PER BUDGET GROUP**

2004/12-2008/12

REGION	TOTAL	SOUTH EAST ASIA					SOUTH ASIA					EAST AFRICA			GLOBAL			
		COUNTRY	Expenses	South East Asia Reg	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia Reg	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa Reg	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva	Kuala Lumpur
Shelter - Relief	17,185,725	1,866	12,838,294	132,801				7,866		1,537,846	2,495,061	66,727	4,819	67,722	32,721			
Shelter - Transitional	1,201,893		1,051,158					431			150,303							
Construction - Housing	71,613,142										38,038,269	33,574,873						
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	6,491,285										6,451,926							
Construction Materials	109,210,086		100,986,771	36,304			82,833	5,126	0		508	8,067,482	31,064					
Clothing & textiles	9,962,911	6,801	4,280,193	387,347			1,862	139,874	801,604	3,695,833	283,965		363,960	1,241	231			
Food	17,444,338		17,417,360	2,117			68				24,794			0				
Seeds,Plants	23,312		3				19,574				3,735							
Water & Sanitation	32,436,731	62	7,747,733	33,418			295,853		955	4,154,107		20,180,955	9,991	13,658				
Medical & First Aid	7,149,203	842	4,908,362	158,781			140,328	13,821	425,792	870,348	285,666		23,887	321,377	0			
Teaching Materials	632,709		314,546	232,474						85,649	39							
Utensils & Tools	8,522,142		4,260,519	474,583			496,480		0	3,069,545	59,264		160,971		779			
Other Supplies & Services	36,266,225		20,868,241	61,104			60,427	39,737	2,418,406	12,488,286	327,602			498	1,625			300
ERU	11,441,119		7,613,260							3,769,495	58,364							
<b>Supplies</b>	<b>329,580,819</b>	<b>9,571</b>	<b>182,286,439</b>	<b>1,518,929</b>			<b>1,097,424</b>		<b>206,855</b>	<b>5,184,603</b>	<b>75,297,859</b>	<b>62,904,936</b>	<b>594,691</b>	<b>443,855</b>	<b>35,356</b>			<b>300</b>
Land & Buildings	4,490,360		4,053,166	288,657			1,329				93,345							53,863
Vehicles	3,767,102		2,518,818	32,664			327,059		50,237		700,317	81,846		56,161	0			
Computers & Telecom	4,106,118	49,572	1,864,996	67,496			351,192	22,286	37,771	2,364	1,108,286	107,101	222,264	31,746	3,362	119,102	82,784	35,798
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,103,801	6,202	343,227	40,419			45,218	1,268	6,648		1,087,809	509,564	13,602	0	5,942	10,129	17,640	16,134
Medical Equipment	23,619		1,068				22,551											
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,620,246		1,580,963	0			29,093		7,540	284		0	1,945				421	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>16,111,245</b>	<b>55,774</b>	<b>10,362,238</b>	<b>429,235</b>			<b>776,441</b>	<b>23,553</b>	<b>102,196</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,989,757</b>	<b>698,510</b>	<b>237,811</b>	<b>87,907</b>	<b>9,305</b>	<b>129,230</b>	<b>100,845</b>	<b>105,794</b>
Storage	5,489,535	7,965	4,443,979	34,879			2,813		2,461	33,600	855,834	8,950	59,140	10,591	284	464	4,394	24,181
Distribution & Monitoring	36,983,102	198	26,690,508	1,498,658			6,168		3,050	813	7,692,769	926,063	47,282	80,595	11,039	7,137	669	18,153
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,706,804	12,006	8,001,639	52,872			130,536	9,737	40,779	2,978	2,519,082	658,220	126,198	82,945	54,846	1,369	12,726	872
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>54,179,440</b>	<b>20,169</b>	<b>39,136,126</b>	<b>1,586,410</b>			<b>139,517</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>46,290</b>	<b>37,390</b>	<b>11,067,686</b>	<b>1,593,232</b>	<b>232,620</b>	<b>174,131</b>	<b>66,169</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>17,789</b>	<b>43,207</b>
International Staff	56,527,366	784,306	19,595,932	1,723,158	125		356,026	899,812	248,613	117,967	15,113,819	4,933,119	923,354	8,578	127,794	9,538,478	1,400,567	755,718
Regionally Deployed Staff	211,035	79,551	25,673				11,810	185			46,418	27,163	2,519		576			17,140
National Staff	18,094,145	225,758	11,490,976	106,194	587		621,022	55,457	27,300	63,523	4,120,434	589,214	281,534	92,286	64,620	16,260	237,547	101,432
National Society Staff	4,850,956	25,072	2,295,627	417,689			236,734	26,045	19,956	4,750	1,464,270	78,658	47,924	213,923	-0		502	
Consultants	3,946,874	107,824	665,249	12,169			211,838	88,744		5,626	452,191	136,726	14,016	8,537	4,972	1,760,827	155,395	322,760
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>83,630,376</b>	<b>1,222,511</b>	<b>34,073,456</b>	<b>2,259,210</b>	<b>712</b>		<b>1,437,431</b>	<b>1,070,242</b>	<b>295,869</b>	<b>191,866</b>	<b>21,197,132</b>	<b>5,706,029</b>	<b>1,269,347</b>	<b>323,324</b>	<b>276,621</b>	<b>11,315,566</b>	<b>1,794,010</b>	<b>1,197,050</b>
Workshops & Training	7,188,711	264,177	2,313,135	663,254			1,127,239	190,221	88,597	917	1,070,117	137,726	498,853	331,557	43,066	310,929	66,021	82,902
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,188,711</b>	<b>264,177</b>	<b>2,313,135</b>	<b>663,254</b>			<b>1,127,239</b>	<b>190,221</b>	<b>88,597</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1,070,117</b>	<b>137,726</b>	<b>498,853</b>	<b>331,557</b>	<b>43,066</b>	<b>310,929</b>	<b>66,021</b>	<b>82,902</b>
Travel	6,740,517	232,313	2,556,947	174,064	1,922		373,394	109,796	15,364	57,361	698,823	649,024	344,427	43,272	74,981	1,047,508	200,161	161,158
Information & Public Relation	2,977,444	7,123	572,710	243,425	80		331,686	14,685	46,392	1,232	811,145	222,042	14,922	7,262	14,873	656,635	9,447	23,785
Office Costs	8,634,375	121,205	3,616,864	145,660			202,163	8,507	29,364	614	2,949,258	652,029	149,802	26,128	30,477	484,801	103,377	30,471
Communications	4,439,023	68,673	2,505,265	54,911			32,511	30,137	16,003	1,313	880,196	245,802	61,542	5,125	46,105	400,477	65,161	25,801
Professional Fees	1,704,393	83,213	290,010	1,280			25,103	2,572	627	1,286	485,899	27,349	17,692		51,085	708,445	6,574	3,257
Financial Charges	3,044,125	6,658	710,564	221,810			-3,916	284	22,492	-9,360	1,184,597	906,217	2,452	6,273	6,134	175	-3,510	-6,745
Other General Expenses	796,347	31,383	87,239	2,770			8,428	3,612	16,262	3,685	231,764	44,358	211,716	61,148	20,381	24,085	46,995	2,521
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>28,336,224</b>	<b>550,568</b>	<b>10,339,600</b>	<b>843,919</b>	<b>2,002</b>		<b>969,369</b>	<b>169,592</b>	<b>146,505</b>	<b>56,130</b>	<b>7,241,682</b>	<b>2,746,821</b>	<b>802,552</b>	<b>149,209</b>	<b>327,693</b>	<b>3,322,127</b>	<b>428,206</b>	<b>240,248</b>
Depreciation	260,443		233,854	9,481								17,108						
<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>260,443</b>		<b>233,854</b>	<b>9,481</b>								<b>17,108</b>						
Cash Transfers National Societies	4,964,771		1,226,479			100,000	500,876				1,552,219		1,412,027		173,170			
Cash Transfers Others	26,227,107										26,135,767					91,340		
Contributions	240,000															240,000		
Membership Fees	6,900															6,900		
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>31,438,777</b>		<b>1,226,479</b>			<b>100,000</b>	<b>500,876</b>				<b>27,687,986</b>		<b>1,412,027</b>		<b>173,170</b>	<b>338,240</b>		
Program Support	19,654,865	147,526	10,828,594	364,315		7,141	245,339	101,569	61,624	370,685	3,919,688	1,877,596	350,905	78,723	66,407	964,488	154,845	115,420
<b>Programme Support</b>	<b>19,654,865</b>	<b>147,526</b>	<b>10,828,594</b>	<b>364,315</b>		<b>7,141</b>	<b>245,339</b>	<b>101,569</b>	<b>61,624</b>	<b>370,685</b>	<b>3,919,688</b>	<b>1,877,596</b>	<b>350,905</b>	<b>78,723</b>	<b>66,407</b>	<b>964,488</b>	<b>154,845</b>	<b>115,420</b>
Services & Recoveries	18,086		5,916	1,837			2,500			1,269		5,253		1,311				
Shared Services	19,188																	19,188
<b>Services</b>	<b>37,274</b>		<b>5,916</b>	<b>1,837</b>			<b>2,500</b>			<b>1,269</b>		<b>5,253</b>		<b>1,311</b>				<b>19,188</b>
Operational Provisions	526,054	0	78,230	0			218,531	-0	123	0	205,194	0	0	111	23,864	0	0	0
<b>Operational Provisions</b>	<b>526,054</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,230</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>218,531</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>205,194</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>23,864</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>570,944,228</b>	<b>2,270,297</b>	<b>290,884,067</b>	<b>7,676,590</b>	<b>109,855</b>		<b>6,514,665</b>	<b>1,564,915</b>	<b>948,059</b>	<b>5,845,508</b>	<b>150,694,210</b>	<b>75,670,104</b>	<b>5,398,806</b>	<b>1,590,128</b>	<b>1,021,651</b>	<b>16,389,548</b>	<b>2,580,905</b>	<b>1,784,920</b>
<i>Plan Of Action (Version 2008)</i>	<b>691,336,295</b>	<b>2,270,298</b>	<b>309,569,683</b>	<b>7,831,430</b>	<b>109,855</b>		<b>6,546,639</b>	<b>1,588,452</b>	<b>982,279</b>	<b>8,590,519</b>	<b>229,553,765</b>	<b>90,840,879</b>	<b>5,425,359</b>	<b>3,322,138</b>	<b>1,867,651</b>	<b>18,082,142</b>	<b>2,970,286</b>	<b>1,784,920</b>
<i>% of Utilization</i>	<b>83%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>94%</b> </															