

International Federation Secretariat Tsunami operation three-year report 2005 - 2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

TSUNAMI EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY SECRETARIAT PROGRESS REPORT 2005-2007

*Appeal No. M04EA028
24 May 2008*

*INDONESIA, SRI LANKA, MALDIVES, THAILAND,
MYANMAR, INDIA, BANGLADESH, SOMALIA,
SEYCHELLES 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

This report focuses on the main events of 2007 but reports progress from 26 December 2004 up through 31 December 2007.

Global objectives: Three 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 partner national societies continue to provide assistance to those communities most affected by the disaster.

The Regional Strategy and Operational Framework (RSOF) was revised in mid-2006 reflecting changes in the operating environment as the recovery period got fully underway. The strategy guides us to build safer communities by supporting rebuilding and improving: disaster risk reduction, equity and conflict sensitivity, sustainability of efforts, beneficiary and community participation, communication and advocacy, and ensuring attention is paid to quality and accountability. We will use collective resources productively and achieve a stronger Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement by improving coordination and collaboration, organization development and organizational learning.

The [plan and budget](#) for multilateral implementation by the International Federation for the total six year period, 2005-2010, has now been revised, to take into account implementation already completed, and recovery programmes currently underway. Whilst many programmes in many of the affected countries will be completed during 2008, some recovery programmes will continue until 2010.

In order to support the long term nationwide capacity building work in the three countries most affected by the tsunami, appeals for 2008-2009¹ have been launched, to provide support to the core programmes of Sri Lankan Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross and the yet to be formed Maldivian Red Crescent Society.

[Click here for the income and expenditure statement; or here for the donor response list](#)
[Click here for contact details related to this operation](#)

Programme summary:

¹ See Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Maldives sections below for links to the country appeals.

Indonesia

- In November 2007, the International Federation has concluded an important transitional shelter programme, providing a total of 19,923 transitional shelters for 80,000 beneficiaries in 392 communities.
- The community-based first aid project reached 43,354 beneficiaries in 39 villages, 600 students and 60 teachers in 21 schools, while the water and sanitation project reached a total of 30 villages and is nearing 80 percent completion.
- As part of the disaster preparedness programme, a number of 21 disaster preparedness containers have been installed, some 294 volunteers have been trained in emergency response and disaster management, and the early warning system starts to take shape with the installation of radio equipments in 21 branches in Aceh.
- The provision of branch buildings to 23 branches in Aceh and Nias has rolled out and so far, three branch buildings have been handed over. All but one branch have secured land titles.
- To ensure programme sustainability, the International Federation assists PMI in the development of resource development strategies. Complementary, the development of financial system and guidelines are also considered a priority for the development of the host national society.

Sri Lanka

- During 2007, the International Federation continues to support SLRCS's role in coordinating the numerous Movement partners present in the country.
- Construction is the major programme the International Federation has undertaken, the scope of which extends from the construction of thousands of houses to renovation, refurbishment and equipping of 16 health facilities.
- Large water and sanitation projects in support of the national society's commitment with the government of Sri Lanka have provided clean and safe water to thousands of beneficiaries in several southern districts.
- The International Federation's disaster management programme following the response operation, and as part of preparedness efforts in support of the Sri Lankan Red Cross Society, has included the establishment of stocks of emergency items in Anuradhapura as well as vulnerability assessments across four districts.
- The livelihoods programme has focused on asset replacement and targeted support to those relocated to new houses by strengthening and diversifying livelihoods with financial support and vocational training. A common approach for livelihoods in the country has been adopted by all Movement partners.
- Integrated approaches have also been adopted by the health and care and construction programme sectors. Some examples include community-based first aid in support of branch development and the owner-driven housing incorporation of essential water and sanitation and livelihoods components.
- By the end of 2007 the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement had a portfolio of more than 425 projects, of which 165 projects have been completed.

Maldives

- Supplementary water supply systems have been built and handed over to communities; works on waste water collection and disposal systems are complete, with some sewer systems to be handed over in 2008.
- Defect liability periods were successfully concluded for housing projects on K.Maafushi and K.Guraidhoo. These projects include the construction of 169 houses and 32-person accommodation block at the home for people with special needs on K.Guraidhoo.
- The majority of houses in the remaining construction project in R.Dhuvaafaru, where a total of 562 houses are being constructed by the International Federation, have been inspected and locked, with completion expected in the second quarter of 2008.
- Training for island disaster management committees and disaster management task forces has been held; and work on formation of the Maldivian Red Crescent has advanced.
- Community consultation and participation opportunities, and equity challenges have been identified and continue to be addressed in order to prevent community tensions created by perceived or real imbalances in recovery assistance.
- Enhancement of risk reduction approaches to promote the resilience of communities against potential future disasters has characterized efforts during 2007. This is being done through construction of more hazard resistant housing, provision of storage capacity in water supply system design to ensure availability of safe drinking water during dry seasons, raising awareness in community-based risk identification, and health

promotion.

Thailand

- The International Federation's tsunami recovery programme in Thailand has continued on track during this reporting period with most programme areas moving ahead and remaining the priorities in the period ahead in line with the revised regional strategy and operational framework.
- The International Federation's team has continued to work closely with the Thai Red Cross bureaux to support the ongoing activities throughout this reporting period, and will ensure a smooth transition period.
- The International Federation's office in Phuket closed in December 2007 and a reduced team has been relocated to Bangkok, from where, at the specific request of the Thai Red Cross, three key areas of support will be 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 of the last three years. In light of coordination, the International Federation will provide coordination support to participating national societies, particularly American Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross.

India

- The Indian Red Cross Society is replenishing disaster preparedness stocks for its regional and national warehouses. Plastic sheeting material was added to the stock during the year. The remaining stocks to be purchased are tents.

Bangladesh

- Following the 2004 tsunami, additional support has been given to the cyclone preparedness programme, one of the components of disaster management programme, heightening better preparedness within high-risk communities.
- Emphasis were given on awareness building and better preparedness to better cope during disasters through various community discussions, workshops and meetings with key players.

Myanmar

- Strengthening the disaster preparedness and pre-positioning of relief stocks has continued.
- An integrated programmatic approach to activities was adopted in reviewing and consolidating the Myanmar Red Cross health and care operational plan 2008 – 2010.
- Clarification and training in understanding the auxiliary status of the national society has continued as part of the project to strengthen the capacity of the Myanmar Red Cross.

Seychelles

- Working with the national disaster committee, the population has been sensitised to management of disaster risks.
- Training national society's disaster response teams.
- Preparatory work undertaken for headquarters and disaster management warehouse construction.

Somalia

- The security problems throughout the year severely restricted possibilities for implementation of plans and these will be reviewed in 2008 in the light of the realities to access the target population.

Global leadership and support

The beginning of the year was marked by the need for very tight management and work to identify additional funding for secretariat programmes and services. In the short term, the priority was to cover "hard" or legally binding commitments, plus running and coordination costs to end of 2007. With stringent measures to reduce budgets and with the assistance of partners, the "funding gap" was closed in July, 2007. This significant

achievement opened the way to revising budgets for the remaining period, i.e. to end of 2010, and keeping Red Cross and Red Crescent partners informed of the planned additional funding needs.

The Geneva-based coordination, vested in the tsunami unit, was critical in leading this process and, given the scale and complexity of ongoing commitments, the life of the unit was extended until end of September, 2008, after which time it was envisaged that the functions would be integrated into the newly established zone structure. Recovery focused activities such as housing and hospital construction and large scale water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation remained centrally managed by the tsunami unit in order to ensure consistency, coherence and a single focal point for this large operation. However, with the formation of the Asia Pacific zone office, based in Kuala Lumpur, the national societies in the priority tsunami affected countries also benefit from the zone and participate in initiatives organized in the four core areas of health, disaster management, organizational development and humanitarian values. As far as practical, activities in these four core areas are being mainstreamed back into the permanent secretariat structures and the affected national societies can begin to transition their focus back to carrying out core activities to non-tsunami affected populations.

Though a high level of authority is devolved to the delegations working in each country, the tsunami unit provides overall leadership and coordination, represents the International Federation vis-à-vis other actors at the global level and gives the technical support that cannot be offered by the Asia Pacific zone office.

The tsunami unit is headed by the special representative, who reports to the secretary general. He is supported by a staff which supports the country delegations and provides the important interface with Red Cross and Red Crescent donors. Within the region, the tsunami unit is supported by a financial advisor, legal delegate and a regional water and sanitation delegate, based in the zone offices in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. The operation also receives significant and necessary guidance and support from the zone planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), finance and logistics units. Further support to the field operation is provided by the logistics, human resources, and communications departments in Geneva.

The International Federation, in partnership with the World Health Organization and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), maintained support for the further development of the TRIAMS (Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System) project. Participants from governments and other stakeholders attended the second regional workshop in May, 2007, to progress the implementation of the system through sharing of knowledge and “lessons learned” and to agree country level planning commitments for the coming year. The aim is to improve the management of data gathering and analysis from affected areas, analyse the impact of tsunami recovery efforts and use this information in adapting plans to address the emerging needs. The project has highlighted the need for data to be gathered at the lowest administrative levels in order to enhance its value as a planning tool. The TRIAMS allows not only a measurement of impact but also enables comparisons with non affected neighbouring communities and provides the information necessary to address issues of equity.

With the half way point of the five year tsunami recovery operation having been passed, country delegations have been required to give special attention to collective exit and transition planning among the Movement partners. This planning requires good coordination between the partners as well as close communication with the communities. The aim is to ensure that the programme results are sustainable and will be maintained even when the direct assistance has finished. Equally important is that longer term capacities and skills are built in the host national societies as well as in the communities. This planning priority will continue into the coming period/s.

A mid-term review was conducted during the second and third quarter of the year, culminating in a meeting of the Tsunami Forum in September in Kuala Lumpur to consider the findings. Arising from this meeting with host and partner national societies, 15 wide ranging recommendations were made and directed to the International Federation’s governing board. These covered issues such as the need to up date the Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief to reflect the tsunami experience including the presence of multiple Red Cross and Red Crescent actors, to develop guidelines to strengthen coordination mechanisms, to develop general principles for public fundraising and fund management, to find an equitable and fair basis for supporting the

cost infrastructure of host national societies during large scale emergency and recovery operations and to address the policy on volunteering to ensure that the role of volunteers are adequately respected when human resources are called upon to meet often overwhelming needs. The governing board adopted the recommendations and mandated the secretary-general to set up mechanisms to address the substantive recommendations.

The International Federation issued [regular progress reports](#) which include operations updates on multilateral programme implementation, quarterly fact sheets and the Federation-wide reports which reflect the collective efforts and spending among the International Federation and its partners working in the tsunami affected countries. Of special mention is the *Third Tsunami Progress Report*, issued in December and providing a report on achievements of the International Federation-wide. Altogether 39 national societies, together with the secretariat, reported financial data to end of September showing that over CHF 3 billion had been raised, of which 58 percent had been spent in reaching 3.8 million beneficiaries.

Progress by country and by region

Indonesia

Current context

The most significant socio-political event which has affected the tsunami operation was the signing of a peace accord in Helsinki on 15 August 2005 between the government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM, the group that had fought for an independent Aceh). The agreement in turn led to the passage of LoGA – the Law on the Governance of Aceh. Combined with the subsequent local government elections conducted on 11 December 2006, these developments have contributed to a stable and secure working environment for the recovery efforts.

One of the factors to influence the nature of the tsunami recovery operations is the frequent natural disasters happening in the country. In 2007, flash floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of various magnitudes have hit the country. On 12 September 2007, an earthquake with magnitude of 8.4 Richter scale hit the west coast of Sumatera Island, drawing some of the resources of both the International Federation delegation and Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI). Thanks to the well established working relationships amongst Red Cross and Red Crescent partners during the tsunami operations, the PMI was able to quickly respond to the disaster with help from several partner Red Cross Red Crescent national societies operating in country.

Progress towards objectives

Health (including water and sanitation)

The International Federation's health programme consists of community-based first aid and water and sanitation projects. The community-based first aid project aims at strengthening PMI's capacity to reach out to the community and improve the community's health status. The water and sanitation projects aim to provide beneficiaries with adequate access to potable water and safe but culturally accepted sanitation.

The community-based first aid project reaches some 39 villages in three sub-districts of Nias, with 45 PMI volunteers trained in community-based first aid and first aid, and 784 village health volunteers carrying out health education to 43,354 beneficiaries. The national societies of Singapore and Spain have both given substantial contributions to this project.

Activities of the community-based first aid project include the introduction to its concept, household surveys, washing hands and the malaria 'hang up, keep up' campaigns, village clean up activities, first aid trainings in schools, and radio talk shows on various health related topics. The trainings under this project introduces

topics such as vector-borne diseases, health and hygiene, environmental health issues, nutrition and immunization, disaster management and climate change to community volunteers who in turn will educate the community. The International Federation also incorporates public events such as ‘World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day’, ‘World First Aid Day’, PMI anniversary, ‘World AIDS Day’, etc. into activities in community-based first aid- focussed areas.

Strategically developed to include primary schools in two of the three sub-districts, the International Federation has so far carried out first aid trainings in 21 schools educating 600 children and 60 teachers. By the end of 2007, PMI with support from the International Federation has held 12 radio talk show sessions, aired through *Radio Republik Indonesia*, a local radio station with Nias island-wide coverage. The radio talk show received tremendous response, with an average of 25 calls or text messages during the one-hour show relaying questions and comments from the listeners. As a result of the health campaigns, particularly village clean up activities, the local *Puskesmas* (community health centre) has noted a considerable decrease in the number of illnesses in the villages where the International Federation and PMI is active. This was expressed by *Puskesmas* staff present in village meetings which are held to evaluate the project’s progress monthly.



Children of five elementary schools in Gunung Sitoli, Nias participate in a ‘hand washing’ campaign. International Federation/Vina Agustina.

The International Federation implements water and sanitation projects in Nias, Bireun, Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya and Nagan Raya with the funding of the national societies of Ireland, Netherlands, Singapore, Spain and Sweden. Project activities include community mobilization, hygiene promotion, spring catchment harnessing and development of gravity water systems with communal tap stands, construction of family and public latrines with washing and bathing facilities, and digging wells where ground water is the only safe source for supply of drinking water.

On Nias Island, the International Federation works in 23 villages in Mandrehe and seven villages in Lahewa sub-districts. By end of 2007, the International Federation provided 126 family latrines (serving two to three families, comprising of two water closets, wash basin and bath facility), and 56 public latrines (placed at public centres with two water closets). Additionally, 50 spring catchments, 30 storage tanks and 98 public tap stands and household connections have been constructed. In Biereuen, the International Federation works in 40 villages in two sub-districts namely Jangka and Gandapura. By the end of 2007, some 80 hygiene promoters have been trained, 1,372 latrines have been constructed, and 59 rainwater harvest units installed. In Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, the International Federation targeted 30 villages.

A new water and sanitation project in Nias covering 24 villages in Lahewa with the support of the Canadian Red Cross started up at the end of the year. Overall, the International Federation’s water and sanitation projects are 47 percent complete.

Disaster management

The International Federation’s disaster management programme in the tsunami operation consists of four components: provision of disaster preparedness containers, setting up an early warning system, training in disaster response and implementing integrated community-based risk reduction.

In 2007, eight disaster preparedness containers in four branches have been set up, each stocked with 200 family kits. Additionally, 13 disaster preparedness containers have been installed in nine branches, and the purchase of family kits is underway. The provision of these containers and its stocks is contributed by the

British Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China and Taiwan Red Cross Organization.

There will be a total of six regional warehouses across the country (located in Padang/West Sumatra province, Makassar/South Sulawesi province, Manado/North Sulawesi province, Bali province, Biak/Papua province and Banda Aceh/Aceh province) as well as two central warehouses located in Jakarta and Surabaya/East Java. The design and layout for the warehouse has been agreed to, and the construction should commence soon. The Japanese and Norwegian Red Cross are supporting the International Federation with the construction of four warehouses: the two central warehouses as well as two regional warehouses (Banda Aceh/Aceh province and Padang/West Sumatra). The stock and facilities will be provided by the International Federation with the support from Norwegian Red Cross. The Surabaya central warehouse will be completed in May 2008 with a total of 5,000 square metres, capable of stocking relief items for up to 5,000 families or 25,000 beneficiaries. The temporary rented central warehouse for Jakarta is 1,270 square metres while the planned regional warehouses are planned to have 2,000 square metres area capable to store relief items for up to 2,000 families or 10,000 beneficiaries. Additionally, the International Federation is currently supporting the 1,800 square metres PMI warehouse in Yogyakarta which was established in response to the Yogyakarta earthquake on 27 May 2006.

PMI categorises the early warning system into two sub-headings: radio communication system and community 'last mile' activities including dissemination, community mobilisation and simulation in communities. The International Federation worked closely with the partner Red Cross national societies of Australia, Canada and Spain in procuring and installing radio communication systems in Aceh. By April 2007, all 21 branches in Aceh were equipped with a VHF repeater, broadband antennas, VHF radio sets and power supplies. Over 100 volunteers were also trained in radio operation and maintenance. In collaboration with the Indonesian government, PMI is preparing the standard operational procedure. Through standard operational procedure development workshops, PMI sought the possibility of harmonising the PMI radio communication system with the Indonesian government's national warning system that has been supported by the Indian Ocean tsunami warning system consortium. Since the national warning system is still under development, further discussion between the Indonesian government and PMI is necessary to finalise this harmonisation.

With the support of the International Federation, PMI has conducted 40 training courses covering all 21 branches in Aceh and two branches in Nias. Other than emergency response and disaster management basic training course, training courses organized were training in vulnerability and capacity assessment, and radio operation. In 2007 alone, 294 people from 10 branches participated in emergency response and disaster management basic training.

The International Federation with support from the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China has started to lay down the foundation for integrated community-based risk reduction projects in Aceh and Nias. One important part is to increase the capacity of human resources in PMI, with the recruitment of two disaster management coordinators in the chapter office in Banda Aceh, one in North Sumatera chapter, one disaster management officer in each of the 21 branches in Aceh and two branches in Nias. Additionally, the International Federation together with Canadian Red Cross will implement the integrated community-based risk reduction programme in six branches in Aceh. Besides being responsible to three of the six branches, the International Federation is responsible also for the overall coordination of the programme with PMI and other partners.

Reconstruction

The Red Cross Red Crescent national societies of America, Australia, Britain, Canada, China and its Hong Kong branch, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey as well as PMI itself have been involved in the construction and rehabilitation of 9,439 permanent houses, 76 hospital and clinics, 50 schools, and other community structures such as 20 community centres and '*meunasah*', two children dormitories, five markets and 12 bridges. The International Federation's role is of a support nature, including administrative services, coordination to avoid overlap and identify unmet needs, and logistics support in relation to receiving, storing and transporting building materials.

The International Federation itself has coordinated and implemented the enormous [transitional shelter programme](#), in which some 35 national and international implementing partners (including the International Federation and some partner Red Cross Red Crescent national societies) built a total of 19,923 shelters providing high quality accommodation for 80,000 beneficiaries in 392 communities in 11 districts. The 25 square meters lightweight units were designed by the International Federation construction engineers for local conditions, ease of delivery and speed of assembly. The CHF 114.6 million worth programme has been completed in November 2007.

Organizational development

With the funding from British Red Cross and Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross society of China, the International Federation is supporting the PMI to develop its organization. The programme consists of four focus areas: programme and people development, finance and resource development, structure development (including financial and technical support to core functions), and construction of branch offices.

In terms of programme and people development, the International Federation has supported the PMI chapter to develop a three-year strategy which will address three basic activities: health and social services, disaster management and youth/volunteer development. In 2007, over 500 PMI staff members have undergone training and orientation to the strategy and role of PMI, as well as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. These training and orientation sessions were done in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The increased knowledge on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and each of the component's roles has facilitated effective working relationships between the International Federation, partner Red Cross Red Crescent national societies and PMI. Additionally, the International Federation has provided support for PMI staff to participate in English language and computer skills training.

In finance development, the International Federation supports the PMI national headquarters in the development of a standard finance system and manual. Additionally, the International Federation also supports the PMI in conducting resource development training in the tsunami affected areas of Aceh and North Sumatera to ensure sustainability of the host national society's income.

As part of its support to PMI in the development of its organizational structure, the International Federation is financially supporting a total of 105 positions at PMI chapters of Aceh and North Sumatera, 21 branches in Aceh and two branches in Nias. Furthermore, the International Federation has supported the PMI chapter to undertake appraisals of the above funded staff. These appraisals were shared with respective chapters and branches to allow proper amendments and restructuring in 2008 as well as revision of job descriptions.

With contributions from Red Cross societies of China's Hong Kong branch, Canada, France, Iceland, Britain, Korea, Spain, Germany, Japan, Australia, Netherlands and the Taiwan Red Cross Organization, the International Federation implements the construction of 23 PMI branch buildings in Aceh province and on Nias Island. The International Federation is committed to construct 17 branch offices. By the end of 2007, the branch buildings for Banda Aceh, Pidie, and Sabang have been completed and handed over to PMI. These branches have received all furniture and office equipments. Four more buildings (Bener Meriah, Aceh Timur, Aceh Tengah and Aceh Utara) have commenced construction and two branches (Bireuen and Langsa) have begun ground preparation. Land certificates have been received for all PMI branches in Aceh except for Lhokseumawe.

To expedite the branch construction, two additional staff will join the International Federation's organizational development construction team. The additional staff will provide programme continuity and will allow simultaneous undertaking of construction and tender activities.

Working in partnership

The International Federation delegation in Indonesia continues to manage the ongoing coordination of the Movement partnership task force and technical working group sessions as required, in addition to the facilitation of collaboration amongst national societies. Currently, there are some 20 national societies present

in country and actively involved in the tsunami operations, although not all of them work under the coordination framework that has been set up.

Several partner national societies are gradually completing their projects and are preparing for their exit from the tsunami operation or transition to a longer term development programme. The International Federation takes a lead role in coordinating with partners for sustainability in transition planning and encouraging compliance to Movement-agreed obligations on appropriately-managed exit strategies.

Some 16 partner national societies continue to benefit from the International Federation's wide range of services which includes facilitation of visa requests, hiring of national staff, borrowing and leasing of International Federation vehicles, procurement and warehousing, transport and IT services. The International Federation has provided facilitation of visa requests for up to 100 expatriate staff, and during 2007 has managed the contracting and payroll of 1,579 national staff, of which 391 (up to 25 percent) are the delegation's staff including the Jakarta delegation, sub delegation of Banda Aceh and Yogyakarta, while 1,188 staff are contracted on behalf of the partner national societies.

At the end of the year, the fleet unit of the International Federation based in Banda Aceh managed the leases of 113 vehicles by the partner national societies: 35 vehicles by American Red Cross, six vehicles by Australian Red Cross, 30 vehicles by British Red Cross, 28 vehicles by Canadian Red Cross, one vehicle by Danish Red Cross, two by Irish Red Cross, two by Netherlands Red Cross, and nine by Norwegian Red Cross.

To provide the above services in the different areas of operation, the International Federation operates two operational and administrative service centres, located in Banda Aceh and in Jakarta. An operational centre in Meulaboh (Aceh Barat district) is winding down and is expected to close early in 2008. The administrative and logistics base in Calang (Aceh Jaya district) continues its support to construction activities in that region, as does the field office in Nias. Additionally the logistics support in Medan continues to provide its support in onward distribution to Banda Aceh, Sibolga and Nias. For the Canadian Red Cross housing project in Nias alone, the logistic support in Medan received 600 house kits (equivalent of 4,768 cubic metres or 2,160 metric ton), of which 254 house kits (equivalent of 2,014 cubic metres or 915 metric tons) were delivered to Canadian construction sites.

In addition to the 35 implementing partners in the transitional shelter programme, the International Federation maintains relationship with the Agency of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for the Region and Community of Aceh and Nias (BRR).

The BRR, provincial and district government played a key role expediting the general setup of the early warning system such as expediting issues relating to customs and operation licenses. Coordination with provincial government disaster coordination units (*Satkorlak*) and district government disaster response units (*Satlak*) continue to progress and firm linkage is expected in 2008 with the development of early warning system and integrated community-based risk reduction activities. Additionally, the International Federation collaborates with the UNDP and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) through information sharing on the development of disaster risk reduction systems and guidelines.

The selection of villages for integrated community-based risk reduction and some other projects has been made in collaboration with the local district and sub-district government as well as heads of villages since they will be the key stake holders during the implementation of the community level activities. In water and sanitation projects, the International Federation collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) particularly in the provision of hardware as well as the local drinking water company (PDAM). The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, Oxfam and World Vision also contributed in the community-based first aid project through support to health campaigns. Furthermore, the International Federation coordinates closely with the district health office.

Looking forward

The general priority of the international Federation for 2008 is to support PMI to return its focus to nation wide programmes, and coordinate the process of developing a proper exit strategy from the tsunami operations which will also include transition strategy for Red Cross Red Crescent partners who will continue support to PMI beyond the tsunami operation.

The major priorities for 2008 in disaster management is the continued collaboration and coordination with stakeholders to ensure the further development of early warning system and its incorporation to the national warning system, formulation of standard operational procedures and integration into PMI's contingency, preparedness and response plans. Additionally, disaster management capacity assessments, disaster preparedness containers installations, pre-positioning of stocks and establishment of disaster response teams will also be a priority. In organizational development, the International Federation will continue programme development and integration, development of organizational structure and human resources, financial management and resource development as well as the construction of branch buildings. To support this, the International Federation has launched the [Indonesia Appeal 2008-2009](#) to mobilise funding for the implementation of programmes outside the tsunami operation.

Sri Lanka

Current context

The resurgent conflict in the past year and a half is having a severely negative impact on Sri Lanka and its people. Tensions between the government of Sri Lanka and Tamil Tiger separatists (LTTE), particularly in the north and east of Sri Lanka, has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of deaths and violent incidents. The economy has also been affected. There are noticeable economic disparities between the south and conflict region. Incomes in the south are now on average higher than pre-tsunami levels, whereas in the east they have dropped 25 percent lower than pre-tsunami levels. The conflict is also contributing to the high inflation levels. At the end of 2007 the 12 months moving average was registered at 17.6 percent. Inflation is impacting the population hard, with regular increases in the cost of basic commodities such as rice, cooking gas and petrol, as well as basic utilities such as electricity and water.

Both the security situation and the humanitarian consequences of the escalating internal civil conflict have directly and indirectly impacted on tsunami recovery programming. In some cases projects located in frontline areas have been cancelled as beneficiaries have fled, whilst in other areas projects may have been temporarily suspended due to restrictions on movements, shortages of materials or the reluctance of contractors to work. High inflation and varying exchange rates also make the financial planning of multi-year reconstruction programmes increasingly challenging.

The main affected sector is housing, with all possible factors leading to delays in reaching construction targets. Despite the challenges many projects in conflict-affected areas have been successfully completed. Some owner-driven housing projects in the north have continued unaffected and the idea of keeping some funds aside for those areas where work may become no longer possible has been widely accepted. Some Movement partners have welcomed this idea and will maintain limited resources to apply to recovery work in the north. According to the Reconstruction and Development Agency (RADA), reconstruction efforts in the south should largely be completed by mid-2008. By October 2007 only 39 percent of the northern housing programme was complete, but it is expected that by the end of 2008 all donor-driven and owner-driven housing projects will be completed throughout the country.

Progress towards objectives

Shelter/Housing construction

During 2007, 12,522 houses were constructed by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Sri Lanka with

both donor-driven and owner-driven approaches. The International Federation built 258 under the donor-driven approach using commercial contractors, and contributed to at least 5,000 using the owner-driven approach, where a series of grants are given directly to the homeowner with which they manage the reconstruction of their own home. Issues over land (quality, availability, and legal ownership), confusion over beneficiary eligibility and verification, the shortage of skilled labour, escalating labour and material prices and the deteriorating security situation, have all contributed to delay the long term recovery and development process. These issues have been overcome by working closely with the national coordination bodies of the government agencies, such as the National Water Supply and Drainage Board's (NWSDB) head office and regional offices, Ceylon Electricity Board, RADA, Urban Development Authority as well as local government authorities and the government agent of the district to ensure smooth implementation of the project.

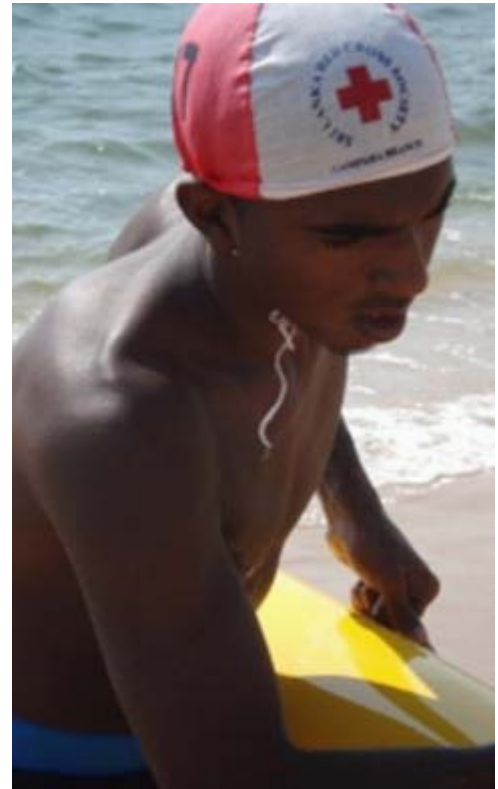
Supporting coordination of the various areas of Red Cross action which contribute to strong community resiliency (such as water and sanitation, health and care, disaster management and livelihoods), as well as facilitating integrated approaches has been a key task of the International Federation in Sri Lanka. Enabling the complementarities of various Movement activities has allowed the Movement to provide a comprehensive service to beneficiaries.

Livelihoods

Around 25,000 families have been assisted with a value of at least USD 13 million (CHF 11 million) by all Movement partners in Sri Lanka through a wide range of livelihoods activities. Of the Movement's 40 livelihoods projects, the International Federation finalised its programme portfolio of asset replacement programmes in 2007 by supporting 548 households in the Galle District, and a further 270 members of cooperatives in Ampara. In a large majority of cases, assistance has been provided in the form of cash-grants which has proved to be an efficient way to assist affected households in this context. The year 2007 saw a consolidation of the livelihoods approach within the International Federation, recognising that priority should be given to those communities into which households were being relocated to International Federation-funded donor driven housing sites.

The International Federation's focus has now moved to supporting community based livelihoods programme in the Matara district where a total of seven vulnerability capacity assessments were completed in 2007, paving the way for programme implementation in 2008. Such grassroots-level community participatory assessments have enabled the International Federation to identify and coordinate Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement initiatives by the diverse Movement components operational in the country, as well as to integrate community-based approaches including the various programmatic areas of intervention (such as water and sanitation, disaster management, and health and care). The livelihoods technical committee, which meets bi-monthly, has provided a platform by which to coordinate and Movement partners have now adopted a common approach for livelihoods initiatives.

At the end of 2007, the International Federation facilitated a review of all livelihoods project implemented by Movement partners. Analysing the strengths and weaknesses of the Movements interventions to date, with the overriding objective of improving service and response, the review highlighted the need for the Movement to work in a more integrated fashion including disaster management, health and water and sanitation from the early planning stages following a disaster.



Training of volunteers in disaster management and other programmes has enhanced the capacity of the branch to better respond to adversities. The International Federation/ Rukshan Ratnan

Health and care

Support by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's (SLRCS) health and care initiatives is focused in five main sub-sectors: Community-based health, community-based first aid, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, blood donor recruitment and public health in emergencies training. Building sustainable self-reliance and community action across the country has been ensured throughout by working closely with the water and sanitation sector in the restoration and improvement, as well as promotion of better hygiene practices.

This support translates into establishing and further consolidating work plans within the SLRCS health department in the areas of community-based health/community-based first aid, first aid, HIV/AIDS, blood donor recruitment and public health in emergencies across the country. Partly by supporting SLRCS's HIV/AIDS prevention programme focusing on HIV prevention in the tea estate sector, and also on reducing stigma across the country.

The community-based first aid programme in Sri Lanka has become a vehicle for integration across the programme sectors of disaster management, organisational development, water and sanitation and livelihoods, and seeks to develop a strategic work plan at branch level that is in line with the newly developed SLRCS's strategic direction. Through the health and care technical committee, guidelines in the selection of volunteers as well as mechanisms for working closely with the ministry of health were determined. These integration efforts are seen as timely in view of the phase out of several supporting partner national societies and as a mechanism to ensure sustainability and optimal use of resources.

Health infrastructure

The Sri Lankan Red Cross Society is contributing to government efforts to provide health facilities to the tsunami affected population through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for more than 60 projects. Many of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners present in the country support the SLRCS in this effort, and are therefore contributing and responding to the priority health needs of 26 districts in Sri Lanka. The International Federation has taken on the task of reconstructing, rehabilitating and refurbishing 16 of these health facilities.

Activities underway are currently taking place in 14 of the health infrastructure sites, and the other two are still under tendering process. The activities at each of the health facility sites include a combination of either refurbishment of damaged or old components of the health facilities, or reconstruction of new buildings in line with hospital development plans as well as the upgrading of medical equipment for use in the hospital. High specification equipment will also be provided with the adequate establishment of training and maintenance contracts with suppliers. Due to the conflict situation in the north and east, difficulties have been encountered in some of the projects in those areas.

The health facility sites where the International Federation has undertaken health infrastructure projects are located at strategic delivery points to provide beneficiaries enhanced access to improved primary health centres.

Water and sanitation

Under an MoU signed between the SLRCS and the Sri Lankan government, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is supporting the national society in the implementation of 26 large water supply and sanitation infrastructure projects. The International Federation is directly supporting ten of these projects as well as an additional set of more than 20 projects for upgrading sanitation facilities in schools, cleaning of wells and improvement of water supply through the national water supply and drainage board, and liaises with the government body as an advisor on design, standard settings, policies and regulations to identify the Red Cross' Movement role on a project-by-project basis.

This assistance to Red Cross Movement partners in the implementation of the large infrastructure projects aims to link existing water supply schemes to new resettlement areas by constructing the necessary water treatment plants, water towers, collection tanks and piping required to bring safe water directly into beneficiaries' homes.

Although pipe imports were taking longer than expected, the transmission main installations started at the end of 2007. As such some of the reticulation mains and house connections were deferred until the transmission mains were completed, but close collaboration with the national water supply and drainage board sped up the process thereby allowing for the benefits of these projects to be realized more quickly.

Disaster management

Capacity building at all levels has been a major Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement disaster management activity. Community-based disaster management and high vulnerability capacity assessment processes have taken place with support from the Movement in 120 disaster-prone communities which are now developing their own risk reduction plans.

A community-based disaster management programme supported by the International Federation is currently being carried out in four districts in Sri Lanka. To identify vulnerabilities and high-risk communities, hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments were conducted in over 12 communities. With the active participation of community volunteers, village disaster management committees were formed in six communities, and volunteer action teams have been trained.

Construction work was initiated on a regional warehouse for stock-piling goods for emergency response initiatives in Anuradhapura – a town in close proximity to the ongoing conflict in the north. Work is expected to be completed by May 2008.

Organizational development

Having undergone a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process the International Federation has supported SLRCS in the production of a new five-year strategic plan 2008-2012 which SLRCS shared with Movement partners at the end of 2007. The International Federation's organizational development programme strives to ensure that SLRCS has the organizational structures, policies and procedures, capacities, skills, resources and shared values to improve the lives of the most vulnerable in Sri Lanka with the goal of becoming the leading self reliant humanitarian service provider with a high quality and accountable service delivery mechanism and with a strong public image.

To achieve this objective, branch construction has been one of the key elements in improving the capacity of branches. Land has been secured for ten branches out of which, construction is underway in two districts namely Gampaha and Galle. Trainings in project planning process, income generation development and restructuring, finance reporting procedures and monitoring and evaluation have also taken place. A mapping report as well as a fixed asset verification report was completed towards the end of 2007. In addition, an annual community assessment exercise was undertaken by the branches which provided positive beneficiary feedback on enhanced quality of service as a result of training provided.

A partnership meeting was held in January 2008, which will be followed up through a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process to ensure long-term support to SLRCS core area programming.

Humanitarian values and communications

Support provided through the International Federation's communications programme is largely focused on developing and maintaining high quality internal and external information sharing with various stakeholders including Movement partners, beneficiaries, donors and the government.

The joint communications strategy developed between the International Federation, the SLRCS and ICRC remains relevant and ensures a coherent and common approach to communications within the Movement. The strategy enables all Movement actors to balance their need for visibility and advocacy while continuing to maintain sound working relations with relevant authorities, ensuring unimpeded access to beneficiaries across the country. 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 International Federation and Movement partners.

As a cross-cutting programme, the promotion of humanitarian values is 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.

Movement cooperation

By implementing the tsunami recovery operation under a coordination framework, the high numbers of Movement components have found a vehicle through which to operate in a supportive and concerted manner. Improving the articulation of formal relationships between the Movement partners, who in many instances work on the same projects to integrate their technical areas of expertise and thus ensure the project completion, has been achieved through a set of agreements. Programme-specific technical standards, security procedures, and sector-specific roles and responsibilities are just some examples of what has been put in place as a result of striving to work closer together. Technical committees for each of the programme areas meet on a regular basis, at least bi-monthly, and provide a space for programme-specific decision making related to standards and procedures as well as sharing of experiences and knowledge. Furthermore, the integration agreement importantly places all partner national society partners under the International Federation's legal status with the Sri Lankan government, thus providing them with an official status in the country, as well as support in administrative, financial, logistical and human resources functions.

By the end of 2007, partner national societies started closing their operations and leaving the country. Out of the initial 26 partner national societies, now 19 are still in country. To ensure a proper exit and transition, as well as adequate future planning, the International Federation has taken a lead role in establishing a joint working group to map out an exit strategy for the Movement. This strategy will initially focus on the closure of the primary sectors such as administration, finance, and logistics. Then it will be further worked on during the following months to include programme areas.

Working in partnership

The massive scale of the Red Cross Red Crescent operation in Sri Lanka requires strong coordination. The International Federation started the year 2007 with field representatives based in five strategic locations around the country, and working with SLRCS' branches and other Movement partners. However, in its role as both implementing agency and donor, the International Federation has associated itself with partners other than Red Cross Red Crescent members. An important number of projects in non-core programme areas are part of MoUs signed with many such partners. The community recovery and reconstruction partnership (CRRP) owner-driven housing construction project is carried out in partnership with UN-HABITAT and the World Bank, as well as through beneficiary formed community development councils in each of the five districts. Construction of health infrastructure and water and sanitation projects are implemented in close collaboration with the government of Sri Lanka ministries of finance, planning, and health, as well as with RADA and the national water supply and drainage board. The International Federation has also recently become a partner of the government's disaster management centre coordination committee. This committee is comprised of eleven ministries, four UN agencies (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, OXFAM, Save the Children and IUCN. Without this extensive collaboration the Movement would have encountered numerous difficulties when implementing construction projects.

Looking forward

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and International Federation have launched the [Sri Lanka Appeal 2008-2010](#) for the next two years (2008-2009) building on current needs and complementing the ongoing programme activities in the core areas of the national society. This appeal will see a transition from tsunami relief and rehabilitation to more regular core area activities. The purpose of the planning and appeals system has been to clearly align the anticipated work and expected results of the International Federation to the resources sought, thereby strengthening the ability to promote and mobilise more resources to advance the goals of the International Federation's Global Agenda. The Appeal process is fully in line with the five-year strategic planning process of the SLRCS. The partnership meeting held in January 2008, which will be followed up through a CAS process, has been a valuable platform to ensure long-term support to SLRCS in its core area programming. As Movement partners complete their work and phase out their operations in the next couple of

years, it is important to ensure that their exit is carried out in an orderly and coordinated manner. The exit strategy implemented will be documented by sector and the different procedures will be coordinated for proper closure and handover, as well as with national society's sustainability in view.

The Maldives

Current context

The Maldives is a low lying small coral island country with more than 80 percent of its land less than 1.5 metres above sea level. As such, the small island state – comprising of 1,190 islands – is one of the nations most vulnerable to climate changes due to global warming since increases in sea surface temperature threatens the health of the coral reef ecosystem on which its two key economic sectors (tourism and fisheries) are based. Rising sea levels could cause severe flooding and significant damage to islands where flooding is already a challenge.

In May 2007, the country experienced tidal surges on nearly 80 of its islands. Seenu and Gaafu Dhaalu atolls in the south were particularly affected; about 1,649 people were evacuated and only four people were wounded. The International Federation joined the rapid assessment team alongside government personnel and the UN, and emergency relief was provided to affected communities. Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in the Maldives offered to cover costs of producing, transporting and distributing potable water to affected people in Gaafu Dhaalu atoll, following a formal appeal for assistance made by the government of the Maldives.

Though the tidal surges briefly interrupted the work already in progress, they also tested the ability of the International Federation's supplementary water supply system and rainwater harvesting kits to provide access to safe water during emergencies. They were a stern reminder of the devastating tsunami of 2004 and a clear warning of future potential disasters as the threats associated with climate change, global warming and sea level rise are very real for the highly vulnerable Maldivian people.

As regards the socio-political situation, tensions increased during the lead up to a referendum held on 18 August 2007 to determine whether the country would adopt a parliamentary or presidential political system. The election result was the adoption of a presidential system, albeit with accusations of voter intimidation and breaking election rules; this resulted in a politically sensitive environment. The social climate was rocked further on 29 September 2007 when a bomb exploded in Male' injuring 12 tourists. Security was tightened as authorities sought to apprehend the person(s) responsible for the attack.

This security incident impacted on the International Federation's programmes by restricting some travel and consequently monitoring of projects. Project implementation was also affected by minor disruption to travel and transport of materials/equipment due to the arrival of the monsoon season. The Ramadan period – September- October 2007 – also affected operations through restricted business opening hours. International Federation activities were mindful of the month-long focus on prayer and fasting, and activities were adjusted. For instance, block making on Dhuvafaaru was stopped and focus shifted to training and community engagement.



A member of the International Federation high level group for tsunami response hands over a house to a beneficiary family on Guraidhoo Island. The International Federation constructed 14 houses on Maafushi and 46 on Guraidhoo; these were completed in May and November 2006 respectively.

Progress towards objectives

Construction

The majority of reconstruction work has been/is being undertaken on host islands to accommodate people whose houses were completely destroyed by the tsunami or who voluntarily relocated from their high-risk and badly affected island communities. Housing specifications were established by the government of the Maldives to ensure that houses meet or exceed local hazard resistance standards.

Of the reconstruction work started in 2005, 14 houses on K.Maafushi and 46 houses on K.Guraidhoo were completed and handed over to beneficiary families. An accommodation block (with 32 person capacity) for the home for people with special needs on K.Guraidhoo was also completed and handed over – it is now being fully utilized. In D.Kudahuvadhoo, 109 houses were completed and handed over. The defects liability periods for these construction projects undertaken and completed between 2005 and 2006 were successfully concluded in 2007.

With most of the smaller housing construction projects now completed and houses handed over to beneficiary families, focus is now on the large construction programme in R. Dhuvaafaru. The programme includes construction of 562 houses² as well as community buildings and infrastructure such as a pre-school, a primary school, a secondary school, an auditorium and an administrative complex. Also part of the project are a health centre, a sports ground, electricity distribution network/power station and roads.

At the present rate of progress, the Dhuvaafaru construction programme will be completed in the second quarter of 2008. Once complete, R.Dhuvaafaru will be home to over 4,000 people who were displaced from R.Kandholhudhoo.

While construction and reconstruction continued on host islands to accommodate internally displaced persons, there was the need to initiate a consultation process with the government and internally displaced persons community to increase programme ownership and strengthen stakeholder relationships. The process of community consultation continues to be implemented by the recovery team on the five islands hosting internally displaced persons from R.Kandholhudhoo.

The recovery department, which is now an integral of the construction programme, developed International Federation-wide beneficiary selection criteria for housing programmes. This was followed by an extensive consultation process with the internally displaced persons community and the government of Maldives to prepare a list of beneficiaries for International Federation-funded houses. Communication with beneficiaries – especially internally displaced persons and host communities – has since continued through community-wide consultation, hand-delivery of beneficiary lead newsletter every two months, and beneficiary site visits to Dhuvaafaru.

Water and sanitation

Access to safe drinking water is supported through the International Federation's supplementary water supply systems and rainwater harvesting projects. Over 15,400 rainwater harvesting kits have been distributed to 79 islands, benefiting close to 100,000 people. Additionally, installation of supplementary water supply systems on 15 islands spread across 11 atolls has been completed. The systems have been handed over to beneficiaries, benefiting 24,000 people, except the system on GA.Maamendhoo which was handed over to the government to complete due to vandalism by the community.

Furthermore, community sewer systems are being implemented across nine islands with the aim of improving community sanitation, preservation of water resources and prevention of groundwater contamination. Major construction works on the K.Guraidhoo and Maafushi sewerage collection and waste water disposal systems are now complete while ongoing work on D.Kudahuvadhoo is expected to be completed in April 2008. The

² Out of a total of 600 houses, the International Federation accepted to fund 562 houses while the government of Maldives funded 38 houses.

sewer system in the new settlement of Laamu Gan is now operational, with remaining final works handed over to the government to complete. A septic tank disposal tractor and trailer have been provided as well as training for future sewer operators. When completed, the sewerage collection and disposal systems on K.Guraidhoo, K.Maafushi, D.Kudahuvadhoo and Laamu Gan will benefit 8,500 people.

In R.Dhuvaafaru, installation of waste water collection and disposal systems commenced in August 2007 and is expected to be complete in the second quarter of 2008. In addition to the waste water collection and disposal system, 14 x 10,000-litre community rainwater storage tanks, alongside 2,500-litre household rainwater tanks, have been installed to optimize rainwater harvesting for the community.

Integrated disaster management and health and care

The International Federation does not have a stand-alone health and care programme in the Maldives. During the relief phase of the tsunami operation, emergency health needs were taken care of by the government, with the support of the WHO, and by the American Red Cross in implementing a psychosocial support programme. The German Red Cross took an early initiative to support the government with repair, re-supply and re-equipment of certain health facilities so that health services could be restored to former levels. The German Red Cross has already left but is funding the construction of a health centre in Dhuvafaaru, a project which is ongoing.

Even though the emergency phase is over and recovery projects are almost complete, the process of building capacities for future disaster response and management needs to be continued. More effort is still required to support putting in place legal and policy bodies or frameworks, national and island disaster management plans, skills and awareness training.

The International Federation's integrated disaster management and health programme is working on five islands of Raa Atoll (Ungoofaaru, Alifushi, Hulhduhfaaru, Maduvvari and Meedhoo) and six islands of Kaafu Atoll (Thulusdhoo, Huraa, Himmafushi, Dhiffushi, Maafushi and Guraidhoo). To date, the following has been achieved:

- Island disaster management committees and related task forces have been established in all 11 targeted islands. International Federation collaboration with the national disaster management centre in relation to guidelines for the establishment and operation of island disaster management committees and associated island task forces continues;
- International Federation-trained community volunteers have conducted and continue to conduct dengue/chikungunya awareness and prevention campaigns;
- Curricula for island-level community-based disaster preparedness and vulnerability capacity assessments training developed and successfully introduced;
- Community-based disaster preparedness, vulnerability capacity assessments and community awareness raising training conducted for 180 island disaster management committees and task force members. The community-based disaster preparedness training and awareness raising events adopted an approach that regards and values community participants as potential Maldivian Red Crescent volunteers;
- Development of standard first aid training curricula, modules, guidance packs and materials has been completed and they have been submitted to the faculty of health services for approval.

Organizational development

The tsunami recovery programmes provided an opportunity for the Movement to work in the Maldives, thus establishing goodwill and better understanding about its humanitarian nature. This opened the way to support the formation of a Maldivian national society.

Since its initiation in September 2005, the Maldivian Red Crescent formation process has been assessed twice by the International Federation- ICRC joint assessment mission – in November 2006 and June 2007. The recommendations of the joint assessment mission were well accepted by the working group and later the interim planning group, and were integrated as required. At the end of January 2008, the rules of procedure were finalized and the final version of statutes was submitted to the attorney general's office. It is expected

that formal recognition of the new national society by the government of Maldives will be granted in the first half of 2008. It is after formal recognition and, consequently, establishment of the legal base for the Maldivian Red Crescent, that the new society will organize its first general assembly.

Information and promotion of humanitarian values

Information and reporting functions have continued to ensure delivery of timely reports, updates, fact sheets and stories to donors, partners, the government and the public at large. Key reports, updates and stories are available on the [tsunami section of the International Federation's public website](#).

In order to achieve a wider outreach, the programme has promoted and continues to receive support from other International Federation programmes by integrating information on the Movement and its principles into their tsunami recovery programming. General information about the formation of Maldivian Red Crescent and the work, principles and values of the Movement continued through regular updates, newsletters, the monthly radio programme as well as updates targeting leading newspapers and special programmes/interviews on TV. The information was consistently included in training materials and other programme initiatives that target communities where tsunami recovery programmes are taking place. Additionally, the World Red Cross and Red Crescent day on 8 May 2007 provided a valuable opportunity to promote the International Federation and the Movement at large in Male' and on several other islands.

A strong working relationship has been established with government departments and other humanitarian organizations, including the UN and NGOs. To date, first-year, second-year and third-year commemorations of the tsunami have been organized through creative communications, ensuring that Movement's tsunami recovery operations continue to cultivate interest and support.

Working in partnership

In the absence of a national society in the Maldives, the International Federation is implementing tsunami recovery projects in partnership with the government of Maldives. Close coordination is maintained through joint field monitoring visits. The International Federation and partner national societies present in the Maldives provide quarterly reports to the government; the report is expounded through presentations – at the ministry of planning and national development – by the International Federation's head of delegation with assistance from heads of missions of the partner national societies. The quarterly presentation provides updates on progress and implementation challenges.

Movement partners continue to update the [development assistance database](#) of the ministry of finance and treasury. The development assistance database was set up by the UNDP to enable the government track financial contributions and promote better information exchange and coordination. In addition to reconstruction, the International Federation delegation in the Maldives also continues to support the government on disaster management policy matters – mostly in support of the national disaster management centre.

There continues to be positive coordination and collaboration between the International Federation and the partner national societies present and operational in the Maldives. In June 2006, the International Federation and the six partner national societies present in the Maldives agreed a "Maldives Red Cross and Red Crescent Tsunami Operation In-Country Strategy: 2006-2008". This country strategy has given a coherent and coordinated approach in addressing seven common strategic objectives. These objectives include long-term goals such as formation of a national society and the need to build better prepared and more resilient communities in the future.

The International Federation takes the lead in arranging meetings at ministerial level on matters that need to be discussed with the government where partner national societies share similar concerns. This coordination is practised to reduce demands upon the capacity of the government, and to maintain a consistent approach. Within the Movement, close coordination is maintained with partner national societies involved in construction, to share information and to ensure that experiences of each partner can benefit others and vice

versa. The water and sanitation and construction teams of the International Federation and partner national societies also work very closely as installation of water and sewer systems are done alongside construction work in the several targeted islands.

Looking forward

The International Federation launched the [Maldives Appeal 2008-2010](#) for the next two years building on current needs and complementing the ongoing programme activities in the core areas of the national society. This appeal will see a transition from tsunami relief and rehabilitation to more regular core area activities.

In 2008, plans are underway for the completion of the remainder construction works on Dhuvaafaru Island – which is the International Federation’s biggest construction project in the Maldives – during the second and third quarters of 2008. Also included are the completion and handover of sewer systems on four islands (originally five, but the Laamu Gan has since been handed over to the government), including implementing programme evaluation findings and training of operators on each island. Installation of septic tanks, by the American Red Cross, on the islands the International Federation has installed sewer systems will continue and the development and implementation of exit and sustainability strategies which will guide recovery and rehabilitation so that the infrastructure can be sustained by beneficiary communities.

Efforts continue for the formal establishment of a Maldivian Red Crescent, followed by the first general assembly of the new society while planned information campaigns to make known to public authorities, opinion makers and the general public the relevance of the Red Cross Red Crescent (and specifically Maldivian Red Crescent) so as to gain positive support from them for the purpose of strengthening the national society. The International Federation also supports in the further capacity building of the disaster management committees and task forces, as well as linkages and knowledge sharing, and conducts programme evaluations and beneficiary satisfaction surveys, including a community perspectives project.

Thailand

Current context

Following the uncertainty of the very early part of the year, the operating environment in Thailand during this period has been generally calm. Civil unrest has continued in three southern provinces: bomb attacks, shootings and arson attacks increasingly spilling over into neighbouring provinces. The three provinces remain under emergency decree, and the skirmishes between the military and the militants continue. The planned new national constitution has been approved and national elections were held on 23 December 2007.

Heavy rainfall in July and August caused flooding in the north, northeast and south of Thailand, leading to widespread damage to homes, temporary closure of schools and of roads in many areas. Further heavy rains in September in northern Thailand caused flash floods resulting in widespread damage to houses and infrastructure, especially in Chiang Mai, Phitsanulok and Kalasin provinces. In October, Typhoon Lekima caused flash floods in 32 provinces affecting over two million people in the north and northeast. The storm and flooding killed 17 people, damaged hundreds of homes, government offices, infrastructure and agricultural areas.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement enhance the resilience of beneficiaries in the tsunami affected areas. People have better access to health and care facilities, build up capacity of youth volunteers and gain 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 three years was achieved through the strong collaboration and efforts of the Thai Red Cross Society, all participating national societies and the International Federation.

Progress towards objectives

Health and care

Community-based health care: 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 Thai Red Cross' (TRCS) College of Nursing in 2006. The main objectives of the project are to integrate the physical and psychological health services as a holistic health care service, and to adopt a more community-based approach. The Thai Red Cross' College of Nursing, with the participation of other Thai Red Cross bureaux, has been reviewing the existing training curricula and the ministry of public health's training curriculum for village health volunteers, to develop new community-based health curriculum and manuals for trainers and volunteers. The College of Nursing, with cooperation of the staff from Songkhlanakharin University and Songkhla Nursing College, recruited 150 local health personnel and trained them as TRCS health trainers.

Water and sanitation: The International Federation and TRCS continued to support the water and sanitation systems provided for 15 affected schools since 2006. The participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation methodology was introduced to these 15 and another four nearby schools. Staff, teachers and student representatives were invited to participate in the training, and they in turn became the core implementers for training other personnel; schoolteachers, staff, and students in their own schools.

The hygiene and sanitation promotion campaign continued at these schools, with the health and care team undertaking regular monitoring, and an evaluation of the project during June.

Disaster management

Community preparedness: At the programme level, the community-based disaster risk reduction project considerably enhances the resilience of community structures for disaster preparedness and risk reduction. The community-based disaster risk reduction activities are intended to be closely integrated with other Red Cross programmes, responding to the needs of the vulnerable communities particularly in water and sanitation interventions which are common problems at village level. Within this programme, the TRCS has adopted a standardized approach to incorporate first aid and emergency health care components as community preparedness measures.

During the reporting period, the International Federation disaster management team initiated and led a number of activities (hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments; community organization) in 13 tsunami-affected communities in four provinces, reaching over 8,430 beneficiaries. Community committees for disaster preparedness have been established and organized to be better prepared for future disasters. The programme promotes active participation from community members through developing their own counter-disaster plans and disaster risk reduction activities at household and community level.

To build wider understanding about community-based disaster risk reduction approaches, a sensitization project has been promoted to community leaders and community representatives, including local administration officers, reaching almost 600 people in December 2007. This awareness programme aims to encourage potential community leaders to initiate further risk reduction activities within their own communities.

A wide range of public awareness activities were organized in coordination with local government and non-government agencies. By December 2007, a total of 35,000 youth volunteers and people in the tsunami affected areas and nationwide participated in the disaster awareness programme. Key campaigns were Disaster Safety Mind, World Disaster Day and Tsunami Commemoration Day.

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

The development of the disaster operations centre at Thai Red Cross headquarters and linkages of communication systems for a number of 16 Red Cross communication stations have been established in this programme, including the six tsunami-affected provinces and 12 Red Cross health stations nationwide.

For staff capacity building, a total of 550 Thai Red Cross staff, members and volunteers at all levels were trained on disaster management including damage analysis and needs assessment, emergency communication, and logistics.

A draft integrated disaster management plan for Thai Red Cross is currently under review, with the aim of establishing effective and efficient coordination for future emergency response. Contingency plans and standard operating procedures for floods at national level are already developed, and the next step is to support all local health stations and Thai Red Cross provincial chapters in the six tsunami-affected provinces and Red Cross health stations nationwide to ensure their own local contingency plans and standard operational procedures are in place.

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. Technical assistance on the implementation of first aid training activities have been shared in consultation with the Thai Red Cross youth and first aid training centre bureaux. 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 102 trainers together with 1,493 trained volunteers.

In addition, the International Federation's organizational development team and the other programme officers have assisted the tsunami recovery programme in terms of overall programme coordination between the Thai Red Cross and external partners. The TRCS remains the programme implementer and as new areas of programme work come 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. Measurements for monitoring, coaching and evaluation have been put in place. All existing strategies and plans will be reviewed and integrated into action plans for all bureaux.

There is still much to do in the area of volunteer management at headquarters and chapter level. A volunteer manual has been drafted and the bureaux involved in volunteering have participated in the working groups. 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.

Working in Partnership

During 2007, the International Federation office in Phuket continued to lead the coordination of support from partner Red Cross Red Crescent national societies to the Thai Red Cross Society. At the end of December 2007, the office was relocated to the International Federation regional office in Bangkok.

During 2006 and 2007, relations between the Red Cross national societies of United States, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Norway, and Sweden in the country strengthened as did their respective partnerships with the TRCS. The tsunami has led to a much closer collaboration between the TRCS and other partner national

societies. The TRCS (including chapter representatives) firmly leads coordination and technical 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.

Looking forward

The International Federation's direct support to the various tsunami programme areas ended in December 2007. The office in Phuket closed and a reduced team started work from Bangkok.

At the specific request of the Thai Red Cross, three key areas of support will be provided multilaterally through the International Federation in 2008 and 2009. 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;
- Continuation of the current International Federation 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

Current context

India's strengthened disaster management system post-tsunami is largely due to the Indian government's realisation of the value of disaster risk reduction and preparedness. A national disaster management authority was formed in December 2005 and this was a major step in positioning disaster management high on the government's agenda. A national disaster management authority act has also been passed simultaneously in the parliament, endorsing its status and standing within the various government ministries.

The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) national headquarters maintains good links with the national disaster management authority which operates at state and district level and coordinates with other ministries. The national disaster management authority is also well represented in various disaster management forums that IRCS organizes. The IRCS in several states is a member of state-level committees and discussion panels.

The IRCS is a regional pioneer in the formation of a tsunami early warning centre together with support from the Indian government and its neighbouring countries. Consultations between IRCS and the government have begun, and recommendations are being considered to reduce the risks and effects of disasters on those living in disaster prone areas. The state government of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are coordinating the various tsunami recovery effort initiated by various national and international agencies.



Relief material being ferried to far-flung areas during the floods in Maharashtra. The International Federation.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management

The International Federation acted as the focal point for coordination within the Movement and also assisted the IRCS in its response during the initial relief phase in the aftermath of the disaster. Assistance has been given to support the development of the society's disaster management programme. During 2007, the main purchases have been plastic sheeting material.

The replacement and pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock was a vital part of this process as the authorities and other agencies are not always able to meet emergency needs. A range of non-food relief items, including family kits and plastic sheeting has been provided. These proved invaluable in responding to the 2006 and 2007 floods. 10,000 tents remain to be supplied to complete this plan. The identification of an appropriate supplier has taken longer than anticipated but re-stocking should begin in 2008.

The IRCS, with the International Federation's support, also mobilised its water and sanitation unit to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where it was used for over a year and acted as the main water source for the communities daily water needs. The unit was later handed over to the local authorities.

Working in partnership

The UN bodies in India recognise the role of the Red Cross in the country and UNICEF primarily has been collaborating with IRCS at various levels including signing of an memorandum of understanding, through which both the organizations will complement each other.

Looking forward

In 2008 the IRCS with support from the International Federation looks forward to strengthen its water and sanitation capacity by purchasing new equipment, implementing training programmes as well as complementing these with trained teams able to be immediately mobilised in setting up these units during emergencies. It also plans to continue with its strategy to pre-position non-food family kits as disaster preparedness stock for its regional and national warehouses and, in particular, to fulfil the commitment to provide tents.

Bangladesh

Current context

Bangladesh is still going through a transitional phase where it is in a state of emergency under a caretaker government. This has caused some unavoidable delays in carrying out planned Red Crescent development activities. Implementation was further delayed as a result of the first and second waves of floods that hit the country between July and September 2007, and cyclone Sidr which struck the country in November. During these times the emergency relief operation in the affected districts took priority over regular activities. Though planned activities resumed later, the challenge that lies ahead is to carry out the activities by incorporating the lessons learned within the vulnerable, poverty-stricken and populous targeted communities. The significance in the operation lies in its awareness and preparedness aspects for the communities surrounding the coastal belt, which are highly vulnerable to any future tsunamis.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management

The ongoing activities based on tsunami preparedness are undertaken by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) through its cyclone preparedness programme. During this reporting period, several activities took place in the major coastal belt districts of Barisal, Noakhali, Borguna, Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong and Bhola.

The activities included:

- Six evacuation drills, each with hundreds of participants and thousands of observers from the communities;
- 30 awareness-raising meetings at community schools and colleges;
- Five refresher training sessions for existing volunteers on tsunami preparedness and response along with cyclone preparedness and response. These sessions also covered other topics such as the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, humanitarian values and gender sensitization;
- 93 awareness-raising rallies with posters and band parties at the sub-district and union levels with participation from thousands of community people;
- 11 workshops on the revision of the volunteer guideline with participation from local staff and volunteers;
- Two art competitions for school children with 'tsunami' and 'cyclone' themes.
- Two discussion meetings on 'tsunami' with influential people such as religious leaders of communities to expedite the dissemination on awareness and preparedness for vulnerable people;
- 12 micro group discussions involving community members on the demonstration of preparedness measures, such as: storage of drinking water and food safety before onset of a cyclone, protection of household valuables and movable assets such as boats, cattle and poultry, on the plantation of trees around the houses as a protective measure against cyclones, on warning signals and on diarrhoea management;
- One training of trainers for community volunteers on issues relating to awareness and preparedness as Red Cross volunteers. This encompassed issues such as repair work, procurement of shelter materials for existing cyclone shelters in Noakhali (33 shelters) and Chittagong (13 shelters); distribution of raincoats for volunteers in the districts of Barisal and Noakhali;
- 31 coordination meetings held at the sub-district level with government counterparts and different non-government organizations who are involved as other key players at the sub-district down to the community level.

In June 2007, apart from ongoing regular activities, a workshop was held on experience sharing of the early warning system prevailing in Bangladesh under the cyclone preparedness programme of which Bangladesh is a pioneer. Members of partner national societies such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of Thailand, USA, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and representatives from the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre in Bangkok, the government, United Nations and international non-government organizations participated in the workshop. The focus of the entire workshop was on 'tsunami'. A field visit was also arranged to Noakhali where a simulation exercise was organized on how a community, especially BDRCS volunteers, would respond following a cyclone or tsunami. A 'killa' (higher ground to take shelter, especially for domestic animals) was also visited during this occasion. The Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May was observed on 31 sub-districts of all the above mentioned districts.



Communities taking part in the mock exercise conducted in the district of Nohakhali under BDRCSs cyclone preparedness programme. The International Federation.

On the evening of 12 September 2007, the Bangladesh government issued a tsunami warning for the first time in the country. Subsequent to an earthquake that struck the southern part of Sumatra, Indonesia, a tsunami was

anticipated to be generated in the Indian Ocean and that the coast of Bangladesh could be hit by midnight. The cyclone preparedness programme proponents alerted all cyclone preparedness programme field stations. Simultaneously, when the government of Bangladesh issued an evacuation order, cyclone preparedness programme volunteers disseminated warnings to the communities. This helped people to evacuate to the nearest cyclone shelters, many of which were BDRCS cyclone shelters. Almost 75 percent of the 42,675 BDRCS volunteers assisted in the evacuation of some 1,505,780 people, who were housed in 1,528 cyclone shelters.

Organizational development

The progress made by BDRCS on restructuring and addressing issues of programme integration, management and governance are laying the foundations in tackling some of BDRCS's long-standing issues.

A seminar on women empowerment issues was organized to celebrate World Women's Day on 8 March 2007. The recommendations from the seminar aimed at improving the situation of women in communities through various activities within the national society's core programme areas. The ICRC, along with the International Federation provided the technical support in organizing the event.

A workshop for selected volunteers on earthquake preparedness was conducted in Chittagong, one of the most earthquake-prone zones of the country. The objective of the workshop was to prepare those volunteers to facilitate orientations for school-going children in their communities on earthquake safety measures. Other disaster related topics (including tsunami) were briefly discussed during the workshop. The essence of humanitarian values was also covered in the workshop.

Red Cross Youth volunteers are becoming a focal group in conducting different youth programmes in schools, colleges and in other organizations of the country. The youth volunteers in the branches are prepared to contribute to the national society's development and to respond to disasters when needed. The evacuation during the recent tsunami alert was noteworthy. Due to various trainings that are being undertaken, the level of commitment towards the movement is increasing.

A meeting involving all BDRCS partners in Bangladesh was held on 29 and 30 May 2007 to discuss issues relating to the partnerships and future course of action. Altogether 45 participants, with representatives from the American, British, German, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, the ICRC, the International Federation's Geneva secretariat and the South Asia regional office along with BDRCS and the Federation's country delegation took part in the meeting.

The International Federation's Bangladesh delegation also organized 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, towards improving coordination with and continuing to provide support to BDRCS. An outcome of one of the meetings was an agreement by Movement partners on not providing project allowance (an additional benefit over and above staff salaries) to BDRCS officials.

The replacement of the BDRCS manual accounting system with a computerized version has accelerated the process of accountability, transparency and timeliness in reporting to donors. Additionally, this will enable the national society to reach a global standard of financial management.

The first 'zone communications meeting' was held from 5-7 November 2007 in Kuala Lumpur. The information/communications officer from the International Federation delegation and the BDRCS participated in the meeting. The meeting discussed issues on how to bridge gaps of communication between member countries in the Asia Pacific zone. In addition, participants came up with recommendations on how to communicate with beneficiaries to capture first-hand the situation prevailing in the field, how to make impact-based web stories and how to liaise with the local media. Presentations were shown by members from Sri Lanka, Maldives and India to give accounts of their experiences with regard to information dissemination and communication at all levels during natural calamities like tsunami and floods.

Working in partnership

BDRCS maintains close cooperation with a number of UN agencies, including the UNHCR in relation to refugee issues; and the World Food Programme for the provision of emergency relief food. Additionally, BDRCS and the International Federation are members of the disaster emergency response group of which the World Food Programme is the secretariat; the WHO in relation to BDRCS's health initiatives in the disaster management programme; the UNDPs comprehensive disaster management programme and the Chittagong Hill Tracts development fund programme; the UNICEF on the maintenance of VHF radios. The European Commission, Swiss Red Cross, German Red Cross and British Red Cross-funded building community disaster preparedness capacity project is an ongoing bilateral project of BDRCS through the cyclone preparedness programme, covering nine sub-districts within the cyclone preparedness programme command area. It covers communities around 86 selected BDRCS shelters. The coordination meetings held by the cyclone preparedness programme at the sub-district level with government counterparts and other local non-government organizations helped build on relationships with the other players at work in the coastal communities.

Myanmar

Current context

The year 2007 was characterized by the myriad of extraordinary challenges that contributed to Myanmar's already complex context. The International Federation and senior management of the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) worked closely with the new executive committee as the leadership became increasingly more familiar with MRCS programmes and the challenges in fulfilling roles and responsibilities as part of the Movement. As has been widely reported in the international media, Myanmar faced significant internal unrest in 2007. It has not been 'business as usual' either for the national society or the other components of the Movement. The ICRC also took the exceptional step of making public its concerns regarding a lack of access to places of detention. There was also an unexpected turn of events when a publication critically reviewing ICRC activities in Myanmar appeared with the MRCS logo on its cover. The events of August to October focused international attention on Myanmar and the worsening humanitarian situation. MRCS mobilized its pre-positioned emergency supplies and provided relief to 896 vulnerable families (approximately 5,500 people) during the mid-year floods. Volunteers together with local community leaders used loud speakers as early warning systems for some communities and in other areas assisted families to move to safer areas. French Red Cross established a bilateral presence of one delegate to work in a tsunami affected division.

Progress towards objectives

Whilst there had been an investment in first aid/community-based first aid, neither MRCS nor ICRC nor any other humanitarian actors were able to provide any significant assistance to those affected by the events from August to October. Despite hours of planning and pre-positioning of supplies such as blankets, stretches and extra first aid materials, MRCS, ICRC and other humanitarian organizations had limited access to casualties. There were some isolated examples of MRCS volunteers delivering babies after curfew hours and local branches providing first aid for minor injuries but they were limited. This highlighted the need for greater emphasis on dissemination regarding the internationally accepted role of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and its Fundamental Principles. However, MRCS has collected some impact stories related to community-based first aid and first aid capacity building during times of disasters, accidents and emergencies. Further data will be collected during a review in 2008.

Work planned on reviewing the statutes and the Seville Agreement became even more important and well supported through multilateral partners. Support from several partners also assisted important work on the auxiliary status of the national society. This was integrated into disaster management and the concept of a well prepared national society.

One significant success related to an unprecedented improvement in the implementation rate of MRCS. Increased attention to monitoring the general rate of implementation coupled with a necessary reduction in the operational budget to better reflect capacity resulted in doubling the implementation rate from 2005 and 2006.

Tsunami funding has complemented funding from other sources to provide an integrated approach in realising the agreed objectives.

Health and care

A significant component of the International Federation's health and care support resulted in the adoption of an integrated programmatic approach to activities.

A health forum resulted in the revision and consolidation of the MRCS 2008-2010 health and care operational plan. The plan encompasses all health and care plans and activities of the MRCS. The operational plan is a guide for MRCS to address the health needs of vulnerable communities within an integrated health approach rather than characterised by singular donor driven activities.

Emphasis was placed on evidence based practice, resulting in the importation of an initial 10,000 long lasting impregnated mosquito nets for health and disaster management programmes. Malaria remains one of the major health risks in Myanmar. A commitment was given to assist 202 villages; this can be translated as approximately 15,000 households or a population of 85,000 people. 27 MRCS volunteers from the pilot areas participated in training at MRCS followed by a further 450 MRCS volunteers from nine pilot branches trained locally in community-based first aid, with a focus on malaria.

The impact of MRCS providing transport assistance for groups of voluntary blood donors was measured by donations of 220 units of blood. MRCS support for blood donor recruitment was highlighted during a recent presentation by the national blood centre which acknowledged the quality of MRCS recruitment practices demonstrated in low rates of deferred donors and few cases of transfused transmissible infections.

MRCS participated in mass measles campaigns and outbreak polio vaccinations as well as the department of health's national immunization (polio) days

MRCS's tuberculosis project has expanded to six priority townships resulting in an additional 40 MRCS volunteers trained in prevention and awareness, care and support of tuberculosis positive patients and the directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) strategy. Although the project is comparatively small, active MRCS volunteers have managed to provide 3,740 care packages to community members with tuberculosis.

Taking strategic advantage of volunteers assembled for avian influenza communication training, MRCS staff presented methods to disseminate dengue/mosquito control within the community. The provision of educational materials was incorporated into four training and reviews in Yangon, Mandalay, Sagaing and Mon State.

A simple data collection tool was designed for outputs and outcomes, assembling comparable activities and data across various geographical areas and projects to monitor progress and streamline reporting. This were efforts at mentoring staff through the programme cycle with emphasis upon solid monitoring and evaluation

Working in effective budgeting, the health delegates developed a simple tool for MRCS staff to plan and monitor project expenditures. The outcome contributed to the significant improvement in project implementation rates and contributed to better financial management of the health and care budget.

MRCS drilled tube wells in Natmawk township benefiting 860 households. An 80 gallon water tank supports a well with 235 households provided with access to safer water. The successful construction of a spring catchment system and two water tanks provides a water source for approx 135 households which has reportedly had the impact of increasing time available for women to commit to family as well as other economic pursuits

Disaster management

MRCS with support from the International Federation completed two phases of its contingency planning with representatives from more than 20 government authorities.

MRCS recruited a deputy for the disaster management division in recognition of human resource needs. This resulted in an internal promotion of a strong woman candidate who has extensive experience in facilitation and community-based first aid.

The International Federation assisted in the facilitation of a one-day dissemination workshop to support MRCS states and divisions and the new executive committee to further their understanding of the role the national society plays as auxiliary to the humanitarian arm of the authorities. This was designed to be a precursor to the MRCS participation in the upcoming international conference.

Also in July, MRCS used the opportunity of having disaster management focal points from the states and divisions in Yangon to collectively establish their own review of being a well prepared national society. The International Federation received a request from UNICEF to pre-position relief items in branch warehouses. MRCS reviewed the availability of space and UNICEF made a commitment to support minor renovations of warehouses. A joint MRCS/UNICEF evaluation of existing facilities was completed and a formal agreement is being finalized.

The launch of the *World Disaster Report* was followed up with a meeting between the deputy minister of social welfare, relief and resettlement at which time the president of MRCS and the International Federations head of delegation were able to outline the potential for the Red Cross to more clearly define the nature of its auxiliary status to the humanitarian action of the ministries.

Procurement of 5,000 family kits, each consisting of 22 relief items was finalized while MRCS continues decentralizing its relief stocks.

Humanitarian values

The MRCS development and coordination unit as well as the communication division conducted a three-day Movement dissemination workshop and volunteer management training for 50 core MRCS volunteers. Of the 50 participants, 18 were women with approximately half under the age of 25. The course was completed in the Pyinmanar township, the closest branch to the new capital of Myanmar. The aim of the training was to disseminate the humanitarian values behind the work of MRCS, and develop volunteer recruitment and management practices in disasters. In a complex environment such as this, it is important that the national society reach out to all levels of the community. A review on this process will benefit future planning. It is estimated that over 5,000 people have participated in dissemination activities conducted by MRCS staff with the support of both ICRC and the International Federation.

Working in partnership

In Myanmar, the humanitarian coordinator has established an inter-agency standing committee (IASC) group with representatives from every international NGO and UN agency and the ICRC and International Federation as observers. During the seasonal flooding, recent polio outbreak and avian influenza responses, the International Federation delegation actively coordinated with the authorities and the humanitarian community in order to best assist MRCS in their social mobilization and awareness raising activities in the branches.

There has now been a commitment from all partners working on HIV 'projects' to share performance indicators for HIV programmes so that the national society has a greater chance of discussing its programme performance from a national perspective. Working in 18 areas/townships, MRCS was supported by six different funding agencies or partners to complete activities to prevent the spread and reduce the impact of HIV in Myanmar. As an illustration of how MRCS partners can successfully collaborate to support MRCS programming, the International Federation was able to financially support the MRCS HIV care and support

activities in Thaton inclusive of the months of July to October. Due to an unforeseen interruption in Burnet Institute funding, this was negotiated through successful tripartite negotiations.

MRCS volunteers continue to play a key role in communicating avian influenza preventative measures. Reviews were held with 69 volunteers from Yangon and Mandalay to capture performance issues. This information was used to improve subsequent avian influenza activities, such as improved coordination with local authorities and UNICEF.

With the support of the International Federation's regional office in Bangkok, MRCS is developing a contingency plan for their role in any disaster response. This has been well received by the authorities participating. This is a phased approach of meetings that have demonstrably benefited MRCS and the delegation in how to provide assistance.

Looking forward

2007 illustrated how extremely challenging it is to plan ahead in this unpredictable and complex context. MRCS has confirmed its intention to move to the new capital of Nay Pyi Taw which is six- eight hours by road from Yangon. This will have an impact on staffing and the current management structure as existing staff are forced to make decisions about the future. The move will depend on MRCS being able to create a certain level of infrastructure development. There is therefore little likelihood of a move in 2008. The International Federation has been informed that it is unlikely to be permitted to set up an office before 2010. The delegation will continue its strategy of focusing the assistance provided to MRCS in light of the national society's current and future capacity as well as its ability to develop responses based on the Fundamental Principles. Work on the review of the statutes and an in-service on the Seville Agreement are two major priorities.

In 2008, the International Federation will work with other MRCS partners to establish the most effective way of working with the national society if counterparts and delegates are no longer based in the same city. It will also be an opportunity to compile lessons from several forward looking evaluations that will need to take into consideration the planned move while focusing on a diverse range of programmes including, disaster management, a community-based health mid-term review, community-based first aid review and finalization of a human resource review. Much of the recommendations of these reviews will rely in the review of the statutes currently being undertaken by MRCS with full support of Movement partners.

Seychelles

Current Context

A closer working relationship with the government has highlighted the need to define and formalise the auxiliary role of the Seychelles Red Cross Society (SRCS). The implementation of activities was, however, hampered by some internal issues. By becoming a major player in disaster preparedness in the Seychelles, the SRCS has had to rethink its strategies and role in the country.

The SRCS has improved its accounting system to address the added requirements, the effects of which have been seen in improved recording and reporting. The lack of economic development, however, has hampered the SRCS's ability to generate in-country funds. The training of the finance manager in fundraising and sponsorship in October 2007 is helping the SRCS to address this challenge. Increasing its staff base and activities has meant greater accountability requirements. While gender and development issues may not necessarily be a major concern in Seychelles, the national society faces the challenge of maintaining a gender perspective in its leadership.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster Management

The SRCS worked together with the National Disaster Committee (government body) on sensitising the population to disaster risks. A 2008 calendar on the same theme was drafted for distribution at community level. Various integrated health and disaster management trainings were carried out for the SRCS disaster response teams on the themes of water and sanitation, logistics, nutrition and communicable diseases. Stocks have been pre-positioned on the islands of Praslin and La Digue. Progress on pre-positioning of emergency stocks at central level was delayed due to lack of progress on the warehouse construction. Risk mapping exercises were carried out in schools. Flyers and posters were produced as a community sensitisation measure. The SRCS signed a memorandum of understanding with the centre for climate change.

Organizational Development

A project manager was appointed to oversee the construction of the headquarters and warehouse buildings. A tendering exercise, to identify an architect, was carried out. A structural engineer and quantity surveyor were selected. Following selection of the architect, drawings for both the headquarters and warehouse were submitted to the authorities at the end of 2007.

Support was given to the secretary-general's salary, following her appointment in December 2006. Support was maintained to the disaster management officer's salary. Other costs covered by the budget included, rental of temporary headquarters premises, general administration, audit of 2005 and 2006 accounts and training in resource mobilisation.

Working in partnership

Despite the initial reluctance of the government to work with the SLRCS in the early stages of the disaster, relationships have greatly improved. The national society was subsequently invited to sit on the national disaster committee and continues to be at the forefront of setting up of the national disaster plan. Support from the German, Spanish and French Red Cross has ensured that the SRCS has started strengthening its operational and disaster management capacity. This has been supplemented by support from the sub-zonal office in Mauritius and the zone office in Nairobi. As an ongoing capacity building mechanism, the national society needs to capitalise on the resources provided by Movement partners.

Looking Forward

The International Federation's sub-zone office for the Indian Ocean Islands in Mauritius will continue to assist the national society in the planning and implementation of their programmes and strategies as well as ensuring effective reporting requirements. The International Federation will work closely with the SRCS in its objective to integrate disaster management and health as one aspect in future planning.

The SRCS is committed to increasing its disaster preparedness capacity and becoming more active in the Seychelles by working with government and local actors. Plans are also in place for disaster preparedness training for the increased volunteer base. The setting up of an improved headquarters and warehouse will ensure that there is better storage of necessary disaster response equipment and relief stock piles. This is in line with the SRCS's strategy to build up on its existing capacity. While there has been an improvement in defining the roles and responsibilities of governance and management, some issues still need to be addressed to ensure a more effective implementation of programmes.

Somalia

Current context

Insecurity in Puntland and the south and central zone continued to hinder smooth implementation of planned activities. Movement to and within programme areas was restricted not only to international staff but also in some cases Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) staff.

In May, 2007, CARE International aid workers were hijacked and held hostage for several days. This necessitated international aid workers to use armed escort when travelling to remote areas. The renewed conflict between Puntland and Somaliland authorities over their boundary demarcation in the Sool region also affected implementation of some activities in those areas.

Following inadequate rainfall during the *Deyr* season (October – December rains), severe drought was experienced in most parts of the country during the reporting period. This forced pastoral communities to migrate to other parts in search of water, pasture and livelihood.

The security situation severely restricted programme implementation in 2007 and a revised implementation plan is scheduled for August 2008 to take account of the realities at that time.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management

A nine-day community-based first aid training of trainers session was completed in Hargeisa in April 2007. Up to 25 volunteers from SRCS branches participated in the training. Disaster management, community-based first aid and volunteer managers from Burao, Galkayo, Lasanod and Jowhar branches also participated, together with the disaster management officers from the Mogadishu and Hargeisa coordination offices. The workshop was facilitated by SRCS first aid trainers and national health officers with support of the International Federation's delegation health and disaster management teams. A training timetable for community-based first aid training was developed.

An assortment of community-based first aid materials was dispatched to the three affected zones in Somalia. These included stretchers, first aid kits, community-based first aid jackets and caps, blankets and public address systems; these are used as training materials as well as during a disaster response.

Health and care

Acute diarrhoea was also reported in all the zones with two cases confirmed as cholera in Galkayo. SRCS volunteers with International Federation support were actively involved in water source chlorination, distribution of clean water and oral rehydration salts, and household/community health education activities in Burao, Borama, Hargeisa, Bosasso, Garowe and Galkayo. The volunteers ensured coordination of the activities with other stakeholders including the ministry of health, UNICEF, WHO.

In March 2007, SRCS health planning meeting was held in Hargeisa. The main purpose of the meeting was to bring together SRCS branch secretaries, health team and disaster management staff for planning and review as well as explore how to work together to improve branch response activities. The integration of health, disaster management and branch development initiatives is crucial to SRCS's ambitions of scaling up its volunteer interventions in coming years.

Crosscutting issues

Construction of a SRCS volunteers' club (Naadiga Mutadawicinta) in the Galkayo branch was completed during the second quarter of 2007. The club is used as a meeting point for volunteers to plan activities and carry out training as well as offering internet services, a cafeteria and recreational activities to assist

volunteers in generating income to support their activities. Plans to establish volunteer clubs for Boroma, Bossasso, Erigavo, Garowe, Hargeisa and Berbera branches are underway.

Working in partnership

The International Federation delegation continued to work closely with other organizations in the programme implementation to share information and experience both on ongoing and planned projects. SRCS and the International Federation continue to be active members of the coordination of international support to Somalis (CISS) body and also to take part in the field coordination meetings organized by the Somali zone health authorities with the involvement of other state and humanitarian actors.

The internal and external coordination ensured uniformity of programming, coordinated approach and integration of programme components leading to minimal duplication of efforts and enhanced efficient use of resources. The International Federation delegation in Somalia continued to work closely with SRCS in implementing the programmes and strengthening its cooperation with the ICRC, UN agencies, international organizations and its donors. The reinforced Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination structures ensured continued regular Movement meetings with SRCS, the International Federation, ICRC and partner national societies with interests in Somalia.

Looking Forward

The International Federation will continue to work closely with the SRCS in implementing its programmes in the coming years and conduct supervisory monitoring and evaluation visits to ensure programmes progress according to plan. Support to the network of mother and child health clinics/outpatient department clinics and Nugal general hospital in Garowe and the rehabilitation of clinics and hospital facilities continue. SRCS health staff and volunteers will be provided with more training to develop and strengthen their capacity while VCA training and full exercises in the remaining SRCS branches are expected. Water and sanitation projects are expected to be implemented in Puntland. To further increase disaster preparedness capacities of the national society, emergency response team training and the formation of response teams at the national level and in selected branches are planned for next year. The CBFA in action programme will be expanded with the procurement of equipment and information, education and communication materials for action teams under this programme, and disaster preparedness training for staff and volunteers.

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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 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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Expenditure by Program and Year

All Values in CHF

Years 2005

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	12,128,000	358,289	4,992,840	156,231		63,897	97,107				4,821,646	54,881	159,340					
Emergency Relief / DM	133,878,165	408,333	81,967,866	2,736,937	109,855	583,969	204,251	252,054	1,106,512	37,708,489	5,431,625	3,145,964	82,103	128,048		12,159		
Recovery	22,706,265		20,109,185	19,570		6,668				1,611,760	959,082							
Organizational Development	2,538,280	92,205	1,024,429	209,600		81,816	168,479			801,101	40,512			120,138				
Humanitarian Values	448,366		247,203	88			25,659			142,298		33,118						
Coordination & Implementation	14,306,890	266,766	2,093,295	28		134,484	112,591			3,322,025	473,293	425,844			6,870,005	608,559		
TOTAL 2005	186,005,966	1,125,593	110,434,818	3,122,454	109,855	870,834	608,087	252,054	1,106,512	45,009,442	11,726,158	3,659,807	241,443	248,186	6,870,005	12,159	608,559	

Year 2006

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	14,923,362	485,109	4,187,777	884,754		873,949	226,146			3,128,003	4,849,760	118,200	169,664					
Emergency Relief / DM	25,819,451	74,987	15,843,358	256,833		409,934	209,582	324,258	2,322,968	1,516,715	1,509,003	1,223,003	325,746	30,304		1,772,760		
Recovery	154,086,626		120,668,326	14,639		711,197				19,219,578	13,472,886							
Organizational Development	4,372,810	62,767	1,304,141	423,185		310,034	228,157			1,370,136	236,673			437,717				
Humanitarian Values	601,398		269,707	26,882			15,591			129,337	143,309	16,572						
Coordination & Implementation	26,491,692	194,845	11,453,514	384,624		225,349	22,095			7,165,524	1,046,656	181,977			5,114,703	702,405		
TOTAL 2006	226,295,339	817,708	153,726,823	1,990,917	-	2,530,463	701,571	324,258	2,322,968	32,529,293	21,258,287	1,539,752	495,410	468,021	5,114,703	1,772,760	702,405	

Year 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	16,935,601	101,070	4,424,317	957,556		320,871				2,394,238	8,525,937	74,902	136,710					
Emergency Relief / DM	8,442,973	21,390	2,874,937	563,917		665,898	139,096	227,387	666,621	1,335,349	1,677,811	144,848	95,938	29,781				
Recovery	32,474,374		1,927,028	38,923		717,865				14,052,787	16,455,636							
Organizational Development	3,669,813	48,128	1,093,204	741,600		849,219	33,198			637,707	207,239			59,518				
Humanitarian Values	199,834		41,787	37,503							120,469	75						
Coordination & Implementation	14,702,823	156,409	5,778,565	294,753		297,099				4,305,949	784,590	105			2,597,433	487,920		
TOTAL 2007	76,425,418	326,997	16,139,838	2,634,252	-	2,133,087	172,294	227,387	666,621	22,726,030	27,771,682	219,930	232,648	89,299	2,597,433	-	487,920	

TOTAL Expenditure 05-07	488,726,723	2,270,298	280,301,479	7,747,623	109,855	5,534,384	1,481,952	803,699	4,096,101	100,264,765	60,756,127	5,419,489	969,501	805,506	14,582,141	1,784,919	1,798,884
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Cumulative Expenditure 2005-2007

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	43,986,963	944,468	13,604,934	1,998,541		1,258,717	323,253			6,946,010	18,197,343	247,983	465,714					
Emergency Relief / DM	168,140,589	504,710	100,686,161	3,557,687	109,855	1,659,801	552,929	803,699	4,096,101	40,560,553	8,618,439	4,513,815	503,787	188,133		1,784,919		
Recovery	209,267,265		142,704,539	73,132		717,865				34,884,125	30,887,604							
Organizational Development	10,580,903	203,100	3,421,774	1,374,385		1,241,069	429,834			2,808,944	484,424			617,373				
Humanitarian Values	1,249,598		558,697	64,473			41,250			271,635	263,778	49,765						
Coordination & Implementation	55,501,405	618,020	19,325,374	679,405		656,932	134,686			14,793,498	2,304,539	607,926			14,582,141	1,798,884		
TOTAL Expenditure 05-07	488,726,723	2,270,298	280,301,479	7,747,623	109,855	5,534,384	1,481,952	803,699	4,096,101	100,264,765	60,756,127	5,419,489	969,501	805,506	14,582,141	1,784,919	1,798,884	

EXPENDITURE BY REGION & COUNTRY PER ACCOUNT GROUP																			2004/12-2007/12		
REGION	TOTAL	SOUTH EAST ASIA						SOUTH ASIA					EAST AFRICA			GLOBAL					
COUNTRY	APPEAL	S.EAST ASIA REG	INDONESIA	MYANMAR	MALAYSIA	THAILAND	SOUTH ASIA REG	BANGLADESH	INDIA	SRI LANKA	MALDIVES	EAST AFRICA REG	SOMALIA	SEYCHELLES	GENEVA	KUALA LUMPUR	TRANS REGIONAL				
Shelter - Relief	15,573,595	1,866	12,833,874	132,801				2,197		2,495,061	66,727	4,819	3,520	32,721							
Shelter - Transitional	1,185,472		1,051,158							134,314											
Construction - Housing	40,510,626									15,822,912	24,687,713										
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	1,263,575									1,263,575											
Construction Materials	109,793,831		101,570,510	36,304		82,833		5,120	0	508	8,067,482	31,064									
Clothing & textiles	9,890,822	6,801	4,276,198	401,239				139,878	801,604	3,616,951	283,965	363,960		231							
Food	17,437,617		17,417,360	1,864						18,326											
Seeds/Plants	23,312		3			19,574				3,735											
Water & Sanitation	24,148,102	62	4,940,013	33,422		283,849			955	2,706,637	16,159,516	9,991	13,658								
Medical & First Aid	6,855,918	842	4,866,832	143,760		54,810		13,821	425,792	850,881	252,446	23,887	222,848								
Teaching Materials	630,372		314,256	232,474						83,642	0										
Utensils & Tools	8,493,727		4,249,243	474,583		496,480			0	3,052,407	59,264	160,971					779				
Other Supplies & Services	47,080,414		28,164,941	59,710				39,737	2,418,406	15,979,805	385,450		490					300			
Supplies	282,887,382	9,571	179,684,392	1,516,157		967,556		200,758	3,646,757	46,028,753	49,962,563	594,691	240,532	35,356				300			
Land & Buildings	3,879,355		3,500,010	291,732		1,329				32,422								53,863			
Vehicles	3,568,777		2,509,151	32,664		155,786		50,237		693,480	81,846		45,614	0							
Computers & Telecom	3,888,636	49,572	1,976,604	67,496			22,286	37,696	2,364	1,022,887	104,998	222,264	12,452	1,839	116,747	79,649	35,798				
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,050,393	6,202	339,679	40,419		36,729	1,268	6,648		1,048,547	508,790	13,602	0	4,606	10,129	17,640	16,134				
Medical Equipment	23,619		1,068			22,551															
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,353,605		1,321,132	0		22,283		7,540	284		0	1,945					421				
Land, vehicles & equipment	14,764,386	55,774	9,647,644	432,310		374,643	23,553	102,121	2,648	2,797,337	695,634	237,811	58,066	6,445	126,876	97,211	105,794				
Storage	5,168,881	7,965	4,287,732	34,628		320		2,461	26,992	718,422	1,546	59,140	3,653	284	464	1,092	24,181				
Distribution & Monitoring	36,684,976	198	26,464,970	1,498,233		6,168		3,050	813	7,670,483	926,063	31,580	11,039	6,776	169	18,153					
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,416,855	12,006	7,503,582	50,927		125,142	9,737	31,611	2,978	1,932,493	510,319	120,122	62,121	40,857	1,369	12,711	872				
Transport & Storage	52,270,712	20,169	38,256,285	1,583,788		131,630	9,737	37,125	30,783	10,321,398	1,437,927	226,544	97,360	52,179	8,608	13,972	43,207				
International Staff Payroll Benefits	48,277,840	784,306	16,873,131	1,752,318	125	231,122	825,497	212,940	56,374	12,414,691	3,950,392	923,354	2,252	96,432	8,443,098	956,089	755,718				
Regionally Deployed Staff	197,168	79,551	25,673	0		0	185			44,362	27,163	2,519		576			17,140				
National Staff	13,477,779	225,758	8,745,607	105,393	587	486,918	55,457	19,616	25,116	2,718,003	395,438	279,528	61,266	33,178	16,210	208,278	101,432				
National Society Staff	3,670,961	25,072	1,901,418	408,792		139,152	26,045	3,970	4,750	927,100	15,869	47,924	116,531	53,826	0	502					
Consultants	3,471,620	107,824	616,579	11,963		84,531	88,744	5,626		380,587	118,082	14,016	8,537	4,972	1,677,023	30,375	322,760				
Personnel	69,095,367	1,222,511	28,162,408	2,278,467	712	941,723	995,927	236,535	91,866	16,484,743	4,506,944	1,267,341	188,581	188,985	10,136,330	1,195,244	1,197,050				
Workshops & Training	5,720,799	264,177	1,782,775	617,148		738,483	190,221	60,229	917	762,387	79,161	498,853	250,996	36,393	308,246	47,911	82,902				
Workshops & Training	5,720,799	264,177	1,782,775	617,148		738,483	190,221	60,229	917	762,387	79,161	498,853	250,996	36,393	308,246	47,911	82,902				
Travel	5,835,089	232,313	2,111,231	172,336	1,922	344,709	106,806	10,387	57,361	581,164	511,991	344,427	37,296	54,975	972,154	134,859	161,158				
Information & Public Relation	2,459,804	7,123	523,448	218,476	80	224,582	14,680	43,118	1,232	602,120	158,627	14,922	3,042	9,677	606,015	8,878	23,785				
Office Costs	6,981,188	121,205	2,961,344	143,323		152,197	8,503	27,322	614	2,301,191	454,194	149,802	19,249	83,005	434,490	94,278	30,471				
Communications	3,825,104	68,673	2,167,091	54,262		26,226	29,888	897	1,283	717,658	202,018	61,549	3,760	30,799	379,241	55,959	25,801				
Professional Fees	1,229,571	83,213	268,538	1,280		4,105	2,572	627	1,286	392,542	18,892	17,692	31,958	395,423	8,188	3,257					
Financial Charges	1,563,458	6,658	264,562	181,665		-29,791	284	12,441	18	477,873	645,353	2,452	3,300	8,833	175	-3,631	-4,745				
Other General Expenses	629,931	31,383	72,140	2,625		1,098	3,602	19,897	3,685	180,298	27,058	199,411	10,825	17,560	23,171	33,853	2,521				
General Expenditure	22,524,144	550,568	8,368,354	773,967	2,002	723,925	166,336	114,693	65,478	5,252,846	2,018,133	790,254	77,484	236,807	2,810,669	332,380	240,248				
Depreciation	191,426		172,035	8,619						10,772											
Depreciation	191,426		172,035	8,619						10,772											
Cash Transfers National Societies	4,733,814		1,226,479		100,000	500,876				1,321,262		1,412,027		173,170	91,340						
Cash Transfers Others	13,651,840									13,560,500					240,000						
Contributions	240,000														6,900						
Membership Fees	6,900																				
Contributions & Transfers	18,632,554		1,226,479		100,000	500,876				14,881,762		1,412,027		173,170	338,240						
Program Support	21,217,795	147,526	12,934,097	369,585	7,141	211,286	96,177	52,240	257,652	3,547,206	2,054,071	352,249	55,946	52,358	853,173	111,667	115,420				
Programme Support	21,217,795	147,526	12,934,097	369,585	7,141	211,286	96,177	52,240	257,652	3,547,206	2,054,071	352,249	55,946	52,358	853,173	111,667	115,420				
Services & Recoveries	8,466		5,631	2,300						536	0			536							
Services	8,466		5,631	2,300						536	0			536							
Operational Provisions	1,413,689	0	61,373	165,285		944,244	0	0	0	177,560	1,695	39,719	0	23,814	0	0	0	0			
Operational forecasting	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Operational Provisions	1,413,689	0	61,373	165,285		944,244	0	0	0	177,560	1,695	39,719	0	23,814	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL EXPENSES	488,726,720	2,270,297	280,301,472	7,747,627	109,855	5,534,383	1,481,951	803,698	4,096,101	100,264,764	60,756,128	5,419,489	969,501	805,506	14,582,143	1,798,886	1,784,920				
TOTAL Plan Of Action 2005-2007	701,340,714	2,666,595	318,938,265	9,395,299	109,855	8,770,188	1,564,412	960,160	7,758,736	230,812,534	91,211,975	4,988,372	1,148,725	806,850	16,245,664	4,200,000	1,763,083				
EXPENSES VS POA (2005-07)	70%	85%	88%	82%	85%	63%	95%	84%	53%	43%	67%	109%	84%	100%	90%	43%	101%				