

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SOUTH/SOUTHEAST ASIA & EAST AFRICA: EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMIS

20 May 2005

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 181 countries.

In Brief

Revised Preliminary Appeal No. 28/2004; Operations Update no. 55; Period covered: 28 April to 18 May 2005; Appeal coverage: 48.7% ([Click here to view the provisional contributions list attached](#)).

Highlights:

- USD 600 million worth of intended rehabilitation work by Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement members was subject of a memorandum of understanding signed 6 May between representatives of Indonesian Red Cross, ICRC and Federation with the Indonesian agency for recovery.
- In Indonesia, over 140 million litres of clean and safe drinking water have been produced by Red Cross mobile water treatment plants and distributed to internally displaced people in the temporary living centres and camps and in towns and villages.
- The Movement platform in Sri Lanka - composed of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), ICRC and Federation representatives - has successfully approved over 180 concept papers for recovery and rehabilitation projects across tsunami-affected areas.
- Preparatory survey work has begun for planned reconstruction of 15,000 houses in Sri Lanka by the Movement while awaiting final beneficiary lists from the government.
- In Somalia, no major disease outbreaks were reported despite increased rainfall in some tsunami-affected areas thanks to refresher training of Red Crescent volunteers who were mobilized to provide health education to communities.
- Frequency of these detailed reports is being reviewed; fact sheets will continue to be issued monthly.
 - [Indonesia](#) (pages 3 to 20)
 - [Thailand](#) (pages 25 to 27)
 - [Maldives](#) (pages 35 to 39)
 - [Somalia](#) (pages 43 to 46)
 - [Myanmar](#) (pages 21 to 24)
 - [Sri Lanka](#) (pages 28 to 34)
 - [Seychelles](#) (pages 40 to 42)
 - [East Africa region](#) (pages 47 to 50)

Appeal history:

- Preliminary appeal launched on 26 December 2004 CHF 7,517,000 (USD 6,658,712 or EUR 4,852,932) for 6 months to assist 500,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 1,000,000.
- Revised Preliminary Appeal issued on 30 December 2004, for CHF 67,005,000 (USD 59,152,246 or EUR 53,439,988) for 2 million beneficiaries for 6-8 months.
- Preliminary Appeal was originally launched titled "Bay of Bengal: Earthquake and Tsunamis". Title was changed to "Asia: Earthquake and Tsunamis" in Revised Preliminary Appeal launched on 29 December 2004.
- Operations update No. 16 revised 28/2004 budget to CHF 183,486,000 (USD 155,286,000 or EUR 118,669,000) with programme extensions for Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Maldives and East Africa.
- Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action 2005-2010 launched on 6 May 2005 with budget of CHF 590 million for the two-year period 2005-2006. With contributions of CHF 286,274,665 already received, a further CHF 304 million is sought by the Federation's Secretariat from member national societies.

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

Background

On 26 December 2004, an earthquake measuring 9.0 on the Richter scale struck the area off the western coast of northern Sumatra triggering massive tidal waves or 'tsunamis' and inundating coastal areas of countries around the Indian Ocean rim, from Indonesia to Somalia. The disaster affected millions of people along thousands of kilometres of coastline in 13 countries over a wide geographical region, with the most severely affected areas being located in zones which for years have been the theatre of intractable armed conflicts.

Tsunami waves of this magnitude are rare in this region and no tsunami early warning system similar to that in the Pacific Ocean basin was in place. Community awareness and preparedness was thus very low, resulting in a very high death toll and widespread devastation of socio-economic infrastructures and livelihoods. There are 226,328 presumed casualties with more than 2.3 million affected.

Families from 104 countries throughout the world lost contact with loved ones. The conflict-prone province of Aceh, on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, which was closest to the earthquake epicentre and the consequent tsunamis, was the hardest hit. To date, tremors of various intensities continue to be reported along the shorelines of the Indian Ocean, adding further psychological stress to already traumatized communities. On 28 March, an earthquake measuring 8.7 on the Richter scale hit the western coast of northern Sumatra, causing significant damage and destruction on the islands of Simeulue, Nias and the Banyak island group.

Summary of the human toll caused by the tsunami as of 20 May 2005

Countries	Dead	Missing	Displaced	Homeless	Sources
Indonesia*	128,645	37,063	532,898	n/a	Government
Sri Lanka	31,147	4,115	519,063	480,000	Government
India	10,749	5,640	647,599	20,000	Government
Maldives	82	26	21,663	n/a	Government
Thailand	5,395	2,845	n/a	n/a	Government
Myanmar	61	10	n/a	3,200	Government
Malaysia	68	12	n/a	4,296	Delegation
East Africa	312	158	2,320	n/a	Government
Total	176,459	49,869	>1,723,543	>507,496	

** The International Federation relies on official government sources for update of the casualty figures in this table and does not bear responsibility for accuracy. Those listed as missing will be officially declared as dead in most countries a year after the disaster.
Note: East Africa covers tsunami-affected countries of Kenya, Madagascar, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania.*

In Indonesia and Sri Lanka, this pan-regional catastrophe triggered one of the largest ever local responses orchestrated by the host national societies, which were further supplemented by equally substantial international aid operations. In the days immediately after the disaster, UN agencies, governments, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, international and local NGOs, and the local populations, all sprang into action, with massive amounts of relief supplies and staff pouring into the disaster areas. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in the affected countries and internationally, mobilized some 22,000 volunteers and several hundred international staff from some 40 national societies. From 26 December 2004 to mid-April 2005, the Federation coordinated the deployment of three [Field Assessment and Coordination Teams \(FACT\)](#), 18 [Emergency Response Units \(ERUs\)](#), and some 300 relief flights and sea consignments into Asia, in collaboration with the ICRC and in coordination with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In addition, two recovery assessment teams, to prepare Movement-coordinated short- and medium-to-long-term recovery programming were deployed to Indonesia and Sri Lanka in late January.

In some instances, the immediate emergency relief phase has been prolonged and continues, but in others the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is already moving forward rapidly to short- and long-term recovery, including capacity-building of the national societies. This is done with a decided emphasis on disaster reduction, building on partnerships with governments, other international organizations and NGOs, particularly around the initiative to establish a multi-hazard early warning system for the Indian Ocean region.

In order to enhance leadership and oversight, ensure Movement coordination and actively manage strategic partnerships, a special representative position has been created, reporting to the secretary general of the Federation, and supported by a small office.

Indonesia

Overview

Geological volatility continues in the tsunami and earthquake affected areas of Aceh province and North Sumatra. Frequent aftershocks and tremors keep a traumatized population on edge, with people fleeing buildings day and night in fear that already weakened structures may collapse or, with stronger quakes such as the Richter 6.9 tremor of 14 May just 50 km west off the coast of central Sumatra and the 6.7 under Simeulue Island on the morning of 19 May, that another tsunami may be imminent. The general unease was compounded during April with a resurgence of activity in several volcanoes in the 'ring of fire', including Mt. Talang in West Sumatra where some 43,000 people were evacuated when the volcano started spewing smoke and ash.

Almost two years to the day after declaring marshal law in Aceh province on 19 May 2003, the Indonesian government announced that the state of civil emergency in Aceh ended on 18 May, "to return things to order so that the situation can help the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts," according to the country's Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs.

The Government of Indonesia has established the Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi (BRR), the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency, to oversee all tsunami recovery projects conducted by governmental and non-governmental entities. At a meeting convened on 13 May by the BRR, agencies present in Indonesia to help rebuild shattered communities in Aceh Province and North Sumatra were invited to submit 'fast track' project proposals that were ready for a quick-start implementation. Eligible Red Cross Red Crescent PNS projects are being submitted to the BRR in a coordinated manner by the Movement platform representatives to the BRR, with the first of these meetings having taken place in Banda Aceh on 16 May.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The Movement coordination framework for Indonesia continues an active pace of project and programme development, with more than 60 PNS and consortia projects having been prepared, presented, discussed and approved at the technical working group and task force levels during an ongoing series of meetings in Jakarta, Medan and Banda Aceh.

A policy guideline on criteria for fair distribution of tasks among PNS has been developed by the Movement platform and is in the discussion stage, with the intention of determining an agreed process for allocating the 'humanitarian space' that best allocates PNS talents and resources for the Movement's contribution to the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction of tsunami-affected areas of Aceh and North Sumatra.

At the most recent task force meeting of 18 May in Jakarta, a further 16 concept papers and 10 project proposals were approved. As well, the Secretariat's Special Representative for Tsunami Operations was in attendance, and presented a global overview of the Movement's activities on behalf of people in the affected countries. He emphasized a continuing focus on community-based participation and gender equity, the importance of adhering to the Movement's established principles and standards, and lauded PMI and its Movement framework partners for having quickly established a counterpart team to work with the government's BRR agency.

The service centres located in Jakarta and Banda Aceh are now fully operational for the purpose of supporting Movement framework activities throughout the tsunami-affected area. PNS country representatives and technical delegates from PNS and the Federation are now working together on projects across all six programme sectors: health and social services, water and sanitation, disaster management/risk reduction, reconstruction, livelihoods and organizational development.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

On 6 May, representatives of the Movement platform for Indonesia – Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI), ICRC and the Federation – together with the Indonesian government's recently-established coordinating agency for tsunami recovery programmes, the BRR, signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in the courtyard of PMI's temporary offices in Banda Aceh. The newly-appointed chief of the reconstruction and rehabilitation agency and the PMI chairman were the first officials to endorse the agreement, with signatures following from the ICRC acting head of delegation and Federation head of delegation.

Representatives of PNS involved in the Movement framework were also in attendance in their official capacities, and joined in the dignitaries' release of doves to signal the beginning of this strategic relationship.

The MoU formalizes the commitment of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to work with Indonesian governmental authorities in a dedicated and cooperative manner throughout the reconstruction process. The document names the 32 RCRC national societies already committed to the Movement framework for Indonesia and identifies the initial series of projects and programmes to be implemented. The agreement stipulates that all funds will be spent in accordance with internationally-recognized accounting principles and standards, and will be subject to audits conducted internally, as well as externally by a reputed international auditing firm.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Health and care

Overall objective: The health and social welfare status of the most vulnerable people is improved in the targeted areas by supporting local health care structures throughout the recovery/rehabilitation process towards the achievement of an ongoing level of sustainability. With regard to water and sanitation, the tsunami-affected and other disaster-prone communities will have access to safe water and effective sanitation systems, complemented by preventive health and basic hygiene education at the community level.

Projects: *Mobile health clinics / Health posts/first aid posts in camps for displaced persons*

Projects' objectives:

- To provide access for communities in targeted affected areas to basic level health care through mobile health clinics until normal pre-tsunami health services are restored.
- To provide basic health services/first aid to the population of 12 internally displaced person (IDP) camps for the period the camps will be operational (up to three years).

Progress/Achievements

Health assessments are nearly completed and based on the results, it will be decided where and to what extent there is a need for mobile clinics and subsequently what activities will be required for them. Results are being compiled and discussed with PMI, with meetings to be held with the responsible health authorities.

Constraints

Recent heavy rains and consequent deterioration of road conditions have limited accessibility to some areas of the assessment. As well, some areas affected by conflict were also inaccessible due to security constraints.

Project: *Rehabilitation of clinics in the affected area*

Project objective: To rehabilitate or repair 20 clinics allocated to PMI to the standards and guidelines of the Ministry of Health (MoH).

Progress/Achievements

Incremental progress has been made at district level in identifying clinics for reconstruction, and the signing of declarations of interest/MoU between PMI and local government authorities is currently in discussion. Until a consistent contractual procedure has been authorized and confirmed as the correct course of action by the government, and the contract signing process has been completed and then recognized as valid by government bodies at all levels, reconstruction activities cannot begin.

Constraints

One significant constraint has been the non-availability of a clear and consistent contractual system from governmental authorities at various levels for identifying and securing clinics for PMI/Federation reconstruction. Some contracts and MoUs put into effect at one level of government have not been recognized at other levels of authority. Progress has also been restricted by lack of a comprehensive and accurate list of clinics that require reconstruction. These constraints have been ongoing during the last 10 weeks.

Project: *Provision of medical equipment for rehabilitated clinics*

Project objective: To provide basic medical equipment to rehabilitated clinics as per Ministry of Health guidelines.

Progress/Achievements

Until a clear list has been formulated and provided by government authorities of the number and location of all clinics that need rehabilitation, further progress cannot be made on this project. The MoH standard list of equipment is awaited and will be distributed when received, for reference by all PNS involved in the health and care sector of the Movement coordination framework.

Constraints

The project cannot proceed until it is known how many and what type of clinics will be rehabilitated, and the appropriate contracts and agreements are in place and recognized by all intervening authorities.

Project: *Community-based first aid (CBFA) programme*

Project objective: Target communities have increased knowledge of basic health, hygiene and sanitation and have improved practices.

Progress/Achievements

Initial discussions have taken place with PMI Jakarta about the provision of trainers and the technical inputs required. PMI counterparts that have experience with this programme will be seconded from other branches to assist with the initial project planning.

Constraints

A lack of identified staff responsibility within PMI has slowed progress on this project.

Project: *Water and sanitation – well rehabilitation, latrine provision and hygiene promotion*

Project objective: Ensure safe, adequate and culturally suitable latrines and hygiene promotion to 34,000 people in 17 temporary living centres, 200 villages (with an estimated population of 500 in each village = approx. 100,000 people), and the five operational towns over five years.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- One training-of-trainers (ToT) in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) was undertaken for 32 people with 26 PMI volunteers participating. The training was attended by UNICEF, ICRC and ministry of health participants as trainees. The community health sub-division of PMI's health and community health services conducted the four-day training with trainers sent from Jakarta headquarters.
- 100 metallic bins (90-litre capacity) have been fabricated and distributed to seven temporary living centres in Banda Aceh and Darussalam for solid waste storage. One bin serves 24 households (120 persons) or two barracks. UNICEF has a regular two-day solid waste collection programme.
- One septic tank design is being constructed in each temporary living centre to improve on-site excreta treatment and storage before final disposal. Each septic tank will serve 21 household toilets.

Several PNS have joined the water and sanitation projects on a bilateral basis. These include the American, Australian, Austrian, French, German, Hong Kong (branch of the Red Cross Society of China), Norwegian, Spanish Red Cross societies and the Turkish Red Crescent. The area of coverage includes the eastern and western coast of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD; Aceh Province) including Simeulue Island, and the Nias Island district of North Sumatra province. Competition with other international non-government organizations for places of operation is high and this constraint is proving difficult since the involved RC national societies have not had a long-term presence in most of the active areas in NAD.

Bilateral reporting lines for PNS involvement in appeal projects per the plan of action are being determined in the Movement framework process.

No disease outbreaks have been reported thus far from the temporary living centres in and around Banda Aceh. 26 PMI volunteers have benefited to date from the PHAST training conducted in Banda Aceh and will use this knowledge to promote hygiene to displaced persons. More than 3,000 IDPs in the seven temporary living centres located in Banda Aceh that are currently supported by Federation's water and sanitation resources have access to solid waste storage containers and benefit from a cleaner living environment.

Constraints

A high water table resulting from the tsunami wave has led to a decision to develop a suitable but more expensive septic tank design for excreta on-site treatment and partial disposal.

Technically qualified personnel are difficult to find for staffing all projects, given the demand for a high level of qualification and experience. This has affected the implementation of water supply systems and sanitation infrastructure in several community-based programmes, especially considering the preference for grassroots participation according to PHAST guidelines.

PMI is taking time to respond to the current, expanded human resource needs, since employing additional staff will entail structural changes to the organization as well as modification of wage levels that will have long-term impact across the national society.

Project: *Water and sanitation – water supply*

Project objective: Provide potable water supply (minimum of 20 litres per capita per day) to 10,000 households in the 200 affected villages of Banda Aceh, Teunom, Meulaboh, Pidie (Sigli) and Samalanga over a period of five years.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- To date, over 140 million litres of clean and safe drinking water has been produced by Federation mobile water treatment plants and distributed to people in the temporary living centres and IDP camps and in towns and villages in the target areas.
- 150 household wells have been cleaned and rehabilitated in Teunom by the German Red Cross' ERU.
- In identifying methods for sustainable sources and means of providing safe water supply to people living in and around temporary living centres and IDP camps, the Spanish RC water and sanitation ERU has developed two new prototypical motorized water supply systems in two centres in Meulaboh.
- Several tanks and tap stands have been established in temporary living centres, towns and villages for the distribution of safe drinking water, thus bringing water closer to the people, with consequent reduced waiting time and shorter travelling distances.
- Rehabilitation of the Meulaboh town water supply distribution network is underway with the support of the Spanish Red Cross' water and sanitation ERU.
- Assessments for long-term projects have been conducted by most of the PNS using the Federation agreed format. These bilaterally funded projects in support of PMI form an integral part of the Movement coordination framework for Indonesia.

150,000 people in temporary living centres, IDP camps, towns and villages (105,000 in NAD and 45,000 in Teluk Dalam on Nias) are benefiting from the water supply produced and distributed by the Red Cross Movement. To date, some 150 households (750 persons) have water at their doorstep with no waiting time and no distance to travel for water collection.

More than 100 PMI volunteers have successfully completed the water and sanitation ERU operations and maintenance on-the-job training with the various mobile water treatment modules of the Austrian, French, German and Spanish RC societies and the system at Teluk Dalam on Nias operated by the Spanish RC.

All six plants (with three managed as water and sanitation ERU) are operated by PMI volunteers with minimal supervision in Teluk Dalam, Meulaboh, Sigli, Samalanga, Teunom, and Banda Aceh.

Constraints

Government water management policies and strategies are not easily accessible (where they exist) to guide the implementation of projects at village and town levels.

No definite timelines have been provided by the government for the duration of temporary living centres and IDP camps. This has led to a consideration of semi-permanent solutions for water and sanitation systems for the camp residents in Teunom, Meulaboh, Banda Aceh, Pidie and Beuren. This is causing a diversion from the planning and implementation of long-term solutions for normal and permanent settlements.

Project: *Strengthening capacity of PMI to provide high quality health and care services at community level*

Project objective: The capacity of PMI's health and social services division is increased to coordinate, manage and monitor health activities of chapters and branches, as well as work with external donors.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

As most of the PMI health division's staff spends the majority of their time on tsunami-related activities, PMI, together with the Federation, have revised the pre-tsunami annual plan for the Federation-funded health and care programme in order to make it more realistic and achievable. Best efforts are being made to continue with the planned activities as much as possible to ensure service delivery to the communities outside Aceh and North Sumatra according to the initial plan. Therefore, a participatory planning process with chapters and branches will be ensured before starting up any new projects at this point. A first attempt in this respect was made by conducting a project planning and management training workshop in West Java in coordination with the Federation's organizational development (OD) programme.

The head of the health division took part in various coordination and working group meetings during the reporting period.

PMI national office health division staff learned through the tsunami operation the importance of prioritizing activities and donor coordination. Five PMI branches in West Java learned about the project planning and management process in order to start-up CBFA/water and sanitation and malaria response projects in West Java.

Constraints

All planned activities not related to the tsunami operation during the reporting period were delayed or postponed due to the increase in workload in response to the 26 December tsunami and then to the earthquake on Nias and Simeulue islands on 28 March. The PMI health division staff now spend the majority of their time following up on the tsunami recovery operation. The project management training planned in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT/Eastern Indonesia) did not take place due to difficulties in coordinating with other PMI divisions and limitations in their human resources.

Project: *Improving hygiene/sanitation conditions and practices of targeted communities*

Project objective: Increased mitigation and a decrease in the incidence of water-related, vector-borne (malaria, dengue) and other common diseases and injuries in targeted communities.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- Thirty first aid kits were purchased and delivered for the CBFA/malaria prevention project in West Java.
- A five-day project planning training was conducted by the PMI national office health staff, finance staff and Federation health programme officer for the CBFA/water and sanitation project in Cianjur and for the CBFA/malaria projects in five PMI branches. Twenty PMI board members and staff from Cianjur, Tasik Malaya, Garut, Sukabumi and Ciamis branches were trained on project planning, implementation and financial management for the planned CBFA/water and sanitation and malaria prevention projects in West Java.
- Project proposals, plans of action and budgets in six locations in West Java for CBFA/water and sanitation (in one location) and malaria prevention projects (in five locations) were developed by the PMI branches of Cianjur, Tasik Malaya, Garut, Sukabumi and Ciamis through a participatory planning process.

Impact at the community level was limited due to the postponement of actual project implementation as a consequence of the tsunami response.

Constraints

The implementation phase was postponed to the second quarter due to human resource constraints at the national office level. Headquarter staff needs additional training in conducting participatory planning processes at the branch level.

Project: *HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support and anti-discrimination*

Project objective: Improved knowledge about and changed behaviour and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS among targeted sections of the communities and within PMI.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- A baseline survey was conducted by three branches to collect data on target populations (housewives, shopping centre workers, disc/pub workers, commercial sex workers, high school/university students). The baseline survey form was translated into English and reviewed.
- Thirty youth peer education (YPE) core trainers, 100 YPE facilitators and 500 YPE educators were trained.
- A socialization workshop took place with the local PMI board members and staff to explain the transfer of the project from the Federation to a bilateral one.
- A meeting was held with the chairman of the North Sumatra chapter and the provincial AIDS commission to socialize the PMI HIV/AIDS project in North Sumatra.
- A rapid review has taken place which recommends amendments and changes in future plans.
- A bilateral MoU between PMI and JRCS was developed and finalized. An agreement framework between the Federation and the JRCS outlining Federation support in 2005 was finalized and signed.

Despite the unanticipated challenges caused by the Aceh tsunami operation and the earthquake in Nias in March 2005, chapter and branch staff were motivated to continue with the planned project. These two major natural disasters, however, delayed some activities and constrained the capacity of the PMI national office to closely monitor and ensure quality of the project. For this reason, some of the strategies and human resource structures were reviewed and revised. Based on a capacity assessment and review of recommendations, PMI recruited a new programme manager and also appointed a consultant to support the knowledge, attitude and practice survey and other major activities that require professional inputs. The project was then handed over to the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) as a bilateral project. Federation support for technical aspects will subsequently be reduced, with a handover to the incoming JRCS bilateral delegate envisaged during the next quarter.

Some 500 community members are now trained as peer educators to train high-risk groups and youth on HIV/AIDS prevention, anti-stigma, care and support. Board members, staff and volunteers from PMI chapters and branches have understood the importance of implementing quality projects including the significance of timely and accurate financial and narrative reporting. The provincial AIDS commission as well as provincial and district local authorities became aware of PMI HIV/AIDS activities in North Sumatra.

Constraints

A one-day workshop with the provincial chapter and local branches took place to discuss the deficiencies of the baseline survey and the process used. Based on the review and revised plan a consultant was hired to assist with the survey method and reporting. Activities targeted at very high-risk groups have not yet started due to the quality of the baseline survey.

Coordination meetings and partnership building initiatives with the provincial AIDS commission and related organizations were not sufficiently effective due to limited capacity of the programme manager and unclear guidance from the national office. National office staff together with the Federation's delegate subsequently visited relevant stakeholders, such as the chairperson of the AIDS commission, US Agency for International Development (USAIDS) and local NGOs to follow-up with networking.

Structured cooperative relationships between the PMI blood transfusion service and the HIV/AIDS programme have not yet been put in place due to organizational complexity. No specific action has yet taken place to follow-up on this issue.

The project for NTT has not yet started due to limited human resources at the national office.

Project: *Provision of psychological support to identified vulnerable communities and PMI volunteers*

Project objective: PMI volunteers in targeted chapters and branches have developed capacity to provide psychological support and professional referral services for vulnerable communities, as well as for volunteers working in stressful conditions.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- The PMI national office organized experience sharing sessions for SATGANA (PMI field action team) volunteers returning from the Aceh operation 11 times in which 847 returning PMI volunteers participated.
- The PMI national office psycho-social programme manager attended the regional tsunami lessons learned meeting in Bangkok in April together with the Federation's health programme officer. Experiences and lessons learned from the psycho-social support activities during the tsunami operation were shared with national society participants from all tsunami-affected countries in the Asia region.
- The planning process has begun for a pilot psycho-social project targeting street children.

847 PMI volunteers benefited from attending the experience sharing sessions organized by the national office aimed at: 1) giving PMI volunteers who had worked in Aceh an opportunity to share experiences, feelings, thoughts and identify the main reactions to stresses in response to their involvement in the tsunami operation; 2) helping the volunteers to identify current and anticipated stresses related to the operation and inform them that these are normal reactions in an abnormal situation and; 3) helping the volunteers to identify their own stresses and ways to cope with them. Volunteers commented on these sessions as effective means to:

- Release emotional tensions, complaints and give suggestions;
- Understand existing self-mood changing;
- Learn about reactions to stress and how to manage them.

The PMI facilitators gained experience in organizing the sessions and developed recommendations for better future programming such as:

- The sessions will be most effective with less than 20 participants;
- Attentive behaviour is needed from each participants so that they feel free to express his/her deepest feelings or thoughts;
- Lack of information on the target communities has affected SATGANA volunteers' reactions towards the communities' behaviour. Pre-departure orientation sessions are needed for volunteers to inform them on local culture, customs, etc.
- Volunteers need to have enough time to rest before participating in the sharing sessions.

Constraints

Overall lack of PMI capacity to conduct counselling sessions and then produce timely reports was identified. Information on the psycho-social sharing sessions had not been socialized enough at the branch and chapter levels and not all target volunteers could therefore attend the sessions. There is need for a better coordination mechanism on psycho-social programming between the branches, chapters and the national office.

Project: *Australian Embassy Kuningan bombing family support project (implemented by a local NGO called Aisiyah and managed and monitored through a coordination body including PMI, Federation, AusAID/ARC and Aisiyah).* Note: This project was part of the annual 2005 Appeal for Indonesia that was incorporated into Appeal no. 28/04 on 6 May 2005.

Project objective: People and families affected by the Australian Embassy Kuningan bombing receive appropriate and adequate medical, economic and social support in order to reconstruct their livelihoods, relationships and full citizenship's rights and obligations.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- 31 affected people received consultation and various medical treatments with specialists in order to rebuild and resume their everyday lives. They were also assisted in facilitation of medical appointments and transportation to medical facilities.
- 52 affected people were provided with funds and were able to cover their basic needs during January, through April.
- 19 affected people were trained on ways of possible utilization of seed capital to start-up small businesses.
- 87 affected families were visited at their homes by Aisiyiah volunteers.

The project consists of five components: 1) medical assistance; 2) economic and education needs assistance; 3) family economic empowerment; 4) Kuningan forum and; 5) programme management. The initial number of affected people and families identified as needing support from Aisiyiah was 116 at the beginning of the project. As planned, this number has been reduced down to 54 in January, 50 in February and 47 by end of April. Affected people and families have been classified into those who need support in the long-, medium- and short-term according to the original assessment. All information was entered into the database, which was updated and backed-up on a regular base.

Constraints

- Maintaining the most up-to-date information on the affected people and their families is a challenge because their economic and social status changes according to their health status. Data needs to be collected and reported to the database officer on a more regular basis, paying attention to follow-up medical treatments and subsequent economic impacts.
- Providing funds to cover basic needs for the affected people was difficult as many of them did not have bank accounts or were reluctant to open accounts. Aisiyiah decided not to request bank accounts for people whose support would be given only for a short term.
- Not all volunteers who visited the affected people provided proper reports to Aisiyiah. Therefore, data on the income of the affected families could not be entered accurately.
- Ongoing discussions between Aisiyiah and AusAID Jakarta on agreeing the criteria for basic needs assistance from March 2005 onwards delayed the March basic needs payments.
- Small business proposals were not realistic, exceeding the budget allocated. Aisiyiah will organize a second training session to revise the proposals. It has proven difficult to find a compromising point for meeting all needs of the affected people and their families within the planned budget.
- Security measures had to be strengthened after one computer was stolen from the project office. Equipment maintenance costs increased for April as a result. Computers, fax, and photocopier were moved into a secure room, necessitating re-installation of air-conditioner and network cables.

Project: *Organization of school-based campaigns for measles and rubella diseases control with the MoH/WHO*

Project objective: At least three PMI chapters successfully conduct school-based measles campaigns in partnership with the MoH by mobilizing their RC volunteers.

Progress/Achievements

Federation and PMI started discussions with the MoH on future partnership for the measles eradication campaign. Positive feedback from the MoH was received and agreement was made that PMI will participate both in the school-based and nationwide campaigns beginning in 2006. It was decided that PMI will conduct the school-based campaigns through the chapters of South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan and Jambi provinces in October and November of this year.

Constraints

Human resource limitation at the national office level made it difficult to develop a detailed plan of action and to begin dialogues with potential participating chapters and branches. The implementation phase will need close monitoring from the national office.

Disaster management

Overall objective: PMI has the capacity and resources to provide timely and effective assistance to those affected by disaster and conflict in Indonesia.

Project: *Nias/North Sumatra earthquake emergency response operation*

Project Objective: Deliver and distribute basic relief items and food parcels to 45,800 families: 39,000 in Nias, 6,000 in Simeulue, and 800 on other affected islands off the coast of West Sumatra. Distribution will take place in monthly cycles for a period of two months starting in April 2005.

Progress/Achievements

To date, PMI/Federation has provided emergency relief assistance in the form of mobile medical first aid services, search and rescue and body recovery, emergency medical evacuation, food and non-food emergency relief distributions to earthquake victims on Nias Island. Specifically:

- 5,400 people have received medical treatment.
- 74 severe injury cases have been evacuated to hospitals in Medan.
- Distributions to date have included 1,304 tents, 1,503 tarpaulins, 1,274 jerry cans, 2,611 emergency food parcels, and 1,200 mosquito nets.
- Further distributions have included: stoves, hygiene kits, kerosene lamps, generators, dried food, and kerosene lamps.
- Two water and sanitation ERUs are providing clean drinking water to 141,100 people in the south and east of Nias.
- The number of beneficiaries served to date is approximately 158,200 people.

Constraints

PMI/Federation operations are currently constrained by poor road conditions resulting from the earthquake and narrow roadways that cannot accommodate the donated M6 trucks.

Project: *Alor/Nabire earthquake emergency response operation*

Project Objective (1st phase): Distribute emergency shelter materials and other non-perishable commodities comprising: 4,000 pieces of tarpaulin, 1,500 mosquito nets, and 1,000 family kits to 4,500 of the most vulnerable households in nine disaster-affected sub-districts of Alor (East Nusa Tenggara province) and three in Nabire (Papua province) by 15 January 2005.

Progress/Achievement

Alor: Thirty SATGANA volunteers from the nearby district of Kupang and from the provincial town of Bali were engaged for more than two months during the emergency distribution phase from 12 November 2004 to 15 January 2005 doing detailed assessments, relief coordination, beneficiary registration, logistics and distribution. Altogether 4,813 most vulnerable households (26,065 beneficiaries in total) received tarpaulins, hygiene kits and mosquito nets in the five worst affected sub-districts in Alor Island (Alor Tengah Utara, Teluk Mutiara, Alor Selatan, Alor Barat Daya and Alor Timur Laut) exceeding the relief objective of this emergency operation.

Nabire: Followed a rapid assessment process, PMI was the first humanitarian agency to respond to the Nabire (Papua) emergency situation, providing blood, medicine, hospital tents, emergency shelter, family kits (containing household and hygiene items), body bags as well as mosquito nets for 1,000 families within the projected period of 26 November 2004 to 15 January 2005. The 12 SATGANA volunteers from nearest districts Sorong and Manokwari were engaged with emergency response equipment from the outset for one month, providing first aid, rescue/evacuation, field kitchen services, as well as conducting emergency relief distributions, all the while maintaining Movement standards for coordination, detailed assessments, beneficiary registration, logistics, and relief distribution.

Constraints

In both the Alor and Nabire operations, the main challenge was transportation of emergency goods between PMI's Surabaya central warehouse to Nabire and from the Bali emergency storage facility to Alor Island and then subsequent distribution throughout targeted affected areas. No direct shipping line was available. Charter ships require a minimum of seven days to reach Nabire city, and from Bali to Alor requires three days of travel. Given these constraints, an aircraft was chartered from Surabaya to Biak and a government navy ship was used (allocated for emergency service) to transport immediate relief from Biak to Nabire. For Alor, another aircraft was chartered from Bali to Alor in order to transfer goods to initiate the emergency phase of the operation.

Project Objective (2nd phase): Complement local reconstruction initiatives through the distribution of essential building materials and basic tools to 4,500 of the most vulnerable households in the nine disaster affected sub-districts of Alor (East Nusa Tenggara province) and three in Nabire (Papua province) by 28 February 2005.

Progress/Achievement

Of the targeted 4,500 households in Alor and Nabire, 1,000 most vulnerable households in the three most affected areas in Nabire district were provided with essential repair items for the rehabilitation phase, including nails and basic building tools. In Alor, the distribution to 4,000 targeted households in nine disaster-affected sub-districts was accomplished by end of March 2005. The overall rehabilitation phase was jointly initiated by PMI and local businesses from Jakarta who provided in-kind support of essential building materials and basic tools for 4,000 households.

Project Objective (3rd phase): Strengthen local capacity in reducing risks under an integrated approach for the benefit of 100,000 most vulnerable households in the nine disaster affected sub-districts of Alor (East Nusa Tenggara province) and three in Nabire (Papua province) by the end of December 2005.

Progress/Achievement

- With the support of PMI and of the Federation organizational development unit, the establishment of a new PMI local branch in Alor, and the reactivation of a local branch in Nabire, is proceeding.
- A preliminary working committee has been established to assess all planned long-term initiatives including an exploration of cost-effective opportunities to work together with local government and local community leaders in the affected areas. The committee has representation from PMI national office, Federation, World Safety Seismic Institute and from the Bandung Institute of Technology.
- Development of community awareness materials and school education materials are ongoing.

Impact

The consequence of no local branch networks in Alor and Nabire in times of disaster was a significant lesson learned by PMI, especially following the difficult experience of three major natural disasters within the last two years.

Constraints

Because the Aceh/North Sumatra emergency and recovery operation is currently the number one priority of PMI, and without further recruitment of professional staff locally, all planned activities are delayed. Although, the progress is very slow, the capacity-building process has been started.

Project: *Establish and strengthen standard warehouse and logistics system in high-risk areas of Indonesia*

Project Objective (1st phase): Emergency support (in terms of temporary shelter, household and hygiene items and safe water) for at least 100,000 disaster/conflict victims in Aceh and North Sumatra is ensured.

Progress/Achievement/Impact

The Japanese and Norwegian Red Cross societies, working in close coordination with the Federation, have agreed to coordinate their support of land purchase, construction, warehouse systems development, human resource development and training for a central warehouse in Jakarta and another in Surabaya, including the pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stocks. This commitment also includes the establishment of a further two warehouses in Aceh province and in Medan.

The Federation plan has also been formally accepted for the establishment of three district-level emergency storage facilities in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Lhokseumawe.

Two central warehouses, one each in Jakarta and Surabaya, will support 10,000 families or 50,000 beneficiaries' basic needs in any region of Indonesia in terms of temporary shelter, household and hygiene items and emergency safe water.

With the support of a further two operational warehouses in Aceh and Medan, and an additional three district level emergency storage facilities in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Lhokseumawe, the basic needs of 11,500 families or 57,500 beneficiaries will be ensured.

Constraints

The lack of a clear understanding of PMI roles and responsibilities, and ongoing difficulties in prioritizing commitments at PMI management level, is delaying the overall project initiation process.

Project: *Enhanced early warning/emergency communication system in the most high-risk areas of Indonesia*

Project Objective (1st phase): Improve the capacity of the PMI national office and chapter offices in Medan, Meulaboh and Aceh to effectively prepare for and respond to any emergency situation through securing an early warning and emergency communication network.

Project objective (2nd Phase): Improve the capacity of the PMI's Calang, Lam No, Teunom, Janto, Lhokseumawe, Nias, Simeulue and Banda Aceh branch offices to effectively prepare for and respond to any emergency situation through securing an early warning and emergency communication network.

Progress/Achievement/Impact

- A three-month temporary radio licence for Aceh/North Sumatra has been successfully obtained, and a further licence extension for a one-year period is in process.
- A HF radio network has been installed in PMI offices within the projected areas and timeframe in Jakarta, Medan, Banda Aceh and Meulaboh.
- A consortium has been formed among the Federation, Spanish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Australian Red Cross to work together to install an emergency radio communication system, with concomitant equipment maintenance and human resource development for all targeted locations in Aceh/North Sumatra.
- Collaboration is also underway with ICRC to formulate a standard operating procedure and training curriculum for an early warning/emergency radio communication system that will accommodate sensitivities in conflict areas.

An immediate and reliable communication system was established between Jakarta and PMI field offices in Banda Aceh and Meulaboh. Given properly trained staff, PMI field offices will be able to play a proactive role in disseminating early warning by using telecommunications facilities efficiently and appropriately.

Constraints

No staff at PMI national office have yet been assigned to this project. The targeted chapter and branches have not yet received from PMI national office a clear direction on their roles and responsibilities. Since some of the affected areas are also impacted by conflict, the actual use of the system must proceed with extreme caution.

Project: *Strengthen emergency response/preparedness capacity in most high-risk areas of Indonesia*

Project Objective (1st phase): Emergency response/preparedness capacity of the 19 branches in Aceh, and Nias is strengthened and professionalized to ensure improved engagement in emergency response operations.

Progress/Achievement/Impact

- An internal evaluation process has been conducted on further training needs of PMI SATGANA volunteers, KSR (PMI student volunteers at university level) and Team Khusus (PMI national response team).

- From the tsunami lessons learned, a need has been identified to organize joint training, simulation, and contingency planning exercises with local government disaster management and coordination bodies.
- A number of national societies, including American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Japan Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross together with Federation and ICRC have expressed an interest to work in consortia on further enhancing a standardized training process for PMI volunteer capacity in emergency response and preparedness.
- The disaster management division at PMI National office is working on identifying two permanent staff at branch and chapter levels to manage all disaster management programme activities under the recovery and rehabilitation phase for Aceh/North Sumatra.
- Means to develop a skilled volunteer force are currently being explored.
- A process is being considered for creating a uniform approach for volunteer training at all levels of PMI.

Constraints

Slow decision-making processes at PMI management level and a lack of restructuring of the national office programme divisions are constraining PMI's capacity building progress in emergency response and preparedness.

Project: *Integrated community-based risk reduction*

Project Objective: Capacities to undertake integrated community-based risk reduction activities are developed and strengthened in 19 branches in Aceh and Nias.

Progress/Achievement/Impact

- A concept paper on integrated community based risk reduction is under final revision for review by the Movement coordination framework process.
- The Federation's disaster management division together with OD, health, communication, finance and human resource/training units are working on to finalizing a comprehensive assessment tool.
- NTT and Papua were two areas selected for integrated community-based risk reduction project activities, besides Aceh/North Sumatra.
- PMI has formally agreed with Netherlands Red Cross to commence an integrated risk reduction and climate change programme as of August 2005.
- A cost-effective and sustainable approach to community-based disaster risk reduction is under development.
- A linkage with all related programme activities at all PMI levels is being established.

Constraints

Some pre-conditions need to be fulfilled by PMI, Federation and involved PNS prior to the initiation of integrated community-based risk reduction project activities in Indonesia, including: clear objectives, long-term commitments, stakeholder involvement (especially relevant local government units), appropriate MoU, available staff and volunteers, definitive terms of reference, comprehensive tools, and above all an integrated approach. This is an ambitious plan for PMI and Federation to initiate, considering the overburdened and limited staff circumstances in PMI at this time.

Recovery

Overall objective: Affected areas have re-established and improved post-tsunami standards of health care and education services and facilities, with appropriate community-level, integrated PMI programme activities; basic health and education needs are being met by end of 2005.

Project: *Early stage domestic recovery through provision of basic relief items and food parcel distribution*

Project objective: Basic relief items and food parcels are provided to tsunami-affected families in 11 districts in Aceh Province: Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya, Pidie, Bireuen, Kota Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara, Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang.

Progress/Achievements

Further to the originally stated project objective in the plan of action that identifies only the four population centres of Lam No, Calang, Teunom, Meulaboh and a general description of north and east coasts of Aceh province, these subsequent reports will now describe coverage areas according to geographic districts in order to be consistent with the Indonesian government's reporting guidelines.

The IDP ration card registration and host families by PMI volunteers in all districts, accompanied by a door-to-door outstanding needs assessment, is complete in some districts while ongoing in others. The Federation's relief team is continuing to support PMI in all 11 districts with training in beneficiary registration and in distribution activities.

Along the western coast of Aceh province in the districts of Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, PMI/Federation have begun the second round of relief items distribution using the ration card system. PMI/Federation continue to distribute food parcels, baby kits and hygiene parcels, as well as the recovery tool kits, while in the northeastern coastal districts, the distribution activities have only recently begun.

To date, the PMI/Federation relief team has distributed relief materials throughout the 11 tsunami-affected districts in Aceh province as shown in the table below.

Relief distributions to date

	Tents	Tarps	Kitchen Sets	Hygiene Kits	Blankets	Jerry Cans	Family Kits	Baby Kits	Stoves	Mosquito Nets	Food parcels	Recovery Kits	Bedsheets
Banda Aceh	0	0	0	2,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K. Sabang	0	0	0	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aceh Besar	35	0	4	4,427	50	49	0	0	2	150	0	0	0
Aceh Jaya	2,273	20,703	1,130	20,132	44,982	39,210	7,613	7,097	6,644	24,178	15,466	88	0
Aceh Barat	741	16,015	3,067	12,369	31,280	29,630	7,479	6,743	2,562	21,721	9,314	1	0
Nagan Raya	592	15,746	2,597	8,546	12,368	9,254	2,828	6,543	6,667	16,697	6,065	31	0
Aceh Barat Daya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simeuleue	0	1,807	0	1,482	967	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pidie	107	0	0	7,846	879	0	0	1,231	134	0	5,194	0	7,012
Bireuen	0	0	0	1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lhokseumawe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aceh Utara	0	0	0	2,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aceh Timur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aceh Tamiang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aceh Tengah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gayo Lues	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Total	3,748	53,270	6,798	61,499	90,526	79,110	17,920	21,614	14,999	62,746	36,229	120	7,012

Constraints

- The continuous movement of the IDP population creates difficulties in the registration process and therefore in the ability to determine total number and fixed location of tsunami-affected persons.
- Security issues as well as restriction of movement due to deteriorated road conditions hinder relief activities in several districts.

Project: *Second stage domestic recovery*

Project Objective: Community recovery tool kits are provided to tsunami-affected families in Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya Districts as determined by the assessment.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

For the purpose of these reports, the term 'clean-up kits' from the plan of action henceforth will be more properly referred to as community recovery tool kits.

PMI/Federation has been assisting the IDP population returning to their places-of-origin by providing community recovery tool kits that supply 50 families each with materials to help rebuild their houses and to clean up their properties. Provision of the kits also aims to help reduce the stress and hazards associated with cleaning up their properties. Through this reporting period, 120 recovery tool kits, at 50 sets per kit, have been distributed to 6,000 families in four districts of the western coast of Aceh province (approximately 30,000

beneficiaries) to help them clean-up and begin repairing their properties. Contents of the kit are shown in the table below.

Community recovery tool kit per 50 families

Item and description		Quantity
Strong metal wheelbarrow		5
Strong round-nosed shovels		5
Strong flat-nosed shovels		5
Strong hoes		5
Heavy duty brooms		10
Heavy duty mops		10
Spare mop heads (for above)		50
Heavy duty rubber/plastic buckets		10
Heavy duty wire brushes		10
Small diameter rope (for tying wood, etc, together)		1 x 200m
Medium diameter rope (for dragging heavy objects)		1 x 50m
Rolls of cleaning cloth		1x 100m
Heavy duty sponges		50
Tool Kit – each consisting of:		5 kits
a)	1 Steel tool box (to hold tools)	
b)	Claw hammers (medium weight, strong handles)	
c)	Wrecking bar/jimmy bar – 20” approx	
d)	Crow bar – 40” approx	
e)	Wood saw	
f)	Pliers – combination	
g)	Roofing nails	
h)	Assorted nails (2”, 4”, 6”)	
Heavy duty rubber gloves		20 pairs
Leather work gloves		20 pairs
Basic First Aid Kit (containing disinfectant, compresses, bandages, etc)		1
Rubber boots		20 pairs
Aprons – long, heavy duty		20
Soap (for people to wash themselves)		50 pieces
Disinfectant (for disinfecting buildings)		5 x 10lit. ea.
Water storage container (50 gallon drum?)		5

Organizational development

Overall objective: Through strategic guidance and technical assistance from the Federation, PMI has improved governance and management skills and organizational capacities at national, chapter and branch levels that will help it to improve the lives of the most vulnerable in Indonesia.

Project: *Governance and management development*

Project objective: Implementation of the strategic plan 2005-2009 and support to the development of potential leaders and managers improves the governance and management structure of the national society.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- Three governance and management workshops have been held thus far under the plan of action, with the participation of all branches in Aceh and representatives of the PMI district chapter offices in Aceh and North Sumatra. Approximately 80 governance personnel and chapter and branch managers, mostly volunteers, have taken part in the sessions. Topics have included governance, characteristics of well-functioning national societies, PMI’s strategic plan and basic policies, management theories and practice,

Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement history, structure and role in the tsunami operation, as well as the ICRC safer access approach in conflict areas.

- 10 Aceh branches have been visited and consulted on various governance and management issues. The remaining branches will be visited in June.
- The situation and status of all Aceh branches has been assessed; information is being analyzed and will provide needed information to plan further OD interventions and support.
- A comprehensive assessment of the branches in North Sumatra is scheduled to commence in late May. The assessment is intended to help PMI identify branches for potential cooperation with PNS and to enable the national society to assist the branches to consolidate their foundation and basic systems prior to entering into international cooperation agreements.
- Provision of equipment and basic tools to the Aceh chapter (computers, printers, furniture, cameras, stationary stock) and to Aceh branches that lost in the disaster whatever material resources they had.
- Two national office staff (OD and volunteer/training division) and the Aceh chapter chairman took part in a meeting of the regional OD forum in Hanoi in late April.

Given the disruptive impact on the organization of the tsunami and then the earthquake, and the fact that this is only the first year of the plan, there has been minimal progress to date on this project objective. However, the provision of governance and management training, the ongoing OD consultation and outfitting of basic audio visual equipment is proving to be helpful for the branches and chapters. Impact should be more visible once new staff are in place.

PMI staff at national and chapter levels who are working closely with Movement partners are showing marked improvement in the use of the English language to communicate with their Federation and PNS counterparts.

Constraints

Restructuring of the national office organizational structure is currently underway and PMI has been reluctant to recruit new staff while this process is still ongoing. In addition, slow decision-making in PMI is delaying recruitment of staff, with adverse effects on the operation and overall cooperation with PMI in the field. This is being dealt with on a daily basis through consultation with the national society at national and chapter levels.

Project: *Programme planning and management development*

Project objective: Programme planning and monitoring and evaluation structures, combined with comprehensive cross-sectoral integration of national programmes, lead to better service delivery at all levels.

Progress/Achievements/ Impact

- Two PMI staff members and a chapter volunteer took part in a two-week monitoring and evaluation training workshop organized by the Asia Pacific Communications Centre in Bangkok. A national monitoring and evaluation planning workshop is scheduled for late June, to initiate a process of setting up a permanent and competent monitoring and evaluation unit within the national office, as per the strategic plan 2005-2009.
- Project planning and management training workshops are planned for all Aceh branches in June and July, and the North Sumatra assessment is likely to call for similar activities in that province.
- The Aceh branches are in the process of recruiting staff to be able to meet the new post-tsunami realities of their working environments. The Federation is offering to provide salary support for at least four staff in each branch: overall manager, finance officer, DM officer and an OD/volunteer programme manager.
- The Federation is also supporting the recruitment of staff for the Aceh chapter and for the national office in order to meet the expanded needs related to the tsunami.

The OD division of PMI now has, for the first time, staff familiar with the basic principles of monitoring and evaluation and who can take part in leading this process further. Recruitment of staff for the chapter and branches should improve their capacity significantly, assuming qualified people are available locally.

Constraints

The tsunami operation is consuming most of the time and energy of the national office staff and the frequent travel of key staff and managers makes it very difficult to hold coordination meetings other than the task-oriented technical working group sessions.

Project: *Human and financial resource development*

Project objective: PMI has the skills, structures and capacities to strengthen its human and financial resource base.

Progress/Achievements

- The Federation is providing technical support to the national office in the development of job descriptions and terms of reference for new staff expected to be recruited.
- Aceh and North Sumatra chapters and branches have been provided with guidelines for recruitment of new staff; these guidelines can be a valuable input into the overall human resource system development as outlined in PMI's strategic plan.
- The first of three resource development planning workshops is scheduled for June, with participation of national staff and governance, as well as selected people from chapters and branches that have skills or potential in this programme area. The Federation's *Resource Development Handbook* and the RD training modules have been translated into Bahasa Indonesia and will be used as the main tools in the work planned for this year.
- The regional finance development delegate will visit Indonesia in June to follow up a visit in 2004 and the draft plans put in place then and since.

Project: *Volunteer and youth programme development*

Project objective: A revised volunteer structure and development of volunteer management systems increases the number of trained and motivated volunteers to take part in the service delivery at community level, including the recruitment and training of 2,500 volunteers in Aceh.

Progress/Achievements

- The strategic plan 2005-2009 calls for a review of PMI's volunteer structure and systems. This process was initiated in early May with a meeting of core staff and governance to plan for further meetings across the country for this purpose.
- Provision to the relevant divisions and staff of various materials on volunteer management is proceeding, with regular consultation on the project objective with staff and with governance.
- Planning is underway for a volunteer recruitment campaign in Aceh and North Sumatra provinces as well as for basic and more advanced volunteer training.
- Training and re-training of SATGANA (disaster rapid response) teams in Aceh and North Sumatra is similarly being planned and scheduled.

Constraints

- Given the significant loss of life in the tsunami, PMI in Aceh has only approximately 400 volunteers who survived the cataclysm or who have since joined PMI locally. Most of these are working full-time or nearly full-time in the operation and will need to be absorbed into the organization as paid staff or appropriately compensated in some form.
- The rotation of SATGANA volunteers from other regions of Indonesia during the emergency phase is no longer happening.

Project: *Rehabilitation of chapter and branch offices in the tsunami-affected area*

Project objective: PMI's chapters and branches in the tsunami-affected areas have adequate office and storage space, either replaced or renovated, to be able to fulfil their duties in delivering services to vulnerable groups in their communities.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

- Most Aceh branches have secured land for their new buildings, while it is proving difficult for the Aceh chapter to find suitable land either donated by local authorities or available at a reasonable market price.
- An architectural firm has been commissioned by PMI to design the planned chapter and branch buildings after a review of four different draft proposals submitted by firms in Jakarta and Aceh.
- Equipment lost in the tsunami, or in the conflict area, is being replaced by the Federation and, in some cases, by PNS working in branch districts.

Branch leadership in the tsunami-affected area are enthusiastic about the rehabilitation of their infrastructure and realize that they have both a significant responsibility and also many opportunities related to this project.

Constraints

Only a few of the branches have paid staff, and consequently the active volunteers, including governance, are stretched in their day-to-day activities related to the tsunami operation, leaving little time to deal with important yet time-consuming bureaucratic processes such as the securing of land deeds.

Projects:

- *National headquarters office consolidation*
- *National training centre*
- *Renovation/extension of PMI's national office building in Jakarta*

Projects' objectives:

- PMI's national office has sufficient number of qualified and competent managers and programme staff.
- PMI has a national training centre that can support all its national training needs and be a source of income through commercial training and lease of facilities.
- PMI's national office in Jakarta has sufficient space and equipment for the increased workload and new staff and is able to conduct its business in a more professional manner.

Progress/Achievements

There has been no real progress thus far on these objectives, given the preoccupation of existing management and leadership with day-to-day decisions related to the tsunami recovery operation. A funding commitment has been made by two PNS to take part in the training centre and national office renovation projects together with the Federation.

Constraints

Delays are being experienced at the national and chapter levels in planning and implementation of programmes as well as in routine tasks. Ongoing restructuring of the national office is taking longer than anticipated.

Project: *Development of information technologies*

Project objective: Strengthened information technology (IT) capacity and electronic structure enables all chapters to communicate electronically with the national office and provide up-to-date information to the national office and other chapters.

Progress/Achievements

- The IT manager is being supported to participate in training on systems security (ongoing).
- Salary support has been provided for the hiring of an additional IT officer for a three-month trial period as from 1 April 2005. If that candidate proves suitable, he will be employed by PMI on a permanent basis.
- Older computer equipment has been replaced and a network server and infrastructure is in the process of being installed.

Constraints

The extremely low capacity of the IT unit in the national office is hindering any meaningful progress on this project. An assessment done by the Federation in late 2004 showed that the majority of staff in the national

office is mostly computer illiterate. Unfortunately, although this incapacity is recognized, the IT unit has not thus far addressed this system-wide problem.

Humanitarian values

Overall objective: PMI has the resources and communications capacity and skills to promote and profile PMI as the leading neutral humanitarian organization in Indonesia.

Project: *Communications development*

Project objective: Increased communications capacity, and strengthened links with local and national media, enables PMI to improve its external relations and profiling by providing professional communications support to all programmes and operations.

Constraints

The implementation of this project is currently challenged by a management structure now burdened and preoccupied by the tsunami recovery programme and a low capacity of the national communications structure, as evidenced in the minimal media coverage of PMI's leading role in the tsunami operation.

Project: *tsunami-related publications*

Project objective: PMI has the means to provide donors and supporters with timely and accurate information materials on the progress of the tsunami operation and is thus able to influence utilization of funds currently earmarked for that operation.

Progress/Achievements

On 13 May 2005, BRR notified humanitarian agencies present in Aceh province for the purpose of assisting in the recovery operations that they will be required to report their projects according to a format stipulated by BRR. This recent development will provide a timely catalyst for the Federation to support PMI in developing its needed reporting processes and structures in the immediate future.

Constraints

Although PMI has proven very efficient in mobilizing its volunteers during the emergency phase of the tsunami operation and effectively distributing large quantities of relief supplies, it has not yet developed the reporting structures and systems that are expected by external donors, partners and stakeholders. The reporting format demand recently declared by BRR will be leveraged by the Federation in support of PMI to begin an articulation of that critical reporting process.

Myanmar

Overview

The Myanmar Red Cross Society is scaling up its capacity as one of the major actors in the reconstruction effort in the country. The Federation's delegation is participating in the contingency planning process common to UN agencies and major humanitarian organizations. Conducted according to inter-agency standing committee (IASC) planning guidelines, the scenarios for this process consist of possible and natural emergencies. The Myanmar Red Cross Society has already drafted a plan for slow-onset floods and it will be updated along with the planning of other scenarios.

The operation is running well within the budget; major expenses during the reporting period have been incurred due to warehousing and replenishment of preparedness stocks.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The main responsibility of inter-agency and NGO coordination lies with the Federation's country delegation. This sharing of implementing and coordination roles has been agreed on between the Myanmar Red Cross Society and the Federation's country delegation. It has worked very well due to the present staffing situation and changes of key governance at the national society.

There has been minimal existence of gaps in humanitarian response and reconstruction due to the sufficient number of working and responding agencies, and active NGOs and international agencies in Myanmar.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Health and Care

Overall objective: The Myanmar Red Cross Society's capacity is increased through the scaling up of proactive health, social and water and sanitation activities.

Project: *Emergency health care*

Project objective: The Myanmar Red Cross Society's capacity to carry out emergency health care services is increased and appropriate services are implemented as required.

Progress/Achievements

The Myanmar Red Cross Society has established a health task force to plan and coordinate all health-related emergency situations where the Red Cross in Myanmar is active. This task force is compiled from the health and training divisions of the national society and works closely with the disaster preparedness and response division in times of natural disasters.

Project: *Psycho-social support*

Project objective: The Myanmar Red Cross Society's capacity to provide psycho-social support is improved and support is given as required.

Progress/Achievements

Psycho-social support is included as a main topic in the community based first aid training at Irrawaddy.

Project: *Water and sanitation*

Project objective: Increased capacity of the Myanmar Red Cross Society to design, plan and carry out water and sanitation activities proactively.

Progress/Achievements

The Myanmar government is building new houses to replace destroyed infrastructure in affected coastal areas of Labutta district. The Myanmar Red Cross Society is providing latrines and hygiene education related to personal hygiene and use of fly-proof latrines. The disaster preparedness/disaster response division of the national society has started local purchase of construction materials for the latrines.

Project: *Community-based first aid (CBFA)*

Project objective: Increased capacity and action of the Myanmar Red Cross Society to implement an expanded CBFA project.

Progress/Achievements

The Myanmar Red Cross Society's training and health divisions have finalized a plan of action to carry out a specialized CBFA training for tsunami-affected Irrawaddy division.

The training division will start CBFA trainings in affected areas. Training capabilities will be improved by receiving and purchasing more cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) mannequins to be used in trainings at district and township levels.

The process of health activities is implemented according to planned framework. The first aid skills of people living in disaster-prone communities are crucial especially in the most remote areas that were hit during tsunami. These same areas are going to be partly isolated during the monsoon period due to heavy rains and conditions at sea (transport difficulties).

Constraints

The planned recruitment of new trainers for the Myanmar Red Cross Society's training division has not yet taken place and personnel has been largely engaged with normal daily routines and Red Cross week activities.

Disaster management

Overall objective: The disaster management and communications capacities of the Myanmar Red Cross Society are further improved.

Project: *Logistics*

Project objective: The logistics capacity of the Myanmar Red Cross Society is improved and emergency stocks increased.

Progress/Achievements

The Myanmar Red Cross Society's central warehouse has reached its limit with the latest consignment from the German Red Cross. This experience of stacking and compiling different items will be used in future planning of logistics centre and warehouse capacities.

Project: *Disaster preparedness*

Project objective: The Myanmar Red Cross Society has enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Progress/Achievements

The central warehouse in Yangon was awaiting a German Red Cross donation of 8,500 kitchen sets and is now in the process of sending sets of kitchen utensils, mosquito nets, tarpaulins and blankets to priority warehouses to most disaster-prone areas. These warehouses include tsunami-stricken areas in Rakhine, Thaninthayi and Irrawaddy.

Project: *Communications*

Project objective: The Myanmar Red Cross Society has fast and reliable means of communication with respect

to relief operations at headquarters and field level

Progress/Achievements

The Myanmar Red Cross Society has applied radio permits from respective authorities and provided initial lists of needed HF and VHF equipment, frequencies and planned locations of base stations. Applying radio permits does not affect beneficiaries directly but the overall process aims for a better and faster response at disaster-prone areas.

Recovery

Overall objective: The tsunami-affected families receive short-term support to recover from the loss of their livelihoods.

Project: *Livelihood restoration*

Project objective: The affected population is assisted in becoming more economically self-sufficient.

Progress/Achievements

The second assessment was conducted during the joint trip with the Federation's information delegate and photographer from the Bangkok regional delegation. During the assessment, it was found that replacement housing for the affected area is already being provided by the Myanmar government. The Myanmar Red Cross Society will provide fly-proof latrines for 289 houses that are being built.

The Kaing Thoung school renovation and storm proofing will also take place during the coming reporting period. Local people have already started preparations to improve the sea wall near the school. The national society will assist them with the procurement of essential materials for the wall.

The selection and procurement process for fishing boats is started. The Myanmar Red Cross Society is selecting the type of boat from local manufacturers that is suitable for fishing at the affected area. The supply of as many boats as local boat builders can supply will start during the coming reporting period. The Red Cross has planned to replace 200 missing or damaged boats.

The second assessment verified the needs and coverage of different UN agencies at the Labutta district. This exercise proved useful in avoiding duplication of construction efforts.

Constraints

The main constraint for boosting up the reconstruction process is the lack of personnel and the slow process of decision making. These issues are clearly noted and the process of improving the situation in the Myanmar Red Cross Society and in the Federation's delegation is happening. The national society's disaster preparedness/disaster readiness division is recruiting a deputy head of division and a logistics manager while the Federation's delegation has selected a new logistics/construction delegate.

The Myanmar Red Cross Society needs to carry out a second needs assessment at Ngaputaw Township to find out further needs in that area.

Organizational development

Overall objective: The Myanmar Red Cross Society's management and operational capacity at branch and headquarters level is strengthened to improve service delivery to affected/vulnerable people.

Project: *Capacity building*

Project objective: The Myanmar Red Cross Society's management and operational capacity is increased at headquarters and selected branches.

Progress/Achievements

Organizational development activities for the tsunami operation started with a five-day introductory/workshop visit of the new branch development delegate in the second week of May.

Branch development will be one of the main focuses of the Myanmar operation. This is to ensure much needed field support for any larger operation or programme carried out at the field level.

The Federation's country delegation and the Myanmar Red Cross Society are arranging meetings with national societies interested in supporting the tsunami operations in Myanmar. These meetings are scheduled to take place at the end of May and in early June.

The branch development delegate has obtained a first impression and has been introduced to key people in the Myanmar Red Cross Society's volunteering structure.

Thailand

Overview

The most recent figures from the Thai ministry of interior department of disaster prevention and mitigation on the tsunami include: 5,395 dead (1,961 Thai, 1,953 foreigners and 1,481 unidentified) and 2,845 missing. UNICEF reports that the number of children who lost one or both parents/immediate guardian is now 1,221. The department also states that the overall population affected by tsunami devastation amounts to 58,550 people, or 12,017 households. As smaller, unregistered boats have now been included in the count, there is a significant rise in the number of fishing boats lost or severely damaged: 7,446 instead of the 4,500 stated in March.

Apart from continuing food assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP), psycho-social counselling and coral clean-up, humanitarian efforts are focusing now on long-term recovery and rehabilitation projects. The authorities, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors are now engaged in helping affected communities restore livelihoods, such as in Phuket and Patong. Various projects exist to teach new skills or to develop sources of income. Community-managed micro-finance schemes have also been initiated in some areas, complementing the government's compensation schemes. The government has recently reported that about half of the THB 1.2 billion (approximately CHF 40 million) donated by Thais has been spent in the emergency relief phase and the remaining will be used on tsunami recovery projects.

Disaster preparedness continues to be a focus of the government and the international community. In Phuket, a siren system was installed and a coastal evacuation plan distributed, followed by a drill to test both the technology and community response.

Child protection, livelihood restoration, environmental rehabilitation and access to health care and services by marginalized groups have been other issues facing the affected communities. Many of these issues are inter-related. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) are supporting marginal populations like the Myanmar workers to ensure they have access to humanitarian assistance, helping to control the spread of disease and recognizing the social contribution they will make in post-tsunami reconstruction work. The tsunami response is providing an opportunity for Thailand to review its policies on coastal zoning management, sustainable livelihoods and the environment among others, and to ensure that communities participate in future decision-making.

During the reporting period, the Thai Red Cross has initiated a number of reconstruction and livelihood projects in the affected provinces. Some branches have also submitted additional project action plans for approval by the headquarters. Bilateral projects are being finalized and some activities have started. Given the scale and scope of both bilateral and multilateral recovery projects – the largest programmes with which the Thai Red Cross has ever been involved, the Federation's regional delegation was engaged in regular dialogue with the national society's leadership and management to ensure effective and efficient coordination mechanisms between Movement partners as well as between the Thai Red Cross headquarters and its branches. Discussions are still ongoing and pending approved budgets from Geneva, the proposed multilateral projects will begin shortly.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Following the previous two coordination meetings organized in February and March, a third was held in Phuket on 3 May to update on the situation and coordination implementation process. Some 22 participants from the Thai Red Cross headquarters and branches of Ranong, Phang Nga, Phuket, Trang, Satul and the Nakhon Sri Thammarat health station met with the representatives of the Federation and the Red Cross societies of Finland, France, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China and Sweden. Some branches raised the issue of coordination with the PNS. It was agreed that all coordination activities would go through the Thai Red Cross headquarters. The next meeting is scheduled for August.

The Federation continues to facilitate the Thai Red Cross in coordinating recovery activities within the Movement and is working closely with the national society's management to establish a coordination committee to be chaired by the assistant secretary-general of Thai Red Cross to oversee all the projects. Under this committee, a management unit will be set up to work with local chapters on programme implementation. The

PNS coordination meeting will continue to be the platform for the Thai Red Cross, PNS and the Federation to achieve better coordination under the Movement's umbrella and to avoid overlapping and duplication. This proposed coordination mechanism is yet to be approved by the national society's headquarters. The Thai Red Cross assistant secretary-general approved a wide range of projects to be supported by the Federation at a recent meeting.

As the proposed budgets are now approved by the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva, the Federation-supported projects will be initiated shortly. Some multilateral proposals in the tsunami recovery plan for 2005-2010 have been committed by other bilateral partner societies. Part of the planned activities and respective budgets will thus be scaled down.

Working with the government, UN agencies and other actors

The Thai government agency for international development held a national workshop on 4 May. A strategy on improved coordinating mechanisms was formulated and gaps in technical assistance discussed. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is organizing a series of national workshops on best practices and lessons learned: the Thailand event is planned for 26-27 May in Bangkok. The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Bangkok will soon start implementation of a project to improve planning for relief and recovery, necessitating coordination and communication among stakeholder groups at all levels, including the Red Cross.

The World Health Organization (WHO) convened a conference in Phuket in the first week of May to examine lessons learned in the first days of the emergency response and in the weeks of reconstruction that followed. The Federation's regional health delegate participated in the conference which called for better coordination among national and international health agencies and with the militaries. The government's mental health department is reinforcing training programmes and health services for the affected people. A mental health centre will be opened in Ban Khao Lak in Phang Nga's Takua Pa district in May and mental health workers have been sent there to work and assess the situation for at least two years.

The Movement coordination meeting in Phuket was also attended by 'Thai Together' - an NGO that is working on a database of all agencies operating in the six affected provinces and undertakes coordination activities among the agencies to optimize impact of projects.

In response to media reports of unequal treatment of certain tribal groups in the tsunami response, the Thai Red Cross headquarters has actively advised its chapters to work with the media to rectify misleading media messages and advocate the Red Cross' Fundamental Principles in delivering humanitarian assistance.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Health and care

Overall objective: Communities affected by the tsunami have improved access to health and child care services from the Thai Red Cross Society.

Progress/Achievements

While the Thai Red Cross' Phang Nga chapter continues providing essential relief material to the affected communities, the chapter has started the construction of a day care centre for children in Ban Nam Khem district. The work will be completed in mid-May. The Ranong chapter has proposed a piped water system in a village.

The Swedish Red Cross is having ongoing discussions with the Thai Red Cross on a mobile clinic project while the French Red Cross has expressed interest in blood donor recruitment, first aid and home health care training projects. The Finnish Red Cross continues to assist an international forensic team in Phuket and is expecting nine ambulances to be delivered in mid-May for donation to nine hospitals in Phang Nga. Proposals on first aid training, psycho-social support, health education and disaster management projects are being discussed with the Thai Red Cross headquarters. These will be supported by three delegates to be placed in Phang Nga. The Finnish Red Cross has also proposed to procure medical equipment, health clinics and other vehicles.

Disaster management

Overall objective: The Thai Red Cross Society's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.

Progress/Achievements

The Thai Red Cross' Trang chapter presented a 'warning bell' project which aims to raise people's awareness for the possible natural or technological dangers in six affected provinces. The project targets to train 5,000-10,000 students in practical skills to survive hazards and disasters, and to live safely. Specialists will be brought in to develop the training guidelines. The Federation will provide support to Thai Red Cross to ensure that the project is well connected with other organizational development, community-based first aid and disaster preparedness projects. Each provincial chapter will develop a concrete action plan and budgets to bring forward the project.

The Finnish Red Cross has also discussed with the Thai Red Cross about the procurement of communication equipment such as radio, mobile phones and satellite phones, and other disaster management project.

In an activity supported by the Hong Kong Red Cross branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Thai Red Cross has also started a fire prevention programme in the temporary and permanent shelters in the six tsunami-affected provinces. This will be used as a platform to develop Red Cross volunteers in future.

Recovery

Overall objective: Immediate income is generated through replacing the lost livelihood assets of the affected population enabling them to meet their survival needs.

Progress/Achievements

The Ranong chapter has proposed a number of livelihood projects to the Thai Red Cross headquarters. The headquarters is currently developing a project to build boats with fibreglass instead of wood. However, this is yet to be coordinated with the authorities to define the roles and responsibilities of the Red Cross in the procurement of fishing boats.

Supported by the French Red Cross, 22 engine-powered boats are being procured for the Bang Bane sub-district in Phuket and 10 for the Ban Kang Kao sub-district in Trang. The construction of 11 houses in Kamala beach and a child care centre have also started in Phuket.

The Thai Red Cross' Phang Nga chapter has started the construction of a Red Cross village in Plu Tiew for the affected families that will need to be relocated from disaster-prone areas. In Phuket, the Thai Red Cross chapter is purchasing uniforms for students in the affected areas. The Hong Kong Red Cross branch of the Red Cross Society of China has expressed interest in providing assistance. Their funding has enabled the provision of fishing gear (squid traps) to at least 50 per cent of the affected fishermen families and construction of 30 temporary shelters in Phang Nga to get underway.

Sri Lanka

Overview

At the meeting of donor nations at the Sri Lanka Development Forum in Kandy this week, USD 2.2 billion was pledged towards the reconstruction of tsunami-affected regions in Sri Lanka. The Minister for Finance and Planning said the amount pledged would cover almost the entire cost of reconstruction programmes.

Several protests were held in the north and east following the killing of a popular journalist. All were non-violent. In Batticaloa, a protest allegedly against the removal of an army checkpoint turned violent and resulted in one death in mid-May. As of 18 May, Trincomalee is reportedly under curfew following clashes between Sinhala and Tamil groups.

Earlier in the month, a passenger train hit a private bus in the Kurunegala district as the bus driver attempted to slip through the closed rail gates. Over 35 people were killed in the accident.

For maps and reports on the general background of the disaster in Sri Lanka please refer to <http://www.lk.undp.org/ndmc>.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The Movement platform in Sri Lanka - composed of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), ICRC and Federation representatives - has successfully approved over 180 concept papers which will allow more defined project proposals for recovery and rehabilitation activities across tsunami-affected areas to be submitted and approved without delay.

There are varying degrees of interaction between the Federation, ICRC, SLRCS and PNS at all levels. In Colombo, technical meetings to discuss and coordinate programme implementation are held on a weekly basis. At the district level, coordination continues and should be regularized with the deployment of Movement coordination/OD or disaster management delegates and establishment of four sub-offices. SLRCS, Federation and ICRC are in the process of finalizing discussions on the establishment of these sub-offices in the south, and for Federation appointed staff to join existing ICRC sub-delegations to provide support in the field of capacity building and other required technical areas.

The Movement coordination office/Federation delegation continues to host visits from high-level decision makers from various PNS headquarters, including Norwegian, American, Canadian, and Swedish Red Cross societies.

ICRC continues to support PNS and SLRCS coordination within its sub-delegations. ICRC technical coordinators attend and actively contribute to the technical committees.

For more information on SLRCS and ICRC activities to support tsunami affected populations please go to www.slrcs.org and www.icrc.org.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

Coordination mechanisms continue with government authorities, local and international NGOs and international agencies at central and local levels. The Federation communications department is taking part in discussions with Reuters and other NGOs and international agencies to participate in a travelling photography exhibition to mark the six-month anniversary since the tsunami struck.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Health and care

Overall objective: To improve the health of vulnerable populations through recovery and maintenance of health status in tsunami-affected areas and continuing enhancement of health status in non-tsunami affected areas, also through the restoration and improvement of the water and sanitation environment for 200,000 people

in tsunami affected districts.

Project: *Health infrastructure rehabilitation project*

Project objective: To promote appropriate health care delivery to the tsunami-affected population through the restoration of health infrastructure.

Progress/Achievements

In addition to the 34 health facilities for which the Federation/SLRCS have a MoU to reconstruct or rehabilitate, an additional 16 facilities have been identified and discussed with the ministry of health. The ministry is willing to sign a MoU for these facilities also, but the wording of the proposed document developed by the ministry gives inadequate legal protection to the Movement. For this reason, a second MoU is being drafted, which will include both the initial and the additional facilities.

More recently, a list of primary health care ('*Gramodaya*') centres, which were not part of the earlier requests from the ministry of health, has been obtained. The RC and RC Movement has a strong interest in building or rehabilitating these grass-roots centres, and negotiations for them will begin at the next meeting with the ministry of health.

Combined site inspections with the construction coordinator and consultations with local health authorities have commenced with respect to the 34 identified health facilities.

The ministry of health is over-burdened in trying to deal with more than 40 donor agencies. This means that meetings with decision-makers in the ministry are infrequent, and that lists of either specific or generic plans and standard lists of equipment have not yet been obtained.

Project: *Community-based health*

Project objective: Support to various government programmes directed at the control of communicable diseases.

Progress/Achievements:

Two experienced medical officers have been appointed at SLRCS: executive director of health and a community-based health programme officer.

A working group for community-based health, with members from SLRCS, Federation, ICRC and very experienced health delegates from several PNS has been formed. It has been meeting regularly to develop a framework for a national community-based health programme which will enable Sri Lanka Red Cross to have a standardized approach to community-based health, but can be adapted to the needs of branches. Modules will be developed in order of priority according to needs expressed by branches and local health authorities.

Several project proposals have been received from PNS who are ready to start implementing projects. These projects will act as pilots for future programmes that will be implemented based on the development of the national community-based health framework mentioned above.

Several field trips to villages and camps have been made, to assess health needs and identify the priorities of SLRCS branches. The working group is also using existing community-based health projects to help develop the community-based health framework. SLRCS is keen to expand an existing community-based health project, which has been running for three years, providing community-based healthcare through hygiene awareness training, disease prevention activities, etc. A monitoring visit found a group of volunteers doing excellent work on this programme, and identified further training needs for them.

Although the very recent appointment of two additional SLRCS staff has made it possible to move the programme forward, a minimum of further seven staff is needed to implement all the planned activities.

Project: *Psycho-social support (PSP)*

Project objective: Resilience of communities is developed through the provision of psycho-social support programmes.

Progress/Achievements

A working group for PSP has been operating since soon after the tsunami. It is developing a framework for a national SLRCS PSP programme. Workshops in several districts have been conducted to allow input from branch personnel and community members.

The SLRCS programme officer for PSP was sponsored by Danish Red Cross, American Red Cross and the International Union of Psychological Science to attend a workshop entitled 'Building Psychosocial Interventions in the Tsunami Aftermath' in Singapore from 15-18 May and a disaster mental health training programme in Bangkok from 22-27 May.

Red Cross and Red Crescent activities outside this appeal

Danish Red Cross is acting as the lead for other PNS providing psycho-social support including American Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and potentially Canadian Red Cross. Currently, the Danish Red Cross is working with SLRCS PSP programmes in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Jaffna, providing individual and group PSP support for various populations (including school children) and distributing material relief items and support to livelihoods. For full details on the programme please refer to operations update number 52 at www.ifrc.org

Project: *Water and sanitation*

Project objective: Sustainable improvement in health of communities through the restoration and improvement of the water and sanitation environment, reinforced through hygiene promotion, to 200,000 people in affected districts.

Progress/Achievements

A document has been drafted between German Red Cross and the Federation for the handover of water and sanitation ERUs installed in Pottuvil and Thirrukovil and will be signed shortly. Both units are going to remain operational for a minimum period of six months to cover the need for safe water in approximately 20 transit camps. An exit strategy is being developed linked to the long-term rehabilitation of water sources in the same communities. The unit is producing two million litres of drinking water weekly.

The French Red Cross team in Pottuvil is producing up to 850,000 litres of drinking water weekly, and has just received two water bowsers to increase capacity to distribute the water.

In total, the water purification teams are reaching up to 35,000 beneficiaries, including IDPs in 20 tent camps.

A total of five wells are going to be constructed in Maialagasthottam camp to supply clean water to 82 families who are currently drinking unsafe water.

A total of 27 latrines are going to be constructed in Maialagasthottam transit camp to support sanitation for 82 families living there. Each latrine has two units connected to one septic tank.

A Federation PHAST specialist has arrived in Sri Lanka to organize and conduct the first training of trainers between 16 and 21 May. A consultant has also been contracted to set up the hygiene promotion programme over the next three months.

The Federation organized a workshop in Trincomalee for all the water and sanitation delegates working with the Federation, ICRC, SLRCS and PNS currently in Sri Lanka. Information was shared about ongoing projects and future activities. Consensus has been reached about best practice in well cleaning programmes, taking into consideration possible damage to the equipment due to high saline levels.

Red Cross and Red Crescent activities outside this appeal

French Red Cross is distributing clean water and plans to clean wells and rehabilitate a water board treatment plant in the east of the country. Australian Red Cross is in the process of purchasing water bowsers to distribute clean water in Hambantota.

Disaster management

Overall objective: To improve the lives of people affected by the tsunami living in camps, to improve SLRCS capacity to prepare for and respond to communities' needs before, during and after disasters, and to improve community capacity to cope with and recover from frequent disaster.

Project: *Relief*

Project objective: to improve the lives of people affected by the tsunami living in camps.

Progress/Achievements

Both teams (operational in Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Ampara) have completed the second distribution of the emergency distributions phase and are transitioning in to the recovery phase. Hygiene kits are being procured locally in order to support recovery phase distributions for the next three to six months. Recovery phase distributions in the east are scheduled to start the third week of May and the recovery phase distribution in the southern districts will begin in mid-June. The American Red Cross has committed to funding the purchase of 300,000 locally procured hygiene kits to complete the recovery phase distribution cycle. A new Federation house and a Federation warehouse (with approximately 700 square metres capacity) have opened in Ampara, strengthening the logistics team and providing assistance to PNS in the field.

Refresher courses for volunteers on the history of the RC and RC Movement are being planned along with introductions to the improvements made in the various distribution systems currently used by the relief teams. Additionally, training is being planned for volunteers in the Ampara district to synchronize dissemination of health messages and distribution of treated mosquito nets as part of an overall malaria-prevention campaign that is being run in conjunction with the local ministry of health.

Tent upgrade assessments are being completed by partner organizations Project Galle 2005 and UNHCR. These upgrades are for tsunami-affected families currently living in tents of poor quality and vulnerable to the weather during the monsoon season. A total of 200 upgrades have been completed to date. Information about increasing tarpaulin distribution for the monsoon season is being collected by SLRCS.

Distribution of tents and tarpaulins as of 15 May 2005

Commodity	Total 1 st and 2 nd round distributed in Ampara	Total 1 st and 2 nd round Dist. In Galle	Total 1 st and 2 nd round Dist. In Matara	Total 1 st and 2 nd round Dist. In Hambantota	Total 1 st and 2 nd round
Tents	724	316	0	58	1,098
Tarpaulins	14,736	7,724	11,655	5,730	39,845
Families Served *	15,460	8,040	11,655	5,788	40,627

**Families receive 1 or 2 items depending on the size of tarpaulin, totally 16 sq. m. per family.*

Distribution of non-food relief items as of 15 May 2005

Non food item	Ampara (1 st +2 nd round distributions)	Galle (1 st +2 nd round distributions)	Matara (1 st +2 nd round distributions)	Hambantota (1 st +2 nd round distributions)	Total
Water containers (10 litre)	87,051	8,872	31,145	6,532	133,600
Water containers (20 litre)	12,296	26,216	21,265	40,792	100,569

Tarpaulins	14,736	7,724	11,655	5,730	39,845
Tents	724	316	0	58	1098
Kitchen sets	6,398	7,426	9,670	3,171	26,665
Family kits	5,831	0	0	0	5,831
Family hygiene kits	34,189	17,032	22,734	20,622	94,577
Blankets	33,332	18,368	34,280	32,103	118,083
Bed sheets	98,136	41,461	64,869	62,628	267,094
Sarees	9,454	6,006	5,450	6,616	27,526
Sarongs	10,142	5,273	4,850	4,314	24,579
Mosquito nets	41,509	7,950	16,380	6,057	71,896
Kerosene stoves	8,772	1,405	8,128	644	18,949
Sleeping mats	22,386	13,801	31,028	29,831	97,046
Laundry soap	52,084	27,269	45,196	36,735	161,284
Rope	14,438	16,848	29,510	5,570	66,366
Underwear	10,290	14,728	26,000	26,310	77,328
Kerosene Lamps	14,795	3,336	1,776	8,114	28,021
Baby kits	16,275	5,023	11,069	10,334	42,701

* Family kit contains: 2 pots with lids, 2 large spoons, 2 metal plates, 2 cups, 1 plastic container, 1 bucket, 2 bars of soap, 1 saree, 1 sarong, matches, candles

** Hygiene kits contains: 4 bars of soap body, 4 bars of laundry soap, 2 shampoo, 6 toothpaste, 6 toothbrush, 3 towels, 60 sanitary pads, 6 razors, 20 rolls of toilet paper.

Project: Disaster risk reduction and management

Project objective: to improve SLRCS capacity to prepare for and respond to communities' needs before, during and after disasters.

Progress/Achievements

- A DM plan was made for Gampaha district in collaboration with other NGOs and government authorities.
- An assessment of Kalutara and Trincomalee districts has been completed.
- Trincomalee branch has been supported to finalize its priorities and action plan for 2005.
- A series of workshops was organized by three regional disaster response team (RDRT) members on needs assessment and disaster management project planning in Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Hambantota, Matara, and Colombo.
- Staff profiles have been prepared for staff of Trincomalee branch. Profiles will enable SLRCS to identify appropriate training necessary for its staff.

In general, branches are very enthusiastic to implement risk reduction programmes and have prioritized DM programming. However, SLRCS is still overwhelmed in the face of post-tsunami operations and there is a lack of clear DM policies and strategies to guide branches in project planning and implementation. The Federation's DM delegate is currently based in Trincomalee to improve DM capacity there and use experience gained as a basis for implementation and training in DM in other SLRCS branches across the country.

Coordination: OD/DM technical committees are ongoing to discuss and coordinate all relevant programmes. Two PNS meetings were held in Trincomalee branch. Similarly, two meetings were held for ICRC, Federation and among SLRCS branch representatives in Trincomalee to further promote coordination and effective implementation of programmes. The Federation and SLRCS continue to coordinate with government authorities and leading NGOs and international agencies.

Red Cross and Red Crescent activities outside this appeal

Other PNS are also involved in planning of the recovery phase and will distribute hygiene kits in the northern areas. These PNS include Canadian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and possible participation of Japanese Red Cross. Turkish Red Crescent and Spanish Red Cross are also involved in distributions of other non-food relief items.

Project: *Community-based disaster preparedness*

Project objective: to improve community capacity to cope with and recover from frequent disaster.

Progress/Achievements

A two-day workshop was organized in Trincomalee for 17 (of a total of 22) community level SLRCS volunteers to enhance their knowledge on the RCRC Movement and identify needs in their respective communities.

As a result of training, SLRCS community level volunteers are further motivated to carry out activities, and have a broader knowledge and understanding of the RCRC Movement and their role in fulfilling the RC/RC mandate. However, there is a clear need for a standard volunteer mobilization to ensure the most effective recruitment and employment of volunteers. In addition, SLRCS needs a community-based disaster preparedness policy to support implementation of relevant projects. An increase in human resources would also benefit the programme.

Recovery

Overall objective: To improve community resilience through traditional and alternative livelihood activities, and to reconstruct and rehabilitate community housing facilities to improve the living conditions of vulnerable people affected by the tsunami.

Project: *Reconstruction of community housing*

Project objective: Reconstruction of 2,000 houses.

Progress/ Achievements

In response to the post-tsunami housing need, SLRCS has pledged to construct 15,000 permanent houses for tsunami-affected populations. These houses will be constructed through multilateral and bilateral PNS programmes. The Federation plans to construct 2,000 of these houses in 2005-2006.

Procedure for selection of a consultant for the field survey, design, and overall project management of house reconstruction on behalf of SLRCS, the Federation and PNS has been agreed. SLRCS is planning to appoint consultants by the end of May 2005 in all the districts where construction of community housing is planned. It is estimated that the planning and design will start in June 2005. SLRCS has so far secured land for 55 sites to construct about 9,500 houses. SLRCS is in the process of securing some site plans and perimeter survey plans available from the department of buildings and some preliminary designs in order to advance the construction phase.

The tender for consultancy services is published in the newspaper. More than 20 consulting engineering firms have shown interest in bidding for the services. SLRCS has appointed a technical evaluation committee for the evaluation of bids and making recommendations to the tender board, the Federation and PNS.

SLRCS has received full list of beneficiaries for all districts from the department of census and statistics through the urban development authorities.

SLRCS has requested the divisional secretaries of each location to identify the beneficiaries who will receive the new houses. PNS and SLRCS local branches are continuing to work together with government authorities and the beneficiaries to establish the final list.

SLRCS has requested meetings with the ministers for urban development and housing and the eastern province development who are in charge of the tsunami operations to enlist and coordinate support from other

government agencies to provide other infrastructure like water, electricity, roads, etc. The following government agencies will be responsible:

- National water supply and drainage board;
- Urban development authority;
- National housing development authority;
- Department of buildings;
- Electricity board; and
- Road development authority.

On the reconstruction of hospitals, the central engineering consultancy bureau is preparing the designs and standard guidelines for the reconstruction work. In the mean time, SLRCS local branches and PNS are planning to conduct a preliminary survey to assess the actual situation on the ground. A comprehensive plan will be prepared within one month.

Red Cross and Red Crescent activities outside this appeal

- Netherlands Red Cross is continuing the process of identification of beneficiaries and land.
- Malta Red Cross is continuing with building 68 houses in Rekewa, Hambantota.

Organizational development

Overall objective: SLRCS has the organizational systems, structures, capacities and skills to improve the lives of the most vulnerable in Sri Lanka.

Project: *Organizational development*

Project objective: Sri Lanka Red Cross management and operational capacity is increased at headquarters and branches

Progress/Achievements

So far, five OD concept papers have been drafted together with SLRCS counterparts and submitted to the Movement task force for approval. OD technical meetings are held regularly and during the reporting period have addressed the following issues:

- OD guidelines have been produced to review PNS and Federation project proposals. The OD technical committee, composed of SLRCS (national headquarters and branches), ICRC, PNS and the Federation, will use these new guidelines to support provision of technical inputs to project proposals for onward submission to the task force.
- The OD technical committee has started work on a 'minimum branch requirement plan' (outlining key programmes/projects, branch structure, key positions with job descriptions, minimum equipment and furniture required, etc.) to make SLRCS branches more fully operational. The plan will also indicate necessary inputs from SLRCS, the Federation, ICRC and PNS in terms of finance, technical personnel, etc. The plan is due to be discussed at the forthcoming national conference and endorsed by SLRCS.

The OD coordinator attended the SLRCS strategic planning meeting held last week to help the SLRCS develop a strategic development plan. The OD coordinator also travelled to Trincomalee branch of SLRCS to facilitate branch/division level training of SLRCS governance and discuss with both the branch and PNS working in the branch identification of a movement coordination office for the northeast. It was decided that SLRCS Trincomalee branch will host the movement coordination office.

The OD programme is conducted in coordination with SLRCS, ICRC and PNS to speed up the planning phase and move into the operational phase. This involves continued dialogue and planning with SLRCS and partners which should translate into development of an implementation plan.

Red Cross and Red Crescent activities outside this appeal

Spanish Red Cross has funded the development of the SLRCS headquarters' finance department, including purchase of office equipment and computer hardware and software.

Maldives

Overview

A leader from the political opposition returned to the Maldives after living for an extended period overseas. In the *Majlis* (parliament), discussion ensued on one aspect of the opening up of the democratic process when the attorney general gave his opinion that it is possible under the constitution to form political parties (at present, not possible).

Though tourist numbers did increase as the year passed, the country now enters the low season when there is normally a drop in numbers of visitors. A number of resort islands continue to operate at low bed rates in the hope that this important part of the economy will pick up.

Efforts continue to be made to secure donor commitments for the national recovery and reconstruction plan. The major remaining sectors are in infrastructure repair, particularly harbours, jetties and repair of damaged land area.

For the delegation, the period has been marked by efforts to process agreements (as well as on behalf of PNS), tender board processes and procurement. Experience now shows that the capacity of the government is sometimes stretched to limits and the Federation is sensitive to the need to assist, as appropriate, to supplement where possible.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Regular weekly meetings are convened for all PNS delegates to exchange information and to stimulate all staff members to convene in separate forums to explore areas of mutual interest, for example, in planning boat transport needs.

Visitors have included representatives from the Australian and Canadian Red Cross societies. Following meetings arranged with the authorities, the two national societies signed a MoU with the government for the initiation of a waste management project in support of 70 islands. The Canadian Red Cross also followed up its intention to assist with the rehabilitation of social infrastructure and the trial of a wind turbine as a reusable energy source for one of the housing projects. The Australian Red Cross furthered its discussions on support to selected Federation-managed water and sanitation projects.

The Bahrain Red Crescent sent a delegation, including a member of its government, for consultation about support for projects of a social development nature. The Federation will be responsible for coordinating the management of the project's implementation. The exact project description remained to be finalized at the time of reporting.

With support from the Federation, the American Red Cross fielded a water and sanitation delegate for one month. He is making assessments on sewer projects on six different islands on three different atolls.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

The OCHA has organized a meeting of the Government of Maldives and other stakeholders to explore lessons learned from the tsunami relief operation. This meeting was held 17-18 May.

After earlier confusion about the role of UN organizations in waste management, it is now agreed with the Government of Maldives that UNDP will play a role in assisting the development of a national solid waste management strategy and UNEP will give technical advice to the government and assist with the collection of hazardous waste.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Health and care

Overall objective: Water facilities restored and sanitation facilities improved for tsunami-affected communities

and vulnerability to future disasters is reduced, while local environment and ground water sources are protected.

Project: *Water supply*

Project objective: Install desalination units with community water storage and distribution systems.

Progress/Achievements

The tender for 20 reverse osmosis water plants also started with three suppliers being invited. The units will act as back-up supply to vulnerable islands during periods of drought or when potable water is scarce. They will also reduce the reliance on contaminated ground water sources. The tender will close by the end of this month.

The first island to receive a reverse osmosis unit and distribution network provided by the Federation is Thulusdhoo. The detailed assessment has been made and work on it is likely to commence early next month.

An indefinite quantity contract is currently being developed for the supply of construction materials to build the housing unit for the reverse osmosis units and the distribution network.

Project: *Rain harvesting*

Project objective: Restored and improved rain water harvesting systems for communities severely affected by the tsunami.

Progress/Achievements

The tender to procure 15,128 rain harvesting kits to be distributed to 78 islands in the Maldives has now been closed and the contract will soon be awarded to the successful bidder. The rain water harvesting kits will increase the capacity for stored rain water which is the primary drinking source on these small islands. The distribution will commence in June and the final distribution of these kits is expected to take place at the end of September 2005.

Project: *New housing water and sanitation project*

Project objective: New houses of displaced people to have improved sanitation systems and access to community water facilities.

Progress/Achievements

This project will commence once the building of associated new housing progresses.

Disaster management

Overall objective: To assist the affected population recover from the 2004 tsunami by supporting the emergency shelter and non-food relief needs, most particularly of those who lost their homes.

Project: *Supporting the emergency shelter needs of the homeless population*

Project objective: Provision of emergency temporary shelter to cover the needs of the homeless in the initial post-tsunami period prior to construction of permanent housing.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

The process is well underway to providing temporary shelter for up to 9,955 people that lost their homes during the disaster.

Latest reports indicate that 65 out of the total 85 units have now been completed, with a further 23 underway. Both of the two factories that were converted by the government in Laamu Atoll have been completed. The agreement with the Government of Maldives includes funding for not only temporary

shelter construction but also materials for building additional rooms for families hosting IDPs and toilet/mess facilities.

Some 5,430 people benefited from shelter complete with water and sanitation facilities, enabling them to resume normal lives.

Constraints

Logistical constraints in getting sufficient quantities of building materials to some islands have hampered progress.

Project: *Non-food support to displaced communities*

Project objective: Support minimum livelihood requirements through the provision of various non-food items – with some provision to assist host families.

Progress/Achievements

Of the 20,000 hygiene parcels that have now been received, 11,960 have been cleared and 5,458 distributed out to the islands. A further 6,502 are currently in storage in Male awaiting distribution. On his visit to monitor the distribution, the relief monitoring delegate was able to confirm that, on the 18 islands visited, 1,320 affected families and host families received had received parcels.

The IDP Ministry of the Government of Maldives requested the delegation to assist in funding kitchen utensils for a group of IDPs living on an island close to Male. The delegation is in the process of reimbursing the ministry for the costs of these items, which assisted some 12 families. It is hoped that this exercise will help in the upcoming procurement of some kitchen sets for a further 600 IDP families.

Constraints

Delays in the distributions of parcels occurred due to the government's decision to hold back supplies to the islands until the re-registration of IDPs and host families had been completed. Distribution plans, based on the statistics from the registration, have now been finalized and distribution has started.

Recovery

Overall objective: Build up to 950 houses and associated public buildings for displaced people who lost their homes as a result of the tsunami.

Project: *Construction project – Dhuvaafaru/Maldives*

Project objective: Construction of a new settlement for the people of Kandholhudhoo Island being resettled on Dhuvaafaru Island.

Progress/Achievements

The agreement between the Government of Maldives and the Federation for the resettlement project in Dhuvaafaru was signed on 11 May. The total budgeted cost for the resettlement of this community from the devastated island of Kandholhudhoo is USD 24,423,100.

The tender for 600 houses is ready and will be advertised in the near future. The consultancy contract is being finalized.

Project: *Construction project-Maafushi-Guraidhoo/Maldives*

Project objective: Construction of houses for the families from targeted islands who lost their homes as a result of the tsunami.

Progress/Achievements

Guraidhoo:

Although 36 houses will be built in Guraidhoo, there has been concern for 11 families still living in tents on this island after losing their houses; their conditions will be far from satisfactory as the rainy season begins. Several meetings were held during the month, convened by the chief coordinator of the tsunami task force and the minister of defence, to begin implementation as quickly as possible. It was decided to approach only Maldives-based contractors and to shorten the tender period by seeking bids for building to specified designs (other bids are being sought for designing and building). A pre-bid meeting was held on 15 May with potential bidders and a final date for submission of tender has been set for 23 May.

Maafushi:

No action was taken on the 10 houses to be built on this island as the focus has been on the other projects during this period.

Constraints

The normal Government of Maldives' tender board process of regional advertising was shortened by a process of national notification and calling for interested parties to bid according to prior agreements as a means to hastening the process of construction, given the special conditions of the beneficiaries with the approach of the rainy season. The decision was taken in a transparent way, involving the Federation.

Project: *Construction project-Dhaalu Atoll/Maldives*

Project objective: Construction of houses for the families who lost their homes as a result of the tsunami.

Progress/Achievements

Tenders have been assessed by evaluators appointed by the Government of Maldives, the assessment having been done with the involvement of the Federation's construction delegate and the government's housing unit representative. The tender evaluation report was submitted, the financial envelope opened on 17 May and the contract is now being awarded.

The quotations for project management and site supervision were to be submitted for opening on 16 May but as only one bid was received the process will be delayed in order to identify other interested parties.

Though 50 houses will be built initially on Kudahuvadhoo, the Federation is still awaiting the finalization of the community consultation process to learn exactly how many people from the islands of Vaanee, Ribudhoo and Gemendhoo will relocate and to where.

Constraints

The approval for the signing of the agreement with the Government of Maldives for this project is awaited on from the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva. The capacity of the tender board had to be strengthened by outsourcing the task of evaluating the bids.

Organizational development

Overall objective: Substantial progress is made towards the formation of a Maldives Red Crescent Society with a view to ultimately delivering programmes responsive to local vulnerability and focused on the four core areas.

Project: *Organizational development*

Project objective: Progress made towards establishing a national society with a range of defined activity areas.

Progress/Achievements

Meetings have been held with the minister of health who has expressed an interest to promote the formation of a new national Red Crescent society in the Maldives. Presently attending the WHO annual assembly in Geneva, the health minister plans to have meetings with senior members of the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva. This will help to lay a firm platform for the way ahead. At the same time, the Federation's head of delegation was approached and held several meetings with other interested parties in the Maldives. A public meeting was planned to conduct a presentation about the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and, from this gathering, an

establishment committee is planned to be formed. Care needs to be taken to identify people from a cross-section of the community as foundation members.

Constraints

Although interest and goodwill have been expressed from several quarters, a new Red Crescent society needs to grow from a foundation well rooted in respect for the Movement's Fundamental Principles.

Humanitarian values

Overall objective: Influence peoples' behaviour by increasing tolerance, mutual understanding and respect for human beings.

Project: *Promotion of humanitarian values*

Project objective: Increase the understanding of the Movement and respect for its Fundamental Principles.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

An orientation to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has been conducted for all newly recruited local staff members, including those working for PNS. The Federation's delegates and staff, plus one PNS representative, undertook a workshop on better programming initiatives. These activities were facilitated by the humanitarian values programme manager from the Federation's South Asia regional delegation.

Better understanding and motivation was built within the Federation's delegation. The delegates were made conscious of the importance of unifying communities through project implementation.

Seychelles

Overview

For many years, many have perceived the Seychelles as a rich tourist's paradise. Like the other national societies in the Indian Ocean sub-region, the Seychelles Red Cross Society has suffered from neglect by partner national societies. The tsunami emergency and the response by Red Cross volunteers and staff brought much needed attention to the area. New partners are literally putting the sub-region back on the map. The Federation has appointed its head of Indian Ocean sub-regional office that will be hosted at the Mauritius Red Cross Society. A number of national societies have expressed the wish to cooperate and support the strengthening of the Seychelles Red Cross. Throughout the sub-region, governments are beginning to recognize the key role to be played by national societies in disaster preparedness and response.

The sub-region was concerned mainly with the risk of cyclones as the end of the season approached. However, it was a volcano eruption in Comoros that mobilized Red Crescent resources during the reporting period. The Indian Ocean regional disaster response platform (PIROI) led by the French Red Cross as well as the Federation responded to the national society's appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

A number of national societies from the sub-region attended the second East Africa tsunami meeting held in Nairobi on 9 May 2005. Movement coordination was the main topic on the agenda. During the event the regional movement coordinator presented the cooperation and coordination framework both in its global and regional forms. The emphasis was put on the need for each of the Movement components to commit to working together. References were made to the Movement strategy and the Seville agreement. It was pointed out that coordination did exist in the region before the tsunami but that it was now time to further develop it. Participants agreed that the main aim of the framework is to simplify the work of all national societies and their partners as well as to accelerate service delivery to beneficiaries.

Members of the Indian Ocean working group involving representatives from both host and participant national societies, Federation delegates and the Secretariat's director for national society and field support division identified a number of issues that, in their opinion, were key to smooth Movement coordination. Good bases for cooperation are provided by the Saint-Denis agreement which was signed by representatives of the PIROI, national societies in the sub-region, ICRC and the Federation five years ago. Seychelles Red Cross intends to develop a specific cooperation agreement strategies (CAS) following a revision of its strategic plan.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

Following the request by Seychelles authorities for Federation support in developing coherent disaster management plans, UNDP expressed their interest in discussing the Federation approach. The government, with support from UN agencies, has already drafted a disaster management plan for Seychelles, which will be shared with the Federation. A meeting with the head of the Indian Ocean sub-regional office will be organized to identify next steps.

This follows a working meeting between the Federation's regional disaster management coordinator, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conflict and risk reduction adviser for Africa in charge of support to East African governments in their national disaster management and planning, and the OCHA regional disaster response adviser responsible for contingency planning. These developments represent a follow up at the regional level, building on a global agreement signed in Geneva by UNDP and the Federation in relation to cooperation in providing support for the tsunami-affected countries.

The UN resident coordinator for Seychelles has recently expressed public concern over a shortfall in funding which, in her opinion, delays government efforts to repair infrastructure damaged by the 26 December tsunami.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Disaster management

Overall objective: To strengthen the disaster management capacity of the Seychelles Red Cross Society.

Progress/Achievements

Severe weather events have been on the increase in the Seychelles in recent years but the national society managed to cope well with the heavy rains during the cyclone season. The national society is in the process of reassessing its disaster preparedness programme and plans to conduct further disaster management training with Federation support. Relief items received through the German Red Cross are in the process of being pre-positioned in key locations on the three main islands of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. Emergency equipment, including stretchers and neck collar splints, will be positioned in 23 districts as part of a contingency stock built up with Federation support. The Federation is also sending 3,695 kilograms of relief stock to the national society; the containers are already on board a freight ship in Mombasa, Kenya.

Impact

Two four-wheel drive vehicles, donated by and received from the German Red Cross, have a positive impact on implementation, particularly logistics management.

The recent Karthala volcano emergency proved again that all types of disasters threaten the Indian Ocean islands, and that disaster preparedness and response is an integral activity. Preparations for health emergencies linked to disasters, including water and sanitation actions, are conducted with support of the PIROI.

Since the second tsunami alert, all national societies in the Indian Ocean sub-region are more conscious of the need of speeding up and strengthening their preparedness and response capacities.

Constraints

The delay in finalizing the national disaster management plan and the definition of the Seychelles Red Cross' role within it has led to some confusion and unrealistic expectations of its capacities among the general public.

A tsunami early warning system for the Indian Ocean is being developed; it will also be important that the national society works closely with the government to establish its role in the sensitization of remote communities. The Federation will continue to actively advocate for a stronger Red Cross and Red Crescent role in those areas where the national society has added value.

Recovery

Overall objective: Livelihoods are re-established or improved to enable the affected population to become economically self-sufficient.

Progress/Achievements/ Impact

Most recovery activities are finalized but the national society continues to identify and receive calls from tsunami victims who have not yet received assistance. There have been some logistical problems encountered in procuring certain items of fishing equipment, though most of these have now been resolved.

Following its response during the initial phases of the tsunami emergency as well as its recovery activities, the national society's profile is more visible.

Constraints

The expectations of the population with regard to the Seychelles Red Cross intervention have increased considerably, which may be a burden for a national society that is undergoing a full transformation. Initial plans to provide support to some tsunami-affected people in the form of construction materials have been abandoned; other activities have stretched the national society's human resource capacity to the limit.

Organizational Development

Overall objective: To strengthen the organizational capacity of Seychelles Red Cross Society at national and branch levels.

Progress/Achievements/ Impact

During a recent visit to Seychelles, the Federation's Special Representative for the Tsunami and the head of regional delegation met with the country's vice president, and advocated for authorities to allocate adequate plots of land to enable the national society to build offices and storage space on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue islands. There are hopes that the Red Cross will obtain these plots in the near future.

The tsunami meant a complete turn in the existence of the national society, which understood the need to change and adapt rapidly to respond to the existing challenges. Office space, human resources, specialized training, logistics management, and branch development are the main priorities.

During this reporting period, the French Red Cross (as part of PIROI), German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross representatives visited Seychelles and provided or pledged support to capacity building efforts encouraged by the Federation.

Branch development in particular is a priority area. A letter of intent was signed with the German Red Cross, while a bilateral cooperation project has been drafted with the Spanish Red Cross. The PIROI/French Red Cross assisted the Seychelles Red Cross with VHF radio communication equipment and, earlier in the year, provided training to more than 30 volunteers in radio communication.

Thanks to the recognition by authorities of its important role in conducting humanitarian activities as well as to the Federation's advocacy efforts, the Seychelles Red Cross should soon be able to resolve a long-standing problem of office space. While working to scale up its activities, the national society is analyzing the human resource implications of this approach.

Constraints

The national society needs and intends to create a stronger management structure to ensure a division of roles and responsibilities between management and governance - a real challenge for a national society composed almost exclusively of volunteers. Improvement of narrative and financial reporting remains a challenge.

The limited availability of French language skills in the regional delegation is an obstacle in the way of smooth interaction with some of the national societies in the Indian Ocean sub-region.

Humanitarian Values

Overall objective: Provide a platform to enable Seychelles Red Cross Society to develop its communications and advocacy skills and capacity as well as strengthen external relations.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

The recently-recruited national society information officer and the regional delegation's information delegate had an extensive dialogue during a recent visit to the Seychelles. There are plans to invite the national society's counterpart to join the regional delegation as staff-on-loan for an intensive induction to the Movement and better understanding of the Federation's structures and systems. This should help increase the profile of the national society beyond national boundaries. A national training is also planned in the second half of 2005, with support from the regional delegation.

The recent recruitment of a professional journalist has already shown its impact through the solid coverage by national media of the recent visit to Seychelles by the Federation's Special Representative for the Tsunami and regional delegation team.

Constraints

With the departure of the regional delegation's reporting officer, the workload associated with reporting for the tsunami operation will further burden the regional information unit.

Somalia

Overview

In the political arena, the progress of the Transitional Federal Government to relocate to Somalia from Kenya is at a critical point, with tensions high in several south and central areas of the country. However, Puntland, the northeast area affected by tsunami, remained relatively peaceful. Four months after the tsunami emergency phase, the Somali Red Crescent Society continues its support to vulnerable communities while moving into the recovery phase. The Federation's delegation for Somalia (based in Nairobi) continues to provide the required support to the Somali Red Crescent Society and assists in designing the expansion of its health programme in the Bari region. Further support is given through monitoring and supervision activities, planning of outreach services as well as direct support to Garowe hospital.

A joint health facility review was carried out by the national society, the Federation and German Red Cross Society. It enabled the fine tuning of operational details of the Red Crescent's health expansion in the Bari region through support to four primary health care facilities. The support envisaged will help address the health needs of the selected communities that have not been adequately met for some years. Coordination among partners is ongoing at all levels.

The recent heavy rainfall in several regions of Somalia poses a health risk in terms of disease outbreaks and floods. Vulnerable communities already fear the occurrence of a new disaster. The Red Crescent has mobilized volunteers and community members to provide health education to communities on disease prevention. Bed nets received from UNICEF will help step up malaria prevention efforts, especially among women and children who are the main target groups.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Movement coordination and cooperation is ongoing through both formal meetings for information sharing and planning the tsunami support. A full meeting of operational Movement partners from the region took place 9-10 May in Nairobi. It brought together representatives of the affected national societies, the Red Cross Red Crescent Network for East Africa (RC-NET) as well as partner national societies present in the region.

The Geneva Secretariat was represented by the Federation's director for national societies and field support division. Discussions and working groups included the possibility of formalizing cooperation and coordination mechanisms through the development of a memorandum of understanding, the development of cooperation agreement strategies and cross-border interaction at sub-regional level. A separate Movement coordination meeting for Somalia was held later in the week, taking forward some of the cooperation issues at country level.

Working with Government, UN Agencies and other actors

The national society continues to have good working relationships with the relevant local health authorities and UN agencies. UNICEF in particular committed its support to the Red Crescent's health expansion effort into Bari through the provision of essential drugs, vaccines and vaccination-related materials. The joint health facility review between the Federation, Somali Red Crescent and German Red Cross that was concluded this week was joined by the Puntland state's regional medical officer of the Bari region.

The Somali Red Crescent and the Federation have been working closely with other partners to avoid overlaps. The health sector committee of the Somali Aid Coordination Body (SACB) meetings continued to be an important forum for information sharing, while the humanitarian response group has been monitoring the rains and flooding. The national society and the Federation participated in the Puntland health coordination meeting from 26-27 April as well as a tsunami coordination meeting organized by the Humanitarian Affairs and Management of Disaster (HADMA), a body created by the Puntland state authorities to coordinate the tsunami related interventions. A specific request from the Office of the President of Puntland to provide advice and support from the Federation to HADMA is being pursued.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Health and care

Overall objective: The health conditions of the vulnerable are improved and outbreak of epidemics and waterborne diseases prevented.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

During this reporting period, no major disease outbreak was reported in the affected areas. With the current increase of rainfall in some of the tsunami-affected areas, outbreak of waterborne diseases and malaria is a serious risk. Red Crescent volunteers have received refresher coaching from the clinic staff and have been mobilized to provide intensive health education to communities. The clinics will continue to observe the disease trends during the coming period.

Outreach activities were undertaken in Ga'arad and Badey villages as a more structured plan was developed. Community health committees and the volunteers continued to provide support to Red Crescent clinics' staff.

Following from the operational review and the UN-led interagency assessment, a team consisting of the Red Crescent, Federation, the German Red Cross and a representative from the MoH conducted a review of specific health facilities in four districts in the Bari/Kar Kaar regions (29 April to 5 May). The envisaged health expansion in Bari is on course, with the following proposed sites for interventions identified in agreement with the MoH: Ufuyn, Iskushuban, Rako and Waaciye districts.

Puntland has received heavy rain in the last few days. Large areas are covered with stagnant water and travel is difficult in some areas. Anticipating that outbreaks of waterborne diseases and malaria are imminent, Red Crescent volunteers provided health education to communities on prevention and control of malaria and diarrhoea. Training on disease surveillance and data interpretation is planned to be undertaken jointly with the support of the WHO and Merlin.



Picture 1: A newborn baby held by a nurse at the Somali Red Crescent/Federation-supported hospital in Garowe, Puntland. Red Crescent clinics identify and refer severe cases within the region to this hospital.

Outreach services are the most efficient way to reach the coastal and remote communities. Mobilization of volunteers through training in the main villages targeted for outreach activities will occur in May, following a newly developed plan. Procurement of additional health supplies to cover needs expected to be identified during the outreach services is under way. A total of 618 patients were treated through outreach services in April.

Trained volunteers will provide the link between clinics and the targeted communities. The Bari health programme will include support to the two non-functional mother and child health/outpatient department (MCH/OPD) structures in Ufuyn and Iskushuban, and will plan the upgrading of two health posts in Rako and Waaciye into MCH/OPD.

This will result in increased services to the catchment communities, including vaccination, care of pregnant women and children as well as outpatient treatment of common ailments. Structural rehabilitation and identification of qualified staff to operate and manage the MCH/OPD will also be undertaken. UNICEF is in the process of building premises for a new health facility in Rako to be used as the MCH/OPD as the current structure is inadequate for that level of use.

The Bari health expansion will help address the deteriorating health situation of the target communities and will improve the community's health status, with an emphasis on reduction of morbidity and mortality rates among the most vulnerable, especially women and children.

The health condition among the most affected people in the tsunami-hit areas is stable; there have been no outbreaks of epidemics and waterborne diseases. The training of the volunteers and community to provide comprehensive health education will help mitigate the risk of disease outbreak following recent heavy rains in the regions.

The outreach services, targeting the vulnerable people in the remote areas of the regions, have reduced the community's vulnerability to diseases. These services include treatment of common disease, vaccination of women and children as well as referral of complicated cases for further management.

Constraints

The delegation still experiences difficulties in transporting supplies to the field in a timely manner. Logistics options are few as airstrips in both Garowe and Galkayo are unreliable during the rains. Other options, specifically sea freighting of longer-term supplies, will be explored together with other interested agencies.

Disaster management

Overall objective: The disaster management capacity of Somali Red Crescent and the communities it serves is strengthened.

Progress/Achievements/ Impact

A vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and contingency planning training was carried out in Hargeisa for staff and volunteers from six Somali Red Crescent branches. Meanwhile, branch-level VCA and contingency plans were completed or in preparation by the four branches that had previously undergone training. During the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Tsunami operation to Somalia last month, the Puntland state authorities made a request for support from the Federation in developing coherent zone-level disaster management plans and structures. This proposal was taken up through further consultations with HADMA and UNDP, with a view to arranging initial meetings early in June.

The Somali Red Crescent has appointed a disaster management coordinator who co-facilitated the Hargeisa training. The position for disaster management officer within the Somalia delegation is awaiting final selection.

The newly recruited disaster management coordinator of the Red Crescent was instrumental in organizing and co-facilitating the Hargeisa VCA training.

The national society was quick to assess and respond to the heavy rains and flooding in Somaliland and the south. Its ability to coordinate with other actors and to provide timely and comprehensive information was demonstrably improved.

Constraints

Communication between the Nairobi coordination office, headquarters and some of the national society's offices remains a challenge. The ongoing information technology upgrading will help to overcome these constraints, although the telecommunications challenges in Somalia are currently wide-ranging.

Humanitarian values

Overall objective: Provide a platform to enable Somali Red Crescent develop its communications and advocacy skills and capacity and strengthen external relations.

Progress/Achievements

Relations between Somali Red Crescent and its partner organizations have been maintained and strengthened through the various exercises of assessment, planning and response. A joint meeting between HADMA, the

Somali Red Crescent, Federation and ICRC offered an opportunity to disseminate the principles and structure of the Movement. Other meetings with state officials were also used as platforms to clarify the roles of the Movement's components. Volunteer trainings carried out also included a component of the Movement's principles, to be further disseminated within communities they work in.

Impact

The profile of the Somali Red Crescent and its Movement partners is more visible within government bodies and its activities and role are better understood. At community level, volunteers are able to put the Movement's principles into practice.

Constraints

Training in communications and advocacy is still a major need within the national society. The delegation's capacity to support this area will need to be enhanced through deployment of a short-term delegate position to achieve the expected results.

East Africa Regional Programme

Overview

The East African region continued to be confronted with a series of natural disasters that required the intervention of a number of national societies. Heavy rains and floods affected northern Somalia, eastern Ethiopia and Zanzibar island of Tanzania, while Comoros is dealing with the aftermath of the Karthala volcano eruption. More recently, Kenya too experienced severe rains that led to floods in various parts of the country.

The national societies were prompt in their interventions and were assisted by the Federation, ICRC and, in Comoros, the French Red Cross-led PIRIO. The Federation's disaster response emergency fund (DREF) allocated CHF 100,000 for flooding in Ethiopia and CHF 80,000 for flooding in Tanzania.

The Rwandan Red Cross is working closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in relocating Congolese refugees from the Gisenyi border to camps further inland.

These events, all in the short period of one month, again highlight the high degree of vulnerability in the region. The long-term plans designed for the tsunami operation are expected to have a positive impact on the capacity of East African national societies and the communities they serve.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Movement coordination was the main topic of the second East Africa tsunami operation meeting (9 May 2005). During the event, the regional movement coordinator presented the cooperation and coordination framework both in its global and regional forms. The emphasis was put on the need for each of the Movement members to commit itself to working together. References were made to the Movement Strategy and the Seville Agreement. It was pointed out that coordination did exist in the region before the tsunami but that it was now time to further develop it. Participants agreed that the main aim of the framework is to achieve better coordination by the national societies of support provided by partners as well as to accelerate service delivery to beneficiaries.

The various working groups were comprised of representatives from host and participant national societies, Federation delegates and the Secretariat's director of the national society and field support division. These working groups identified a number of issues that were integral to smooth Movement coordination: the development of country assistance strategies, the adoption and signing of country-specific memoranda of understanding, learning from the experience of the Asia cooperation framework model, regular meetings and information exchange.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

The Federation's regional disaster management coordinator met with the UNDP conflict and risk reduction advisor for Africa, who is in charge of support to East African governments in their national disaster management and planning. The OCHA regional disaster response advisor responsible for contingency planning was also present at the meeting. The East African group includes the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) and the United Nations Environment Programme. The members are working together to promote disaster management planning at national government and Red Cross and Red Crescent levels.

Following the request by Puntland and Seychelles authorities for Federation support in developing coherent disaster management plans, the UNDP expressed its interest in discussing the Federation's approach, with the aim of finding the right balance between the plans at state level (Puntland) and the transitional national government (Somalia) levels. A meeting between the UN, Somali Red Crescent and the Federation will be organized to further this issue.

A similar approach is to be taken in Seychelles, and UNDP has already drafted its disaster management plan. This document will be shared with the Federation, and a meeting with the Federation's head of Indian Ocean sub-regional office will be organized.

These developments represent a follow up at regional level, building on a global agreement signed in Geneva by UNDP and the Federation in relation to the cooperation in support of the tsunami-affected countries.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Health and Care

Overall objective: To prepare national societies and communities for disasters, to prevent epidemics, to provide an immediate response to emergencies and to mitigate the impact of such events.

Progress/Achievements

The Federation East Africa sub-region, covering Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, held planning sessions to fit activities within the expected plans and available budget for the period 2005-2006. Two separate sessions were conducted in Nairobi, Kenya and Kampala, Uganda. The Nairobi session brought together the Kenya Red Cross and the Tanzania Red Cross, both directly affected by the tsunami, while the second session brought together the Burundi Red Cross, the Rwandan Red Cross and the Uganda Red Cross. All national societies agreed that a first priority was to map their branch capacities ahead of the project implementation. The next step would entail conducting vulnerability capacity assessments for the identified areas and capture health-related emergencies.

These planning sessions agreed that it was most appropriate to consolidate all the activities in selected branches. This will ensure that the impact is well demonstrated and that lessons learnt can have an impact on programming for subsequent years.

National societies identified activities that will address access to adequate water and sanitation facilities through the construction of appropriate technology facilities, thereby enhancing their benefit by providing appropriate 'software'¹ packages in hygiene promotion, education and capacity building for better management by communities.

In the prevention of vector-borne disease, the control of malaria, cholera, vaccine preventable diseases, HIV and AIDS, reproductive health and care for orphans and other vulnerable children will be approached through capacity building initiatives to communities and volunteers through known technical tools (community-based first aid, blood donor recruitment, ARCHI²). All activities will have a community-based risk reduction approach.

The field activities have not started, however the planning process was enriched by the collective participation of the national societies in forums that promoted the sharing of programming approaches.

Constraints

The health team experienced no major constraints during this reporting period.

Disaster management

Overall objective: To strengthen disaster management capacities of the national societies in the region.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

At a workshop in Kampala, support was given to the Burundi Red Cross, Rwandan Red Cross and Uganda Red Cross to develop country plans for 2005 and 2006 based on agreed sub-regional plans. The regional disaster management coordinator participated in a global disaster management meeting to discuss the rapid deployment of Federation resources and tools, and a template was developed for a regional disaster response plan. Planning for a regional logistics workshop to be held in Nairobi in August was also initiated.

¹ 'Software' refers to the planning stage of a project where needs of a community are identified, defined and capacities build in order to promote self-sustainability, ownership.

² The African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative 2010

A meeting was held on 11 May with UNDP and OCHA to design a regional interagency contingency planning exercise based on an East African tsunami scenario, and the Federation regional delegation agreed to host this exercise. Additional meetings were held with UNDP and OCHA to discuss support for disaster management planning in Somalia and Seychelles.

The regional IT/telecommunications delegate visited Tanzania for a baseline technical assessment.

The Somali Red Crescent was able to deploy volunteers and staff to assist in the flooding that affected the Hargeisa region of Somaliland. Volunteers from the Somaliland branches benefited from a recent training in vulnerability and capacity assessment and contingency planning in an event organized and conducted with support from the regional delegation.

The logistics review conducted in April, with the assistance of the British Red Cross logistics emergency response unit, confirmed the need for regional logistics training. An appropriate curriculum for such training was equally developed. Lessons learnt from the RDRT review have led to RDRT alerts being more focussed on national society experience-sharing, for example on the Ethiopia floods.

Constraints

The regional delegation is still experiencing difficulty in recruiting a francophone disaster management delegate. Flooding in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania, as well as the volcanic eruption in Comoros, required the mobilization of already-stretched regional delegation resources. National societies are growing more and more aware of the need to strengthen their preparedness and response capacities; they request and rely on the regional delegation's combined technical capacity in their interventions.

Organizational development

Overall objective: Organizational capacity of the national societies at national and branch levels is strengthened.

Progress/Achievements

The current planning activities conducted at sub-regional level by national society representatives are expected to lead to concrete activities in the second half of the year.

Constraints

There were no constraints during the reporting period.

Humanitarian values

Overall objective: Develop national societies' communications and advocacy skills and capacity and assist three national societies to initiate and develop external relations with key organizations.

Progress/Achievements

Information officers from the tsunami-affected countries are contributing more researched information towards the tsunami operation updates, prepared on behalf of their national societies by the regional delegation. A recent meeting and direct exchange between the information officers of Seychelles Red Cross and the regional delegation further contributed to a better understanding of the Federation's capacity to promote the work of its members. Notably, the visit of the tsunami special representative had a particular echo in the national media of that country. Plans are underway for the organization of a regional communications forum focusing on the tsunami operation and the response by African national societies. A sustained effort was conducted in order to support a series of emergency interventions by national societies during the above-mentioned emergencies in Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania.

There is an excellent relationship between the counterparts in national societies and the regional delegation's information unit. A series of information bulletins and minor emergency documents were issued by the regional delegation, profiling the Red Cross Red Crescent interventions and highlighting the vulnerabilities of the affected communities.

Constraints

The Tanzania Red Cross information officer, who had joined the regional delegation as staff-on-loan in a capacity building exercise designed to assist the tsunami operation, passed away in a hospital in Dar-es-Salaam following her mission in Nairobi. Her contribution as a highly appreciated journalist and dedicated Red Cross colleague will be missed throughout the region.

Federation Coordination

Overall objective: To ensure appropriate Movement cooperation and coordination mechanisms and support from the Federation to national societies.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

The Federation Secretariat's director for the national society and field support division joined representatives of tsunami-affected national societies, the RC-NET, partner national societies and Federation delegates from the East African region for a second tsunami coordination meeting in Nairobi 9 May 2005. The meeting looked at the way coordination is ensured in Asia and how this setup can be adapted to Eastern Africa. It also discussed the opportunity to develop memorandums of understanding to be signed by all parts interested in operating in a particular country, with the aim of promoting effective cooperation and coordination of the Movement components to share and/or align resources and actions for a better service delivery. There have been a series of sub-regional meetings with representatives from national societies in the Horn of Africa, Indian Ocean and East Africa sub-regions to refine the planned tsunami related interventions further.

The Federation coordination role is better understood, promoted and respected by all members of the Movement involved in or concerned by the tsunami operation in East Africa.

Constraints

The Movement coordinator completed his initial two-month consultancy, and is currently handing over to the acting Secretary-General for the Ethiopian Red Cross. This absence, though short, impacted support to senior national society, Federation and ICRC management, and delayed progress on negotiations with partners on general tsunami support. He is due to return in late May to complete the one-year assignment.

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in these or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profiles, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page](#)

Asia - Earthquake and Tsunamis

ANNEX 1

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PLEDGES RECEIVED

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->	590,004,000	TOTAL COVERAGE 48.7%
AFRICAN UNION	100,000 USD	113,200 06.01.05 EAST AFRICA
ALBANIA - RC	130,000 USD	147,160 27.01.05
ALGERIA - PRIVATE DONORS		2,555 24.01.05
ANDORRA, PRINCIP. - GOVT	60,000 EUR	92,580 21.01.05
ANDORRA, PRINCIP. - PRIVATE DONORS		3,086 12.01.05
AUSTRALIAN - RC	2,400,000 AUD	2,119,200 30.12.04
AUSTRALIAN - RC	7,300,000 AUD	6,445,900 31.12.04
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT	4,800,000 AUD	4,238,400 02.01.05
AUSTRALIAN - RC	3,000,000 AUD	2,647,500 24.01.05
AUSTRALIAN - RC	3,000,000 AUD	2,647,500 25.01.05
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT	562,000 AUD	495,965 02.01.05 FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAM
AUSTRALIAN - PRIVATE DONORS		2,919 01.03.05
AUSTRIA - GOVT/RC	450,000 EUR	696,825 10.01.05 HYGIENE PARCELS
AUSTRIA - RC	1,500,000 EUR	2,314,500 27.01.05
AUSTRIA - PRIVATE DONORS	2,080 EUR	3,221 01.02.05
AUSTRIA - PRIVATE DONOR	20,331 EUR	31,492 30.03.05
AZERBAIJAN - PRIVATE DONORS		102 18.01.05
BAHAMAS - PRIVATE DONOR	1,946 USD	2,203 18.05.05
BAHRAIN - PRIVATE DONOR	50,000 USD	56,600 06.01.05
BANGLADESH - RC	428,737 BDT	8,275 11.01.05
BARBADOS - RC	118,490 USD	134,131 03.02.05
BELGIUM - RC/GOVT	7,186 EUR	11,089 31.12.04
BELGIUM - RC	500,000 EUR	771,500 01.01.05
BELGIUM - RC	600,000 EUR	925,800 20.01.05
BELGIUM - RC	100,000 EUR	154,900 24.01.05
BELGIUM - PRIVATE DONOR	23,676 EUR	36,662 07.02.05
BELGIUM - PRIVATE DONOR	4,508 EUR	6,941 10.02.05
BELIZE - RC	24,659 USD	27,913 11.01.05
BOLIVIA - RC	5,356 USD	6,063 24.01.05
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA - RC	176,948 EUR	274,092 21.01.05
BRAZIL - PRIVATE DONORS		2,998 18.01.05
BRAZIL - PRIVATE DONOR	9,980 USD	11,297 09.02.05
BRAZIL - RC	200,000 USD	226,400 28.01.05
BRAZIL - RC	150,000 USD	169,800 18.02.05
BRAZIL - RC	150,000 USD	169,800 23.02.05
BRUNEI - PRIVATE DONORS	30,285 USD	34,282 05.01.05 INDONESIA
BRUNEI - PRIVATE DONORS	3,600 USD	4,075 04.01.05
BULGARIA - RC		143,000 29.04.05
BULGARIA - PRIVATE DONORS	10,000 EUR	15,430 14.01.05
CAMBODIA - GOVT/RC	10,000 USD	11,320 05.01.05
CAMBODIA - PRIVATE DONOR		7,901 22.02.05
CANADIAN - GOVT	3,465,000 CAD	3,336,795 31.12.04
CANADIAN - GOVT/RC	990,000 CAD	953,370 26.12.04
CANADIAN - RC	200,000 CAD	192,600 27.12.04

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CANADIAN - RC		5,000,000	CAD	4,815,000	29.12.04	
CANADIAN - RC		8,000,000	CAD	7,520,000	20.01.05	CAD 500'000 EVALUATION
CANADIAN - PRIVATE DONOR		100,000	USD	113,200	06.01.05	
CANADIAN - PRIVATE DONORS				663	17.01.05	
CHILE - PRIVATE DONOR		20,000	USD	22,640	24.01.05	
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				6,400,346	04.01.05	INDONESIA
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				3,866,627	29.12.04	SRI LANKA
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				1,588,844	01.01.05	RELIEF ITEMS MOB TABLE
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				593,246	13.01.05	MYANMAR
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				3,050,000	09.02.05	INDIA, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS STOCK,
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				69,133	22.02.05	MALDIVES
CHINA - HONG KONG - PRIVATE DONORS				5,657	04.01.05	
CHINA - MACAU - RC BRANCH				500,000	26.12.04	INDONESIA
CHINA - MACAU - RC BRANCH				280,000	30.12.04	SRI LANKA
CHINA - MACAU - RC BRANCH				780,000	14.01.05	INDONESIA, MALDIVES, SRI LANKA, EAST AFRICA
CHINA - RC		300,000	USD	343,500	28.12.04	
CHINA - RC		3,000,000	USD	3,396,000	06.02.05	
CHINA - PRIVATE DONORS				243	25.01.05	
COLOMBIA - RC		19,326	USD	21,877	28.01.05	
COLOMBIA - PRIVATE DONOR		1,979	USD	2,241	22.02.05	
COOK ISLANDS - RC		41,474	EUR	64,222	13.01.05	
COOK ISLANDS - RC		1,814	EUR	2,809	24.02.05	
COOK ISLANDS - PRIVATE DONORS		659	EUR	1,016	12.01.05	
COSTA RICA - RC		2,000	USD	2,264	21.04.05	
CROATIA - RC		7,292,172	HRK	1,500,000	30.12.04	INDIA, SRI LANKA, INDONESIA, THAILAND
CYPRUS - RC				26,540	11.01.05	
CYPRUS - RC				424,741	07.02.05	
CZECH REP. - PRIVATE DONOR				3,491	20.01.05	
CZECH REP. - PRIVATE DONORS				54	28.01.05	THAILAND
CZECH REP. - PRIVATE DONORS				1,283	04.02.05	INDONESIA
DENMARK - GOVT				564,692	24.01.05	INDONESIA
DENMARK - GOVT				660,332	24.01.05	SRI LANKA
DENMARK - PRIVATE DONORS				3,431	20.01.05	
DENMARK - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	18.01.05	
DJIBOUTI - PRIVATE DONOR		5,000	USD	5,660	14.01.05	
ECHO		3,000,000	EUR	4,629,000	26.12.04	
ECUADOR - RC		65,663	USD	74,331	10.03.05	
EGYPT - PRIVATE DONORS				661	14.01.05	
EL SALVADOR - RC		15,909	USD	18,009	30.03.05	
ESTONIA - GOVT		999,560	EEK	97,407	28.12.04	
ESTONIA - RC				287,449	07.03.05	
ETHIOPIA - RC		25,000	USD	28,300	04.01.05	SOMALIA, SEYCHELLES

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ETHIOPIA - PRIVATE DONORS				1,475	16.02.05	
ETHIOPIA - JAPANESE COMMUNITY		4,015	ETB	534	01.04.05	
FINLAND - RC		1,575,000	EUR	2,430,225	05.01.05	
FRANCE - PRIVATE DONORS		2,710	EUR	4,182	04.01.05	
FRANCE - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	11.01.05	
FRANCE - PRIVATE DONORS				23,867	19.01.05	
FRANCE - PRIVATE (OECD STAFF)		10,000	EUR	15,430	05.01.05	
FRANCE - RC		1,000,000	EUR	1,543,000	26.01.05	
GEORGIA - PRIVATE DONORS				494	16.03.05	
GERMANY - RC		1,000,000	EUR	1,543,000	18.01.05	
GERMANY - PRIVATE DONORS				20,377	30.12.04	
GERMANY - PRIVATE DONOR		7,750	EUR	11,958	19.01.05	
GERMAN - PRIVATE DONOR				17,147	31.03.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - DFID/RC		400,000	GBP	865,600	30.12.04	INDONESIA
GREAT BRITAIN - DFID/RC		1,177,150	GBP	2,567,364	05.01.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - RC		100,000	GBP	216,400	28.12.04	
GREAT BRITAIN - DFID/RC				840,642	30.12.04	SRI LANKA
GREAT BRITAIN RC		1,000,000	GBP	2,181,000	25.01.05	
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD GRANT				175,500	01.01.05	SRI LANKA
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD		11,166	GBP	24,353	21.04.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - PRIVATE DONOR		20,000	EUR	30,860	30.12.04	
GREAT BRITAIN - PRIVATE DONOR		75,000	USD	84,900	07.01.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - PRIVATE DONOR		20,000	USD	22,640	04.01.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - PRIVATE DONORS				2,181	20.01.05	INDONESIA
GREAT BRITAIN - PRIVATE DONORS				44,205	25.01.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	GBP	21,810	24.01.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - CHARITIES AID FOUND.		158,961	GBP	346,693	19.01.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - VODAPHONE GROUP F.		250,000	GBP	545,250	30.12.04	
GREAT BRITAIN - BRITISH PETROLEUM		103,493	CHF	103,493	29.12.04	
GREAT BRITAIN - SONY ERICSSON		25,000	GBP	54,525	20.04.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - SONY ERICSSON		10,000	GBP	21,810	11.05.05	
GREAT BRITAIN - PRIVATE DONOR		13,582	GBP	29,622	13.05.05	
GRENADA - RC		6,000	XCD	2,692	14.03.05	
HELLENIC - RC		50,000	EUR	75,825	27.12.04	
HELLENIC - RC		200,000	EUR	308,600	05.01.05	
HELLENIC - PRIVATE DONORS		100	EUR	154	03.01.05	
HELLENIC - PRIVATE DONORS				566	12.01.05	
HELLENIC - PRIVATE DONOR		15,000	USD	16,980	19.01.05	
HELLENIC - PRIVATE DONORS				196	09.02.05	
HONDURAS - RC		5,197	USD	5,883	28.03.05	
HUNGARY - PRIVATE DONORS				1,054	24.01.05	
ICELAND - GOVT		5,000,000	ISK	88,000	26.12.04	
ICELAND - RC		12,000,000	ISK	211,200	26.12.04	
ICELANDIC - RC				60,000	01.01.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT DELEGATE
ICRC - BISHEK MISSION		517	USD	586	04.02.05	
INDONESIA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	08.02.05	INDONESIA
IRELAND - GOVT		750,000	EUR	1,155,750	29.12.04	

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IRELAND - RC		3,000,000	EUR	4,629,000	31.12.04	
IRELAND - PRIVATE DONORS		10,000	EUR	15,430	06.01.05	
IRELAND - PRIVATE DONORS				4,017	19.01.05	
IRELAND - PRIVATE DONORS		10,000	USD	11,320	21.01.05	
ITALY - RC		288,615	EUR	444,756	29.12.04	EUR 150'000 FOR INDIA
ITALY - GOVT		103,291	EUR	159,378	20.01.05	SRI LANKA
ITALY - PRIVATE DONORS				6,542	10.01.05	
ITALY - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	18.01.05	
ITALY - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	19.01.05	
ITALY - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	20.01.05	
ITALY - AUTON. PROVINCE OF BOZEN		20,000	EUR	30,970	20.01.05	
ITALY - PRIVATE DONOR		13,300	EUR	20,595	18.02.05	
ITALY - PRIVATE DONOR		20,000	EUR	30,790	25.02.05	
ITALY - PRIVATE DONOR		18,675	EUR	28,928	18.03.05	
JAMAICA - RC		7,264	USD	8,223	20.04.05	
JAPAN - RC		100,000,000	JPY	1,109,500	28.12.04	
JAPAN - GVT		15,000,000	USD	16,980,000	17.01.05	SRI LANKA, INDONESIA, MYANMAR, THAILAND, INDIA, SEYCHELLES, MALDIVES, SOMALIA
JAPAN - RC		75,000,000	JPY	832,125	28.03.05	
JAPAN - HYOGO PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY		1,000,000	JPY	11,095	28.03.05	
JAPAN - PRIVATE DONOR		9,657	USD	10,932	14.01.05	
JORDAN - PRIVATE DONORS				16,929	04.01.05	
KAZAKHSTAN - PRIVATE DONORS				10,434	04.01.05	
KENYA - PRIVATE DONOR		9,985	USD	11,303	12.01.05	
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC		200,000	USD	226,400	07.01.04	
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC		500,000	USD	566,000	20.01.05	
KOREA, REPUBLIC - PRIVATE DONOR		13,000	USD	14,716	20.01.05	
KOREA, REPUBLIC - PRIVATE DONOR		5,703	USD	6,456	22.02.05	
KUWAIT - PRIVATE DONORS		1,683	USD	1,905	12.01.05	
LATVIA - RC		28,400	EUR	43,821	13.01.05	
LATVIA - PRIVATE DONORS		20,000	USD	22,640	03.01.05	
LEBANON - PRIVATE DONORS				16,166	13.01.05	
LEBANON - PRIVATE DONORS		10,000	USD	11,320	13.01.05	
LIBYAN - RC				25,000	06.01.05	
LIBYA - PRIVATE DONORS				566	13.01.05	
LIECHTENSTEIN - RC				20,000	29.12.04	
LITHUANIA - RC		260,000	EUR	402,740	10.01.05	SRI LANKA, INDONESIA, GENERAL
LUXEMBOURG - GOVT/RC		250,000	EUR	385,750	05.01.05	
MACEDONIA - RC				188,000	28.02.05	
MADAGASCAR - PRIVATE DONOR				1,132	24.03.05	
MALAYSIA - RC		8,227	MYR	2,592	24.02.05	

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MALAYSIA - PRIVATE DONORS		200,000	MYR	60,500	03.01.05	
MALAYSIA - PRIVATE DONORS		2,200	USD	2,490	04.01.05	
MALAYSIA - PRIVATE DONORS				2,615	19.01.05	
MALTA - PRIVATE DONORS		5,000	EUR	5,660	12.01.05	
MALTA - PRIVATE DONORS		14,455	USD	16,363	01.02.05	
MAURITIUS - GOVT		50,000	USD	56,600	13.01.05	
MAURITIUS - RC		119,358	USD	135,113	08.03.05	SECHEYLLES 10%
MAURITIUS - PRIVATE DONORS		15,000	USD	16,980	14.01.05	
MEXICO - PRIVATE DONORS		10,000	USD	11,320	14.01.05	
MEXICO - PRIVATE DONORS				1,851	24.01.05	
MICRONESIA - RC		8,286	FJD	5,717	10.01.05	
MICRONESIA - GOVT		10,000	USD	11,320	02.02.05	
MONACO - RC		100,000	EUR	151,650	28.12.04	
MOROCCO - RC		250,000	MAD	36,330	29.12.04	
MOROCCO - PRIVATE DONORS				77	27.01.05	
MOZAMBIQUE - GOVT		100,000	USD	113,200	06.01.05	
MOZAMBIQUE - PRIVATE DONOR		4,971	USD	5,627	11.02.05	
MOZAMBIQUE - PRIVATE DONOR		17,965	USD	20,336	09.05.05	EAST AFRICA
MYANMAR - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	26.01.05	MYANMAR
MYANMAR - PRIVATE DONORS				1,532	26.01.05	MYANMAR, INDONESIA, THAILAND, INDIA, SRI LANKA
MYANMAR - PRIVATE DONORS		800,850	MMK	1,473	26.01.05	MYANMAR
MYANMAR - PRIVATE DONORS		3,835	USD	4,341	26.01.05	
MYANMAR - PRIVATE DONOR		2,400,000	MMK	3,153	23.02.05	
NAMIBIA - RC				37,560	10.02.05	
NEPAL - RC		2,000,000	NPR	33,600	04.03.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		1,000,000	EUR	1,516,500	29.12.04	
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONORS		2,110	EUR	3,267	05.01.05	
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	EUR	15,430	12.01.05	
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONOR		50,000	EUR	77,425	31.01.05	
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONOR		15,764	EUR	24,410	07.02.05	
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONOR				33,350	17.02.05	
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONOR		25,536	EUR	39,313	10.02.05	
NEW CALEDONIA - PRIVATE DONOR		2,638	FJD	1,899	02.02.05	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		500,000	NZD	406,500	30.12.04	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		60,000	NZD	48,840	30.12.04	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		1,900,000	NZD	1,546,600	31.01.05	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		1,100,000	NZD	895,400	31.01.05	
NEW ZEALAND - PRIVATE DONORS				840	01.03.05	
NIGERIA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	18.01.05	
NIGERIA - PRIVATE DONORS				1,104	09.02.05	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		2,112,664	NOK	395,068	02.01.05	SRI LANKA
NORWAY - GOVT/RC		313,697	NOK	58,818	02.01.05	
NORWEGIAN - RC				1,000,000	25.01.05	

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NORWEGIAN - RC		3,000,000	NOK	561,000	19.01.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT/ RISK REDUCTION, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT/CB, HEALTH & CARE
NORWEGIAN - PRIVATE DONORS				3,989	12.01.05	
OMAN - PRIVATE DONORS				899	24.01.05	
OPEC FUND		1,200,000	USD	1,358,400	29.12.04	USD 600,000 INDONESIA; USD 200,000 SRI LANKA; USD 200,000 INDIA; USD 100 ,000 THAILAND; USD 100,000 MALDIVES
PAKISTAN - PRIVATE DONOR		9,965	USD	11,280	15.02.05	
PALAU - RC		15,689	USD	17,760	10.03.05	
PANAMA - PRIVATE DONORS		126	USD	143	30.12.04	
PANAMA - PATTON		5,000	USD	5,660	04.01.05	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - RC		200,000	PGK	78,000	03.02.05	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - RC				64,155	01.04.05	
PNG - SRI LANKAN COMMUNITY		40,683	PGK	15,460	20.01.05	
PARAGUAY - RC		5,000	USD	5,660	11.01.05	
PHILIPPINES - PRIVATE DONOR		9,985	USD	11,303	03.01.05	SRI LANKA
POLAND - PRIVATE DONORS		200	EUR	309	13.01.05	
PORTUGAL - RC		150,000	EUR	231,450	04.01.05	
PORTUGAL - RC		200,000	EUR	308,600	26.01.05	
PORTUGAL - RC		350,000	EUR	540,050	24.01.05	
PORTUGAL - RC		150,000	EUR	232,275	26.01.05	
PORTUGAL - PRIVATE DONORS		1,050	EUR	1,616	25.01.05	
PRIVATE ON LINE DONATIONS				8,597,072	24.01.05	
QATAR - PRIVATE DONORS				2,377	13.01.05	
ROMANIA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	18.01.05	
ROMANIA - RC		880,674	EUR	1,364,164	17.01.05	
RUSSIA - PRIVATE DONORS				2,612	28.01.05	
SAUDI ARABIA - GOVT		500,000	USD	566,000	30.12.04	INDONESIA
SAUDI ARABIA - GOVT		300,000	USD	339,600	30.12.04	SRI LANKA
SAUDI ARABIA - GOVT		200,000	USD	226,400	30.12.04	THAILAND
SAUDI ARABIA - GOVT/RC		2,000,000	USD	2,290,000	30.12.04	
SAUDI ARABIA - GOVT		200,000	USD	226,400	30.12.04	MALDIVES
SAUDI ARABIA - GOVT		100,000	USD	113,200	30.12.04	SOMALIA
SAUDI ARABIA - GOVT		200,000	USD	226,400	30.12.04	INDIA
SAUDI ARABIA - PRIVATE DONORS				2,995	13.01.05	INDONESIA
SAUDI ARABIA - PRIVATE DONORS				290	13.01.05	SRI LANKA
SAUDI ARABIA - PRIVATE DONOR		26,632	USD	30,147	14.01.05	
SINGAPORE - JAPAN TOBACCO INTERN.		30,000	USD	34,350	28.12.04	SRI LANKA, MALDIVES, INDONESIA
SINGAPORE - RC/GOV.		2,000,000	SGD	1,396,600	03.01.05	INDONESIA, SRI LANKA, INDIA, THAILAND, MALDIVES , BANGLADESH, MYANMAR
SLOVAKIA - RC		50,000	SKK	1,925	27.12.04	
SLOVAKIA - GVT		115,000	EUR	177,043	07.03.05	INDONESIA

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SLOVENIA - RC				32,148	30.12.04	
SLOVENIA - RC				257,723	06.01.05	
SLOVENIA - GOVT				124,622	11.01.05	
SOUTH AFRICA - RC		2,500,000	ZAR	488,250	06.01.05	
SOUTH AFRICA - RC		4,000,000	ZAR	785,200	11.01.05	EAST AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA - RC		3,500,000	ZAR	701,750	10.01.05	EAST AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA - RC		10,000,000	ZAR	2,005,000	14.03.05	ASIA AND SOMALIA
SOUTH AFRICA - PRIVATE DONOR		15,126	USD	17,123	20.01.05	
SOUTH AFRICA - PRIVATE DONOR		50,000	USD	56,600	31.01.05	
SOUTH AFRICA - PRIVATE DONOR		130,000	ZAR	26,065	23.03.05	
SPAIN - RC		100,000	EUR	154,100	29.12.04	
SPAIN - RC		100,000	EUR	154,100	31.12.04	
SPAIN - RC		1,000,000	EUR	1,548,500	31.01.05	
SPAIN - PRIVATE DONORS				15,632	12.01.05	
SPAIN - PRIVATE DONOR		18,900	EUR	29,163	17.01.05	
SRI LANKA - PRIVATE DONOR				91	27.12.04	SRI LANKA
SURINAME - RC		22,850	USD	25,866	08.03.05	
SWEDEN - GOVT/RC		1,250,000	SEK	212,500	28.12.04	
SWEDEN - GOVT/RC		17,000,000	SEK	2,890,000	29.12.04	
SWEDEN - RC		120,000,000	SEK	20,520,000	11.01.05	
SWEDEN - RC		2,000,000	SEK	342,000	11.01.05	
SWEDEN - RC		230,000	SEK	39,330	01.04.05	
SWEDEN - RC		130,000	SEK	22,230	01.04.05	
SWEDEN - PRIVATE DONOR		150,000	EUR	231,450	05.01.05	
SWITZERLAND- GOVT/RC				15,938	31.12.04	
SWITZERLAND - GOVT/RC				300,000	29.12.04	INDONESIA
SWITZERLAND - GOVT				200,000	05.02.05	SEYCHELLES
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONORS				39,095	05.01.05	
SWITZERLAND - WHO/VERF		5,839	USD	6,700	30.12.04	
SWITZERLAND - WHO/VERF				2,300	28.02.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONORS				1,200	30.12.04	INDIA
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONORS				2,261	30.12.04	SRI LANKA
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR				10,000	26.01.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR		100,000	USD	113,200	28.01.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONORS				472	15.02.05	THAILAND
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR		68,775	USD	77,853	14.02.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR				11,500	14.02.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR				34,677	08.02.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR		10,808	EUR	16,639	24.02.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR				57,516	08.03.05	
SWITZERLAND - PRIVATE DONOR				4,545	08.04.05	
SYRIA - PRIVATE DONORS		10,000	USD	11,320	13.01.05	
TANZANIA - PRIVATE DONOR		12,218	USD	13,830	18.02.05	

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THAILAND - PRIVATE DONORS		2,486	USD	2,814	05.01.05	INDONESIA, SRI LANKA
THAILAND - PRIVATE DONOR		1,000,000	THB	29,200	03.01.05	
THAILAND - PRIVATE DONORS				1,061	25.01.05	INDONESIA
TAIWAN RED CROSS ORGANISATION		3,000,000	USD	3,396,000	02.01.05	INDONESIA, SRI LANKA
TONGA - RC				15,562	15.02.05	
TRINIDAD - PRIVATE DONOR		13,185	USD	14,925	02.02.05	
TUNISIA - PRIVATE DONORS				3,248	11.01.05	
TURKEY - RC		40,000	USD	45,280	04.01.05	INDIA, BANGLADESH, MYANMAR, MALAYSIA
TURKEY - PRIVATE DONOR		25,000	USD	28,300	07.01.05	
UGANDA - RC		3,145	USD	3,560	28.02.05	
UKRAINE - PRIVATE DONORS				1,000	05.01.05	
UKRAINE - PRIVATE DONOR		15,000	USD	16,980	20.01.05	
UKRAINE - RC		920	USD	1,041	11.03.05	
UKRAINE - RC		45,797	USD	51,842	09.03.05	GENERAL, THAILAND
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - PRIVATE DONORS		1,485	USD	1,682	30.12.04	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		20,000	USD	22,900	27.12.04	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		150,000	USD	171,750	28.12.04	MALDIVES
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		12,009	USD	13,594	28.12.04	SRI LANKA
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		100,000	USD	113,200	29.12.04	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		5,000	USD	5,660	31.12.04	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		50,000	USD	56,600	28.12.04	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		25,000	USD	28,300	28.12.04	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		25,000	USD	28,300	29.12.04	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		25,000	USD	28,300	05.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	06.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	06.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	04.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS				420,395	17.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		20,000	USD	22,640	18.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		20,000	USD	22,640	20.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		100,000	USD	113,200	25.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS				1,654	31.01.05	INDONESIA
USA - PRIVATE DONORS				287	31.01.05	THAILAND
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		8,667	USD	9,811	31.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		12,808	USD	14,499	31.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		12,000	USD	13,584	02.02.05	INDONESIA
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		20,000	USD	22,640	31.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		9,115	USD	10,318	28.01.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		22,770	USD	25,776	15.02.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	01.02.05	

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USA - PRIVATE DONOR		100,000	USD	113,200	07.02.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		301	USD	341	22.03.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		42,223	USD	47,796	17.03.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		17,317	USD	19,603	15.03.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		50,000	USD	56,600	06.04.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,000	USD	11,320	05.04.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		83,500	USD	94,522	01.04.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		114,558	USD	129,680	12.04.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		11,823	USD	13,384	26.04.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR		9,000	USD	10,188	12.05.05	
USA - BP FOUNDATION		1,000,000	USD	1,132,000	29.12.04	INDONESIA, MYANMAR, THAILAND, INDIA
USA - BP FOUNDATION		1,850,000	USD	2,094,200	21.03.05	
USA - FIRST DATA WESTERN UNION F.		1,000,000	USD	1,132,000	02.02.05	
USA - MOTOROLA FOUNDATION		1,000,000	USD	1,132,000	02.02.05	
USA - AMGEN CORPORATION		1,000,000	USD	1,132,000	02.02.05	
USA - DISCOVERY INC.		135,495	USD	153,380	07.02.05	
USA - RENT A CAR FOUNDATION		250,000	USD	283,000	10.02.05	
USA - LEHMAN BROTHERS FOUNDATION		625,000	USD	707,500	10.02.05	
USA - SCHERING PLOUGH		60,000	USD	67,920	10.02.05	
USA - TERRACOTTA CORPORATION				1,000,000	04.01.05	
USA - ACCENTURE FOUNDATION		900,000	USD	1,018,800	15.02.05	
USA - CATERPILLAR FOUNDATION		125,000	USD	141,500	15.02.05	
USA - MELLON BANK		112,011	USD	126,796	15.02.05	
USA - MOTOROLA INC. FOUNDATION		550,703	USD	623,396	15.02.05	
USA - NYKE FOUNDATION		125,000	USD	141,500	15.02.05	
USA - /NY PRIVATE DONORS		87,286	USD	98,808	15.02.05	
USAID/OFDA		4,000,000	USD	4,528,000	28.12.04	
USAID/OFDA		2,100,000	USD	2,377,200	29.12.04	INDONESIA
USA - AMCROSS		5,000,000	USD	5,660,000	13.01.05	INDONESIA: PROCUREMENT, TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF EMERGENCY FOOD PARCELS
URUGUAY - RC		959	USD	1,086	15.04.05	
URUGUAY - PRIVATE DONORS		7,980	USD	9,033	14.01.05	
VANUATU - RC		9,961	USD	11,275	01.03.05	
VENEZUELA - PRIVATE DONORS		10,000	USD	11,320	25.01.05	
VIETNAM - PRIVATOR DONOR		22,530,800	VND	1,712	21.04.05	
WESTERN SAMOA - RC				34,651	01.02.05	
OPENING BALANCE 2005 SRI LANKA				112,120		
OPENING BALANCE 2005 INDONESIA				867,800		

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SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				200,933,324	CHF	34.1%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONORS	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRALIA RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			252,200		
AUSTRALIA RC	FACT	3	12,000	36,000	27.12.04	
AUSTRIA RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			42,800		
AUSTRIA RC	ERU	750,000	EUR	1,157,250	17.01.05	INDONESIA : WATER TREATMENT & WATER DISTRIBUTION
AUSTRIA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	600,000	EUR	923,700	18.01.05	VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0005 (INDONESIA: HYGIENE PARCELS)
BELGIUM RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	1,243,471	EUR	1,914,324		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-04-0277 (INDONESIA/SRI LANKA: BEDSHEETS, JERRYCANS, KITCHEN SETS, TARPULINS, TENTS)
BELGIUM RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	261,508	EUR	402,592		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0022 (MALDIVES/SRI LANKA: PLASTIC BAGS, TORCH, GENERATOR, BEDSHEETS)
BELGIUM RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	187,873	EUR	289,230		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0043 (SRI LANKA - MOSQUITO NETS)
BELGIUM RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	4,406	EUR	6,783		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0059 (MALDIVES - GENERATOR SPARE PARTS)
CANADA RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			451,600		
CANADA RC	FACT	2	12,000	24,000	27.12.04	
CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	4,872,437	CAD	4,799,353		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 04-0283
CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	520,607	CAD	512,792		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 04-0299
CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	411,497	CAD	405,325		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0003
CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	924,733	CAD	910,862		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0017

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CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	51,493	CAD	50,721		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0038
CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	6,503,280	CAD	6,405,731		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0040
CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	470	USD	564		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0048
CANADA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	374,630	CAD	369,011		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0057
CHINA - HONG KONG RC BRANCH	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			54,200		
DENMARK RC	FACT	2	12,000	24,000	27.12.04	
DENMARK RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			170,600		
DENMARK RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	906,704	USD	1,087,138		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 04-0281
DENMARK RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	1,414,275	USD	1,695,683		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 04-0290
DENMARK RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	663	USD	795		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0049
DENMARK RC	ERU LOGISTICS	321,660	USD	385,670	27.12.04	
FINLAND RC	ERU HEALTH	329,001	EUR	509,622	27.12.04	IKD-04-0282
FINLAND RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			30,600		
FINLAND RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	204,000	EUR	315,996		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0282
FRANCE RC	ERU HEALTH	422,000	EUR	651,146	27.12.04	SRI LANKA - BHC ERU
FRANCE RC	ERU WATSAN	1,025,000	EUR	1,581,575	30.12.04	INDONESIA - WSAN ERU
FRANCE RC	FACT	2	12,000	24,000	27.12.04	
FRANCE RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	97,000	EUR	149,671		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0001
GERMANY - RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			42,600		
GERMANY RC	ERU WATSAN + ERU HEALTH	1,475,000	EUR	2,275,925	30.12.04	INDONESIA - ERU BHCU, ERU SPECIALISED WATER EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL, VEHICLES & TPT
GERMANY RC	ERU WATSAN	646,000	EUR	996,778	30.12.04	SRI LANKA - ERU SPECIAL WATER EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES & TPT

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GERMANY RC	FACT	2	12,000	24,000	27.12.04	
GERMANY RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	500,666	EUR	775,533		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 04-0287
GERMANY - RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	179,335	EUR	277,800		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0006
GERMANY - RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	752,750	EUR	1,166,010		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0020
GERMANY - RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	6,459,948	EUR	10,006,461		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0025
GERMANY - RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	751,361	EUR	1,163,866		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD 05-0041
GREAT BRITAIN RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			271,400		
GREAT BRITAIN RC	ERU - LOGS	241,039	GBP	525,706	28.12.04	SRI LANKA : LOGS ERU PERSONNEL, & EQUIPMENT
GREAT BRITAIN RC	FACT	1	15,756	34,364	10.01.05	MALDIVES : FACT, CASH & EQUIPMENT
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	1,288,626	GBP	2,900,704		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0276
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	270,074	GBP	607,937		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0018
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	34,804	GBP	78,344		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0033
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	1,039,321	GBP	2,339,512		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0034
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	77,971	GBP	175,513		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0036
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	142,274	GBP	320,259		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0037
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	141,411	GBP	318,316		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0053
GREAT BRITAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	53,846	GBP	121,207		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0054
GREECE	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			36,400		
ICELAND	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			135,000		

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INDIA	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			9,600		
IRAN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	132,250	USD	158,570		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0278
JAPAN RC	FACT	1	12,000	12,000	27.12.04	
JAPAN RC	ERU HEALTH	151,050,164	JPY	1,690,251	27.12.04	IKD-04-0291
JAPAN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	196,618,005	JPY	2,181,478		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0052
JAPAN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	18,500,000	JPY	205,258		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0064
JAPAN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	4,250,000	JPY	47,154		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0067
KOREA REP. RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	22,960	EUR	35,565		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0293 (INDONESIA : BLANKETS)
LUXEMBOURG RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	182,380	CHF	182,380		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0047
NETHERLANDS RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			73,000		
NETHERLANDS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	232,046	EUR	359,440		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0274
NETHERLANDS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	1,261,909	EUR	1,954,700		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0279
NETHERLANDS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	89,685	EUR	138,922		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0298
NETHERLANDS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	2,326,122	EUR	3,603,163		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0004
NETHERLANDS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	110,572	EUR	171,276		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0021
NETHERLANDS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	2,892,452	EUR	4,480,418		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0035
NEW ZEALAND	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			158,600		
NEW ZEALAND RC	FACT	1	12,000	12,000	27.12.04	
NORWAY	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			253,800		
NORWAY RC	ERU HEALTH	2,654,604	NOK	501,720	27.12.04	IKD-04-0292
NORWAY RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	3,351,510	NOK	633,435		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0280
NORWAY RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	2,088,075	NOK	394,646		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0292
NORWAY RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	8,761,126	NOK	1,655,853		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0014

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NORWAY RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	2,565,349	NOK	484,851		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0031
NORWAY RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	229,936	NOK	43,458		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0046
QUATAR RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	271,336	CHF	271,336		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0007
SLOVENIA RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	10,404	CHF	10,404		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0023
SPAIN RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			92,600		
SPAIN RC	ERU TELECOM	40,604	EUR	62,896	27.12.04	IKD-04-0288
SPAIN RC	ERU WATSAN	431,300	EUR	668,084	30.12.04	IKD-04-0296
SPAIN RC	FACT	1	12,000	12,000	27.12.04	
SPAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	190,064	EUR	294,412		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0288
SPAIN RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	1,681,144	EUR	2,604,092		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-04-0296
SWEDEN RC	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			289,200		
SWEDEN RC	ERU WATSAN	2,349,981	SEK	401,847	27.12.04	
SWEDISH RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	5,747,550	SEK	977,084		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0010
SWEDISH RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	5,747,550	SEK	977,084		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0011
SWEDISH RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	2,873,775	SEK	488,542		VARIOUS GOODS IKD-05-0013
SWITZERLAND	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			167,800		
SWISS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	300,241	CHF	300,241		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-04-0289
SWISS RC	GOODS & TRANSPORT	950,242	CHF	950,242		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0045
USA AMCROSS	DELEGATE(S) & SOL			24,800		
USA AMCROSS	ERU RELIEF			171,000	30.12.04	SRI IANKA
USA AMCROSS	FACT	2	12,000	24,000	27.12.04	
USA AMCROSS	GOODS & TRANSPORT	2,055,223	USD	2,464,213		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-04-0301

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USA AMCROSS	GOODS & TRANSPORT	3,081,284	USD	3,694,459		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-04-0302
USA AMCROSS	GOODS & TRANSPORT	894,000	USD	1,071,906		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0044
USA AMCROSS	GOODS & TRANSPORT	153,600	USD	184,166		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0050
USA AMCROSS	GOODS & TRANSPORT	276,200	USD	331,163		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0074
USAID	GOODS & TRANSPORT	113,880	CHF	113,880		VARIOUS GOODS - IKD-05-0055
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				86,318,155	CHF	14.6%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONORS	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRIA RC	SUPPORT TEAMS	142,103	EUR	219,265	03.01.05	
AUSTRIA RC		700,000	EUR	1,080,100	03.01.05	2 TRANSPORTS 60 MT. MEDICAL RELIEF GOODS & MEDICAMENTS
CHINA - RC		50,000	USD	56,500	31.12.04	THAILAND RC DIRECT
CHINA - RC		100,000	USD	113,000	31.12.04	SRI LANKA RC DIRECT
CHINA - RC		100,000	USD	113,000	31.12.04	INDONESIA RC DIRECT
CHINA - RC		20,000	USD	22,600	31.12.04	MYANMAR RC DIRECT
CHINA - RC		50,000	USD	56,500	31.12.04	INDIA RC DIRECT
CHINA - RC		20,000	USD	22,600	31.12.04	MALDIVES DIRECT
CHINA - RC		20,000	USD	22,600	31.12.04	MALAYSIA RC DIRECT
FIJI - RC		400,000	FJD	276,000	21.01.05	DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO INDONESIA RC, SRI LANKA RC, INDIA RC, THAILAND RC
FIJI - GOVT		250,000	FJD	177,400	03.02.05	DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO INDONESIA RC, SRI LANKA RC, INDIA RC, THAILAND RC
KUWAIT - RC					28.12.04	BILATERAL FOR SRI LANKA : 3500 PCES BLANKETS, 500 PCS KEROSENE LAMPS, 1000 PCES FOOD CANS, 1'095 CART. FOOD
MALAYSIA - RC		30,000	USD	34,200	30.12.04	BILATERAL FOR INDONESIA , SRI LANKA, INDIA
SPAIN - RC		240,000	EUR	370,536	28.12.04	BILATERAL
SAUDI ARABIA		2,000,000	USD	2,264,000	30.12.04	INDONESIA VARIOUS SUPPLIES DIRECT

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SAUDI ARABIA		800,000	USD	905,000	30.12.04	THAILAND VARIOUS SUPPLIES DIRECT
SAUDI ARABIA		1,200,000	USD	1,358,000	30.12.04	SRI LANKA VARIOUS SUPPLIES DIRECT
SAUDI ARABIA		500,000	USD	566,000	30.12.04	MALDIVES VARIOUS SUPPLIES DIRECT
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		500,000	USD	572,500	28.12.04	BILATERAL FOR SRI LANKA, PURCHASE OF RELIEF ITEMS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		610,000	USD	698,500	28.12.04	BILATERAL FOR INDONESIA , PURCHASE OF RELIEF ITEMS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		400,000	USD	458,000	28.12.04	BILATERAL FOR INDIA, PURCHASE OF RELIEF ITEMS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		120,000	USD	137,400	28.12.04	BILATERAL FOR THAILAND, PURCHASE OF RELIEF ITEMS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		41,625	USD	47,661	28.12.04	BILATERAL FOR SRI LANKA: BLANKETS, CLOTHES
USA AMCROSS	RELIEF TEAM	1		114,000	30.12.04	INDONESIA
TOTAL ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL				9,685,362	CHF	