

# 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 ASIA: EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMIS THIRD/FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT**

13 February 2006

*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**

**Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action (Appeal No. 28/2004); Operations Update no. 58; Period covered: 1 July to 31 December 2005; Appeal coverage: 39.2%** *The list of contributions can be accessed from the Federation's website:*

[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?04/1-2-3%20-%20ap2804.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?04/1-2-3%20-%20ap2804.pdf)

#### *South Asia - highlights:*

- On 14 October the Government of Sri Lanka issued a press release outlining revisions to the existing "tsunami" buffer zone which prohibits reconstruction within a coastal belt of 100 metres in the south and west and 200 metres in the north and east. Under the new set of rules envisaged by the government the buffer zone in a number of areas has been reduced to a range between 55-25 metres in the southern districts and 100-50 metres in the northeast. The full implications of this revision are yet to be seen. However it is likely that these revisions will impact the donor-driven reconstruction programme as a number of households requiring relocation under the original buffer zone directive are now outside the zone and owners permitted to reconstruct on their own land.
- To date, land has been made available for construction of 6,762 houses on 58 sites as part of the "fast track" construction programme. Over 2,200 houses are currently in various stages of construction. To date, 170 permanent houses have been completed in Sri Lanka.
- A public meeting held on 28 September 2005 in Male' introduced the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the process for formation of the national society in Maldives. The meeting was a success as people who attended showed strong interest in the process. Approximately 75 people volunteered to join the first working committee meeting.

*In response to the sheer volume of operations and project-related information available, this third quarterly report is issued in three parts, by tsunami-affected region. The hyperlinks included replace inclusion of lengthy annexes such as the contributions list and updates on bilateral projects of partner national societies. Feedback and suggestions for further improvement are welcomed.*

- For detailed information on tsunami-related operations in Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia please refer to the [Southeast Asia](#) section of this report.
  - For detailed information on tsunami-related operations in Seychelles, Somalia and other countries in eastern Africa, please refer to the [East Africa](#) section of this report.
- A listing of progress by partner national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies working on tsunami-related projects is attached [here](#).

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

## Secretariat Overview

The International Federation's [revised plan of action for the tsunami](#) was issued in late December. The document reflects substantial changes to Federation and partner national society (PNS) projects outlined in the Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action issued on 6 May. The revised plan includes comprehensive budgets for the Federation's activities in 2006-2007 and also provides cumulative figures for 2005-2010 for the Federation and its members.

The third and fourth quarters were marked by increased activity related to transitional and permanent shelter, especially in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Though the intention by most relief agencies earlier this year was to concentrate on construction of permanent homes, in Indonesia hopes that this could occur quickly were dashed by the sheer scale of the devastation and the enormous challenges faced by authorities to establish land rights and allocate land. As displaced people's living conditions deteriorated in the meantime and in order to provide for the needs of affected communities while these significant issues are resolved, the Federation and its members began a coordinated, two-pronged approach to deal with the challenge.

Firstly, the Federation began importing and allocating 27,000 hard-wearing, family-sized tents for distribution to the estimated 67,000 people still living in tents. Secondly, the Federation began importing sturdier temporary housing units, with the eventual aim of providing at least 20,000 such units for approximately 80,000 people. Where land allocations have been given, construction of permanent homes is also underway.

In Sri Lanka and in the Maldives, reconstruction of permanent homes by the Red Cross and Red Crescent has begun and this activity is expected to scale up dramatically in the coming quarter. In the three countries, the Red Cross and Red Crescent has already completed 897 houses and has 3,377 more in various stages of construction.

In country coordination meetings were held in both Sri Lanka and in Indonesia with participation of host national society leadership, the International Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies working in country. The main aim of the meetings was to evaluate progress to date. A number of constraints and difficulties were also discussed in detail. Some of these had already been identified by the actors and were consolidated at the forum. They included the fact that projects are being implemented and that the Red Cross and Red Crescent is respected for its work especially in the emergency phase. Key constraints included the need to obtain strategic alignment with policies and procedures as well as making sure that all PNS operated within the framework. Improved monitoring and evaluation were also seen as essential. Action points from the fora will be followed up on.

The total expenditure of the Federation on tsunami operations for the period through December 2005 is CHF 186 million. The plan of action budget for 2005-2010 is 39.2 per cent covered; to date, 100 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have contributed to the tsunami appeal. Together with reported expenditure by partner national societies, the collective amount spent by the Federation (Secretariat and its members) for the first 12 months of the operation now exceeds CHF 750 million.



*Galvanized steel frames being erected on first batch of the 20,000 transitional shelter units being provided in Indonesia.*

## Sri Lanka

### Overview

The presidential elections were held mid-November 2005. The former prime minister won the election by a close margin over his main rival, the leader of the opposition, in a poll boycotted by a majority of the population in the north and east of the country. The boycott was called by several civil society organizations there, allegedly backed by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) who control large swathes of land in the north and east.

By mid-January, the general security situation in the north and east has deteriorated to small-scale attacks and killings reported almost every day of the week. Separately, security has been tightened in many parts of the country, including the capital Colombo. The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) reports that over 100 civilians and an unknown number of security forces and LTTE cadres have been killed in the two months following up to mid-January 2006. Many of the security forces have been killed in a number of claymore mine attacks on military convoys or road patrols, while civilians, security forces and others have been killed or injured in shootings and grenade attacks. The effect the frequency of attacks and *hartals* (strikes) has had on the general situation prompted the SLMM to temporarily suspend monitoring in Trincomalee on 17 January 2006.

The Government and LTTE agreed to a suggestion by the Norwegian special envoy for the peace process that the two sides meet in Geneva on 22-23 February. The talks will concentrate on strengthening the ceasefire agreement.

On 28 November, the government of Sri Lanka established the Reconstruction and Development Agency, or RADA, to drive reconstruction and development in all districts affected by technological and natural disasters. The government has stated that while RADA would initially be an agency, it will become an authority with statutory powers after the RADA Act 2006 is passed in early 2006. In the meantime, to ensure that ongoing activities continue seamlessly, RADA will operate through the organizational infrastructure of existing task forces and agencies supporting recovery and rehabilitation (Task Force for Rebuilding the Nation or TAFREN; Task Force for Relief or TAFOR and Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit or THRU). Ultimately, RADA will function as the single authority responsible for all reconstruction and development activity in post-tsunami and post-conflict areas throughout the nation.<sup>1</sup>

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society<sup>2</sup> (SLRCS) branches and hundreds of SLRCS volunteers participated in the one-year tsunami commemoration across the island. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement held several low-key events led by SLRCS branch offices on 26 December 2005 to commemorate the one-year mark of the Asian tsunami of December 2004. These events included the conducting of religious activities, *shramadana* clean-up projects, blood donation campaigns, launching of boats, provision of furniture to a hospital and distribution of school kits to children who lost parents in the tsunami. Volunteers and officials of the Galle branch also attended the official government ceremony held in Peraliya, southern Sri Lanka, the area in which a train was swept off the tracks by the waves, killing more than 1,000 people on board. Also in Peraliya, ten families moved out of the temporary shelters they had been living in for almost a year and into homes newly built by the Spanish Red Cross and furnished by the Canadian and American Red Cross societies.

A joint government/donor community/civil society [report](#) launched at the end of 2005 praised the quick post-tsunami response of government, local communities, local and international NGOs and organizations, the private sector and the international community, which prevented additional deaths and outbreaks of disease. The report highlights progress and constraints in key areas of post-tsunami reconstruction and recovery as well as the way forward. Key findings in areas directly involving the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement include the following:

*Housing reconstruction:* Of the 60,000 transitional shelters required, over 54,000 are completed and a further 2,000 nearing completion. Upgrading and maintenance of these shelters is ongoing to ensure acceptable standards are met countrywide. Construction of more than 98,000 houses is being met through two programmes: donor-built construction (for relocation of up to 32,000 people living within the buffer zone); and owner-built construction,

<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.tafren.gov.lk/> for more information.

<sup>2</sup> National society's website: [www.redcross.lk](http://www.redcross.lk)

which provides financial support through a series of staggered cash grants to over 66,500 families living outside the buffer zone. The report mentions a recognized lack of communication between the donor, government and beneficiaries; uncertainty regarding eligibility for inclusion in different housing programmes; recent revisions of the buffer zone (revised in January 2006 to 1997 guidelines); capacity for construction (including availability of local labour and materials) and related escalating costs.

*Livelihoods:* The tsunami affected the livelihoods of 150,000 people. The fisheries sector sustained 50 per cent of this loss, followed by agriculture, tourism, public sector, small and micro-enterprises. According to the report, up to 80 per cent of affected families have regained their main source of income. However, it recognizes that sustainable support is required to restore livelihoods fully – an estimated 15 per cent of these families are living off temporary income. Assistance has been in the form of cash grants, cash for work, microfinance, replacement and repair of boats and fishing gear, distribution of seed and fertilizer as well as the desalination of land. More effort is required, particularly in the area of beneficiary identification, consultation and transparency in all efforts, as well as ensuring a better balance between supply and demand.

*Health:* The tsunami damaged or destroyed 97 health facilities. Funds have been allocated to replace or repair these facilities. The objective is to restore and improve existing facilities. Efforts are ongoing to improve mental health and meet psychological needs. Health awareness campaigns are ongoing to reduce risk to infectious and waterborne diseases. In addition, a number of agencies are looking into protection of particularly vulnerable groups (women, children and orphans), and continue work in this area of monitoring and responding to tsunami-related complaints (for example in the area of tsunami displacement).

The report also discussed the importance of capacity building at all levels to ensure full recovery, of the necessity of gender sensitivity throughout the process, and implementation of the guiding principles.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination**

The structures of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination framework have evolved since its initial introduction at the beginning of 2005. There is a continued concerted effort on the part of the Federation, the SLRCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies (PNS) to enhance this structure and make it more responsive to facilitate effective implementation of the Movement tsunami programmes in Sri Lanka.

To date, the Movement platform – the policy and strategic decision making body which consists of the SLRCS national secretary, the head of the Federation delegation and the head of the ICRC delegation – has met regularly every week and then bi-weekly since July 2005. It continues: to analyze the country and humanitarian contexts to guide Movement decisions; to monitor the relevance of previous decisions and remain flexible to changes in the operating environment; and to provide directives to the Movement task force and PNS.

The Movement partnership task force meets weekly. Much of the decision-making of the task force is, however, delegated to individual members to enable more rapid resolution of issues. The task force also chairs the bi-weekly task force/PNS consultation and information meeting and has received 117 project proposals since May 2005. To date, 95 have been technically reviewed, approved and released for implementation. The operational and coordination decisions of the task force benefit from the input of a number of temporary and permanent task force working groups, which include representation from the PNS, the SLRCS, the Federation and the ICRC. Issues addressed through these Movement bodies include: defining core costs for the SLRCS, managing human resources, developing project agreements and developing appropriate finance management mechanisms.

There are technical committees in each large programme sector: construction, health infrastructure, community-based health, psycho-social programmes, livelihoods, water sanitation, organizational development and disaster management. These committees include the Federation, SLRCS, PNS and in some cases ICRC technical delegates. Most have met weekly since February and are now moving into bi-weekly and monthly meetings. In some cases, the committees separated into specific technical working groups to define and agree to programming frames, policies, technical standards, implementation guidelines and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

## **Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors**

The Federation and SLRCS senior management, technical delegates and PNS delegates continue to participate in a large number of central- and district-level coordination and sectoral meetings with the government of Sri Lanka, UN agencies and other members of the donor community. The Federation also plays a key role in the global consortium, a sub-group of the UN special envoy for the tsunami recovery office, set up to examine country-level coordination mechanisms for recovery in tsunami-affected countries. The Federation was also a member of the steering committee for a joint government/donor community end-of-year report, which assessed the impact of the post-tsunami operation so far, and will act as the basis for further joint assessments and monitoring through 2006.

The Federation and SLRCS signed a number of memoranda of understanding (MoU) with government agencies to formalize commitments to the tsunami recovery operation, including housing construction, rehabilitation of health facilities as well as support to water and drainage infrastructure (please refer to programme overview sections for details). Project agreements are also in place with the Vocational Training Authority regarding training of construction-related trainees and with the Stockholm Environment Institute on vulnerability assessments.

Movement coordination field representatives are now situated in Galle, Trincomalee, Hambantota, Kilinochchi and Ampara. Their presence will facilitate improved coordination between components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and external partners at the district level.

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

### **Overall operational overview**

#### **Health and care**

- At the height of the post-tsunami recovery operation, over 100,000 people benefited from first aid and medical services provided by health emergency response units, SLRCS volunteers and field hospitals.
- MoU signed for reconstruction/rehabilitation/improvement of 60 health facilities plus up to 50 *gramodaya* (rural) health centres. Eleven projects for construction and/or provision of medical equipment approved for implementation so far.
- New SLRCS first aid curriculum approved.
- As part of a dengue control campaign, 200 volunteers checked potential mosquito breeding sites in 93,000 houses and gave education to more than 155,000 people.
- HIV/ AIDS awareness activities in all branches on World AIDS Day, 1 December 2005.
- Construction of three temporary nurse training schools completed.
- Psycho-social support (PSP) provided to tsunami- and conflict-affected people across the island. Over 150,000 contacts between Red Cross PSP volunteers and beneficiaries since January 2005.

#### **Water and Sanitation**

- MoU valued at USD 100 million (CHF 129 million) signed with the national water supply and drainage board to construct/upgrade water and sanitation infrastructure in four districts. So far, 27 projects amounting to USD 30 million (CHF 39 million) identified.
- Water purification units in the east producing up to three million litres of drinking water every week. Fourteen water tankers distribute one million litres of water in 10 districts. Exit strategy under discussion.
- Over 2,500 tsunami-damaged wells cleaned in Ampara and Batticaloa. Monitoring of desalination of 1,000 wells after monsoon rains ongoing.
- Upgrading water and sanitation facilities in transitional shelters as some smaller NGOs withdraw from Sri Lanka. Currently working to improve water, drainage and latrine facilities in camps in six districts.

#### **Disaster management**

- During the emergency relief phase, over 300,000 people received non-food emergency relief packs.
- Over 50,000 tarpaulins and 5,000 tents distributed since January 2005.
- Role of SLRCS identified in national disaster risk management roadmap inaugurated 30 December 2005.
- Disaster preparedness stocks, sufficient for 20,000 families, pre-positioned in eight strategic districts.

- Up to 500 volunteers trained in disaster management in Batticaloa.
- Installation of island-wide radio communication network in process. Network installation in security-sensitive branches of north and east of the country has taken priority.
- Up to 10,000 mangroves trees planted in a pilot project to protect Negombo's coastline.
- Over 26,500 people affected by floods, cyclones, landslides, fire outbreaks and sea erosion in districts of Puttalam, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Batticaloa, Kalutara, and Colombo provided relief items (kitchen sets and baby parcels). The Federation and a number of PNS provided support to affected families.

### Recovery - Construction

- An MoU signed between the Government of Sri Lanka, SLRCS, the Federation and the World Bank - International Development Association (IDA), marking the beginning of a collaboration under which the Red Cross will commit USD 25 million (CHF 32 million) towards the construction of a further 10,000 owner-driven permanent houses for tsunami-affected families.
- So far, land has been allocated to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to build 6,762 houses in 10 districts. An additional 1,050 houses are being built by Red Cross societies outside the RCRC Movement framework. Construction has started on over 2,000 houses and 167 houses have been completed.
- Up to 15,000 permanent houses will be built on government- and owner-provided land, with 75 per cent of these houses to be built in the north and northeast.

### Recovery - Livelihoods

- A MoU was signed with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) as a partner organization with experience in the livelihood-centred approach to disaster management.
- Construction-related vocational training and distribution of tool kits has started in Galle, Kalutara and Matara, in cooperation with the vocational training authority of Sri Lanka. So far, 374 applicants selected. Training will be held for a total of 1,325 people.
- In 2006, USD 644,000 will be spent on setting up 200 small businesses to improve living standards for up to 1,000 people. Up to 70 standard training and grants modules have been developed, which can be offered through a mobile training unit.



*Tool kits such as these are provided to persons who complete vocational training in the construction sector.*

### Organizational development

- New SLRCS accounting system in place and appropriate training for staff completed.
- Formulation of the SLRCS vision, mission statement and strategic issues.
- Temporary volunteer policy and guidelines development and implementation in progress to ensure island wide standards for volunteer management.
- Project planning process (PPP) training held for SLRCS branch representatives and PNS working in eight districts to improve project planning and monitoring skills.

### Humanitarian values

- Increased quality of internal and external communications to ensure wider positive recognition and understanding of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement activities.
- Special attention paid to preparations for first year tsunami commemoration and opportunity to draw global attention back to humanitarian issues relating to tsunami-affected communities.
- Three community development officers deployed to the field to improve upon and secure communication with beneficiaries in resettlement areas where Federation programming takes place.

<b>HEALTH AND CARE</b>			
<b>Project PLK 404 and PLK 405: Rehabilitation of 18 health facilities and provision of medical equipment and assessment of scope of work</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Ampara Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Badulla, Puttalam and Kurunegala districts	To provide safe access to quality curative and preventive health care facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoU signed for reconstruction/rehabilitation/improvement of 60 health facilities plus up to 50 <i>gramodaya</i> health centres. Of these facilities, 18 have been identified for multilateral funding; balance allocated to 14 PNS.</li> <li>• Tender awarded for design of first five projects - two major and three minor health facilities (Federation and Belgian Red Cross-Flanders funding projects). Documents in preparation for second tender.</li> <li>• Basic designs received from central engineering construction board (CECB) for seven major hospital projects (all funded by Federation).</li> <li>• Bids closed for first round of urgently required medical equipment; bid analysis in progress.</li> <li>• Eight consultants pre-qualified for consultancy services on major hospital projects (&gt;LKR 75million); 10 for minor hospital projects (&lt;LKR 75million).</li> <li>• 11 construction and/or equipment projects approved for implementation by RCRC Movement task force (Federation, Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, Australian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross).</li> <li>• A further 11 project proposals at different stages of approval process (Federation, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of RC Society of China), three project proposals in preparation (Federation).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerable delay in floating of tenders.</li> <li>• Operation hampered by insufficient staff.</li> <li>• Limited number of consultant firms with proven expertise in designing hospitals (only two of the 13 pre-qualified firms have extensive experience in building hospitals)</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK405: Technical support for construction of nurses' training schools</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Galle, Ampara and Kurunegala		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed construction of three temporary nurse training schools, awaiting delivery of furniture; toilet block still to be constructed for Ampara.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK401/A0201: Community-based health</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Country-wide	To reduce vulnerability to disease and injury by empowering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a well-functioning technical committee comprising SLRCS staff and health delegates from most PNS, ICRC and the Federation.</li> <li>• A framework for community health has been developed by the technical committee and approved by the SLRCS health policy committee and central</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behind schedule in n completing guidelines for project implementation and PRA due to lack of human</li> </ul>

	communities to achieve and maintain good health	<p>governing board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for community health project implementation and participatory rapid assessment (PRA – tool or collection of tools for assessment) are in the process of development.</li> <li>PNS project proposals for community-based health projects, in line with the new framework, have been approved for implementation in seven districts and several of these are in the early stages of implementation (recruiting staff, etc). More proposals are being prepared.</li> <li>Evaluation of Kurunegala community-based health project (which started pre-tsunami) undertaken and discussions with branch on modification and extension for another three years with multi-lateral funding. First steps taken to design new phase of Kurunegala project.</li> <li>Japanese Red Cross community-based health project started in Puttalam.</li> <li>Two new SLRCS assistant programme officers started work.</li> </ul>	resources and competing demands.
<b>Project PLK401/A0401: First aid programme</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	To develop a network of Red Cross staff and volunteers qualified in both basic and advanced first aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of necessary first aid programme staff is complete.</li> <li>A new first aid curriculum has been approved by the RCRC health policy committee and SLRCS central governing board.</li> <li>First draft of training-of-trainers manual completed.</li> <li>A first round of refresher training for existing instructors was completed.</li> <li>First aid training was done in Kurunegala for 25 persons (Federation) and in Puttalam for 19 (Japanese Red Cross) plus 26 instructors from all over the island, one from most branches.</li> <li>First aid catch-up exams have been conducted to clear the backlog of students who have been trained but not taken an exam and received certificates – 288 students from five branches sat for the exam from September to November 2005, of whom 201 received basic first aid certificate</li> <li>12 volunteers recruited for Japanese Red Cross community-based health project underwent training and passed first aid exams.</li> <li>Assessment of first aid needs of branches 50 per cent completed</li> <li>Action plan for 2006 drafted</li> <li>Preparations made for advanced first aid training for existing instructors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLRCS governance has decreed that development of the first aid programme should be equitable across all branches. Hence some PNS who had planned a large training programme in one branch have had to modify their projects.</li> <li>To ensure that support to first aid programmes is equitable across all branches, a standard but flexible package of training and first aid activities is being developed for all branches.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK401/A0301: Public health in emergencies (PHIE)</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>

Countrywide	To develop a team of competent Red Cross staff and volunteers and to respond to health emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of mosquito nets in Ampara district (with ministry of health) together with appropriate health education</li> <li>• Assistance given to branches responding to immediate health needs of flood victims in eight districts in November.</li> <li>• A dengue control project (Federation-funded) has completed three months of activities in the two most-affected districts, using Red Cross volunteers working with the ministry of health. 200 volunteers checked potential mosquito breeding sites in 93,000 houses and gave education to more than 155,000 people.</li> <li>• Dengue prevention project in Galle district in progress (Spanish Red Cross).</li> <li>• Three members of the health team attended regional disaster response team training in Bangladesh.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK401/A0501: HIV/AIDS programme</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	To improve knowledge about HIV/AIDS and reduce risk-taking behaviour in target groups; to reduce stigma and discrimination; to develop voluntary blood donor recruitment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-tsunami activities in HIV/AIDS and community health continued (small awareness programme among internally displaced persons in Jaffna and a few ad-hoc activities in branches).</li> <li>• SLRCS attended a number of international meetings, including 7<sup>th</sup> International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific meeting in Japan; South East Asia Review meeting on blood donor recruitment in Laos; people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) conference in Thailand</li> <li>• Visit by a representative of global advisory panel and meeting with national blood transfusion service.</li> <li>• HIV strategic planning workshop completed successfully with programme objectives agreed by all parties.</li> <li>• World AIDS Day activities – most branches organized foot parades and street dramas; all branches conducted awareness programmes for vulnerable groups; achieved some publicity.</li> <li>• Informal meeting with local PLWHA organization.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK406: Psycho-social support</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	To enhance community resilience through interventions geared to meet the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly qualified SLRCS programme officer recruited</li> <li>• Well-functioning technical committee comprising SLRCS staff and PSP delegates from all PNS and Federation.</li> <li>• Workshops and focus group discussions in seven districts.</li> </ul>	

	psychological and social needs of people in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-day workshop of technical committee members to develop the PSP framework.</li> <li>• Three two-day training programmes conducted for SLRCS volunteers in three districts; two two-day workshops in one district; one 1-day workshop in another.</li> <li>• American and Danish Red Cross proposals, in line with the draft framework, have been approved for implementation in eight districts – American Red Cross projects in early stages of implementation, Danish Red Cross projects ongoing.</li> <li>• PSP component integrated into Canadian Red Cross community-based health projects in six districts.</li> <li>• Exploring the possibility of entering in to a partnership with the ministry of education to implement a school-based psycho-social support programme in the western and southern provinces, with support from American Red Cross.</li> <li>• Preparations underway for implementation of PSP projects in Puttalam, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Ratnapura.</li> <li>• Federation/SLRCS participated in a number of national and international conferences and workshops including: community-based psycho-social support by Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre Bangkok; 'Building psycho-social interventions in the tsunami aftermath' in Singapore; Tsunami PSP response - International Psychologist Association - Singapore; European Network of Psycho-social Support forum in Budapest; Reference centre for PSP support roster meeting in Canada; conference on disaster management and psychological counselling organized by Bangalore University; workshop to discuss the PSP framework with local mental health professionals; strategic planning meeting for PSP sector in Sri Lanka organized by CHA.</li> </ul>	
<b>HEALTH AND CARE: WATER &amp; SANITATION</b>			
<b>Project PLK402: Water and sanitation in rural areas</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Provision of potable water; sanitation services for 100,000 beneficiaries; establishment of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exit strategy for water purification and distribution in Ampara developed. Federation will train German Red Cross staff (running purification unit) to build hand pump wells.</li> <li>• Tenders received for design of filter beds to dispose waster water from septic tanks in transit camps in Ampara.</li> </ul>	

	eight hygiene promotion teams; capacity building for SLRCS water and sanitation department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop held with Finnish Red Cross to increase awareness of different water sources and latrines in local communities. Future workshops planned to discuss issues in process of construction of wells and latrines in Ampara district.</li> <li>• Two workshops with Italian NGO to increase awareness of water pollution in schools in Ampara.</li> <li>• Planning to facilitate training in hygiene promotion and water-related diseases in Jaffna.</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion officer from Secretariat in Geneva visited to discuss and share project ideas.</li> <li>• RCRC Movement upgrading water and sanitation facilities in increased number of transitional shelters as some smaller NGOs scale down their operations. Federation and PNS working in Galle, Matara, Colombo, Ampara, Jaffna, Trincomalee. Upgrading includes well, drainage and latrine construction, as well as roof construction in camps in Ampara.</li> <li>• Assessment of Jaffna peninsula floods during monsoon season.</li> <li>• Water purification continues with three million litres drinking water produced per week (four plants installed in two districts). 14 trucks continue to distribute approximately one million litres total of water per week in 10 districts. Exit strategy is under consideration depending on the monsoon season.</li> <li>• Monitoring of 1,000 previously cleaned wells in Ampara and Batticaloa to check desalination levels post-monsoon.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK403: Water and sanitation infrastructure in urban areas</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Jaffna, Ampara, Matara and Galle districts	Provision of potable water supplies in at least four urban areas; construction or upgrading of sanitation systems in at least four districts, with establishment of hygiene promotion awareness activities in the same districts,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project agreements signed for a large-scale project in Galle to construct three tube wells for construction projects and to connect existing water scheme to nine resettlement areas designated by government of Sri Lanka. Project implementation has begun.</li> <li>• In Matara, project planned to rebuild drainage, construct wetland and rehabilitate latrines.</li> <li>• In Ampara, tender for rehabilitation of water treatment plant in Sammanthurai reopened.</li> <li>• USAID continues a feasibility study, mainly on the availability of water sources in Pottuvil, Ampara. Results, expected in March 2006, will contribute to design of a joint USAID/Federation water sanitation infrastructure venture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public tender for rehabilitation of water treatment plant in Ampara reopened due to initial overestimation of cost by selected companies. Public tender now underway.</li> <li>• Deteriorating security situation in the northeast and east seriously hampering project planning and</li> </ul>

	capacity building for SLRCS water and sanitation department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract agreement concluded to fund a New Zealand consultant, appointed by the government of New Zealand, to conduct feasibility study in 45 most populated resettlement areas to ensure introduction of sanitation technology most appropriate to Sri Lankan context.</li> <li>• In Jaffna, groundwater feasibility study of Jaffna peninsula conducted by SMEC (Australian consultant) and being finalized. RCRC projects for water and sanitation support to 13 sites in Jaffna peninsula resettlement areas under discussion based on results of this study.</li> <li>• Federation approached by International Water Management Institute (based in Sri Lanka) to collaborate on wells and vector control research project. Joint visit conducted to Ampara, visit planned for Matara.</li> <li>• Process started for recruitment of five district water sanitation officers.</li> <li>• Technical committee meetings continue to ensure coordination between all RCRC water sanitation programmes. Also, three monthly extended water sanitation workshops held to share information on ongoing projects.</li> <li>• Federation and SLRCS participate in external water sanitation sectoral meetings at Colombo and district level, with a particular focus on excreta disposal options.</li> </ul>	implementation.
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## DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### Project PLK160/60/A0101: Disaster preparedness at national level

Location	Expected results	Progress / Achievement	Remarks
Countrywide	Improvement of SLRCS capacity for preparedness and response to disasters; development of disaster management strategic plan; contingency planning; vulnerability capacity assessment; upgrading of national disaster response teams; procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLRCS role identified in national disaster risk management roadmap inaugurated on 30 December 2005. Key SLRCS roles in areas of: preparedness and response plans and programmes; public awareness, education and training; and community-based risk management.</li> <li>• Disaster risk management roadmap further recognizes SLRCS as implementing partner/entity (i.e. distinguished from the “NGO” category), enhancing recognition of SLRCS and RCRC Movement as key DM partners in Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• Disaster preparedness planning process at branch level initiated with emphasis on programme integration and defining branch roles in district DP plans.</li> <li>• Drafted community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) guidelines for use at national level project planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Disaster management work plans developed for 25 branches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Next step is to develop proposals for the disaster management centre to be implemented by SLRCS in partnership with NGOs, governmental departments and donors.</li> </ul>

	of relief stocks		
<b>Project PLK160/60/A0201: Radio communication (HF and VHF) network</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Strengthen existing radio system; purchase and installation of radios, training of uses, obtain licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Radio communication equipment for installing network imported and installation process begun.</li> <li>Licensing for two HF and three VHF radio frequencies obtained from relevant government of Sri Lanka department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network installation in security sensitive branches of north and east of the country has taken priority.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK160/60/A0301: Strengthening logistics systems and procedures of SLRCS</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	SLRCS logistics management procedures reviewed and established and small DP stocks pre-positioned at branch level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warehouses in Ampara and Galle still rented by the Federation and used for disaster preparedness stock pre-positioning.</li> <li>Some branches like Batticaloa rent their own warehouses with PNS support. Branches without warehouses have their disaster preparedness stocks kept at the rented regional warehouses (Ampara and Galle).</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK160/60/A0401: Community-based disaster preparedness</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	<p>A. Community-based public warning system</p> <p>B. Disaster preparedness at community level</p> <p>C. Community-based mitigation/risk reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBDP guidelines drafted for use at national level programme planning and implementation.</li> <li>Federation assisted PNS to develop CBDP project proposals for Ratnapura, Batticaloa, Trincomalee branches.</li> <li>CBDP proposals reviewed following consultations with different stakeholders and after inauguration of the government's disaster risk management roadmap.</li> <li>10,000 planted mangrove trees maintained along a two-kilometre stretch of coastal area in Gampaha branch district.</li> <li>Gampaha branch plans to extend two-kilometre coastal zone mangrove tree planting to 30 kilometres in different locations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federation to support SLRCS/Gampaha branch request for study tour to Vietnam to exchange experience on mangrove project management.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK160/60/A0501: Disaster management skills and training material development</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Manuals and disaster management modules reviewed and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forty-three SLRCS DM focal branch staff across Sri Lanka members received basic DM orientation.</li> <li>Six SLRCS staff members participated in regional disaster response team</li> </ul>	

	standardized; training workshops held	(RDRT) training conducted in Bangladesh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLRCS DM director and Federation DM delegate participated in regional disaster management framework working group.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK161: Construction or rental of warehouses in strategic branches</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Warehouse space available for stocking disaster preparedness materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress to report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project has not yet started. Federation continues to rent warehouses in Galle and Ampara.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK160/60/A0701: Emergency relief</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	General assessment and relief activities to address ongoing vulnerability, volunteer mobilization, monitoring and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster preparedness stocks pre-positioned in eight strategic districts of Ampara, Batticaloa, Mannar, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Galle, Colombo and Kilinochchi to assist 20,000 families.</li> <li>Contingency plan for monsoon rains drawn up.</li> <li>Federation supported deployment of two RDRT members (health and logistics) in response to the Pakistan earthquake, and provision of 15,000 body bags.</li> <li>Of the more than 30,000 families affected by floods island-wide, the RCRC Movement was able to assist 20,000 families while the rest were assisted by governmental and other agencies (within Colombo and other affected districts in north and northeast).</li> <li>1,500 families affected by fire, landslides and cyclones in districts of Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, Colombo, were assisted with kitchen sets, hygiene kits, bed sheets and mats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection to finalize multi-hazard contingency planning ongoing.</li> <li>Based on lessons learned from the recent floods, DP stocks for the hazard-prone branches were increased from 350 to 800 families per branch.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK162: Disaster management equipment</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress to report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project is pending completion of regional warehouse construction.</li> </ul>
<b>RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION</b>			
<b>Project PLK515: Construction of tsunami-affected housing: donor-driven relocation programme</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
All tsunami-affected	Construction of new houses (in new	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted SLRCS in selection of government-registered professional consultancy firms to carry out surveys, design and supervision works of new</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of house construction has doubled since original</li> </ul>

districts	settlements) and reconstruction of houses on land owned already by beneficiaries, up to a total of 15,000 houses.	houses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepared standard contract agreement documents for the consultancy services.</li> <li>• Prepared standard tender document for construction in line with Institute for Construction Training Development (ICTAD) and approved by Federation's legal department.</li> <li>• Coordinated with SLRCS and PNS in development of unified approach to project implementation.</li> <li>• Consultants were nominated for all the regions.</li> <li>• At present, RCRC Movement has land for 6,762 houses, plus an additional 1,050 houses to be constructed outside the Movement framework.</li> <li>• Construction has started on over 2,000 houses and 167 houses have been completed.</li> <li>• The government has downsized its initial estimate of 90,000 homes in need of construction to approximately 45,000. In light of this substantial decrease, the initial pledge of building up to 15,000 homes by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement needs to be reviewed.</li> </ul>	planning. Although theoretically this could impact the number of houses constructed, in reality, the planned construction of 15,000 houses is not likely due to potential revision of plans as per government's downward revision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federation is constructing multi-storey buildings in Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara (for 354 families). This is due to lack of land and political pressure to house families. No additional multi-storey houses are planned to be constructed.</li> <li>• Delays in land allocation.</li> <li>• Lengthy process to select consultant and contractor.</li> <li>• Allocation of land (hilly/ marshy) requiring more detailed surveys (e.g. soil investigation, blocking out plots of land).</li> <li>• Disputes over land allocation and land ownership.</li> <li>• Government set buffer zone revised to standards set in 1997.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK517 / 518: Construction of tsunami-affected housing: owner-driven relocation programme</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
All tsunami-affected districts	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of up to 25,000 houses by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoU signed between the government of Sri Lanka, SLRCS, the Federation and the World Bank - IDA marking beginning of a collaboration under which the Red Cross will commit USD 25 million towards the owner-driven construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This programme will identify and address the outstanding needs of the affected</li> </ul>

	<p>their owners is supported</p>	<p>of a further 10,000 permanent houses for tsunami-affected families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In December the Federation, SLRCS and UN Habitat finalized the framework documents for the project "Community recovery and reconstruction partnership to support the people's process of rebuilding". Relevant agreements (a letter of agreement among UN Habitat, SLRCS and the Federation and a MoU between the government, SLRCS and the Federation) were prepared for signature in January 2006. The parties are currently in the process of developing detailed implementation plans (identifying staff, offices, objectives, etc.).</li> <li>• Two options to get resources to affected families as quickly and effectively as possible without compromising quality or accountability and without the necessity to set up parallel cash disbursement, technical interventions and monitoring mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Owner-driven housing programme of the government in partnership with the International Development Association, a member of the World Bank Group, and</li> <li>– top-up grant initiative in partnership with Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and the UN Habitat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>population and marginalized communities by supporting the SLRCS/ Federation top-up grant initiative in partnership with relevant UN agencies and emerging humanitarian players that promote community-based outreach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLRCS will be promoted as a major humanitarian player and enhance its involvement in the recovery of local communities and build its overall organizational capacities.</li> <li>• SLRCS will carry out mobilization and organization of the communities and community development councils and their capacity will be built to support disaster-affected communities during the reconstruction process.</li> <li>• SLRCS's credibility as a social service organization will be vital to the successful implementation and achievement of objectives.</li> <li>• UN Habitat has previous experience in construction in Sri Lanka and in owner-driven initiatives, which makes them ideal partners.</li> </ul>
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<b>RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS</b>			
<b>Project PLK516: Vocational training and grants in the construction sector</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Kalutara, Galle, Matara	Skills improvement and provision of grants and tool kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project agreement signed with Vocational Training Authority of Sri Lanka, who will conduct the training.</li> <li>• Detailed training curricula for the programme developed and finalized.</li> <li>• Training locations identified.</li> <li>• Tendering process for tools and materials initiated with Federation logistics.</li> <li>• Suppliers of training materials, tools and equipment tendered and selected; goods delivered in due course to the training centres.</li> <li>• Four staff members recruited and trained along with SLRCS volunteers.</li> <li>• Publicity campaign implemented to invite applicants.</li> <li>• More than 1,000 applications received and screened by the training institution and SLRCS.</li> <li>• 150 beneficiaries were already trained on six separate courses in December in three districts in tiling, wall-painting, aluminum partitioning, carpentry power tools and landscaping. On average, 6-10 courses will be conducted throughout 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress was delayed in November due to numerous public holidays and a lull during the period of presidential elections.</li> <li>• The initial logistics process for appropriate tools took about four months due to the volume and number of items needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK516: Micro- and small business development in Ampara district</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Ampara	200 entrepreneurs supported and assisted (two to three pilot projects in 2006, possible expansion to 10 projects in 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods delegate and field officer for Ampara recruited.</li> <li>• Identification and analysis of different proposals and models for micro-business development.</li> <li>• Selection of a possible partner for technical support.</li> <li>• MoU drafted and an outline for cooperation negotiated with a technical partner.</li> <li>• More than 12 potential project sites visited in Ampara district to assess suitability of location.</li> <li>• Three sites for future activities were selected.</li> <li>• Potential local partners (community-based organizations) have been mapped, contacted and screened for negotiations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing unrest and frequent strikes/ demonstrations in the east of the country hamper the movement and availability of local staff, authorities and counterparts.</li> </ul>

<b>Project PLK516: Livelihoods support to the International Federation's housing beneficiaries</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Matara	Re-establishment, diversification and development of livelihoods options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of survey questionnaire to map needs, capabilities, assets and the gaps of the beneficiaries; translation into local languages.</li> <li>• Selection of a research company to conduct survey and analysis.</li> <li>• Composition of beneficiary lists together with Federation's construction team.</li> <li>• Beneficiary lists checked and updated for household interviews in three districts.</li> <li>• Community meeting organized in Matara by livelihoods and construction teams to inform beneficiaries about the upcoming survey and plans for support.</li> <li>• Survey started in Matara district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constant changes in the beneficiary lists (partly due to buffer zone readjustment).</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK516: Loan rescheduling for microfinance cooperatives</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
To be determined	Recapitalization of loan losses for tsunami-affected micro-finance primary societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarization with and analysis of the micro-finance sector in Sri Lanka. Scrutiny of the concept paper outlining the debt write-off proposal and the SANASA Development Bank which are being submitted.</li> <li>• Information gathering and discussions with the sectoral experts to re-think the project concept and to identify the most appropriate mode of support for the tsunami-affected grassroots micro-finance institutions.</li> <li>• Examination of alternative approaches to support in micro-finance sector in the most appropriate way.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of technical expertise in the field.</li> <li>• Difficulty in defining the most appropriate and natural role of the Federation in the sector.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK516: Livelihoods support in transitional shelters, including Federation's LVH 005: Asset replacement in Galle</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Galle	Recovery, strengthening and diversification of livelihoods options for people living in temporary shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods delegate and field officer for Galle recruited.</li> <li>• Engagement of a consultant to develop up to 70 standard training and grants modules which can be offered through the mobile training unit.</li> <li>• A livelihoods survey in Galle was initiated with local authorities.</li> <li>• Planned replacement of productive assets for 1,000 households in Galle district in cooperation with TAFREN/RADA.</li> <li>• Negotiations with a possible partner organization in charge of several shelters to implement joint livelihoods programmes in areas that lack the presence of Federation livelihoods teams.</li> <li>• In Galle project, new delivery mechanisms in form of cash and/or vouchers are being established with logistics and finance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very little institutional experience in these tools which slows down project formulation.</li> </ul>

<b>Project PLK516: Community-based livelihoods support (pilot projects)</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
To be determined.	Development and strengthening of disaster-resistant livelihoods options in vulnerable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), as a partner organization with experience in the livelihood-centred approach to disaster management; MoU signed with them in September.</li> <li>• Introductory visit of the partner organization (funded from independent sources) to plan a framework for the future cooperation.</li> <li>• Potential project locations identified in connection of the field work for other programmes for a more holistic support in the communities.</li> </ul>	
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>Project PLK005/60/A0101: Governance and management development</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Implementation of SLRCS constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two members of the central governing board and three branch chairmen of the SLRCS are actively participating in the OD technical committee meeting to ensure that branches have decision-making role in PNS-supported projects.</li> <li>• The SLRCS conducted its annual general meeting on 22 October 2005 and slightly changed its leadership. The Federation made a financial contribution of about CHF 9,000 to partly cover the expenses of the meeting.</li> <li>• The director general of the SLRCS attended a leadership training in October 2005 at the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva. The human resource director also attended a human resources workshop in Geneva assisted by the Federation.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK005/60/A0201: SLRCS strategy development, policy and procedures</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Formulation of a five-year strategic plan, plus policies, internal guidelines and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLRCS strategic planning processes, supported by the Federation, ICRC and the Canadian Red Cross, have supported formulation of the SLRCS vision, mission statement and strategic issues.</li> <li>• The Federation's regional volunteer consultant prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– temporary volunteer policy and guidelines, development and implementation (submitted to task force);</li> <li>– process for developing the national volunteering policy; and,</li> <li>– volunteering plan (procedures, systems, guidelines)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Finalizing SLRCS/Federation organizational development plan for 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in finalizing the strategic plan due to competing demands on SLRCS.</li> <li>• Delay in completing the report for the last strategic planning meeting.</li> </ul>

<b>Project PLK005/60/A0301: Volunteer and youth development</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Organization and motivation of youth members through improved structures and relevant activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central governing board of SLRCS approved reimbursement guidance for volunteers of the national society (LKR 250/day for a maximum of 12 days/month to reimburse reasonable costs for volunteers).</li> <li>• SLRCS youth development concept paper approved to further enhance SLRCS youth activities and international youth exchange and partnership.</li> <li>• OD executive director and Batticaloa branch chairman attended one-week volunteer development workshop in Nairobi, Kenya sponsored by the Federation.</li> <li>• Youth development concept paper was proposed and approved by the task force. Japanese Red Cross and Federation/Finnish Red Cross committed to support it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application reimbursement guidance at branch level has faced difficulties due to complications between free volunteer services and daily workers/contracted out services e.g. housing construction.</li> <li>• Board guidance not always followed – in some branches LKR 500/day paid by partners, creating a potential danger to future volunteer services of the SLRCS.</li> <li>• OD committee working on recommendation to be forwarded to the SLRCS, through the task force, to clarify the issue.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK005/60/A0401: Human resource development</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Development of human resource policy and support to branch offices in identification of appropriate roles; improved management and reporting capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First round branch-level project planning process (PPP) conducted for the SLRCS branches from Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Kilinochchi in Ampara from 7-8 October 2005. The training, facilitated jointly by the Finnish Red Cross/Federation, helped the participating branches to acquire skills in project planning and management. PNS attending the planning workshop committed to support branch plans.</li> <li>• PPP workshop for Gampaha, Kalutara, Matale and Kandy branches held 22-25 November.</li> <li>• OD department of SLRCS identified three key positions needed at national headquarters: volunteer management, resource mobilization and branch development.</li> <li>• Second visit of Federation's HR consultant as a follow up to highlight progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate branch management to implement PNS capacity building/ organizational development programmes</li> <li>• Delays in office reorganization and recruitment of staff delayed branch monitoring by national headquarters.</li> </ul>

		<p>made from the recommendations of the first visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan drafted for support to non-tsunami branches, temporary salary and administration.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK005/060/A0501: Construction and repair of SLRCS physical infrastructure</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Country-wide	Appropriate headquarters building and branch offices of SLRCS (including support to branch and national headquarters office construction / rehabilitation, rent and basic furniture and equipment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five SLRCS branches (Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Puttalam, Gampaha and Kalutara) are receiving basic furniture and equipment from the Federation to accommodate the increasing programme demands in tsunami-affected branches for office space and furniture. Canadian Red Cross provided the same package to Kilinochchi, Colombo and Colombo City branches.</li> <li>The physical reorganization of the SLRCS national headquarters' OD department is in progress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed procurement process.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK005/060/A0601: Financial and logistics planning, management and reporting development</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Ongoing development of financial planning, management and reporting both at the national headquarters and with particular focus on tsunami-affected branches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federation's financial development delegate is assisting SLRCS financial development.</li> <li>New SLRCS accounting system in place, adapted from existing system to meet reporting requirements. Preparation of required reporting formats is in progress.</li> <li>Preparation of training materials based on new accounting system has been completed. Training courses organized and conducted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLRCS finance structure, finance procedures and new accounting system, etc. for the national headquarters and branch finance staff</li> <li>Navision accounting software and new accounting system for the national headquarters finance staff.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Concept paper on SLRCS finance development reviewed and approved by the task force for implementation in 2006.</li> <li>All required equipment for the national headquarters' finance department received except photocopier, which is in procurement process.</li> <li>A proposal for fixed assets verification has been prepared.</li> <li>Financial data entry for 2005 has been completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dates for finalizing draft audit reports have been agreed between SLRCS and Price Waterhouse Coopers as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit Report 2003 - 16 January 2006</li> <li>Audit Report 2004 - 15 February 2006</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Project PLK005/060/A0701: Resource mobilization</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	Development / diversification of national society's income to cover core costs and to promote SLRCS membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finish Red Cross agreed to assist SLRCS by providing a resource mobilization delegate seconded to the Federation for two years.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK005/060/A0801: Internal and external linkages</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Countrywide	SLRCS assisted to develop formal and informal partnerships within RC and RC, and with government, NGO, private sector and corporate bodies; inter- and intra-branch communication promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The OD technical committee meeting is held once every three weeks, with a cross section of RCRC Movement participants: eight OD/capacity building delegates from the PNS, ICRC and the Federation. Meetings help to improve coordination between the RCRC Movement partners.</li> <li>Reviewed the Australian Red Cross capacity building/organizational development project supporting development of the Jaffna branch.</li> <li>Project proposal meeting held on 19 December and the Netherlands Red Cross OD project for Galle and Hambantota branches was reviewed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project PLK006: Branch/national headquarters construction</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Colombo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLRCS posted advert for office space; six proposals made and buildings viewed; discussions ongoing as to purchase.</li> </ul>	
<b>HUMANITARIAN VALUES</b>			
<b>Project PLK301: Communications and promotion of humanitarian values</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Country-wide	Advocacy on behalf of tsunami-affected communities; accurate and timely information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced visibility of RCRC operations in Sri Lanka by generating a consistently high image of the Movement's role in supporting tsunami-affected communities.</li> <li>Media strategy developed and implemented jointly with Federation counterparts in Geneva and other tsunami-affected countries, including development of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little progress made to develop a long-term strategy to integrate the promotion of humanitarian values into</li> </ul>

	produced for internal and external stakeholders	<p>communications materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 10 media field visits organized and over 50 briefings and/or interviews given to local and leading international media, including BBC, CNN, Voice of America, Reuters and the Daily Telegraph.</li> <li>• Public information materials developed providing an overview of the RCRC recovery operation in Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• Active participation in the UN/RCRC/NGO working group convened by UN Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC).</li> <li>• Contributions to publicity outlets of other organizations (e.g. newsletters/situation reports produced by OCHA, CHA, TAFREN, UN websites including www.reliefweb.int)</li> <li>• Communications unit staff member appointed to the steering committee for the production of the joint government/donor end-of-year report</li> <li>• PNS partners profiled in all publicity efforts and all functions within the department including information, reporting, graphic design and advice on handling media (including one-day workshop) available as a service to all PNS.</li> <li>• Internal communication strengthened via recruitment of two additional reporting staff, circulation of internal news bulletins, bi-weekly meetings with all RCRC Movement communications representatives.</li> <li>• Federation communications unit supports SLRCS communications department and collaborates on activities to maximize RCRC Movement publicity.</li> <li>• Five SLRCS district branches received financial support to conduct 'meet the media' events which improved local visibility of RCRC activities and expanded network of media contacts across the country.</li> </ul>	<p>SLRCS programmes due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– primary focus on media relations and public information in the lead up to the commemoration.</li> <li>– recent resignation of the SLRCS humanitarian values coordinator.</li> <li>• Discussions with South Asia regional delegation's humanitarian values coordinator to integrate HV into Federation/ SLRCS programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PLK301: Community development</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Country-wide	Establishment of a community development unit to ensure community involvement in programme planning, implementation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three community development officers deployed to the field to improve upon and secure communication with beneficiaries in resettlement areas where Federation programming is underway. Improving communication with beneficiaries will enhance technical decision making and strengthen communities residing in future resettlement areas.</li> </ul>	

## Maldives

### Overview

Following the approval to register political parties in June, the legitimization of the democratic process has progressed with difficulty. The demonstrations by the opposition in August and the subsequent detention of people, including the chairman of the Maldives Democratic Party (MDP), has given rise to on-going tensions around the way the government handles the process. As the opposition attracts membership, there is frustration that party-based political elections cannot take place till 2008 and the opportunity for the voice of the opposition to be heard is limited, especially as it is felt that attempts to exercise freedom of expression are often treated heavy-handedly. Recently, three bi-elections to the *Majlis* (parliament) saw the election of two people who are MDP party members (candidates could not stand for their political parties), including one from an intensely fought Malé constituency.

The government is facing a difficult financial situation with a deficit of USD 94 million in 2005. Financing the deficit has presented challenges and assistance from international financial institutions had to be sought. After enjoying strong growth in gross domestic product (GDP) over the last few decades, the government expects a decline in 2005 to an approximate negative four percent in GDP. A drop of about 30 per cent in tourist numbers accounted for the major cause of this set back. Added to this has been the escalating cost of imported fuel for an economy highly dependent on marine transport. A recovery to close to 100 per cent bed occupancy in the tourist resorts at the end of the year, as the peak season begins, gives some grounds for optimism for 2006.

The voluntary relocation of some people from islands badly hit by the tsunami is taking time to decide. On the one hand, the government has been advocating for some years the policy of population consolidation, that is, people relocating from small communities to larger population centres where services can be better provided and people can have some enhanced protection from the effects of global warming. On the other hand, the government is very



*As well as undertaking large-scale reconstruction programmes the International Federation and its members are investing considerable energy to the rehabilitation of damaged water and sanitation infrastructure*

sensitive to the needs for voluntary relocation. In several cases, some island communities are split on the decision as to whether to relocate or not. Some have moved to host islands and the remainder is looking to the government for continued support and services on their existing damaged islands. In cases where these remaining communities are small (a few hundred people), questions arise as to how realistic and viable it is to maintain government services. The government has so far been reluctant to decide a policy on the minimum size of communities and levels of support it can continue to offer. In several cases, this is slowing implementation of housing projects as households must first commit to where they want to live and, to make that decision, need to know what services they can expect from the government in the future.

### Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Weekly information meetings are held with all partner national societies (PNS) to assure there is a good information flow on all programming developments and plans. As well, a weekly meeting with all PNS heads of missions is held to discuss and seek agreement on issues of common interest.

A cooperation agreement was prepared by the Federation, in consultation with the PNS, to express the spirit of cooperation expected in the Maldives. The Federation has the lead role in matters like national society formation and development, security, encouraging coherence of information about the International Red Cross and Red

Crescent Movement and facilitating coordination within the Movement. Each PNS is encouraged to bring its own contributions to a stronger Movement response and profile and is expected to take the lead in coordinating determined activities. By the end of the year, the cooperation agreement had been formally signed with the Australian and British Red Cross societies.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regional delegation in Delhi maintains contact and, besides carrying out its mandate to visit political detainees, visits the Maldives to keep in touch with the establishment of the Maldives Red Crescent Society (MRCS). Several PNS delegates are actively involved with the Federation and contributing to the work of forming a national society.

### **Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors**

The production and launch of a year-end joint tsunami [report](#) for the Maldives was the result of close collaboration between the government, UN agencies, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and local NGOs. After two months of compiling and synthesizing information on the tsunami recovery, the final report addressed relief, internally displaced persons (IDPs), shelter, health, education, livelihoods, environment, disaster management, rebuilding infrastructure and future challenges for reconstruction efforts. The 36-page report was presented in a small ceremony to the president of Maldives on 26 December 2005.

Development of the Maldives Red Crescent Society continues to receive support from governmental ministries. The deputy minister of health is regularly briefed on progress and supports the initiatives being taken by the working group in ways that expedite the work. As the MRCS is not yet registered, approvals have to be obtained for its various activities. As the working group with the support of the Federation and PNS develops informational materials and prepares for a nationwide campaign to recruit volunteers, the Federation submitted a request for the presidential decree necessary for the official formation of a national society. A public meeting and dissemination event is planned in Male for January 2006.

Continued close coordination exists with the UN and other partners. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) closed its office at the end of the year and the Red Cross Red Crescent has been asked to assume some of the responsibilities to assist the government in managing and supporting the internally displaced persons. Handicap International set up an office in Malé during the last quarter and is advising on modifications needed to houses in cases where disabled people are beneficiaries.

Relations with the authorities and line ministries continue to be constructive and helpful. Coordination of projects by sector is generally good, though overall aid coordination mechanisms remain weak.

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

### **Overall operational overview**

#### **Health and care (water and sanitation)**

- Rain water harvesting (RWH) kits – 72.5 per cent of kits delivered covering 78 per cent of the targeted islands
- Phase two of RWH project to possibly provide software for optimal installation of units being explored
- Reverse osmosis units – framework agreement signed, pilot completed, and second unit installed
- Sewerage – concept design completed for sewers and government approved
- Dhuvafaaru ‘Green’ island development project – water supply and the renewable energy components have been combined into one project to assure a fully integrated approach, especially for possible use of wind and solar power.

#### **Disaster management**

- Tsunami IDP camp manager arrived in the Maldives and began work for the Federation in December — first visits to camps in early January with community mobilization officers.
- Phase two of building extended transitional shelters for 6,500 IDPs virtually completed by year end.

### **Recovery (Construction)**

- Housing – building continues on the three islands where the Federation is building houses. The first homes to be ready for inhabitants in January.
- The tendering process continues for building 600 houses on Dhuvafaaru Island. The Government of the Maldives completed the road clearing and plotting of sites.
- “Home for people with special needs” – Land is cleared and tender for the construction of a new building to safely accommodate 32 residents funded by the Bahrain Red Crescent with coordination by the Federation has begun.

### **Organizational development (National Society formation)**

- Weekly meetings of the MRCS working group convened to advance planning for its formation.
- Statutes drafted and presidential degree sought for legal base of a national society in the Maldives.
- Training on the history and mission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement conducted for MRCS working group who are conducting an atoll level nationwide educational campaign to inform local communities and to elect representatives to a general assembly scheduled before the end of March.

### **Humanitarian values and information**

- Completion and launch of joint government, Federation, UN, World Bank and ADB ‘one year after the tsunami’ report on 26 December 2005.
- Development of multimedia information materials for tsunami recovery operations and the Maldives Red Crescent formation.
- Training of MRC volunteers by the Federation and German Red Cross on the history and mission of the Movement including humanitarian values.

<b>HEALTH AND CARE: WATER &amp; SANITATION</b>			
<b>Project PMV400: Water and sanitation projects</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	Rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting systems on 79 islands; reverse osmosis units on 20 islands supplied and installed as well as distribution systems; sewage systems established on four islands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the end of the year, 11,214 rain water harvesting kits had been delivered to the island authorities on 66 islands in 14 atolls. Investigating possibility of a phase two for the Federation's water and sanitation projects which entails a software component (e.g. community mobilization and hygiene promotion).</li> <li>• Reverse osmosis units – A framework agreement for CHF 2,915,413 (approximately USD 2,222,000) was signed for the construction of a reverse osmosis (RO) unit plant structures and distribution systems on 19 islands, assuring potable water for vulnerable communities. A pilot project on Thulusdhoo Island was completed, as a result of which the Federation water and sanitation team redesigned the project. Temporary installation of the second RO unit is underway.</li> <li>• Sewer project – consultant commissioned. Surveys on four islands completed including topographical, environmental, socio-economic assessments. Concept design completed for sewers and government approved. Draft proposal with American Red Cross to provide the septic tanks for existing households and Federation to provide for new houses and the municipal sewer. American RC is conducting community awareness and training on how to use the septic tanks at household level, and Federation to do technical training so that the local council will be able to maintain the water pumps and community sewer system.</li> <li>• Dhuvaaafaru Island – the water supply and the renewable energy have been combined into one project for one consultant to propose an integrated approach after studying feasibilities with respect to renewable energy. Canadian Red Cross has interest to support the wind power as part of the project. The Dhuvaaafaru 'green' island is shaping up to be a unique example of environmentally friendly development within the Maldives tsunami recovery programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of rain water harvesting kits will be completed by early March.</li> <li>• The Federation is beginning work on a cluster of three islands of which it is planned the installation of three RO units will be completed by end of February 2006.</li> <li>• Project progress was delayed by government's reconsideration of preferred design technology. This is now solved.</li> </ul>

<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>Project PMV500: IDP camp management</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	Assist the government in management of camps and social programming as well as provide miscellaneous support to internally displaced persons' livelihoods and related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegate to support IDP camp management hired and began work in December 2005.</li> <li>• Community mobilization team to work with the delegate in addressing physical and social needs in the camps.</li> <li>• Phase two of transitional shelters programme virtually completed.</li> <li>• UN OCHA withdrew its staff at end of year and Federation was asked to assume additional responsibilities for IDPs as a result.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase two of transitional shelter programme was to improve facilities and assure SHPERE standards are met.</li> </ul>
<b>Project: PMVDM: Community-based disaster preparedness</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	Assist the new national society in DP and management as well as provide disaster management training to volunteers and stakeholders; to build disaster preparedness and response capacities as well as implement community-based risk reduction/mitigation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No progress to date.</li> </ul>	
<b>RECOVERY</b>			
<b>Project PMV501: Construction</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	Construction of approximately 951 permanent houses, plus community centres, schools, island administrative complexes, with infrastructure such as roads, electricity distribution system, etc., on six islands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dhuvafaaru Island — tendering phase for building 600 houses continues. The Government of Maldives has completed the road clearing and plotting of sites.</li> <li>• There has been some slippage in the timelines for building 46 houses on Guraidhoo Island and 15 houses on Maafushi Island.</li> <li>• 50 houses on Kudahuvadhoo Island to be completed in April.</li> <li>• The tender was advertised for the home for people with special needs. This building, raised on columns, will provide accommodation for 32 residents and double as a shelter in case of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tender process has been longer than anticipated for Dhuvafaaru owing to disputes between interested parties and the need to assure the process is fair, transparent and there is uniformity in applying procedures. The process is nearing completion.</li> </ul>

		future tsunamis or sea swells. Land for the building is cleared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First houses will be handed over on Guaraidhoo and Maafushi islands in January and February, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>Project PMV000: National Society establishment and support</b>			
Location	Expected results	Progress / Achievement	Remarks
	Maldives Red Crescent Society (MRCS) established and strengthened; communities mobilized and have enhanced involvement in the Federation's tsunami recovery programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the Maldives Red Crescent Society continues with weekly working group meetings and drafting of the statutes. First public dissemination event is planned in Male for January 2006.</li> <li>• Two training sessions for the MRCS on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement were provided by the Federation delegation and the German Red Cross</li> <li>• Request for a presidential decree was made, and Federation awaits a response to proceed with formation of the MRCS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work continues with the goal of convening a general assembly by the end of March, a board of governors elected and statutes adopted. The government supported the process and facilitated wherever appropriate.</li> </ul>
<b>HUMANITARIAN VALUES and INFORMATION</b>			
<b>Project PMVHV: Dissemination</b>			
Location	Expected results	Progress / Achievement	Remarks
	Information on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and humanitarian values disseminated in the Maldives; process of establishment and development of a new national society in the country assisted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tsunami "one year after" local and international media coverage. Maldives television and radio interviews with the Federation and the six PNS heads of mission. Federation's message of sympathy and hope published in English and Dhivehi newspapers.</li> <li>• Red Cross staff and volunteers attended the "day of unity" commemoration organized by the government on 26 December.</li> <li>• Launch of the "one year after the tsunami" joint report with the UN, World Bank, ADB and the government presented to the president of the Maldives on 26 December.</li> <li>• The Federation and the German Red Cross held a training session on the Movement for the Maldives Red Crescent working group. Focus was on the fundamental principles and the history of the Movement in preparation for 20 atoll visits to inform communities and to elect representatives to the general assembly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information materials in development for the MRCS promotional/educational visits. Leaflets, banners, television and radio announcements were produced and disseminated in Malé. A short promotional video is being produced about the Movement's activities in the Maldives.</li> <li>• The 'green' island Dhuvafaaru development project is attracting international media coverage from environmental publications.</li> </ul>

## **India**

### **Overview**

Most of the Federation's original plan of action for India was not implemented by the end of 2005. The main contributing factor was the high turnover of senior staff at the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS). The South Asia earthquake of 8 October had also shifted much of the national society's efforts to provide immediate relief to the quake-affected areas in India. However, since the appointment of a new IRCS secretary general on 1 November, the implementation of tsunami programmes has been gaining momentum. The foremost development has been the commencement of procurement of disaster preparedness stock under the short-term recovery programme. A short-term procurement delegate is being recruited.

The IRCS national headquarters requested the branches in the three tsunami-affected states to submit revised action plans for the short-term recovery programmes. The Andhra Pradesh state branch submitted the revised plan endorsed by the relief commissioner and proceeded with some procurement. The Tamil Nadu and Kerala state branches are yet to submit their revised plans to the IRCS national headquarters.

In anticipation of the long-term assessment to be undertaken in mid-February and departure of the existing tsunami recovery manager, the Federation's delegation is presently identifying a tsunami recovery coordinator (delegate) to manage the long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

Other international and local agencies are carrying out various surveys and knowledge-sharing forums to exchange views on their operations so far. The objective is to map the impact of the aid delivery and to address the need to improvise the pattern and develop a balanced approach.

Further, the government of India has been developing an indigenous tsunami warning system which is expected to be "fool proof" as referred to in the media by senior experts.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination**

Since the tsunami struck, the Federation has been actively coordinating with the IRCS state and district branches, through its South Asia regional delegation and the Secretariat in Geneva, and with the partner national societies based in India, as well as with the regional delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). An advisory group formed with representatives from the IRCS, the Federation and the partner national societies, was initiated within a few days of the disaster, and the group (now the coordination team) meets, as and when required, to provide technical advice on the different sectors. The IRCS and its branches took full responsibility during the emergency response and are now in full swing working on the revised recovery plan.

As mentioned previously a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed by the IRCS and the Federation. A tsunami consultation was held between the IRCS national headquarters and the secretaries of two of the affected state branches (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) along with the partner national societies and the Federation. See previous update for detailed outcomes of the consultation.

### **Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors**

The Federation and the IRCS have been coordinating information from international and local NGOs, UN agencies and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO). Both the Federation and the IRCS are members of the SPHERE India initiative, a coalition of international/national humanitarian agencies and participate in coordination meetings led by UN agencies and the ECHO.

The IRCS headquarters, district and state-level branches of the affected states were in regular consultation with the central government and local authorities for various needs assessments and especially on the type of aid to be provided. The Andhra Pradesh state branch had contacted the fisheries department to finalize the specifications on the type of nets and boats used by the community. Similarly the Tamil Nadu and the Kerala state branches will also be responsible to collect specifications from the respective technical state departments. All the revised plans of the branches are being endorsed by the district collector and state relief commissioner.

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

### **Overall operational overview**

Following the country strategy operational framework (CSOF), disaster preparedness (DP) stocks that were used during the initial emergency phase of the tsunami had to be replenished. This pre-positioned DP stock of non-food items had proven to be very beneficial for the IRCS and enabled them to effectively respond to the basic needs within 24 to 72 hours after the tsunami. At present, 30,000 family kits of non-food items have already been replenished. Resources were used for the procurement of 25,000 family kits to respond to July 2005 Maharashtra floods and pre-positioning of 5,000 kits in the Salt lake regional warehouse of the IRCS.

Under the short-term recovery initiative (as per the initial plan of action issued in May 2005), the Andhra Pradesh branch has already distributed 23 community fishing nets and 228 boats with resources mobilized nationally. Additional request for 45 motorized boats, 50 community nets and 225 life jackets was approved by the IRCS headquarters. The branch procured these and they are now ready for distribution. The procurement of 225 life jackets is in process and the branch, supported by the Federation, is working on the human resource needs of the branch under the capacity building initiative.

The IRCS national headquarters is planning to undertake by mid-February detailed assessments of longer-term needs in India.

### **Disaster management**

- National-level response preparedness of the Indian Red Cross was enhanced through actions it undertook in response to the Maharashtra floods in July and the October earthquake.
- Operational capacities of state and district branches in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are much improved to assist approximately 500,000 of the affected population to gradually restore and recover their lives by the end of 2007.
- Funds from the tsunami disaster preparedness budget were immediately released in support of IRCS response to the flash floods that occurred in Maharashtra during July 2005.

### **Recovery**

- Under the short-term recovery initiative the Andhra Pradesh branch has already distributed community fishing nets and boats with resources mobilized nationally. Revised recovery needs were given to the IRCS for the purchase of motorized boats, community nets and life jackets. The branch supported by the Federation is working on the human resource needs to implement the planned capacity-building initiative.
- Kerala and Tamil Nadu branches are yet to finalize their revised plans and submit to the national headquarters.

<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>Project PIN531: Disaster preparedness</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Indian Red Cross Society regional warehouses	Disaster preparedness of Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) headquarters and branches is enhanced, and capacities strengthened for future response and project management by end of 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval was given by the IRCS national headquarters to carry out the short-term recovery programme as drafted in the country strategy operational framework. The CSOF was drafted subject to approval of the disaster mitigation committee meeting held in March 2005 and subsequent signing of the MoU by the IRCS with the Federation and the Spanish and Canadian Red Cross societies. Revised needs were sought by the IRCS national headquarters in July 2005 from the state branches. Andhra Pradesh branch partially procured the items listed under the revised needs plan.</li> <li>The approval for the procurement to be undertaken was provided in December 2005. The affected state branches were allowed to undertake their own procurement as listed under the revised plan of action, follow the national headquarters' financial procedures. The procurement for the disaster preparedness stock to be stored regionally will be undertaken by the Federation. In response to this request, the Federation has placed a request for a short term procurement delegate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The progress of this project was delayed but with the arrival of the new secretary general momentum is picking up.</li> </ul>
<b>Project PIN531: Disaster management capacity building</b>			
Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu Kerala	IRCS state and district staff and volunteers' skills for the tsunami operation are improved and the targeted branches' capacity is strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The branch has also initiated discussions on training sessions within the state and will soon be organizing them for district staff and volunteers.</li> <li>Further to the approval granted by the IRCS national headquarters, the Andhra Pradesh state branch has already initiated the process of recruitment. Under the recruitment process the state is hiring three district RC coordinators, six field officers, three finance/administration staff and a driver.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The progress of this project was delayed but with the arrival of the new secretary general momentum is picking up.</li> </ul>

<b>RECOVERY</b>			
<b>Project: Livelihood restoration</b>			
<i>Objective:</i> The means of livelihood for 17,000 families in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are restored by the end of 2005, so that they can gradually achieve self-reliance in their normal living			
Location	Expected results	Progress / Achievement	Remarks
Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 700 <i>kattumarans</i> (wooden fishing boats) provided in Tamil Nadu</li> <li>• 15 motorized boats provided in Andhra Pradesh along with five life vests each</li> <li>• 350 motorized boats provided in Tamil Nadu along with five life vests each</li> <li>• 25 motorized boats provided in Kerala along with five life vests each</li> <li>• Nets of the same kind which were lost or completely destroyed provided to 15 communities in Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>• 500 individual nets provided in Kerala and Tamil Nadu</li> <li>• Provision of 1,500 coir <i>ratt</i> (rope making machines) in Kerala</li> <li>• Provision of 1,000 sewing machines in Kerala</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the short-term recovery initiative, the Andhra Pradesh branch has already distributed 23 community fishing nets and 228 boats with resources mobilized nationally. Revised recovery needs were given to the IRCS for the purchase of 45 motorized boats, 50 community nets and 225 life jackets.</li> <li>• The same were approved by the IRCS headquarters and the branch procured these additional items. The procurement of 225 life jackets is in process and the branch supported by the Federation is working on the human resource needs of the branch under the capacity building initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tamil Nadu and Kerala state branches are yet to submit their revised plans causing a major delay in the execution of the short-term recovery plan. IRCS national headquarters is liaising with the branches to speed up the process.</li> <li>• All the revised needs are certified by the relief commissioners of their respective states to assure that the needs are current.</li> </ul>
<b>Project: Provision of basic necessities</b>			
<i>Objective:</i> Basic necessities for targeted communities who lost belongings be provided for sustaining normal living by end of 2005			
	Basic furniture sets provided to people in Kerala who lost their belongings in tsunami aftermath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No activity under this objective has been carried out.</li> </ul>	

## **Bangladesh**

### **Overview**

A year after the 26 December 2004 earthquake, it is important to consider that other than that earthquake and subsequent tsunami, the low incidence of severe earthquakes over the last century in Bangladesh has led to an environment of complacency, where most of the population and some policymakers do not perceive seismic risks to be important. This has led to many large construction projects not taking into account earthquake risks. In Bangladesh, there is a long-term need for educating the population about the threat posed by earthquakes.

During the third and fourth quarter of 2005, there was a continuation of *hartals* (strikes), terrorist incidents and criminality. There have been frequent political strikes at various locations all over Bangladesh. These are accompanied by a heightened potential for civil unrest and are disruptive to daily life and business. Close to 500 small bombs exploded in 63 out of 64 districts across the country on 17 August. The overall security situation has since then deteriorated, and there have been several other bombings in different parts of Bangladesh.

In spite of the many challenges the country faces, the steady economic growth during the 1990s, particularly during the second half of the decade, has helped placed the country among the top performers within the developing world. According to the UNDP Human Development Report 2004, Bangladesh has made significant improvement in its economic development since 2001, moving from low development countries status to medium development countries status, putting it ahead of Nepal and Pakistan in the South Asian context. However, in terms of ordinary people's access to income, Bangladesh continues to remain at the lower end of the scale with its per capita annual income of USD 350 (approximately CHF 316).

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination**

The Federation's country delegation in Dhaka continues to provide coordination of partner national societies' support to BDRCS. Long-term, strategic partnerships with Swedish, Japanese and British Red Cross societies continue to yield positive results and strengthen BDRCS, particularly in the critical areas of disaster management and organizational development, while the German Red Cross continues to support BDRCS through its long-term bilateral partnership in the health area.

Good cooperation and mutually beneficial relations between the Federation's country delegation and the regional delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continue to be a prime focus to ensure well-coordinated support to BDRCS.

### **Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors**

In Bangladesh the UN agencies are providing valuable support to BDRCS operations through cooperation and partnerships with: the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) related to refugee issues in Cox's Bazaar; World Food Programme (WFP) through provision of emergency relief foods and the World Health Organization (WHO) in relation to BDRCS health initiatives in the disaster management programme.

In 2005, the delegation also developed new relationships with the European Union and the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British government to strengthen disaster preparedness activities in coastal areas and the disaster risk reduction programme in flood-prone areas.

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

### **Overall operational overview**

#### **Disaster management**

- The BDRCS focuses on disaster awareness, preparedness and response at the community level, strengthening and upgrading the early warning system and dissemination of cyclone/tsunami warnings through trained volunteers as well as capacity building of district branches.

- The programme's strength is its 34,152 trained and equipped volunteers, including 5,694 women, organized through 2,847 villages across 11 coastal districts.
  - Since February 2004, the national society has been implementing an earthquake/tsunami preparedness programme through its cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) network in 13 of the 31 sub-districts in coastal areas of with the financial support of the Disaster Preparedness European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DIPECHO). The project was phased out in March 2005.
  - Since then, BDRCS is implementing various activities through the existing CPP programme, which includes strengthening the early warning system, dissemination and awareness raising, search and rescue as well as first aid training in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.
  - There are 177 cyclone shelters in 11 districts under the responsibility of BDRCS, which were constructed since the mid-eighties with the support of different national societies, and will continue working in all 177 shelter communities (1.5 kilometres from existing BDRCS cyclone shelters) through this programme.
  - The BDRCS will extend and implement the community-based disaster management programme on cyclone and tsunami awareness to all 11 coastal districts of Bangladesh through its existing CPP.
  - The main focus in 2005 was to establish awareness about earthquake/tsunami disaster response and preparedness in the coastal areas as well as upgrading the CPP equipment to further enhance the quality of the programme and motivation of its volunteers.
  - Though the response capacity of BDRCS national headquarters and the districts branches has increased during the past years, it needs further improvement. Owing to lack of emergency buffer stocks and proper response planning, most of the response has been ad-hoc.
  - The disaster management programme directly benefited more than 550,000 people. Awareness of disaster preparedness and the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the coastal area is enhanced, while the capacity of the BDRCS has strengthened.
  - The main reasons for not achieving a higher percentage of implementation:
    - Both BDRCS and Federation key staff were deployed to assist in the tsunami and recent Pakistan earthquake emergency operations.
    - There have been delays in the procurement process including delivery of the items. Suppliers who did not honour the contractual obligation affected the timeliness of activity implementation
- These issues have been addressed and necessary action will be taken in first quarter of 2006.

<b>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>Project Number: 1 Disaster Preparedness and Response</b>			
<i>Project objective: The capacities of the Bangladesh Red crescent Society, especially in disaster preparedness and disaster response, are further enhanced.</i>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	1. DP and DR capacity related to earthquakes and tsunami is established in coastal communities in Bangladesh and their awareness is raised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Earthquake/tsunami evacuation drills</i> – During this reporting period, 62 shelter-based evacuation drills were organized, where approximately more than 40,000 community people had participated and learned about the do's and don'ts when the disaster strikes.</li> <li>• <i>Mass awareness raising rallies &amp; school dissemination</i> – 265 rallies were held in all 31 sub-districts of the coastal region, of which 253 were done in the first three quarters and reported on earlier; the rest of the 12 rallies were held during this reporting period. Great participation and interest of all people to join rallies organized in their respective village/community/union level was observed. Those people represented daily labourers, schoolchildren, teachers, local elites and BDRCS volunteers and youth among others.</li> <li>• In total 155 <i>dissemination meetings for schoolchildren</i> were carried out during this reporting period (106 in the previous quarters and remaining 49 were organized during the fourth quarter). More than 45,000 students participated in those meetings. It is expected that the schoolchildren would have better understanding about the threats of tsunami and cyclone-related disasters and preparedness and response measures.</li> <li>• <i>Search and Rescue training</i>– A four-day-long training-of-trainers on search and rescue was held at Cox's bazar on 26-29 November 2005 with 26 participants in attendance.</li> <li>• <i>Posters and leaflets</i> – A total of 50,000 posters and 100,000 leaflets were prepared for distribution during the first quarter of 2006. These are related to general awareness, evacuation, interpretation of warning signals, instructions to fisherman and will be distributed among targeted beneficiaries through the different DM activities and trainings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Staging of dramas and search and rescue training</i> – Staging of dramas could not be performed in 2005, while most search and rescue training could not be organized in the 3rd and 4th quarter, due to prolonged monsoon season active throughout Bangladesh and involvement with other priorities, as well as depressions formed in the Bay of Bengal (5 depressions) in the latter half of 2005. These activities are therefore postponed to 2006.</li> </ul>
	2. BDRCS Cyclone Preparedness Programme early warning systems in all coastal areas and islands are upgraded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Upgrade/extension of radio networks:</i> In addition to the existing radio network, a total of 75 HF/VHF radios were ordered and are waiting to be delivered. These radios will enable the replacement of non-operational and non-functioning existing radios and installation of radio networking in isolated islands vulnerable to cyclone- and tsunami-related disasters not covered under the current radio networking systems.</li> <li>• <i>Volunteer's equipment</i>– According to the original plan, it was planned to procure bicycles and rescue equipment for the volunteers. Based on the current needs of the volunteers, the CPP has requested the Federation to procure some other equipment (i.e. first aid and rescue kit, megaphones, torch light and bicycles). Accordingly, the Federation has initiated to procure 50 sets megaphones, 300 bicycles, 500 torch lights, 10 solar panel, 500 first aid kits, 765 rescue kit, 13,500 raincoat and gumboot for the volunteers.</li> </ul>	

## South Asia regional

### Overview

For country-specific information relating to the main political and/or economic developments during the reporting period and how they have impacted the affected population and humanitarian situation, please see the individual reports for India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Maldives.

### Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The South Asia regional delegation continued to play a supporting role for national societies and Federation country delegations in South Asia while liaising with the Federation's Secretariat and, where applicable, with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In addition to technical support, the other key function of the regional delegation is as a coordinator and facilitator.

The regional health unit continued to provide technical inputs, particularly to the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, in the finalization of the community-based health framework, development of assessment and baseline study tools, and programme component formulation such as in HIV/AIDS. These activities are underpinned by their coordinating nature and promoting a uniformity of approach and best practice.

As part of increased regional preparedness on the threat of the avian flu as well as pandemic human-to-human influenza, the regional health unit conducted a mapping exercise on the status of national society planning in support to national preparedness and response planning.

Regional fora provide valuable opportunities to discuss experiences, lessons learned and drive towards uniformity of approach. Such meetings in the latter part of 2005 facilitated by the regional delegation included:

- The regional health meeting in October, with attendance of secretary-generals, and health directors from all South Asian national societies.
- A regional resource mobilization meeting in December. Fundraising plans of action were agreed to by all national societies.
- A regional reporting meeting in November/December, bringing together reporting counterparts from *all* six countries in the region for the first time in three years.
- The regional disaster response team (RDRT) training in December for 39 participants from six countries.

The regional disaster management team acts as a coordinating body for RDRT deployments. An urgently needed revision of RDRT terms of reference and deployment procedures have been drafted by the regional disaster management team, which should provide for even more effective use of RDRTs.

There are preliminary discussions underway with national societies about the formation of a regional disaster management group. This group would act in an advisory role, and as a coordinating mechanism similar to the nature of the South Asia Red Cross Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS (SARNHA).

The distribution to all national societies of capacity building fact sheets highlighting good organizational development practice by Sri Lanka under the tsunami operation is another example of a coordinating tool provided by the regional delegation.

The regional head of delegation liaises regularly with his regional ICRC counterpart in Delhi and there is good ongoing cooperation between the two Movement partners.

The regional delegation facilitated the XV secretary general's meeting in Bangladesh in September. The regional cooperation agreement strategy (RCAS) was reviewed and it was agreed a new document will be developed for 2006–2010.

The tsunami programmes for countries in South Asia are currently being line managed directly by the Geneva Secretariat. This role may be assumed by the regional delegation some time in 2006. This move would necessitate

the scaling up of human resources in the delegation, particularly in health and disaster management. Strategic planning is underway to determine all human resource needs and appropriate timing to ensure smooth transition.

### **Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors**

Coordination meetings on tsunami-related health issues with the World Health Organization's South East Asia Regional Office continued, and discussions were expanded to working together to contribute to the overall strengthening of emergency health preparedness and response mechanisms of South Asian countries.

The regional disaster management team has established a strategic partnership with the tsunami recovery office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Joint visits in the third quarter were undertaken to Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Planned cooperation by the regional delegation and UNDP on early warning systems could not be implemented at the regional level because of reallocation of human resources to the Pakistan earthquake operation. However, the delegation in Maldives is working closely with other partners (including UNDP) to develop a national disaster management plan.

The regional organizational development programme is involved in the establishment of a new national society in the Maldives. Via the Maldives country delegation, the regional programme is liaising closely with Maldives government officials. The regional humanitarian values coordinator is working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on issues relating to displaced people in Bangladesh.

The head or regional delegation keeps various diplomatic missions based in New Delhi briefed on tsunami related developments and wider issues.

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

### **Overall operational overview**

#### **Health and care**

- The regional health unit has continued to support the tsunami recovery programming of the Sri Lanka Red Cross in health, specifically in the finalization of the community-based health framework, development of assessment and baseline study tools, and further detailing of health programme components such as first aid and HIV/AIDS. The regional health unit has already started a dialogue with the Sri Lanka Red Cross and the Federation's Sri Lanka delegation on how to assist the country health teams best and work together in a coordinated and collaborative manner. The regional health unit will endeavour to start a similar dialogue with the health teams in India and Maldives in early 2006.
- The regional framework to build further capacity of national societies and Federation field delegations to prepare for and respond to disasters and public health emergencies was formulated in consultation with national societies, Federation field delegations and the Secretariat's health and care department. Detailed mapping of country/regional vulnerability and sensitization of national society leadership on public health emergencies commenced during the period.
- The regional health unit played a coordination role and was also able to provide technical support to other public health emergencies and related initiatives in the region, such as to the earthquake health response in Pakistan, and the regional sensitization and preparedness planning in response to the threat of the pandemic influenza.

#### **Disaster management**

- Facilitated learning by the Sri Lanka Red Cross from the Bangladesh Red Crescent on its long-running and effective cyclone preparedness programme. There was extensive interaction between national societies' disaster management practitioners on early warning systems.
- One-week regional disaster response team (RDRT) training held for 39 participants from six national societies.

- New RDRT terms of reference and deployment procedures were developed to reflect the evolving nature of the concept and deployment realities. These changes were made based on lessons learned from the tsunami and Pakistan earthquake operation.
- Work has begun on the creation of a 'regional disaster management group' which would be a coordinating body to support the regional delegation in developing regional strategy and planning, and providing advice to national societies as required.

### **Organizational development**

- A number of organizational development case studies were published, capturing learning from the relief and rehabilitation operation.
- National societies across the region met and shared experiences on mobilizing resources during disasters leading to renewed commitment to internal fundraising and new resource management plans of action.
- The formation of the Maldives Red Crescent Society is proceeding well with a committed group of volunteers and an almost final draft of national society statutes ready to submit to the Joint Commission.
- Production of a joint Federation, government, United Nations, World Bank and Asian Development Bank 'one year after the tsunami' report. Development of multimedia information materials for tsunami recovery operations and the Maldives Red Crescent Society formation.
- Staging of the first South Asia specific reporting meeting, with representatives from all countries in the region. Tsunami-specific reporting issues were discussed at length.

### **Humanitarian values**

- Following an understandable preoccupation with relief and reconstruction activities, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society late in the year commenced discussions with the regional programme about implementing humanitarian values activities, and a draft plan of action has been completed and is pending approval from the national society.
- There has been good exchange at the programme managers' level, – with humanitarian values focal points from the India and Bangladesh delegations going to Nepal. These visits are important for knowledge sharing and establishing peer-to-peer contacts.

<b>HEALTH AND CARE</b>			
<b>Project P52400: Public Health in Emergencies: support South Asian national societies in the development and delivery of good health activities, and public health for emergencies</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
South Asia region	1. Technical support and coordination is provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional health unit continued to provide technical inputs in the finalization of the community-based health framework, development of assessment and baseline study tools, and programme component formulation such as in HIV/AIDS. The regional health and care coordinator also visited Colombo in December 2005 to better understand the recent developments and explore improved ways of working together in line with the recent shift in line management.</li> <li>• Together with the Federation's Bangladesh delegation, the regional health unit provided technical guidance to the Bangladesh Red Crescent for the mobilization of volunteers to support the three-week national measles catch-up campaign in early 2006.</li> <li>• As part of increased regional preparedness on the threat of the avian flu as well as pandemic human-to-human influenza, the regional health unit conducted a mapping exercise on the status of national society planning in support to national preparedness and response planning. A pamphlet entitled 'What you should know about bird flu' was distributed to national societies advising how they can make a difference in the prevention of transmission. Together with the Federation's India delegation, it also provided technical guidance to Indian Red Cross in the development of an avian flu preparedness plan for 2006.</li> <li>• During the regional health meeting in October 2005, participated by secretaries-general and health directors from all South Asian national societies, vulnerability of the region to disasters and public health emergencies, and the need to develop a certain level of capacity to prepare for and respond to these events were addressed. Avian influenza was discussed as a concrete example of a looming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional public health in emergencies delegate was out-posted to Pakistan for six weeks to support Pakistan Red Crescent and the Federation's Pakistan delegation in the design and implementation of a package of emergency health interventions.</li> <li>• As the line management of tsunami-affected countries will be gradually shifted to the regional delegation sometime in 2006, the regional health unit will accord more attention to these countries through coordinated and strategic technical inputs from its members.</li> <li>• Pakistan will also be a focus area, considering the winding up of earthquake emergency health interventions and the start of recovery planning in early 2006.</li> <li>• The regional health unit will continue to support ongoing initiatives as well as new activities such as a national public health in emergencies workshop for the Indian Red Cross, and emergency health</li> </ul>

		public health threat which national societies need to be actively engaged in.	preparedness and response planning for the Afghan Red Crescent.
South Asia region	2. Regional coordination and partnerships are ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination meetings on tsunami-related health issues with WHO-SEARO continued, and discussions were expanded to working together to contribute to the overall strengthening of emergency health preparedness and response mechanisms of South Asian countries.</li> <li>• The regional health unit also linked with WHO (SEARO and Nepal) and national health authorities (Nepal) in relation to aligning the Red Cross and Red Crescent role in response to the avian flu threat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional health unit is revitalizing a regional mechanism whereby partner national societies (PNSs) with strategic interests in health in the region will be actively involved. Mapping of strategic PNSs will be done and the latter be involved in agreed regional health work.</li> </ul>
South Asia region	3. Regional support capacity in public health in emergencies is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The framework for the development of public health in emergencies capacity of national societies and Federation field delegations has been designed and a narrative document for the purpose is almost complete. Mapping of vulnerability and emergency management mechanisms of different countries was initiated. Consultation with national societies on the development of health components of disaster management programmes was also done with the Bangladesh Red Crescent.</li> <li>• The regional health unit provided a facilitator to the regional disaster response team (RDRT) training in Bangladesh in December 2005, where 39 participants from national societies and Federation field delegation staff attended, with six participants having health backgrounds. The regional health unit also provided inputs in the creation of the regional disaster management workshop group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The next quarter will see the completion of the programme framework and staging of the regional public health in emergencies workshop that was scheduled for late 2005.</li> <li>• It is hoped that more progress will be attained in this area in 2006 with ongoing evolution of regional health unit capacity. The unit envisages recruiting a water and sanitation technical officer to be responsible for development of regional emergency water and sanitation capacity.</li> </ul>

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT

#### Project P52166: Disaster and Response Preparedness: improve the collective disaster management capacities of the South Asian national societies and reduce vulnerabilities of targeted communities and the impact of disasters on them

Location	Expected results	Progress / Achievement	Remarks
Regional	1. National societies collaborate in sharing and disseminating early warnings, especially in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional disaster management programme helped facilitate a Sri Lanka Red Cross Society staff visit to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's cyclone preparedness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The planned collaboration with UNDP on early warning could not be implemented at</li> </ul>

	coastal area communities	<p>programme, renowned as a successful community-based alert system through active volunteer mobilization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing early warning experiences was achieved during RDRT deployments to the Pakistan earthquake operation. Since many RDRT members already had experience from the tsunami operations, they were able to share some community-based preparedness knowledge and skills with local communities as well as the Pakistan Red Crescent Society staff members, especially at branch level.</li> </ul>	<p>the regional level because of the Pakistan earthquake. However, the delegation in the Maldives is working closely with other partners (including UNDP) to develop a national disaster management plan.</p>
Regional	2. National societies are better organized to respond to community needs during disasters and consequent recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A week-long RDRT training course was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in December 2005 for 39 participants from six national societies – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Nepal and Sri Lanka. International response procedures, policies and standards, code of conduct, food policy and the Sphere project were some of the topics covered. Practical examples and lessons learned from the Pakistan operation were shared. A one-day field disaster simulation exercise involved 200 households in a village.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expected results for this project will be integrated into one consolidated expected result in 2006-2007 because many activities are closely related and at times overlapping. The new expected result will be: <i>“national societies are better prepared (early warning, response, logistics, standard and mandate) to respond to disasters/emergencies.”</i></li> </ul>
Regional	3. Mechanisms and structures are in place to back up the response/logistics requirements of national societies, in responding to community needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Together with an international response law expert, proposed RDRT terms of reference and deployment procedures were drafted. This was necessary because unlike conventional RDRT deployments in the past, four sub-regions – South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia and Central Europe – were involved in the RDRT deployment to Pakistan. The new terms of reference have been utilized since November 2005.</li> </ul>	
Regional	4. Increased coordination and cooperation with other organizations for better preparedness, response, advocacy and knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There have been discussions to create a regional disaster management group in which national societies in the region could share knowledge, lessons and best practices. A preparatory meeting was held in December, and it was decided that the group’s main role would be to support the regional delegation in developing regional strategy and planning and providing advice to national societies as required. Following the meeting, a draft framework paper was finalized and circulated to all national societies and delegations in the region.</li> <li>• National society collaboration was achieved through the</li> </ul>	

		RDRT deployment to Pakistan which was a good opportunity to put theory into practice, as some RDRT members' last training was two years ago. The deployment of 65 RDRT members by the end of the year to Pakistan helped facilitate regional networking and improve practical skills.	
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>Project P52000: Progress towards well-functioning national societies: improved capacities of the South Asian national societies in communications, reporting, finance planning and management</b>			
Location	Expected results	Progress / Achievement	Remarks
Regional	1. Learning on capacity building/organizational development in the wake of disasters is shared regionally ( <i>note this now incorporates the previously stated expected result of 'National societies have an increased ability to raise funds in the wake of disasters'</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four capacity building fact sheets were published over November/December. They documented various good examples of how relief work has helped build capacity of Sri Lanka Red Cross in certain areas.</li> <li>• In December 2005, representatives from national societies in the region met to discuss and share learning on mobilizing resources during disasters. All participants left with renewed commitment to internal fundraising and with a draft new plan of action for mobilizing resources. The workshop also acted as a follow up to the skill-share workshop in the Netherlands in October.</li> <li>• The delegate participated as planned in a course on mediation in conflict situations. Learning will be utilized in conflict-prone areas.</li> <li>• Youth volunteers from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka visited Nepal in November 2005 and shared learning on youth activities.</li> <li>• Sri Lanka Red Cross received further support in setting up a proper human resources system, leading to a very tight plan of action with key milestones and deadlines.</li> <li>• The use of impact indicators has been tested in Sri Lanka. The result reveals that setting up indicators and having branches reflecting on their own capacity requires a lot of trust and a sensitive approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is expected that a fifth capacity building fact sheet on strategic planning will be published in 2006.</li> </ul>
Maldives	2. A national society in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process map for setting up a national society in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danish Red Cross legal</li> </ul>

	Maldives will be established	<p>Maldives was revisited and revised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danish Red Cross legal base experts were invited and came twice in the fourth quarter to work with the group of volunteers in drafting a statute and with the government to formulate a presidential decree recognizing the national society and an emblem law.</li> </ul>	<p>experts are expected to finalize the legal base during next visit in first quarter of 2006. Joint Commission to review statutes before official first founding meeting.</p>
Maldives	3. Communications quality of national societies/ Federation internally and externally is improved, promoting transparency and accountability, thereby engendering donor confidence and providing effective advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional information consultant and delegate assisted the Federation's delegation in the Maldives with the one-year anniversary. This included local and international media coverage. Maldives television and radio interviews were organized with the Federation and the six PNS heads of mission (British, French, American, Australian, Canadian and German). The Federation's message of sympathy and hope published on 26 December in English and Dhivehi newspapers.</li> <li>• The regional information delegate assisted the Federation's delegation in the Maldives with the creation and launch of the "<a href="#">One year after the tsunami</a>" joint report with the UN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the government of the Maldives.</li> <li>• The regional information delegate assisted the Federation's delegation in the Maldives with the development of information materials for promotional/educational visits. These included leaflets, banners, television and radio spots, while a short promotional video is being produced on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's activities in the Maldives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional information component of the project was limited in 2005 with a long-term information delegate only starting in December (due to difficulties in finalizing the appointment). A short-term tsunami regional information delegate was in place from February–April. A major achievement during the mission was creation of a joint Movement tsunami communications strategy for Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• A consultant was employed by the project to assist the Maldives in September.</li> <li>• The tsunami communications strategy was strengthened with the appointment of three information delegates – in Sri Lanka in August 2005, in the Maldives in January 2006 and the South Asia regional in December 2005.</li> </ul>
“	4. National societies meet Federation-required reporting commitments and improve internal reporting systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing technical assistance provided primarily to India, Bangladesh and the Maldives (of the tsunami-affected countries). Sri Lanka has its own reporting delegate and support staff.</li> <li>• Hosted regional reporting meeting/training in Delhi in late</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting lines on the tsunami operation for the majority of 2005 were country-to-Geneva direct and not via the regional as is the case with other</li> </ul>

		<p>Nov/Dec. Representatives from country delegations from India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bangladesh and from the Sri Lankan Red Cross attended. This was the first South Asia-specific reporting meeting for three years. Uniformity of reporting approach/formats were discussed and agreed. Common challenges to good monitoring and evaluation were discussed and solutions proposed. The head of tsunami reporting – Geneva, was one of the facilitators and reporting on the operation was discussed at length.</p>	<p>Federation required reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It should be noted that there are reporting delegates in Sri Lanka, the Maldives (information and reporting), Pakistan, and Afghanistan. There are designated delegation reporting focal points at the delegations in India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Sri Lanka is the only national society with an active reporting focal point. Overall, the reporting strength, certainly at delegation level, is its strongest in three years and augers well for national society development.</li> <li>• It is essential national societies give reporting (and its component elements of monitoring and evaluation) high priority and commit staff and resources. Sustainable progress cannot be made until this occurs.</li> </ul>
“	<p>5. Financial management and planning capabilities of national societies in tsunami-affected countries are improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance management training was provided for Bangladesh Red Crescent board members.</li> <li>• Recruitment of financial development officer in the regional delegation. His role is to conduct finance development work in 2006 for the Bangladesh Red Crescent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The focus of the regional finance development is currently on Bangladesh with regards to tsunami-affected countries. India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives are currently sufficiently resourced.</li> </ul>

<b>HUMANITARIAN VALUES</b>			
<b>Project No.P52302: Influencing behaviour in the community: reduction of discrimination in communities and upholding the dignity of the individual</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Progress / Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Regional	1. The global agenda against discrimination is promoted through effective communication and advocacy with stakeholders; the media and civil society; and national society programmes, bringing about changes in behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional humanitarian values coordinator visited Sri Lanka in November to discuss with the national society and organizational development delegate about implementation of humanitarian values activities in the future. The visit included working with the Canadian Red Cross (and the Sri Lanka Red Cross) on preparing a humanitarian values plan of action.</li> <li>• Meetings with the advocacy advisor of the World Food Programme and also the protection officer of the UNHCR in Bangladesh established ways of working together to achieve programme objectives. The possibility of holding 'reach-out' training in Bangladesh was discussed.</li> <li>• The regional delegation provided support for five humanitarian values workshops in Bangladesh over 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan of action for humanitarian values in Sri Lanka (pending acceptance and approval from SLRCS senior management) has an emphasis on the global agenda against discrimination.</li> </ul>
Regional	2. An environment of tolerance and non-discrimination in the community is promoted by projecting young people as agents of change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical advice was provided to the Federation's delegation in India and the Indian Red Cross for a humanitarian values youth camp in Goa in December. Advocacy by the regional humanitarian values coordinator convinced the national society to include some women at the event instead of their original plan to make it all male.</li> <li>• Facilitated visit by the India delegation's organizational development officer (who is the humanitarian values focal point) to the Nepal Red Cross to examine how it runs humanitarian values-themed youth camps. This proved beneficial for the Goa event.</li> <li>• Facilitated visit by the Bangladesh delegation's organizational development officer (who is the humanitarian values focal point) to Nepal to participate in and observe a humanitarian values workshop</li> </ul>	
Regional	3. Movement staff and volunteers contribute to fostering harmonious relationships with the tsunami-affected communities they work in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No activity achieved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities in this area will begin in 2006. Most programme managers were engrossed in the pressing relief/rehabilitation phase of the tsunami operation.</li> </ul>

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