

Report 2004-2010



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Federation-wide Tsunami 5.5-Year Progress Report

Appeal No. 28/2004

9 August 2010

This report covers the period of 1 October 2009 through 31 March 2010, but reports cumulative totals from December 2004 onwards.



A boy drinking water from one of many stand taps provided by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society groups to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies

About this report

This is the eighth International Federation-wide tsunami progress report, with the first report published in December 2006, second in June 2007, third in December 2007, fourth in July 2008, fifth in December 2008, sixth in June 2009 and the seventh in December 2009.

While this report does offer an opportunity to gauge the progress over the six-month period of October 2009 to March 2010, it presents what is best defined a cumulative picture; therefore there should be some caution in drawing conclusions from comparisons between the reports. The data presented in each progress report is reflective of the number of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies reporting into it. This figure has changed for each report.

Methodologies used to gather information also continue to be refined as called for due to the changing conditions in the countries being reported on. In addition, updated population data becomes available and data collection methodologies are then updated and adapted to the different contexts. These and other factors have resulted in the definitions of some indicators changing, leading to changes in figures reported. For explanations

of the methodology and definitions used for this report, please refer to Annexes 1 and 2.

Finally, the current report looks at achievements in all eight countries affected by the tsunami – but the indicator data is biased towards the three worst-affected countries (Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives) and groups together data from the other countries (Thailand, India, Bangladesh, Seychelles and Somalia).

Glossary of terms:

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

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

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

[Click here for Annexes 1 and 2: notes and methodology regarding programmatic performance indicators and financial data.](#)

Introduction

Five and a half years ago, the deadliest tsunami in recorded history swept through coastal areas of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Thailand and India. Today, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its partners can look back at what has been achieved in implementing the tsunami operation. The past six months continues to show encouraging progress, as most tsunami projects draw to a close and the final chapter draws near.

Over 4.8 million people have benefited from Red Cross Red Crescent support since the tsunami struck. This assistance has been wide-ranging with the main focus being the reconstruction of physical infrastructure such as homes, schools and health facilities. Red Cross Red Crescent partners have supported the construction of 54,455 new houses or 99.6% of the total number targeted for construction. The completion of 200 houses currently being built in Indonesia, scheduled by the end of 2010, will see the finalization of the Red Cross Red Crescent Tsunami housing programme.

Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka as the nation celebrated the end of decades of internal strife the remaining Red Cross Red Crescent partners were preparing to exit or transition from tsunami recovery and reconstruction programming to support for longer-term development programmes. The International Federation is currently well into transition, focussing on shifting from tsunami programming to the four core programming areas of disaster management, health and care, organizational development and principles and values, harmonized with Sri Lanka Red Cross Society’s five-year development plan. This approach was formalized through the launch of the Annual Plan 2010-11, the SLRCS’s first such plan since the tsunami.

As of December 2009, Red Cross Red Crescent partners have collectively either fully funded or co-financed the construction of 31,047 permanent houses in Sri Lanka. An approach that integrates various sectors - such as water and sanitation, livelihoods, health and care and disaster management, has been applied through the construction programme.

With the permanent housing programme quickly approaching its completion, Red Cross Red Crescent partners have focussed on rebuilding and reconstructing health infrastructure facilities which include a list of 69 projects being undertaken in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. The International Federation has undertaken 14 of these projects. The scope of work includes the construction of new buildings, and the renovation and refurbishment of existing health facilities together with the supply of new medical equipment. The International Federation has made solid progress in completing seven health facilities which are located in the south and south eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

In support of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) reconstruction programme, 26 major water and sanitation infrastructure projects have been committed to by Red Cross Red Crescent partners. Many of these water and sanitation projects are highly complex projects, such as laying pipeline networks to new resettlement areas. Targeted tsunami-affected families will only get access to the improved water sources once the entire project is finalized and water is connected to the catchment areas. The International Federation's commitment is to undertake eight of the very significant projects, three of which have been completed.

Maldives

Most of the work during the latter part of the year in Maldives was based on rectification works associated with completed projects, mainly on the islands of Dhuvafaru and Vilufushi. Efforts continue to be focussed on completing all of the construction projects by mid 2010.

Parallel to tsunami recovery programmes, the International Federation has been supporting efforts to establish a National Society in the Maldives. Setting the legal foundation for this process proved to be lengthy, primarily due to the transformation of the Maldivian political system. However, on 29 April 2009 – some 43 months after the first steps to form the National Society were taken – the People's Majlis [parliament] passed the Maldivian Red Crescent Act. The country's president ratified the Law on 7 May 2009, paving the way for the establishment of Maldivian Red Crescent. Among other community-focused activities, the new National Society will put effort on enhancing disaster risk reduction approaches in order to promote community resilience.

Indonesia

Changes in the National Society leadership after the recent elections are causing ripple effects on the way Red Cross Red Crescent work is managed and coordinated by the International Federation. The wrapping up of the operational offices in Nias and Aceh display part of a concerted effort on the exit planning process, transitioning into longer-term development programme support for the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*). As with Sri Lanka, the launch of the Annual Plan 2010-11 reflects strong support for the development of PMI's five-year strategic plan.

The tsunami experience proved to be a huge learning opportunity for the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*), demonstrated in the considerable working improvements during the major earthquake operation in West Sumatra. The deployment of highly-trained staff and volunteers demonstrated greater efficiency and speed in the implementation of such programme areas as relief, health and care, and shelter.

Financial Overview

The International Federation¹ has received a total of CHF 3,127 million². This represents CHF 2 million additional income reported since the last period primarily due to new income from interest earned.

Figure 1.1

Total contributed to International Federation by original source - in million Swiss Francs (CHF)

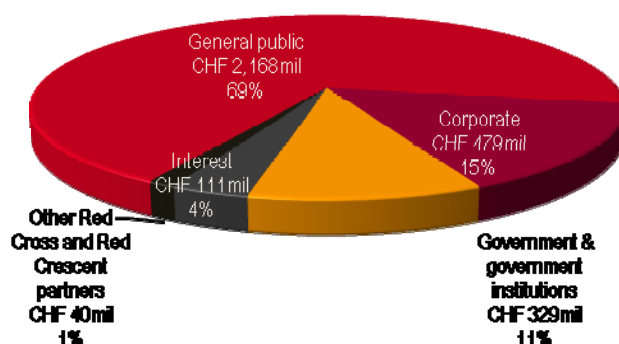
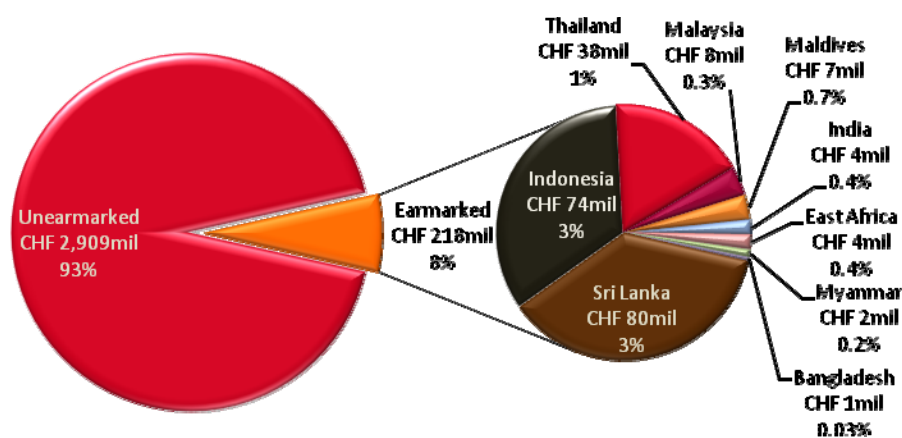


Figure 1.2

Total contributed by original designation - in million Swiss Francs (CHF)



As has been reported in previous periods, most of the funds received by the International Federation are unearmarked as reflected in Fig. 1.2.

¹ The information in this financial summary combines unaudited financial data from 42 independent National Societies (listed below) and the International Federation secretariat, which is conducting tsunami recovery operations on behalf of more than 100 national societies which contributed directly to its tsunami appeal. The financial data for this report was provided by Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and organizations from: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium – Flanders community, Belgium – Francophone community, Canada, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Luxembourg, Macau, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, and United States.

² Financial reporting was received in local currencies and converted to CHF, which is the official reporting currency of the International Federation secretariat. The foreign exchange rates used were derived in the following way: The exchange rate to translate income is the weighted average rate of Secretariat income receipts from 27 December 2004 through 31 March 2010; the exchange rate to translate expenditure is the average rate from 27 December 2004 through 31 March 2010; and the rate as of 31 March 2010 is used for projected expenditure. The summary table of rates used is included in the financial reporting methodology notes, annexed to this report.

As of 31 March 2010, CHF 2,680 million or 86 per cent has been spent across all tsunami countries.

Figure 2.1

Total expenses by category - in million Swiss Francs (CHF)

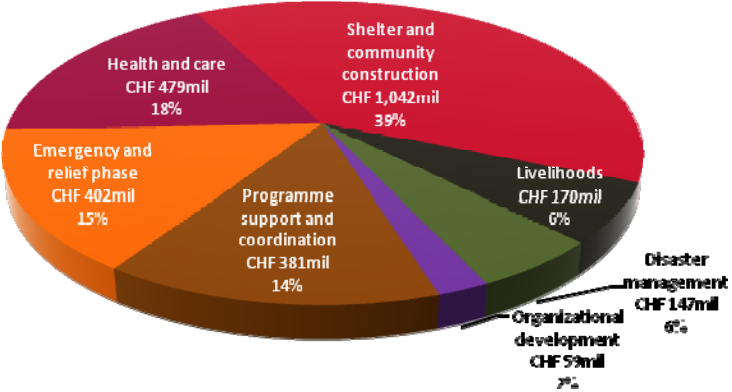


Figure 2.2

Total funds spent by country - in million Swiss Francs (CHF)

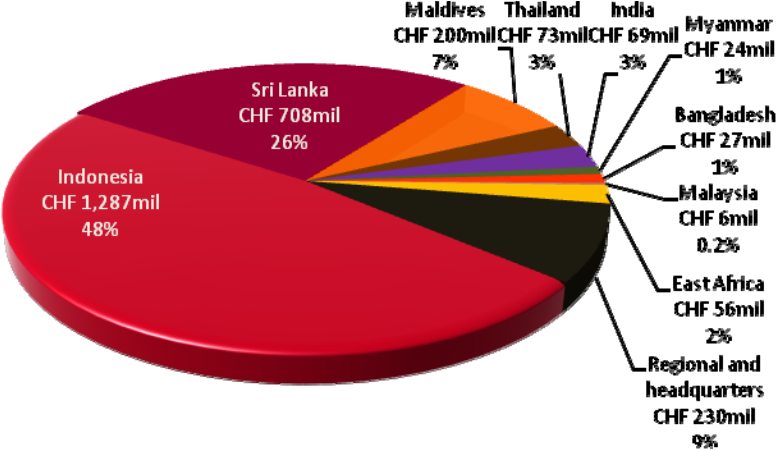


Fig. 2.1 and 2.2 reflect spending through 31 March 2010 by programme area³ and location of operations. The largest amount's spent by Federation members by programme area continues to be in the area of Shelter and Community Construction (CHF 1,042 million).

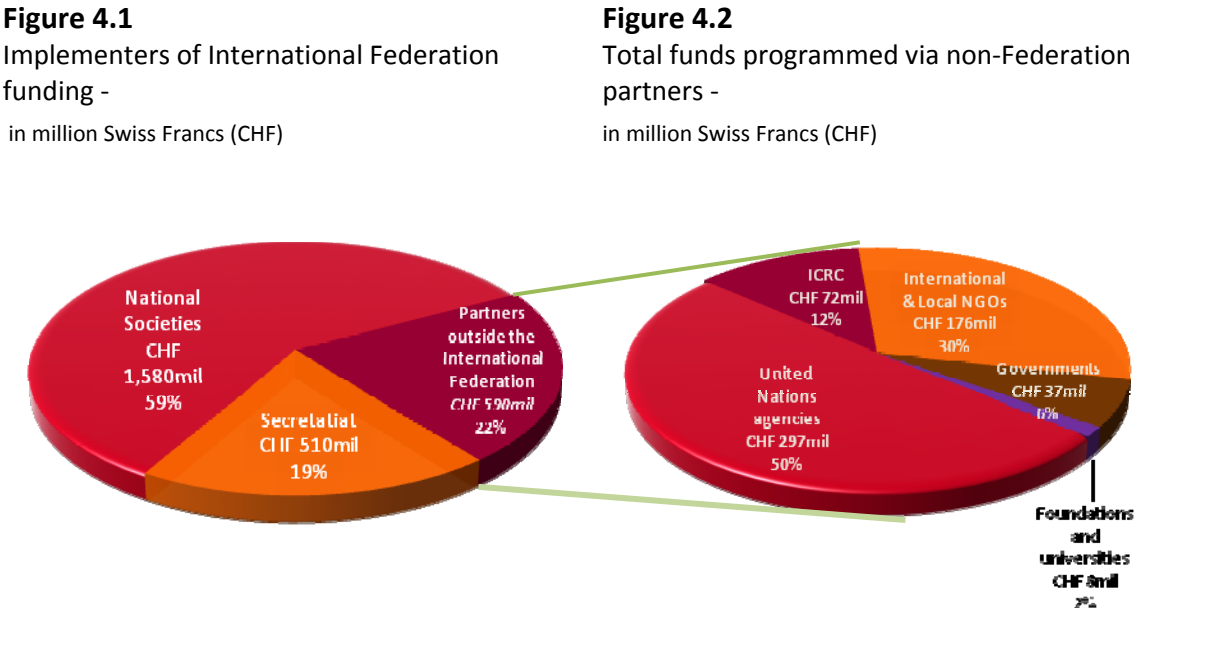
Figure 2.2 shows that the highest amount's by Country have been spent in Indonesia (CHF 1,287 million) followed by Sri Lanka (CHF 708 million).

³ Financial reporting has been restricted to seven categories. Each National Society has its own, unique financial accounting and coding structures. Therefore, for the purposes of consolidating financial figures, the data supplied by the National Societies were simplified into the seven categories shown in Fig. 2.1. For definitions and a detailed list of these categories, see the financial reporting methodology notes on the online version of this report.

Fig. 3 details the expenditure made by country⁴ and by programme.

Country	Emergency Phase / Relief	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Livelihoods	Shelter & Community Construction	Organisational Development	Programme Support & Coordination	Total Expenditure (by country)
Indonesia	234.0	190.9	60.4	84.9	571.9	20.7	124.4	1,287.2
Sri Lanka	90.3	121.1	31.2	51.7	321.6	19.7	72.8	708.4
HQ & Regional	46.3	15.5	20.0	8.2	3.9	2.3	133.5	229.7
Maldives	10.3	49.9	1.5	2.2	104.1	2.0	30.2	200.2
Thailand	1.0	31.6	3.8	9.9	15.6	4.0	7.1	73.0
India	2.3	21.5	6.9	9.9	23.1	1.2	3.8	68.7
East Africa	12.5	12.2	17.1	0.7	-	7.3	6.5	56.3
Bangladesh	0.7	23.2	1.6	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	26.8
Myanmar	4.9	12.1	4.1	0.3	-	1.6	0.7	23.7
Malaysia	-	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.3	6.1
Expenditure by Category	402.3	478.7	146.9	169.6	1,041.9	59.5	381.2	2,680.1

Fig. 4.1 reflects how expenditure is split among the International Federation secretariat, the 42 National Society members reporting for this period, and other partners outside the International Federation. The majority of expenditure is being carried out by members of the International Federation, with 22% of the overall total being programmed through other actors to avoid unnecessary duplications or gaps in the provision of assistance. The percentage of assistance programmed through these external agencies has remained steady through the last few reporting periods dropping somewhat since the earliest reports.

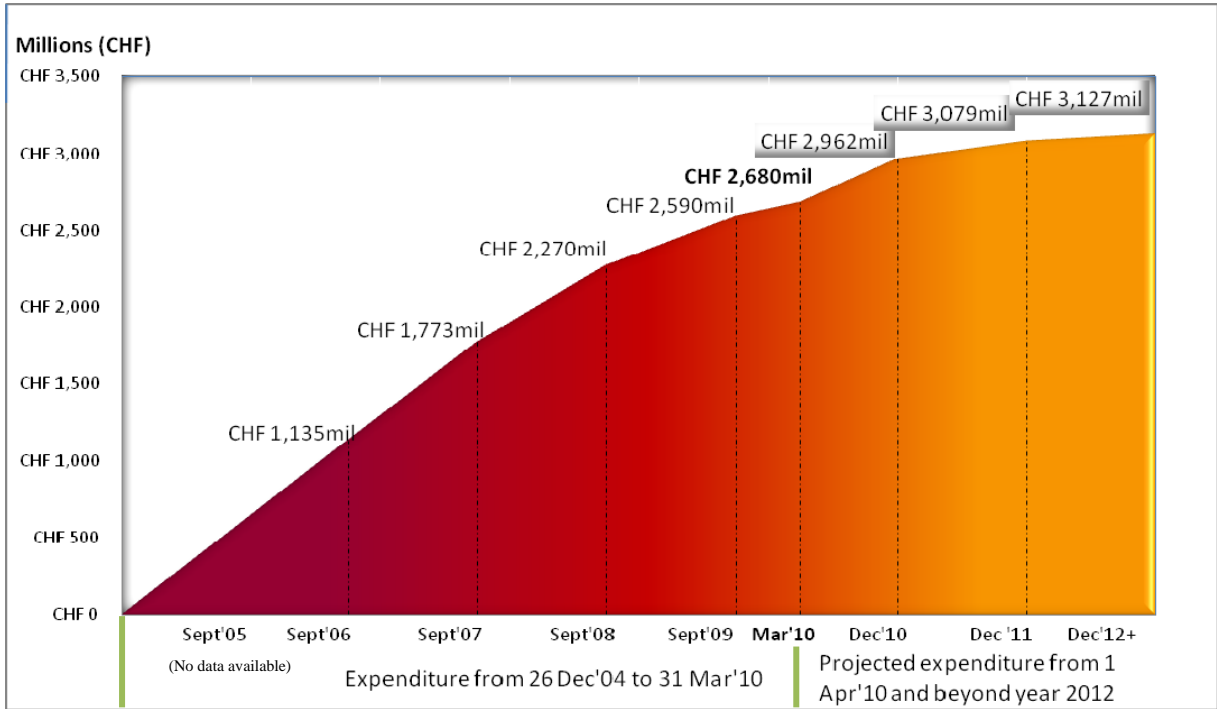


Many of the International Federation member National Societies report that tsunami recovery programming will continue into the year's 2012+.⁵ Estimated spending projections are shown in Figure 5 and now include the addition of 2012+.

⁴ The category East Africa represents the countries of Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia, and Tanzania.

The Projected Recovery spending of the remaining balance of Tsunami funds is allocated primarily in the programme areas of Health Services and Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Community Construction and Livelihoods. There is also considerable expenditure planned for longer term Disaster Risk Reduction and Organisational Development Programmes.

Figure 5
International Federation expenditure and forecast combine (2004 to 2012+)



⁵ Financial reporting for the first five rounds of this consolidated report was restricted to the 2005- 2010 timeframe, but was extended in the Eighth round report to include 2012+ as several National Societies have consistently projected plans into 2012 and beyond. For purposes of consolidating financial figures, National Societies were requested to adapt their plans to the time frame shown in figure 5.

ANNEX 1: Analysis of programmatic performance indicators¹

N/A: not available; N/ap: not applicable

Figures represent progress achieved up to 31 March 2010 for Maldives, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. For other affected countries, figures are collected annually, so data in this table is from 30 September 2009.

Ind. No.	Programmatic Performance Indicators ¹	Totals	Maldives	Sri Lanka	Indonesia	Other ²	
1	Overall estimated number of persons reached by International Federation and partners (using coverage methodology only, not by sector)	4,808,000	257,000 ³	1,980,000 ⁴	1,247,000 ⁵	1,324,000	
Health & care including water & sanitation infrastructure							
2	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (temporary settlements)	275,800	107,900	63,700	104,200	0	
	No. of persons with access to an improved water source (permanent settlements)	537,700	107,900	152,300	221,100	56,400	
	Total no. of persons with access to an improved water source	705,600	107,900⁶	216,000	325,300	56,400	
	Total no. of persons targeted for access to an improved water source (planned)	843,300	113,100	310,100	348,100	72,000	
3	No. of persons with access to improved waste management facilities or improved latrines (built to sphere standards ⁷)	342,900	92,400	51,000	191,400	8,100	
4	No. of persons certified or skilled in community based first aid (including psychosocial)	278,600	2,400	232,900	28,400	14,900	
5	No. of persons reached by community-based health services	1,110,200	64,300	152,900	684,800 ⁸	208,200	
6	Hospitals & Clinics built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	296	27	66	182	21
		Completed	311	27	64	199	21
		Under Construction	21	0	5	16	0
		In Planning Phase	0	0	0	0	0
	Total number of hospitals & clinics to be provided	332	27	69	215⁹	21	

¹ The programmatic information in this report reflects contributions from Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations working on site in the affected countries as well as the International Federation secretariat which is conducting tsunami recovery operations on behalf of more than 100 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. The Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations that have provided data for the programmatic performance section of this report are from: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium – Flanders community, Belgium – Francophone community, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States.

² Consists of Bangladesh, India, Seychelles, Somalia and Thailand, based on data updated on 30 September 2009.

³ **Maldives:** The figure includes the beneficiaries of a measles vaccination campaign where the Measles Initiative partners and the government of the Maldives vaccinated more than 80 per cent of the country's population, consisting of boys/men between ages 6 and 25, and girls/women aged 6 to 35 (encompassing women of child bearing age). It was the first time in the country's history that a mass vaccination programme of this nature had been conducted. The figure also includes the number of people reached by the ministry of health with information on prevention of dengue and chikungunya fever (pamphlets jointly produced by the International Federation and the Maldives department of public health were extensively distributed in Male' and the atolls).

⁴ **Sri Lanka:** It is still a challenge to estimate the number of persons reached in Sri Lanka by the lowest divisional level possible (Grama Niladhari or GN level), as the names of GNs are not recorded by all partners.

⁵ **Indonesia:** The figure does not include the over 2.7 million people reached through an Avian and Human Influenza awareness campaign implemented in and outside of tsunami-affected areas.

⁶ The persons with access to an improved water source while living in temporary settlements eventually moved to permanent shelters. The numbers, therefore, are the same in this indicator to prevent multiple counting.

⁷ Fewer than 20 persons per latrine; communal latrines segregated by gender, water and hygienic supplies available.

⁸ **Indonesia:** The figure does not include people reached through an Avian and Human Influenza awareness campaign implemented in and outside of the tsunami-affected areas.

⁹ Reduction in figure due to resubmission of verified data from partners.

Ind. No.	Programmatic Performance Indicators	Totals	Maldives	Sri Lanka	Indonesia	Other	
Shelter & community construction							
7	Transitional shelters built	Completed	21,112	1,084	105	19,923	0
		Under construction	0	0	0	0	0
		In Planning Phase	0	0	0	0	0
	Total number of shelters to be provided		21,112	1,084	105	19,923	0
8	Permanent houses built	Occupied ¹⁰	52,905	1,349	30,163	21,342	51
		Completed	54,455	1,514	31,047	21,843	51
		Under construction	200	0	0	200	0
		In Planning Phase	0	0	0	0	0
	Total number of houses to be provided		54,655	1,514	31,047	22,043	51
9	Schools built or rehabilitated	Operational/In Use	157	11	34	96	16
		Completed	161	14	34	96	17
		In progress	3	0	0	3	0
		In Planning Phase	0	0	0	0	0
	Total number of schools to be provided		164	14	34	99¹¹	17
10	Other community structures built or rehabilitated ¹²	Operational/In Use	441	147	21	267	6
		Completed	452	150	21	275	6
		In progress	16	4	0	12	0
		In Planning Phase	2	2	0	0	0
	Total number of other community structure to be provided		470	156	21	287	6
Livelihoods							
11	No. of households reached by asset replacement or enhancement	31,240	20	7,930	13,940 ¹³	9,350	
12	No. of households that have received livelihood support grants	63,140	1,490	37,480	23,530	640	
	Range and average grant size (in local currency): RANGE	N/Ap	MVR 2,000-60,360	LKR 15,000-42,000	IDR 11,713 – 20 million	N/Ap	
	AVERAGE GRANT SIZE	N/Ap	MVR 25,803	LKR 28,500	IDR 3,322,946	N/Ap	

¹⁰ This figure is based on the occupancy rates at time of handover of houses.

¹¹ **Indonesia:** Decreased number of schools is due to reassessment of needs.

¹² Structures include community facilities such as meeting halls, community centres, kindergartens etc.

¹³ **Indonesia:** The reduced figure now reflects more accurate records.

Ind. No.	Programmatic Performance Indicators	Totals	Maldives	Sri Lanka	Indonesia	Other	
Disaster Management							
13	% of population covered by pre-positioned stocks	N/Ap	N/A	40%	3%	N/Ap	
14	No. of communities targeted for developing a disaster preparedness or contingency plan for all major risks.	Completed	714	18	225	335	136
		Planned	801	18	225 ¹⁴	422 ¹⁵	136 ¹⁶
15	No. of persons trained in vulnerability and capacity assessments or community based disaster management	41,175	500	340	37,845	2,490	
Programme support and coordination							
16	No. of Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations working in country	25	3	11	15	10	
	No. of Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations contributing programme data to the report	32	9	20	21	10	

¹⁴ **Sri Lanka:** After a revision of data of all disaster management projects, there has been a reduction in the no. of communities targeted.

¹⁵ **Indonesia:** Following the Government of Indonesia's policy, any project related to tsunami recovery should be completed by the end of December 2010. The portfolio of projects has been adjusted to the policy. This has reduced the number of communities targeted.

¹⁶ The number has been revised for India, where communities originally targeted under tsunami will now be supported through IFRC's longer-term operations.

ANNEX 2: Notes and methodology regarding presentation of combined financial data

1. The combined income and expenditure data in this report was generated based on financial data collected from the International Federation Secretariat and the 42 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies referenced in the report. This data was collected and compiled over a period of four weeks, from 24th May 2010 to 18th June 2010. The method developed to obtain financial data considered the flows of income and expenditure and eliminated multiple counting (within the International Federation network) of income and expenditure.
2. This report is a combined cumulative portrait of International Federation financial information. All of the reports received from the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations and used to generate this collective portrait reflected data through 31 March 2010, with the following exceptions: Five Red Cross or Red Crescent societies declined to give updated data for this reporting period and in all cases the most recent past submission of data was used.
3. Included in the reporting of income are in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions). Due to variations in the way that in-kind goods are treated by International Federation members, the value of income and expenditure related to in-kind goods and services (non-cash contributions) may not be fully represented in this consolidation, due to the different accounting treatments of these non-cash items. As a result the report possibly under reports the income and expense values for these in-kind goods and services. However, these values are estimated to be small, and immaterial to the overall report.
4. The exchange rates used to combine the financial data during this Eighth round of reporting are shown in the table below.

Currency	Income	Expenditure	Projection	Currency	Income	Expenditure	Projection
AUD	1.093	1.070	1.028	LKR	98.213	91.849	107.173
BDT	51.813	56.856	63.828	MMK	1,111.1	933.1	934.1
CAD	1.005	0.961	1.041	MYR	3.306	3.038	3.068
CNY	6.421	6.421	6.410	NOK	5.191	5.228	5.630
DKK	4.527	4.762	5.196	NZD	1.210	1.245	1.326
EUR	1.550	1.565	1.432	QAR	3.145	3.116	3.420
GBP	2.228	2.108	1.593	SCR	6.429	5.923	9.739
HKD	6.401	6.662	7.301	SEK	5.890	6.113	6.819
IDR	7,142.9	8,090.6	8,533.0	SGD	1.401	1.306	1.316
INR	35.040	38.022	42.257	THB	33.922	30.295	30.283
JPY	94.073	91.588	87.018	USD	1.191	1.166	1.063
KRW	815.32	886.81	1,065.30				

5. Some Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and organizations report operating on a cash accounting basis, while others work on an accrual basis. Cash basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include only income received and expenditure paid at 31 March 2010. Accrual basis means that the reported financial income and expenditure include all income received and receivable and expenditure paid or payable as at 31 March 2010.
6. Treatment of interest income: Each Red Cross or Red Crescent society or organization's treatment of interest earned on donations is governed by their own financial policies. In the cases where interest is not allocated back to the tsunami operation, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies report interest being allocated to future international and emergency operations or to general headquarters operations.
7. Categories and definitions used for the classification of expenditure can be found in the online version of this report.