

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Asia: Earthquakes & Tsunami

Emergency appeal n° 28/2004

Operations update n° 63

15 October 2008

Period covered by this Operations Update:
January to June 2008

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

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

Summary

Indonesia: The International Federation continues its large scale operation in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) as it approaches the fourth year commemoration of the earthquake and tsunami which struck in 2004. Operations also continue in Nias Island of North Sumatra province which was hit by an earthquake in March 2005, three months after the devastating tsunami. Several partner national societies have completed their tsunami projects and are exiting/transitioning to support for longer-term development programmes. With this in mind, the International Federation and its members are focusing on exit strategies and processes to manage the risks and sustainability for Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) and the communities. The formulation of a proper exit strategy is even more crucial with the closing down of the Agency For Rehabilitation And Reconstruction Of The Region And Community of Aceh and Nias (BRR) early next year.

In the community-based first aid project, the International Federation assists PMI's efforts to change community behaviour in 39 villages located in Nias sub-district. In the districts of Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Bireuen, Nagan Raya and Nias, the water and sanitation project provides latrines as well as safe and reliable water supply to beneficiaries located in 172 villages.

As a first step in the initiation of an early warning system, the International Federation supported PMI in the set up of radio communication equipment in 23 PMI branches located across Aceh and Nias Island, as well as the PMI chapters of Aceh and North Sumatra. Equipments installed in Aceh will be upgraded, and the procurement process for the upgrade equipments has started. Additionally, the International Federation has supported PMI's capacity in disaster response through the provision of 20 disaster preparedness containers in 13 branches as well as four disaster preparedness containers in Nias Island.

The International Federation's effort in building PMI's capacity continues, as does the provision of branch buildings for 17 branches. To date, construction of eight branches has been completed, six of which have been officially handed over to PMI. In terms of public information, the International Federation produced publication materials, organised exhibitions, special day celebrations and radio talk show programmes. These communication activities benefited the International Federation, PMI and some partner national societies.



An aerial view of Dhuvaafaru, Maldives; community buildings are now complete and ready for handover. International Federation.

Sri Lanka: The International Federation has to date, completed a series of projects representing its wide ranging operation; constructing new houses, extending and laying new water pipelines, livelihoods support, reconstruction and rehabilitation of health infrastructure, building the Sri Lanka Red Cross and communities' disaster risk management and reduction capacities. Much of this progress is in the southern districts where project implementation has not been affected by the conflict. In the north where fighting continues, almost all of the projects remain suspended.

An increased focus on a beneficiary-centred approach to projects has enabled the Red Cross Red Crescent to provide programmes shaped by beneficiary needs. The Sri Lanka Red Cross is benefiting from increased credibility and a positive image amongst the local population, as well as developing its human resources and structures to manage natural and man-made disasters and health risks

Maldives: Construction works on three islands of the Maldives (Kaafu Guraidhoo, Kaafu Maafushi and Dhaalu Kudahuvadhu) were completed during 2006/2007 and the houses were handed over to beneficiary families. Consequently, focus in 2008 has been on the four-island waste water collection and disposal system project, and the Raa Dhuvaafaru programme.

The Maldives is one of the few countries in the world without a national society; as such tsunami recovery programmes in the country have been/are being implemented in direct partnership with the government. The programmes established goodwill and better understanding about the humanitarian nature of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (The Movement) and opened the way to support the formation of a Maldivian National Society. Partly building on this support, in June 2006 Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the Maldives agreed on a common 'tsunami operation in-country strategy 2006-2008', which included long-term goals like supporting the formation of a Maldivian National Society, and the need to build better prepared and more resilient communities. In line with that strategy, the International Federation's tsunami plan of action was revised to include disaster management, organizational development, and humanitarian values programmes; implementation of activities under these programmes began in the same year.

Taking into consideration that tsunami recovery projects would soon be coming to an end, in 2008 the International Federation launched [Appeal 2008-2009](#) for the Maldives. The appeal outlined programmes that were focused on creating an environment for the establishment of a national society in the Maldives and enabling it to start functioning and delivering services. Consequently, the long-term programmes that started as part of tsunami recovery work have been moved to the annual appeal.

It is projected that all International Federation tsunami recovery activities in the Maldives, together with assistance in resettling 4,000 people from temporary shelters on five islands to their new community on Dhuvaafaru, will be completed by the first quarter of 2009. However, work associated with construction warranty follow up, community resettlement support, monitoring, and evaluation (including a house occupancy survey) will remain. Focus from 2009 will be on supporting the nascent Maldivian National Society in establishing its capacities, formulating policies, and implementing core programmes.

The national society formation process has been going on since September 2005, and the necessary groundwork has been laid. Work to ensure that the new society is recognized by the government through proper legislation is ongoing. Please refer to [Programme Update no. 1, 2008](#) for the progress made in this regard as well as in the disaster management, organizational development, and humanitarian values programmes.

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

The International Federation continues to work closely with the Thai Red Cross bureaux to support the ongoing activities throughout this reporting period.

India: The tsunami recovery programme of the Indian Red Cross Society is being implemented in the states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh primarily at the national and state levels, along with a few key partners such as American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The tsunami programme is progressing

for all partners involved, with major expenditures being taken up by the national society. The International Federation's tsunami component involves repositioning disaster preparedness stock and tents procurement for the National Society. Procurement of non-food items was completed in November 2007, while procurement of tents is ongoing. Altogether 12,000 tents will be procured (10,000 through International Federation secretariat funding and 2,000 through IRCS funding). The contract was signed in June, and delivery is scheduled to start in August 2008.

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

Despite the challenging operational environment, the Somali Red Crescent Society continued to carry out activities aimed at enhancing disaster preparedness and response capacity of its branches within the region affected by the 2004 tsunami. In March 2008, the Bossaso branch of the National Society conducted vulnerability and capacity assessment training for 23 volunteers and five staff members. The vulnerability and capacity assessment training was followed by a practical exercise in Qardho and Iskushuban districts. Furthermore, 24 staff of the Somali Red Crescent Society and four representatives from the National Societies of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan participated in a community-based first aid (CBFA) master facilitators' workshop held in Hargeisa, Somaliland, in April 2008.

A 'CBFA in Action' approach was piloted in Berbera and Galkayo branches, with a total of 90 volunteers undertaking refresher first aid trainings; out of these, 12 were selected to benefit from a CBFA training of trainers workshop planned for the third quarter of 2008. 'CBFA in Action' materials were later translated into the Somali language and are currently being tested, on a pilot basis, in Galkayo and Berbera branches as community-based first aid activities in other target branches are scaled up.

Construction of a volunteers' club (*naadiga*) in the Berbera branch of the national society was completed during the second quarter of 2008. This building will be a major source of income for the branch; it will host a computer training facility while rent will be obtained from the meeting hall and a shop. Construction of a similar structure for the Garowe branch started during the reporting period.

Seychelles: Seychelles Red Cross has been in the forefront in the development of a national disaster preparedness plan in partnership with the government. Delays in the construction of the national headquarters and the warehouse led to a revision of plans, now finalised with tenders expected to begin in October.

The National Society, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, plans to support a blood donor campaign. A pilot project aimed at sensitising school communities to the importance of first aid was carried out. Seychelles Red Cross volunteers were also mobilised to provide ambulance and first aid services for a variety of activities during the reporting period. The National Society also carried out a volunteer recruitment campaign in February-March.

Glossary of terms:

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

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

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

Global leadership and support

The focus to the end of 2007 was to secure and tightly manage the resources needed to cover the International Federation's hard commitments and obligations existing at that time. Early 2008 saw a process to plan and budget for the period concluding December 2010 – the end of the period defined by the Regional Strategy and Operational Framework. The Revised Plan and Budget 2005 – 2010 now sets the framework for programme implementation, support to host national and partner societies and the structures needed to deliver quality services.

Management emphasis has been placed on the need to complete recovery programming and support no later than the end of 2010. The delegations have been working with national societies in-country to establish clear exit plans while, at the same time, planning for the longer term support to host national societies so that there is an orderly transition to a phase where Red Cross Red Crescent capacities on the ground are enhanced and sustainable, providing ongoing assistance to beneficiary and other communities.

Given the volume and complexity of the tsunami operation and focal point it provides for the all-important relations with partner national society headquarters, the secretary general decided to extend the function of the tsunami unit, based in Geneva, till 30 June 2009. Though recovery activities are coordinated through the tsunami unit, increasingly technical support and guidance for the core programming activities comes from the zone office in Kuala Lumpur.

The tsunami unit of five people based in Geneva is supported by staff operating in the region. During the six month period, a financial advisor, legal delegate and regional water and sanitation delegate have complemented the team in Geneva. The regional water and sanitation delegate post closed at the end of June as responsibilities devolved to the country delegations. In the first quarter, a quality and assurance advisor was appointed to help, among other tasks, to achieve a uniform approach and drive the process of developing exit strategies and to coordinate a process for capturing lessons learned.

A further milestone during the year was the appointment of a delegate to support the implementation of the TRIAMS (Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System) - the partnership programme the International Federation supports with World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The work is geared towards improving the management of data collection and analysis from affected areas, analyse the impact of tsunami recovery activities and use this information to adapt plans to emerging needs. The delegate now provides capacity to provide technical help and assistance at country level for the four project linked countries – Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Arising from a meeting of the tsunami forum in Kuala Lumpur in 2007, 15 wide ranging recommendations were submitted to the Governing Board. They have been accepted and the secretary general tasked with reviewing them and applying the lessons learned. This process has been under way with recommendations referred to existing statutory bodies, working groups and individual staff members to consider and report back.

The tsunami unit drew from the lessons of experience to date to especially inform the management of two large operations during the first half of this year, Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar and the Sichuan Earthquake in China.

Mindful of the need to plan for the commemoration of the fifth year anniversary of the tsunami (26 December, 2009), a draft communications strategic plan has been prepared in consultation with interested national societies.

The International Federation issued regular progress reports, which include operations updates and annual reports on multilateral programme implementation, quarterly fact sheets, web stories and the Federation-wide three-year progress report. ([Click here to access these reports on the tsunami website](#)).

Lastly, to note, this report does not include activities in Myanmar, since the tsunami funds were transferred to the [Annual Appeal 2008-2009](#) with the permission of the donors concerned. Nevertheless, it is significant to note that support to build disaster management capacity following the tsunami greatly assisted the Myanmar Red Cross to respond following the devastation wrecked in the delta by Cyclone Nargis.

Indonesia

The Situation

Entering the fourth year of the earthquake and tsunami recovery operation, the overall efforts of all actors involved in the operation has resulted in the construction of 112,346 permanent houses, 787 health facilities, 1,045 schools, 2,542 kilometres of road, 255 units of bridges, 11 airports, 18 seaports and the construction or rehabilitation of 1,649 religious facilities and 1,126 government offices¹.

The environment in the tsunami affected area of Aceh province in Sumatera continues to be relatively stable. However, with a number of humanitarian organisations ending or reducing the scope of their programmes and legislative elections scheduled for April 2009, the risks for those continuing to operate in Aceh increases. Communities' resentment may be sparked as support to them dwindles while prospects for additional agitation may increase as the election date draws closer. The International Federation continues to pay close attention to the orientation of its ongoing interventions, community relations and the political-security landscape.



Gotong royong which means community cooperation is widely practised in Indonesia. In Nias Island, communities dig trenches in villages as part of the water and sanitation programme. International Federation.

Two partner national societies have exited the tsunami operation during this reporting period; the Netherlands Red Cross and the British Red Cross. Nevertheless, the Netherlands Red Cross will continue to maintain a presence in-country for its own long term development programme (since 2002), while the British Red Cross will exit completely by the end of August this year. The German Red Cross plans to withdraw from Calang and its surrounding area upon the completion of their project.

The International Federation and partner national societies remaining in Aceh are continuously reviewing aspects of a broader exit process from the tsunami operation, which is anticipated to be accomplished by mid-2010. Discussions on the exit process are mindful of the need to pursue proactive support for the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) in Aceh and throughout the country. Accordingly, all Red Cross Red Crescent actors are committed to ensuring a positive legacy in their tsunami responses, ensuring a proper foundation for sustainable and longer term assistance for PMI. Bearing this in mind, the International Federation also launched an [Appeal 2008/2009](#).

The Agency For Rehabilitation And Reconstruction Of The Region And Community of Aceh and Nias (BRR) has announced the end of its mandate during April 2009. The responsibility and function currently held by BRR will be handed over to either the central government in Jakarta or the provincial governments of both Aceh and North Sumatera. This transition of responsibility has been a major concern of all organisations currently working in the two areas.

Regular seismic activities in the northern part of Sumatera constantly remind us of the volatility of the area. The fault line along the west coast of Sumatra remains active, particularly through Nias and further south along the Mentawai Island chain.

¹ Source: BRR, data per 30 June 2008

Coordination and partnerships

The Movement Coordination Framework for Indonesia continues at a reduced pace. The International Federation continues to manage the ongoing coordination of the Movement Partnership Task Force. There are currently 17 partner national societies still present in-country and actively involved in the operation, with only a few not working under the set up coordination framework.

For most of the approved projects still being implemented, the Movement Platform and the Movement Partnership Task Force are increasingly focusing on an exit strategy to ensure a smooth transition on the administrative aspects of the operation as well as minimize and manage risks associated with the legal and financial responsibilities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners. Additionally, the capacity of PMI and sustainability of programme support are also identified as a high priority.

The International Federation's wide range of services continues to benefit some 16 partner national societies in terms of visa application process, national staff recruitment and payroll, leasing of International Federation vehicles, procurement and warehousing, transport and IT services. During this reporting period, the International Federation has facilitated visa requests for up to 89 expatriate staff of the International Federation and partner national societies, of which 58 are staff specific to the tsunami operation including 18 International Federation expatriate staff. The International Federation also managed the contracting and payroll around 1,515 national staff, of which up to 396 are the delegation's own staff located nationwide. Additionally, the fleet unit based in Banda Aceh managed the leases of 77 vehicles operated by six partner national societies.

The International Federation operates two operational and administrative service centres, in Banda Aceh and Jakarta. The administrative and logistics base in Calang (Aceh Jaya) continues its support to activities in the region and the support office in Meulaboh (Aceh Barat district) is also still operational. The office in Nias has now been upgraded to sub-delegation status, to accommodate the increasing activities of the International Federation. The logistics support in Medan continues its services to the Canadian Red Cross housing project in Nias, and during this period has received 680 house kits (equivalent to 5,372 cubic metres or 2,448 metric tons) on top of the 600 kits which were received end of December last year. Out of these, 796 house kits (equivalent to 6,288.4 cubic metres or 2,865.6 metric tons) were delivered this period to the construction site in Nias, while 254 were delivered last year and a further 230 are still stored in the warehouse.

The International Federation information technologies and telecommunication unit has completed a project to improve the overall quality of IT services provided in Indonesia in line with the International Federation's goal to provide best support services value. The project started in July 2007, with the goal of expanding internet connectivity to cover wider operation areas while exploring newer technologies which can provide cheaper solutions with minimum (or no) performance compromises. By end of June 2008, the International Federation has installed 20 VSATs and reduced the monthly expenditure related to internet connection by 27.4 percent.

At the implementation level, the International Federation continues its coordination and partnership with several partner national societies, particularly in the implementation of an integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) programme which is implemented in nine branches (including one branch in Nias Island). The partner national societies supporting PMI in the implementation of this programme include the American, British, Canadian, Danish and German Red Cross. Furthermore, coordination with five partner national societies, namely American, Australian, Japanese, Spanish and Norwegian Red Cross in the community-based first aid also continues.

Both programmes have common activities, such as recruitment and training of volunteers, provision of equipment and supplies, establishment of community-based action teams, completion of participatory rural assessments as well as vulnerability and capacity assessment development of community level action plans and implementation of community activities. While these common activities are part of each programme, they are not necessarily being implemented in a consistent manner. Hence, the International Federation and relevant partner national societies provide financial and management support to PMI.

Additionally, to maximize the impact from the programmes, a high level of coordination is required. This is part of the role of the chapter which is also supported by the International Federation. Specific coordination activities include ensuring the adherence to PMI national guidelines and policies, national training curriculum and training continuums, standardisation of reporting for all risk reduction programmes, development and implementation of

provincial level monitoring and evaluation systems, development and implementation of provincial awareness-raising campaigns, and development of links and efficiencies between programme activities.

To facilitate this process, and ensure participation and consensus from all stakeholders, monthly coordination meetings for integrated community-based risk reduction and community-based first aid have been established in which all stakeholders are empowered to make decisions. These meetings are jointly chaired by PMI and the International Federation.

The International Federation disaster management programmes are in coordination with PMI at the provincial and national levels as well as the UNDP and the local district governments. The International Federation participates in the disaster risk reduction working group which meets monthly in Banda Aceh and is led by the provincial disaster coordination unit (SATAKORLAK). This working group focuses on mapping disaster risk reduction activities in Aceh province, developing disaster early warning systems, and the dissemination of both aforementioned activities.

Water and sanitation projects are community-based and as such rely heavily on coordination with the village leaders, community members, local government, district health offices and social services departments. Coordination with the PDAM (provincial drinking water company) has also been critical in achieving piped network connections to households in Lhokseumawe. The drilling of boreholes was carried out in cooperation with the Norwegian Red Cross.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Entering the fourth year of the tsunami operation, the International Federation continues its support towards the host National Society through the implementation of several projects. In Aceh, the International Federation carries out disaster management, organisational development, as well as water and sanitation programmes. In addition to community-based first aid, these programmes are also carried out in Nias.

The International Federation's effort to change the community's health continues through the community-based first aid project, which is implemented in 39 villages in Nias. In the water and sanitation project, implemented in the districts of Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Bireuen, Nagan Raya and Nias, the International Federation has provided 3,060 latrines (single and double stance). The overall completion of all four projects is 55 percent in terms of hardware.

Radio communication equipment (part of the first step in the establishment of an early warning system) has been successfully installed in all 21 branches in Aceh, two branches in Nias as well as the chapter of Aceh and North Sumatra. The International Federation is in the process of upgrading existing radio equipment particularly those installed in Aceh province.

By the end of 2007, the International Federation had completed the transitional shelter programme which was carried out in coordination with 35 national and international implementing partners. A total 19,923 shelters were constructed, and benefit up to 80,000 beneficiaries in 392 communities. With the support of the Netherlands Red Cross, the International Federation is currently preparing for a baseline survey for a long term socio-economic impact study of the transitional shelter programme in Aceh.

PMI's ability to respond to disasters has been strengthened through the provision of 20 disaster preparedness containers in 13 branches and four containers in Nias. The containers in Aceh are able to be stocked with relief items for up to 6,000 families, while the containers in Nias will cover up to 1,500 families.

Capacity building of PMI remains a main concern for all partners working in the area. The International Federation focuses on the salary support to staff, staff training, board members' orientation, resource development and financial management, along with training of volunteers and disaster management staff.

Progress towards objectives

Health

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

Progress: The PMI/International Federation community-based first aid project in Nias covers 39 villages in three sub-districts: Gunung Sitoli Utara, Gunung Sitoli Selatan and Idanagawo, reaching out to approximately 43,300 beneficiaries. To date, the project has trained 771 village health volunteers who in turn were able to deliver health education to their respective neighbourhood.

During this reporting period, the PMI/International Federation community-based first aid team focused on the development and implementation of integrating disaster preparedness with health to give village communities an insight of the disaster risks and impact towards the local health situation. The education module for the disaster preparedness was a 16-hour module covering topics such as climate change, introduction of disasters, role of PMI in disasters, early warning system and risk mapping. These sessions explained to the health volunteers the importance of community preparedness for disaster and how to respond to disasters. After receiving disaster risk reduction messages, some village communities took part in reforestation activities in which they planted trees using seeds provided by the government.



Two children competing in a 'tooth brushing competition' during the International Sanitation Year celebration in Lahewa, Nias Island. Diah Sasmitorini/ International Federation.

In January, the PMI and International Federation held a 100-hour first aid training, in which 25 PMI volunteers and five staff from PMI and International Federation took part in.. Strategically developed to include elementary schools, the community-based first aid team has so far carried out first aid trainings in 43 schools educating more than 900 children and 90 teachers, as well as some orphanage and elderly homes. To date, 789 first aid kit bags and 148 first aid boxes have been handed over to trained village volunteers and school authority.

After a year of implementing the community-based first aid project, a team from the University of North Sumatra's faculty of health (which specializes in Nias community actions) carried out an evaluation of the project. The team trained 30 PMI volunteers to carry out the survey, and the outcome will be shared with the International Federation in the coming weeks.

Challenges: Poor accessibility on Nias Island due to poor road infrastructure has been and continues to be a challenge for the team in the implementation of the project. Many villages are only accessible by foot or two-wheeled vehicles and this takes up a lot of time when support is being provided from outside the desired location. Accessibility is often made worse by the rain which causes roads to be even less passable.

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

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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

Progress: The International Federation implements its water and sanitation projects in the west coast of Aceh covering 30 villages in seven sub-districts across the districts of Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya and Nagan Raya with the support of the Irish Red Cross.

The implementation of latrine construction in Aceh Barat has improved significantly, partially because of the 'food for work' supported by World Food Programme (WFP) which provides in-kind incentives to the village community once they have completed the construction of latrines. The PMI and International Federation have handed over three village projects in Nagan Raya to the community in a ceremony attended by government officials from the sub-district as well as the Irish Red Cross construction/water and sanitation delegate.

The International Federation and the Irish Red Cross reviewed the whole project in the west coast of Aceh, and agreed on the need for a thorough assessment of each and every household served by the project. This assessment aims to determine the level and magnitude or scope of work remaining before the close of the project.

In Bireuen, the International Federation and PMI implements water and sanitation projects in 40 villages across Jangka and Gandapura sub-districts. In Jangka, the International Federation in cooperation with PDAM of Bireuen has provided 601 household connections. With the support of the Norwegian Red Cross, the International Federation has successfully drilled a borehole, providing adequate water for 4,000 beneficiaries. Additionally, the community has completed 75 percent of the construction of water storage with 75,000 cubic metres capacity. The water will be distributed through an underground pipe distribution system, which the community themselves will dig trenches for. The water supply will provide water for seven villages.

The water and sanitation project in Bireuen is also complemented by hygiene promotion targeting all 40 villages across both sub-districts. The campaign is carried out through religious speeches by local religious leaders, film shows, community discussions, publications through 40 promotion boards, placement of 400 garbage bins in both sub-districts, as well as the distribution of T-shirts with ten different hygiene promotion messages.

Additionally, the International Federation has conducted eight sessions of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation training for the staff of the PMI chapter of Aceh, partner national societies and the International Federation.

The International Federation water and sanitation project on Nias Island, funded by the Singapore and Swedish Red Cross covers 39 villages across nine sub-districts of Nias, reaching more than 30,000 people. The project activities include community mobilisation, hygiene promotion, spring catchment harnessing, development of elevated water storage systems, construction of family and public latrines, and well digging.

The International Federation and PMI team carried out hygiene promotion campaigns using a variety of methods, varying from role-plays, skits, demonstrations to movie presentations. Additionally, the International Federation distributed 2,755 hygiene kits for households with in-kind donations from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

With funding from the Canadian Red Cross, the International Federation has started a second water and sanitation project on Nias Island. The project started effectively in November 2007, covering 24 villages in three sub-districts of Lahewa, East Lahewa and Afulu, providing assistance to more than 25,000 people. To date, the International Federation water and sanitation team has focused implementation in 15 villages, starting with community involvement and assessments. The community involvement activities included focus group discussions, mapping, community action planning as well as establishment of water and sanitation committee. The assessments carried out were knowledge, attitude and practice survey as well as transect-walk and technical survey.

The table below presents the project implementation progress. However, as it only reflects progress in the hardware aspects, it does not necessarily present the complete status of the project.

Activity Description	Planned	Completed		Progress in %
		This Period	Total	
West coast of Aceh				
Household single stance (1 pour flush) latrine	1,055	157	1,007	95.5
Household double stance (2 pour flush) latrine	60	3	40	66.7
New washing shelters and dug wells	745	102	666	89.4
Rehabilitation of washing shelters and dug wells	252	35	252	100
Rehabilitation of latrines	10	9	19	100
West coast of Aceh total progress				90.3

Bireuen				
Family latrines	1,700	191	1,643	96.6
Septic tank & leach field construction	1,700	189	779	45.8
PDAM connection	601	-	601	100
Pipeline installation	11,105	-	11,105	100
Water storage 75,000 cubic metres	1	-	-	75
Rain water harvesting	59	-	59	100
Bireuen total progress				86.2
Lahewa and Mandrehe				
Spring catchments constructed	72	19	45	62.5
Storage tanks constructed	58	11	32	55.2
Pipeline installation (in kilometres)	72.8	5.4	24.1	33.1
Public tap stands and household connections	291	13	118	40.5
Family latrines (stance/door)	799	144	256	32
Public latrines (stance/door)	229	32	81	35.4
Lahewa and Mandrehe total progress				43.1
Lahewa, East Lahewa & Afulu				
Spring catchments construction	13	-	-	0
Pipe installation (in kilometres)	38	-	-	0
Tap-stand construction	15	-	-	0
Rain water harvesting installation	349	-	-	0
Hand-dug well construction	16	-	-	0
Public latrine construction	76	3	3	3.9
Family latrine construction	1,201	30	30	2.5
Lahewa, East Lahewa and Afulu total progress				0.9
TOTAL water and sanitation project progress				55

Challenges: Communities benefiting from the water and sanitation project in the west coast of Aceh were initially apprehensive towards the new latrine design. After an extensive introduction and explanation of the design, people have now accepted the latrines.

The project implementation in the west coast of Aceh was hampered for a while due to low availability and capacity of PMI volunteers. Therefore, the International Federation provided training relevant to the project and motivated the volunteers to participate in the effort of providing assistance to the people in need. The assignment of a higher responsibility also proved to effectively encourage the volunteers to be involved in the project.

With many agencies in the area implementing projects with a 'cash for work' approach, the PMI and International Federation's voluntary based projects strives to gain attention and participation from the community through a participative method which involves the community in the design of the project, thus increasing the community's sense of ownership towards the project.

In Nias, difficult access to the field for staff, as well as delivery of materials due to poor road or bridge conditions remain a main challenge. With the BRR's exit, the overall responsibility of ensuring access for humanitarian organizations is being transferred to the local government. During this transition process, there have been several obstacles to progress.

Delays in the procurement of materials due to difficult logistics, slow supply lines and limited material availability particularly in Nias not only jeopardizes project continuity but also community participation. To increase staff motivation and maintain the village community's trust, the International Federation strives to improve procurement efficiency (such as erecting a rumball warehouse to stock materials) to ensure continuity of material supplies to the villages.

Harsh living and working conditions has resulted in high staff turnover and difficulties in recruiting new staff, particularly in Mandrehe. The International Federation has since improved living conditions by increasing the number of staff housing and providing accommodation subsidies for Nias staff, ensuring adequate accommodation for all. Existing staff houses and the office are currently being renovated. Additionally, to reduce current staff workload and to renew staff focus and perception of progress, the International Federation in Nias is currently hiring additional staff.

Disaster Management

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

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

Progress: The International Federation supports PMI's disaster management capacity through the provision of disaster preparedness containers, early warning and emergency communication system, and disaster management capacity building. Additionally, to enhance the community's resilience towards future risks, the International Federation assists PMI in implementing an integrated community-based disaster risk reduction.

In the provision of disaster preparedness containers, the International Federation has installed 20 disaster preparedness containers in 13 branches in Aceh province, able to store food and non-food items for up to 6,000 families. Some 2,400 family kits have been procured and pre-positioned in nine branches, enhancing the branches' ability to respond to local disasters. Guidelines for the maintenance and management of these containers have been developed and disseminated to the branches. Four disaster preparedness containers donated by the Republic of Korea Red Cross have been installed in Nias Island, and stocked with non-food items covering up to 1,500 families with the support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Contributing to the PMI long term goal to set up an early warning system, the International Federation has procured equipments to upgrade the existing radio communication system in the 21 branches of Aceh. Additionally, the new radio equipments for two branches in Nias and PMI North Sumatra chapter are installed. The International Federation also provides support to PMI in the development of radio operators' manual (the draft is now available). Both the International Federation and PMI are represented at provincial forums and working groups, established to develop an end-to-end warning dissemination in Aceh province.

To develop PMI's capacity in disaster management, the International Federation supported PMI in conducting a refresher workshop on disaster preparedness for disaster management officers and board members of 21 branches in Aceh province. As a result of the workshop, the participants committed to prepare disaster response plans in their respective branches. To date, five of the participating branches have developed their plans. PMI chapters have also begun developing a standard operating procedures and guidelines for the use of relief stocks pre-positioned at branch levels. This document is currently in draft form, and has been shared with the staff and board members at chapter level for further improvement. Recruitment of volunteers and basic volunteers training at branch level are currently in progress as a first step to establish a branch disaster response team (SATGANAs).

In Nias, radio campaigns conveying awareness raising messages on disaster preparedness as well as PMI's work with communities and government are aired at least fortnightly. At the community level, the International Federation and PMI health team introduced topics on disaster and risk reduction to 39 villages through the fifth phase of the community-based first aid project. More than 700 village volunteers have carried on these messages in an awareness raising effort.

With the support of the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the International Federation implements an integrated community-based risk reduction programme in Aceh province. So far, two integrated community-based disaster risk reduction programme orientation workshops have been conducted for the staff and board members of nine PMI branches. Additionally, the International Federation and PMI have conducted socialisation of the programme to the district, sub-district and 16 village level stakeholders particularly in Aceh Barat Daya and Simeulue districts. The development of operational plans, selection of villages and collection of secondary data is currently in progress.

The Nias branch with the support of Canadian Red Cross has started their integrated community-based disaster risk reduction programme in 24 villages of three sub-districts. After completing related trainings and basic volunteer training, a number of volunteers have been deployed for the socialization of this programme.

Challenges: A challenge for PMI in the disaster preparedness container project is to replenish stocks at the end of a project activity. The International Federation supports the Aceh chapter in planning fundraising

activities and developing contingency plans and partnerships with local donors for future relief distribution and replenishment.

In operating the radio communication system, sustaining trained volunteers is a challenge for PMI, which is developing a strategy to sustain volunteers, while at the same time training regular staff in radio operations to share this responsibility, particularly during the day time.

Due to the large implementation scale of disaster management projects in Aceh such as integrated community-based risk reduction which leads to a great demand for trainings, the PMI Aceh chapter is facing a challenge in mobilizing disaster management trainers from the PMI headquarters. The International Federation and PMI plan to develop training of trainers at the chapter level with the support of the PMI headquarters to generate new trainers able to support branches on volunteer trainings.

Organizational Development
Objective 1: PMI is strengthened and modernised, enabled to serve and assist vulnerable people in the most effective, efficient and economic way.
Objective 2: PMI branches in Aceh province and Nias Island have standard office buildings, furniture and equipment.

Progress: The International Federation continues to support the salary of 14 staff at the Aceh chapter, four staff in each of the 21 Aceh branches as well as five staff in the North Sumatra chapter. Additionally, the International Federation supports a monthly incentive payment for nine board members of the Aceh chapter. All supported staff have signed proper employment agreements, and their annual staff performance appraisal will be conducted in September.

As part of the capacity building for PMI, the International Federation supported PMI in conducting Red Cross Red Crescent orientation sessions in which the Aceh chapter and branches board members participated. So far, an orientation session was conducted in nine branches, and another orientation session will be conducted in four branches in July. Future training for communications and public relations training has been agreed to between the International Federation and PMI headquarters communications division, while the financial training is currently waiting for the financial manual and training materials from the PMI headquarters. Training of volunteer corps has been completed in seven branches; further training in four branches was planned for July.

As a result of the previously held resource development training, the PMI Aceh chapter requested all branches to submit an income generating activity proposal. To date, only one proposal has been received, from the Aceh Besar branch. The chapter is waiting for further proposals in order to select five out of 21 branches to participate in a fundraising training which will be funded by the International Federation. The International Federation also plans to support comparative study visits to other chapters and branches with strong fundraising strategies (such as Semarang and Solo). Additionally, the Aceh chapter has established a fundraising team, consisting of two board members (responsible for organisational development and finance), chapter secretary and finance staff.

Organisational development in Nias has been conducted through the implementation of programmes such as community-based first aid, avian influenza awareness raising and prevention, and integrated community-based risk reduction. Financial support towards the organisational development programme has therefore been budgeted through the programmes until such time when the branch capacity allows for longer-term support. The international Federation supports the operational cost of the branches in Nias Island, particularly staff salary support, support to volunteer management, training at branch and chapter level, and financial support towards special occasions in which PMI is involved (such as commemoration of special days).

As the Nias branches are newly established, the International Federation's assistance focuses on the identification and prioritization of needs in terms of organizational systems and procedures and material resources, development and dissemination of guidelines and standard operating procedures, and identification of best practice for organizational management in cooperation and coordination within the Movement.

To develop the host national society's capacity in communication skills, the International Federation held trainings on documentation and publication skills for the PMI branch in Nias. The International Federation information department based in Banda Aceh facilitated some sessions of this training.

Out of the planned 17 branch buildings to be constructed, the construction of six branch buildings (Aceh Tengah, Aceh Timur, Banda Aceh, Bener Meriah, Pidie and Sabang) have been completed, and the International Federation has handed over the buildings to PMI. Construction of two branch buildings for Aceh Utara and Bireuen has been completed and will be handed over in the next period. Three branch buildings for Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Tenggara and Kota Langsa are currently under construction and are expected to be completed by the end of the year. The construction contract for Gayo Lues branch has been signed but the construction has not yet started due to a request from the construction company to adjust price according to the increase of market price. The construction of buildings for Aceh Selatan and Lhokseumawe is pending the transfer of land title under PMI's name, while Aceh Tamiang and Nias (Gunung Sitoli) have not found suitable land yet. The proposed land for Aceh Singkil branch needs to be filled as it lies below the road level.

Challenges: The International Federation needs to increase PMI's sense of ownership towards organisational development programme activities, as many of the activities are carried out by PMI as a donor driven programme.

The difficulty in obtaining suitable land, preparing the building plots as well as obtaining ownership certificates remains a major challenge which often delays the construction process.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The International Federation efforts to disseminate information on the Movement's recovery programmes varies from production of publication materials, support to PMI during special days celebration, radio talk show sessions, as well as support to PMI and some partner national societies in terms of media relations and exhibitions.

To widely publish the International Federation activities, the International Federation contributed in producing three Movement posters on tsunami recovery programmes. These posters were displayed during the BRR-sponsored presidential reception in Jakarta, during the fourth week of January 2008.

PMI's participation in special day's celebration is also one way of raising the image of the PMI and the Movement in general. PMI branch in Nias participated in the celebration of International Women's Day during the first week of March. Some 39 women village health volunteers represented PMI and the International Federation in a pedi-cab parade to promote the community-based first aid project.

In collaboration with PMI, the International Federation organized several activities to commemorate the third year of the Nias earthquake in Gunung Sitoli. Both participated in the exhibition, promoting community-based first aid through first aid demonstration and promoting disaster management work through the screening of a documentary film presenting the Red Cross role in disaster response and preparedness. Additionally, PMI and the International Federation displayed photos of community-based first aid activities in the 39 villages and distributed publication materials to visitors.

One of the activities in the community-based first aid project in Nias Island includes an interactive radio talk show sessions which air health-related topics through the island-wide and state owned radio station Radio Republik Indonesia. During the reporting period, five sessions aired topics on PMI and its health service, International Women's Day celebration with the topic of 'Women participation for health on Nias Island', a live interview with women village volunteers from the International Women's Day celebration with the wife of the *bupati* (head of district), community participation in health and disaster preparedness, as well as Nias earthquake commemoration.

PMI and the International Federation conducted a series of activities to celebrate World Red Cross Day. Focusing on a climate change related theme, with support of some partner national societies, PMI distributed stickers and pins with messages on the climate change issue. Hundreds of people from the Youth Red Cross, volunteers and the public participated in the event. In addition, the Red Cross Red Crescent held a photo exhibition, and a singing and first aid competition in celebrating the day.

Marking the closure of their livelihood programme, the British Red Cross held an event on 15 May in which photos and products of the communities' livelihood programme were exhibited. The communities presented their chillies, chips, handicraft, etc which they produced. The International Federation assisted the British Red Cross by arranging media coverage of the event.

Sri Lanka

The situation

Three and half years after the tsunami, the International Federation has made good progress and completed many of its programmes in health and care, water and sanitation, construction, disaster management and livelihoods. One of the challenges the tsunami recovery operations faced in 2008 was the deteriorating security in the north and east of the country. This has restricted access to project sites and programmes, hampering transportation of materials for housing construction, and restricting movement of International Federation staff to the conflict areas. The International Federation stands by its commitment to help rebuild tsunami affected communities across Sri Lanka, and where the conflict is affecting the pace of recovery, financial resources are being set aside so that reconstruction can continue as soon as the security situation allows.

The abrogation of the 2002 ceasefire agreement between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in January 2008 heralded an escalation in the conflict which could possibly lead to large-scale population displacement necessitating humanitarian support for several hundred thousand conflict-affected individuals. Such activities would take place in parallel to the ongoing tsunami reconstruction programme.

There are noticeable economic disparities between the south and the north and eastern districts of the country. Incomes in the south are now on average higher than pre-tsunami levels, whereas in the east they have dropped 25 percent lower than pre-tsunami levels. The conflict is contributing to the high inflation levels. At the end of 2007, the 12 months moving average was registered at 17.6 percent. Inflation is impacting the population hard, with regular increases in the cost of basic commodities such as rice, cooking gas and petrol. Basic utilities such as electricity and water rates have also seen price hikes. High inflation and varying exchange rates also make the financial planning of multi-year reconstruction programmes increasingly challenging.

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation continues to draw upon the expertise and experience needed to provide the best solution to those affected by the tsunami, working in collaboration with some specialized organizations. In construction, the International Federation signed agreements with UN HABITAT and the World Bank to initiate its support to the owner driven housing scheme. All post tsunami operations are run in close cooperation with the relevant line ministry and government authority. Key working partners include Ministry of Nation Building, Ministry of Health, the National Disaster Management Centre and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. By working closely together, the partners are delivering a package of financial, organizational and technical support to tsunami-affected families.

Since more partner national societies are now in the process of ending their tsunami programmes, the International Federation has taken the lead in assisting them with exit plans. A closure planning guidance document has been developed and is being finalised. Sub-groups on construction, human resources, finance, and legal have contributed to this document to assist partner national societies in closing their office and programmes.

The International Federation has also taken the lead in the partnership meeting this year, facilitating partner national societies' support for the Sri Lankan Red Cross Society (SLRCS) core area in the longer-term. The process is now at the stage of bilateral discussion between SLRCS and partner national societies.

As the conflict situation intensified in the north of Sri Lanka, partner national societies who are active in those areas faced limitations in their programming. Therefore, the Movement coordination suggested that funding for these projects is held until projects can be resumed again. Partner national societies agree that the funds will remain allocated for the north, and the Movement coordination will continue to monitor the situation for a favourable environment to continue its humanitarian response.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In Sri Lanka, the tsunami resulted in the deaths of 35,322 and displacement of 516,150 people. It is estimated that during the early stages of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operation, 5,000 SLRCS volunteers were mobilized, distributing relief items, administering first aid, assisting with family tracing and the recovery of dead bodies.

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

Much of the progress in project implementation has been in the housing sector, one of the largest components in the Red Cross Red Crescent post-tsunami recovery programme. To date, the International Federation has built 10,847 houses. Housing construction projects in Galle, Matara, and Hambantota have been completed. To date, all registered beneficiaries from the Community Recovery Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) have received the top-up and full cost disbursements. Both community water and sanitation and construction safety equipment programmes are underway. The disbursement of funds under community water and sanitation and construction safety equipment programmes commenced during the first quarter of 2008.

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

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

Across the board, Red Cross Red Crescent partners in Sri Lanka are now taking on more collaborative and integrated approaches to programming, both between programme areas and through involving beneficiaries directly as part of community-based initiatives. This approach both increases the efficiency and the quality of the projects.

Progress towards objectives

Shelter and Housing

Objective: To improve the health and living conditions of vulnerable populations through the construction of homes destroyed or damaged by the tsunami.

Progress: Of the total number of 21,110 houses constructed by the International Federation and its partners with both donor-driven and owner-driven approaches, the International Federation with multilateral funding built a total of 10,847 under both the donor-driven approach using commercial contractors and under the owner-driven approach. Altogether 16,613 houses are to be implemented by the International Federation out of which 10,847 houses have been completed and handed over, and 5,766 are currently underway. An integrated approach using various other segments within the Red Cross such as water and sanitation, livelihoods, health and care and disaster management are taken into serious consideration especially while constructing a house. This has been one of the key tasks of the International Federation in Sri Lanka.

Donor-driven housing: In the case of donor driven houses, beneficiaries were allocated 'new' land where contractors built new houses on sites allocated by the government away from the beneficiaries' original home land. From a total of 15 project sites, 351 houses have been completed and 246 are currently underway. The process for constructing an owner-driven house involves hiring commercial architects, engineers, and builders.



Houses nearing completion in the Ontachimadam site, eastern Sri Lanka. Beneficiaries are expected to occupy these houses by the end of December 2008. International Federation.

The International Federation will pay particular attention to the period of transition as the new owners take up residence in their new homes. In some cases, attention is required as the new owners may not be familiar with the social obligations of living in close proximity to their neighbours, having previously lived in dispersed communities along the coast. In all cases, care will be taken to protect beneficiaries' interests by ensuring contractors take responsibility for completed works during the post-handover liability period. The International Federation's multilateral donor-driven housing programme is planned to be completed in 2008.

Owner-driven housing: A grand total of 10,496 houses have been completed under the owner-driven method. The owner-driven approach, where families can reconstruct on the site of their original home has two tiers:

- **Base grant:** This is the government of Sri Lanka's programme to identify through a standardized survey, beneficiaries who were affected by the tsunami but did not need to relocate from their original housing site. It is implemented through a partnership with the World Bank. To date, 10,681 households have claimed their full entitlement, while 6,895 houses have been completed and 3,786 houses are underway.
- **Top up grant:** This is a grant to match the above mentioned base grant. This is a unique partnership project involving the government of Sri Lanka, the World Bank, UN Habitat and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Sri Lanka called the community recovery and reconstruction partnership. Through the programme, eligible tsunami-affected families receive phased disbursements of cash grants directly to a savings account held by the beneficiary. The beneficiary is responsible for reconstruction of his or her own house, with technical support provided by the partnership. As an initial step of the programme, community development councils are established at the construction sites, each one made up of around 100 families. These councils are tasked with drafting their own action plans to address the needs identified by the different communities throughout the reconstruction process. A total of 3,195 houses have been completed and 1,703 are underway.

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

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

Livelihoods

Objective: Livelihood support to International Federation housing beneficiaries as a means of re-establishing, diversifying and developing their livelihood options.

Progress: Within the Red Cross Movement, the International Federation has specifically supported over 4,000 households to recover and strengthen their livelihoods. In the three and half years following the tsunami, the overall and ongoing programme goal has been to assist tsunami affected communities re-establish their livelihoods to pre-tsunami levels or better, and to build resistance to future unforeseen shocks. In most cases this has been achieved by rebuilding existing traditional livelihoods through asset replacement activities.



Sinnarasa Daninjina sews a blouse at her home in Ninthavur, eastern Sri Lanka. Daninjina received a sewing machine to help boost her family's income as part of an International Federation livelihoods project. International Federation.

As the humanitarian situation has evolved since the tsunami disaster, livelihoods programming now reflects a greater need to support more resilient and cohesive communities that have strengthened coping strategies to respond to the ongoing impacts of conflict in the north and east of the country and wider poverty factors such as the rising fuel and foods prices that are affecting the whole island. Therefore livelihoods recovery support is focused on strengthening and diversifying and so supports the building of communal assets and social capital as well as economic support programming for families to diversify and start up new enterprises or small businesses so increasing the income streams into the households and improving their economic security. This generally includes a business or vocational training component, support to relevant community-based structures and co-operatives alongside the provision of cash grants.

For livelihoods, the International Federation saw the development of a strategic common approach to livelihoods to assist newly resettled housing beneficiaries and surrounding host communities. Many of the directly affected households, often originating from a number of different communities themselves, are being re-housed in sites that can be up to 15 kilometres from their original homes.

Cash transfers remain the main programme implementation mechanism for livelihoods in Sri Lanka and are showing impressive results in programme monitoring. Indeed it is clear that if properly targeted, the distribution of cash builds the dignity of people to be able to support their own recovery on their own terms so reducing dependency whilst providing important inputs to the local economy and markets.

Health and Care

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

Progress: The International Federation/SLRCS continues to enable vulnerable communities to make informed decisions about their own health through a community participatory approach, supporting them to identify their own priority health issues and find local solutions that are sustainable and cost effective.

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



Two young participants exchanging smiles during a youth workshop in the eastern district of Ampara. International Federation.

Since the community-based health programme will phase out during 2009/10, and is linked with community-based first aid programme, the community-based first aid community activities will take over and replace the community-based health activities. The public health in emergencies programme includes plans for establishing joint branch disaster preparedness and health response teams and exploring collaboration with the World Health Organization under a present memorandum of understanding. The latter collaboration will potentially address violence prevention and reconciliation in pilot districts.

Psychosocial support interventions are being implemented both as a “stand alone” project as well as an integrated component of community-based first aid/community-based health. The present “stand

alone” psychosocial support programme will phase out by the end of 2008, and new target groups and project concepts are currently being developed.

HIV/AIDS prevention programme in the tea estate sector is being expanded, and capacity for countrywide HIV awareness raising has been strengthened. Project collaboration has started between SLRCS and the national blood transfusion services, Ministry of Health, in two pilot districts in addition to some promotion activities taking place across country.

Improving the health of vulnerable communities also means increasing access to quality health care services. The International Federation has taken on the task of supporting 16 health facilities with multilateral funds. The International Federation continues to support the government to rebuild health clinics and hospitals, and is providing equipment and training for medical staff. Two base hospitals are under construction, 13 are ongoing an additional hospital is in its tendering stage. The International Federation also continues to focus on improvement of the water and sanitation environment in permanent homes, reinforced through hygiene promotion. The activities at each of the health facilities adopt a combination of refurbishment of damaged or old components of the health facility, reconstruction of new buildings in line with hospital development plans, and the provision of upgraded equipment for use in the hospital as agreed with the Ministry of Health. High specification equipment will also be supported with the requisite training and maintenance contracts from suppliers.

Water and Sanitation
Objective 1: Enhance the health status by improving the water supply system and promoting good hygiene practices
Objective 2: To expand the capacity of water supply scheme in tsunami affected areas of Sri Lanka and improve the service delivery within the existing National Water Supply and Drainage Board system.
Objective 3: Promote good hygiene practices within the water supply catchment areas containing tsunami affected beneficiaries
Objective 4: To enhance the capacity of SLRCS to manage waste water and sanitation projects within the tsunami operation timeframe.

Progress: The International Federation’s water and sanitation programme has objectives and activities in water and sanitation infrastructure, community-based water and sanitation, water and sanitation in emergencies and hygiene promotion.

Under a memorandum of understanding between the International Federation and the Sri Lankan government, the International Federation and its partners are supporting in the implementation of 26 large water and sanitation infrastructure and water supply projects. The International Federation supports ten of these projects as well as over 20 other projects for upgrading sanitation facilities in schools, cleaning of wells and improvement of water supply. These projects fall under a memorandum of understanding between SLRCS and the government through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. The National Water Supply and

Drainage Board liaise with SLRCS as an advisor on design, standard settings, policies and regulations to identify the Red Cross Red Crescent's role on a project-by-project basis.

Of the ten projects implemented by the International Federation, six are in the Ampara district and is estimated to be completed in 2010. The two projects in the Galle district which provides safe water to a new settlement area and an extension to nine resettlements areas are both nearing completion. A distribution network project in Matara will be completed in 2009. The final project is in Jaffna district, and is presently on hold due to the hostilities in the project area.



Trenches like this are being dug to lay pipes to provide safe water to new housing settlements in Ampara, eastern Sri Lanka. International Federation.

Challenges: Since the tsunami, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) has faced a series of problems in meeting the population's water needs. Lack of manpower, sudden needs for water due to well contamination, delays to existing plans to expand the water supply scheme and leaks in the existing water scheme have all contributed to a delay in the implementation of the government programme, including the memorandum of understanding with the Red Cross Red Crescent.

The provision of safe water supply to new resettlements in rural areas of Galle, Ampara and Matara District has also been met with delays. The official start date for implementation for most of these projects was delayed due to the tendering processes.

Disaster Management
Objective 1: Improve the stakeholders' understanding of risk in order to be in a better position to mitigate and manage potential hazards through community-based approaches in affected and non-affected branches.
Objective 2: Improve the capacity of the SLRCS in building effective mechanisms to prepare for and respond to disasters.
Objective 3: Maintain in-country coordination structures that ensure principled and coherent action and effective collaboration between Red Cross Red Crescent components and other agencies.

Progress: The principal objective behind the disaster management programme is to strengthen SLRCS to be well prepared and, through proper planning, demonstrate its ability to respond to disasters, reduce vulnerabilities among hazard-prone populations and effectively coordinate with other stakeholders.

Based on the government mandate, SLRCS with the support of the Red Cross Red Crescent partners and the International Federation developed its five year strategic plan (2008-2012) during the reporting period. The focus of SLRCS disaster management programme is to maintain organisational readiness to respond to natural and man made disasters, while continuing to improve community resilience. This will contribute to the realisation of International Federation Global Agenda Goal 1: *reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters* and also to the five priority areas of Hyogo Framework for Action.

The community-based disaster risk management project supported by the International Federation facilitated the most vulnerable community groups in four districts (Ratnapura, Gampaha, Trincomalee and Nuwara Eliya) to engage in risk assessment followed by preparation and implementation of community disaster risk reduction plans. In line with the disaster risk reduction plan, community groups have taken small scale mitigation measures together with other stakeholders. The early warning project supported by the International Federation started in January 2008 and is being implemented in three cyclone/ tsunami prone districts (Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara). An early warning mechanism will be established to disseminate disaster warnings to the community level when there are signs of a disaster.

The International Federation continuously provides support to SLRCS to improve knowledge and abilities of the human resources to provide services to the vulnerable populations. The SLRCS with the support of Movement partners, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation has formed and trained the national disaster response teams during the reporting period.



Beneficiaries register themselves as part of a national disaster response team exercise in Kalutara district, Sri Lanka. International Federation.

Construction work on the regional warehouse in Anuradhapura has been completed though there had been delays in starting construction work. Anuradhapura is a strategic location which is at the intersection of access routes to all parts of the island, thus enabling speedy mobilization of relief goods to the north and east. The project was completed in July 2008.

Challenges: Lack of human resources within the SLRCS disaster management department resulted in slow implementation of the disaster management projects during the reporting period. Disaster risk reduction being a new concept, SLRCS staff and volunteers had limited knowledge and understanding to carry out project activities. Lack of coordination and clarity of roles and responsibilities of the disaster management dept involved in construction works resulted in slow implementation of the regional warehouse.

Organizational Development

Objective 1: Development of branch and national headquarters (e.g. governance and management development, strategy, policy and guideline development, volunteering and youth, human resource development, finance development, resource mobilization, internal, external and partnership development and community empowerment).

Objective 2: Construction of branch and headquarters and general support (equipments, salary, transport for organisational development activities etc).

Progress: The organizational development programme in Sri Lanka has focused on achieving development goals particularly in enhancing the awareness among key stakeholders on strategies, policies, procedures, rules and regulations.

Training on leadership development, motivation and skills development, general management competencies, income generation, project planning and monitoring and evaluation were conducted with the aim of assisting governance in identifying their vision and longer term strategy in handling service delivery operations more effectively and efficiently. It also helps to promote a more proactive approach where roles and responsibilities of the governance and management are clear and able to work towards achieving strategic objectives in a joined up way.

The project components that will be implemented to meet their objectives include:

- Development of SLRCS governance and management;
- Development of SLRCS systems, policies, strategies, guidelines and procedures;
- Development of the SLRCS volunteer and youth network and human resources;
- Development of branch and national headquarters by constructing buildings and providing hardware support and operational support;
- Development of SLRCS staff skills in the areas of finance and logistics and resource mobilization; and Improvement of internal and external linkages and partnerships;
- Community empowerment through division and unit development at grass root level.

Various branch level workshops on income generation development, gender awareness, monitoring and evaluation, fund raising, branch capacity assessment, leadership development, good governance and management and new volunteer management system were held.

During last six months, construction of branch buildings has shown significant progress by completing the construction of Gampaha branch building with income generation facilities. The ground floor of the branch office building and three floors of the Galle SLRCS branch have been completed and are being rented out for several partner national societies projects. Land with a building has been procured for Badulla, Matara and Moneragala branches. Construction has commenced for the Monaragala, Puttalam and Batticaloa branches. Land has been procured for Mannar, Ratnapura, and Colombo. Matale, Mannar and Pollonnaruwa branch constructions are in design approval stage. Procured building for Hamabantota will be used as a divisional office since the space is not enough to operate branch functions. Out of the 26 branches, 23 received funding commitments from Movement partners for branch buildings except Colombo City, Jaffna and Hambantota.

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

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

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

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

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

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

Maldives

The Situation

When the tsunami swept across the Maldives on the morning of 26 December 2004, it flooded all but nine islands of the archipelago, with thirteen having to be evacuated. Once the floodwaters had receded and emergency operations got underway, it was confirmed that 82 people died, 26 went missing, 1,313 were injured, and over 15,000 lost their homes.

One of the most affected islands was Kandholhudhoo, in Raa Atoll; the deadly waves flooded the entire island, extensively damaging houses, community buildings and basic infrastructure — some beyond repair — and contaminating groundwater. This forced the entire Raa Kandholhudhoo community (more than 3,600 people) to evacuate.

After losing their homes and community, it was immediately clear that the displaced families needed to rebuild their lives in a new and safer settlement. Following an extensive study by the government's National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), the uninhabited island of Raa Dhuvaafaru was identified as most suitable for relocation of the Raa Kandholhudhoo community. The decision was based on many factors, including community preference, location, natural ground level, size, and reef characteristics (which are important in providing protection from tidal surges); due to these geographical and reef characteristics, Raa Dhuvaafaru was considered to be a 'safer island' when compared to Raa Kandholhudhoo.

An immediate concern after the tsunami was to provide transitional housing for the affected people who had either lost or sustained irreparable damage to their homes. The International Federation paid particular attention to the protection of over 6,000 internally displaced persons by funding the construction of temporary shelters that met internationally-recognized standards. In this regard, transitional shelters for the Raa Kandholhudhoo community were constructed on five islands of Raa Atoll; Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Maduvvari, Meedhoo and Ungoofaaru.

In May 2005, the International Federation signed an agreement with the government of Maldives to build a new community — for the Raa Kandholhudhoo community — on Raa Dhuvaafaru. The plan was to develop an environmentally-friendly and sustainable community using the 'build back better' approach. This approach had been adopted by the government and all humanitarian/development actors responding to the tsunami in the Maldives not to merely reconstruct houses and other infrastructure the way it was before but to design, strengthen and equip everything better. 'Building back better' applies to all the sectors that needed to be improved — disaster preparedness, reconstruction of community buildings, water and sewage systems, environmental protection, livelihoods, etc.

Since then, International Federation tsunami recovery activities have focused on construction of permanent housing, schools, community buildings, public utilities, sewer and waste water collection and disposal systems, supplementary water supply systems, and distribution of domestic water tanks and rainwater harvesting kits. With construction work on three islands completed during 2006/2007 and the houses handed over to beneficiary families, focus in 2008 has been on the four-island waste water collection and disposal system project and the Raa Dhuvaafaru 'safer island' programme.

National Society Capacity Building

The Maldives is one of the few countries in the world without a national society, and prior to the tsunami many of the locals had never heard of the Red Cross Red Crescent. The national society formation process has been going on since September 2005, and the necessary groundwork has been laid. Work to ensure that the new Maldivian Red Crescent is recognized by the government through proper legislation is ongoing. Please refer to [Programme Update no. 1, 2008](#) for the progress made in this regard as well as in the long-term programmes (disaster management, organizational development, and humanitarian values).

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation is implementing tsunami recovery programmes in partnership with the government of Maldives. For construction projects, commitments are in the form of agreements with the government of Maldives — which is the client and the International Federation the 'donor'. Close coordination is maintained through joint field monitoring visits and regular coordination meetings.

The International Federation also takes the lead in arranging meetings at ministerial level on matters that need to be discussed where Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the Maldives share similar concerns. One such forum is the quarterly presentation to the government of Maldives, during which all parties — including relevant government ministries and departments — hold round-table discussions on pressing issues.

Within the Red Cross Red Crescent, close coordination is maintained with partner national societies to share information, concerns and to ensure that experiences of each partner can benefit others. Additionally, coordinated visits to project sites continue to be arranged for partner national societies funding the projects. For instance in April 2008, representatives of the Hong Kong Red Cross branch of the Red Cross Society of China undertook a monitoring visit in the Maldives; this was followed by an American Red Cross monitoring visit in July.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The International Federation's massive reconstruction efforts in the Maldives have seen significant progress nearly four years after the devastating tsunami ripped through the peaceful archipelago causing deaths, extensive destruction and rendering thousands homeless. Construction works on three islands were completed in 2006/2007 (and beneficiary families moved in) while works on Raa Dhuvaafaru are nearing completion.

Under the Raa Dhuvaafaru programme, the International Federation is supporting the construction of 562² houses and related community infrastructure — an administrative building, a pre-school, a primary school, a secondary school, an auditorium, rainwater water collection systems, a waste water collection and disposal system, a sports facility, road network, electricity supply and distribution network, and a waste management centre.

Well designed, well built and well maintained houses, public buildings and waste water collection and disposal system will increase the living standards of the future residents of Raa Dhuvaafaru by:

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

Pending completion of the Dhuvaafaru project, the community of Kandholhudhoo is living in temporary shelters on Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Maduvvari, Meedhoo and Ungoofaaru islands of Raa Atoll. There have been concerns about the pace of reconstruction, and the International Federation accepts that for people whose homes and livelihoods were destroyed by the tsunami — particularly the internally displaced people living in transitional shelters — each day of waiting is a day too long. However, from the outset the International Federation committed that it would not compromise quality for the sake of speed. Beneficiaries should expect and receive the best planned and best implemented programmes, and this has taken time — more so considering the logistical challenges in the Maldives. Likewise, investment in community consultation has also added time to the reconstruction process but it has been necessary to ensure that the people the project is intended for agree with what is being undertaken, thus enhancing ownership.

Recently the International Federation conducted a demographic survey of the internally displaced people community to be relocated to Raa Dhuvaafaru. Based on the information obtained from the beneficiaries, an overwhelming majority have expressed their desire to move to their new island only after Ramadan/end of the current school term. Handover of community buildings to the government will be done shortly so that they are furnished, equipped, and fully functional before the relocation process begins later after Ramadan (November/December).

Progress towards objectives

Reconstruction
Objective 1: To 'build back better' the community by providing structurally stronger buildings.
Objective 2: To build artificial high points, including multi-storey public buildings, that add a further vertical dimension to the island, thus contributing to the safer island concept.

Progress: The majority of reconstruction work is aimed at accommodating community members whose houses were completely or extensively destroyed by the tsunami or who voluntarily relocated from their high-risk and

² The International Federation has funded 562 of the total 600 houses on Dhuvaafaru while 38 have been funded by the government of Maldives.

badly-affected islands. Construction work on Dhuvaafaru — which is the largest Red Cross Red Crescent project in the Maldives — progressed at a respectable rate during the period January to July 2008.

Houses: Regular quality assurance checks (ranging from structural work finishes to mechanical and electrical aspects) have been performed throughout the construction phase. The process of performing pre-final inspections of houses began in December 2007. Full inspection of the 600 houses (562 funded by the International Federation and 38 by the government of Maldives) has now been completed and identified defects are currently being rectified prior to the issuance of a practical completion certificate to the contractor. All the houses will be ready for occupancy when beneficiaries relocate later after Ramadan.

Community buildings: The administration building, pre-school, primary school, secondary school and auditorium — as well as the German Red Cross-funded health centre — are now complete. These buildings have been inspected, certified as complete and are ready for handover to the relevant government of Maldives ministries for furnishing and equipment. The administration building in particular will need to be fully functional before the relocation process begins as it will be the focal point for information and administration of the new community. Handover of schools will enable the Ministry of Education to fit them out in preparation for the new school year (February 2009)

In view of future potential disasters, the houses constructed by the International Federation meet or exceed local hazard resistance standards. Besides serving their functional purposes, the primary school, secondary school and community administrative buildings are designed to serve as 'safety hubs' in the event of flooding; they also have ramps at the rear to enable easy movement by people with disabilities.

Electricity generation and supply: Works on this component of the programme has progressed well, with the larger items – generators, cabling and circuit boards – delivered to site in March 2008. Construction of the power house has also advanced and it is expected that the building will be ready for installation works to begin during August. Cable-laying work was finished slightly ahead of schedule thus enabling the installation/connection of feeder pillars around the island and connection to the houses.

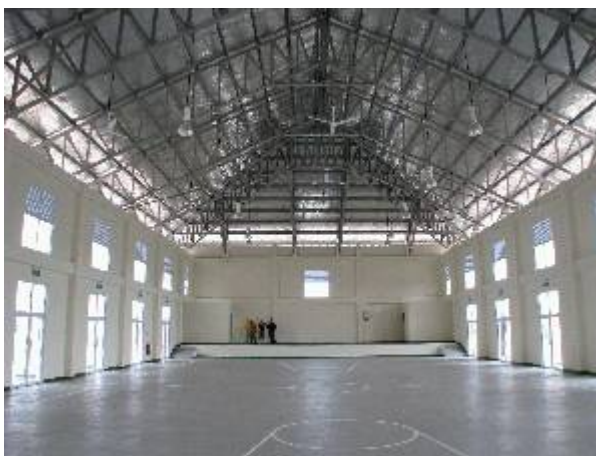
Sports facility: Progress on this component has been slow. However, with an upsurge in activity on site during the second quarter of the year, it is expected that the structure will be completed shortly after the beneficiaries relocate to Dhuvaafaru.



All the houses are structurally complete and identified defects are currently being rectified



The primary school (left) and secondary school (right) are complete and ready for hand-over to the government



The auditorium (left) and community administrative building (right) are also complete and ready for hand-over



The secondary school building (left) and community administrative building (right) have ramps at the rear

Beneficiary involvement: While construction works continue, a consultation process is being implemented with the government, internally displaced people and host communities to increase programme ownership and to strengthen stakeholder relationships. Communication with the internally displaced people on five different islands continued through community-wide consultations, hand-delivery of beneficiary newsletter (every two months) and beneficiary site visits to Raa Dhuaafaru.

The number of people taken for site visits during the reporting period was limited for safety reasons (Dhuvaaafaru being a construction site) as cable installation work was being carried out; large portions of the roadways were closed since trenches had been exposed. On 5 June 2008, teachers, parents and student members of the

Ungoofaaru School environment club visited the island and planted trees on three different locations — to mark the World Environment Day.

Planning for relocation: Preparations for relocation of beneficiaries from temporary shelters to their new island are in full gear. Visits by relevant government authorities to the five islands hosting internally displaced people were organized for them to explain the lottery process whereby individual houses are allocated to beneficiaries. Soon after the visits, the International Federation conducted a demographic survey of the internally displaced people community with the aim of obtaining current information regarding the makeup of family units and goods to be relocated (to inform planning the logistics of actual relocation). Most importantly, however, the survey sought their view on what would be the most appropriate time for them to relocate. An overwhelming majority of the internally displaced people expressed their desire to move to their new island only after Ramadan/end of the current school term. This is because they do not wish to disrupt learning of their children who are attending schools on host islands and/or in Male'. Consequently, the relocation will be done after the Ramadan period (November/December). In the meantime, the contractor has signed a period of custody agreement to maintain the houses in pristine condition until 31 October 2008, after which they will be handed over to the government of Maldives.

Challenges: Construction in the Maldives is logistically challenging as all materials must be imported to the country and then transported from the capital, Male', to the islands where transport, harbour access and landing facilities are limited. Besides driving up the cost of building, this presents challenges in meeting completion dates, necessitating extensions of time. At times, the logistical challenges hinder effective monitoring by the team based in Male' — particularly during stormy weather, when the ocean is rough — as Dhuvaafaru is approximately 170 km northwest of the capital and transport by boat is constrained. To ensure constant monitoring, the International Federation deployed a construction delegate to be based on the project site, a move which proved useful during the monsoon period and the crucial stage of inspecting the completed houses and buildings.

Over the reporting period, a high level of material wastage during handling and transportation resulted in shortages of tiles, sanitary ware and fittings. This, in addition to mistakes by the contractor in planning for other items such as paint, contributed to delays in house completion. Internal fit-out works such as ceilings, doors and windows continued at a slower-than-projected pace. However, overdue construction materials arrived early in the second quarter of the year and all houses were structurally complete. As noted above, all community buildings are now complete, and all houses have been inspected, with only minor rectification works pending.

Despite the International Federation's effort to maintain constant communication with the Kandholhudhoo internally displaced people community, gaps caused by inadequate information-sharing by relevant authorities have fuelled rumour mongering — at times resulting in spontaneous protests by community members, disrupting project implementation. This was evidenced by an incident where a group of angry islanders advanced on to Dhuvaafaru to protest against transfer of soil contaminated with building waste to the government-assigned waste dumping island of Thilafushi, stopping all work for two days. The islanders (who are currently living in an internally displaced people camp on the nearby Raa Ungoofaaru as they await to be resettled to their new island) had apparently heard from 'reliable sources' that the contractor had hired a barge to transport 'good' soil to another island. They demanded that the waste be retained on Dhuvaafaru to be used as backfill in the harbour reclamation.

As stipulated in the contract, the contractor is required to ensure that soil mixed with bits of construction materials that could potentially turn toxic in future is removed from Raa Dhuvaafaru and disposed of in the garbage island. At the time of disruption, a significant amount of money had already been spent to facilitate the process of transferring the waste. After discussions with the government of Maldives, the contractor was advised to sieve the waste as much as possible to ensure that most soil remained on Dhuvaafaru. The process of sieving and screening is ongoing and is expected to be complete by the end of the third quarter; it will reduce the amount of waste to leave the island by approximately 50 percent.

Though the design of the road network for Dhuvaafaru had long been finalized, works for this project component have not commenced to date for two main reasons. Firstly, roadwork could not be undertaken until the sewer piping and electricity lines had been laid. Secondly, the relevant government department — Public Works Services — could not commit to carry out the works due to increased demands on its capacity. Discussions are ongoing to come to an agreement for Public Works Services to estimate the cost of the road network and hopefully begin road construction by October.

Meanwhile as the end of defects liability for 109 houses funded by the International Federation on Dhaalu Kudahuvadhoo approaches [in the third quarter of 2008], a problem has been identified in seven of the Phase 2 houses. It appears that the

seven houses were built in a depression on the island and, consequently, are prone to flooding whenever it rains heavily. An assessment of the situation has been conducted by the International Federation, the government's Housing and Infrastructure Re-Development Unit (HIRU), the consultant, and the contractor to ascertain how the problem occurred. It is expected that appropriate remedial measures will be agreed on during the later part of the third quarter.

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

Progress: The International Federation's water and sanitation projects in the Maldives have been/are being implemented alongside construction projects with the aim of providing safer water supply and improved sanitation conditions. Based on the request of the government — in line with its national tsunami recovery and reconstruction plan — the International Federation committed to restore and improve rainwater harvesting systems by distributing 15,496 rainwater harvesting kits to 79 worst-affected islands, provide supplementary water supply systems (reverse osmosis units with distribution systems to community tap stands) on 15 islands, construct community waste water collection and disposal systems on four islands (Kaafu Guraidhoo, Kaafu Maafushi, Dhaalu Kudahuvadho and Laamu Gan), and provide water and sanitation-related community infrastructure on Raa Dhuvaafaru (a community sewer and waste water collection and disposal system, household and community rainwater storage, and a waste management centre).

Works on the waste water collection and disposal systems on Kaafu Maafushi, Kaafu Guraidhoo, and Dhaalu Kudahuvadho were completed during the reporting period and the systems were handed over to the communities on 14 March, 27 March and 21 June 2008 respectively. With the handover, the American Red Cross began the process of connecting individual household septic tanks on the three islands to the systems.

The International Federation turned focus to training of sewer operators on the three islands (who are part of the island sewer management committees) in operating the system. This task was carried out with support of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Water. Additionally, the International Federation began conducting an information campaign, in partnership with the American Red Cross, to improve the understanding of the sewer system design and function, to promote ownership of the systems, and to improve knowledge on water conservation messages with the aim of facilitating sustainability. The campaign targets school children and homeowners. Following awareness sessions conducted in various schools on the islands by the water and sanitation community mobilization officer, school children prepared posters bearing key sanitation messages; they will pass on the messages to their older siblings and parents. To reach out to homeowners, training for volunteers is planned for October 2008; the trained volunteers will then visit all households to provide them with important information about the system, including good septic tank management practices.

In Raa Dhuvaafaru, installation of waste water collection and disposal systems commenced in August 2007. This project component comprises a community system to collect wastewater from the houses and community buildings and discharge the effluent to a submarine outfall beyond the lagoon. Commissioning and training of operators took place in June 2008; the defects identified during commissioning have been rectified, and the system is now complete for handover. Additionally, 14 community rainwater storage tanks (each with a capacity of 10,000 litres) have been installed outside the community buildings. These, alongside the 2,500-litre household rainwater tanks will optimize rainwater harvesting for the community. Given effective optimisation of rainwater, a supplementary drinking water supply is not required at this stage of the island development. The pristine groundwater can be used for emergency supply if required.

Challenges: The original construction duration for the waste water collection and disposal systems on Kaafu Maafushi, Laamu Gan, Kaafu Guraidhoo and Dhaalu Kudahuvadho was set at four and half months. This timeline proved to be extremely optimistic and has been greatly exceeded. At the planning stage, logistical difficulties were not properly understood by the various parties from the outset; they have been a major cause for the works exceeding the original timeframes.

With the handover of the systems on Kaafu Maafushi, Kaafu Guraidhoo and Dhaalu Kudahuvadho to the communities, the American Red Cross began the process of connecting individual household septic tanks to the systems. However, shortly after household septic tank quality issues prompted a suspension of works, and as of end July 2008 works were still to resume. The technical solution to rectify the tanks, — including for many which have already been installed — is currently being investigated; it may involve removing the tanks and/or carrying

out rectification works in situ. It is at the stage when all households are connected to the system that the new systems will be deemed fully operational and able to benefit the entire island communities.

Despite a commitment given by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Water to the communities of Kaafu Maafushi, Kaafu Guraidhoo and Dhaalu Kudahuvadho, to date no salaried operators have been appointed to maintain the systems. There is already a pool of operators trained by the International Federation, but they are not willing to undertake maintenance work on voluntary basis; they are readily available for the salaried positions. At the moment, without proper, regular care and maintenance, the systems are likely to degrade.

Due to continued disruption and vandalism of the waste water collection and disposal system in the new settlement of Laamu Gan by the island community, the responsibility for completing the remaining works has been handed over to the government. Security concerns for staff have also contributed to that decision.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The International Federation information/communications teams in the Maldives and Geneva continue to increase the visibility of the project by arranging media visits and developing web stories. During the reporting period, three stories were posted on the tsunami section of the International Federation's public website. They are: [Water is worth loving](#); [Faces of hope in the Maldives](#); and [A big thanks for tomorrow](#). Additionally, a documentary is currently being produced [under a project called 'participatory community perspectives'] to capture the perspectives of beneficiaries. The final production will be packaged for wide distribution to all partners who have supported tsunami recovery work in the Maldives as well as for sharing with the larger public via the Internet.

In-country dissemination of information on the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent tsunami recovery work in the Maldives continued through newsletters, a monthly radio programme, and live TV interviews. This was done concurrently with support to promote and create awareness about the nascent Maldivian National Society. One significant dissemination campaign during the reporting period was the marking of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on 8 May. General information on the Red Cross Red Crescent as well as on the Maldivian Red Crescent was disseminated in Male' and in islands where tsunami recovery work is still ongoing.

Thailand

The Situation

Following the elections of December 2007, a coalition government was installed in January 2008. However, the close links between the current prime minister to the previously ousted former prime minister and adoption of his political agenda created widespread opposition within Thai society. Civil unrest has continued in three southern provinces, with bomb attacks, shootings and arson attacks. The three southern provinces remain under emergency decree, and the skirmishes between the military and the militants continue.

Thailand is the world biggest rice exporter and the higher rice prices earlier in the year were welcomed by the Thai government. The doubling of the price of rice to up to USD 1,000 per tonne gave the rice producers extra income to cushion the increase of fuel prices.

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

Coordination and partnerships

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

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

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management

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

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

The integrated disaster management plan for Thai Red Cross has been adopted, with the aim of establishing effective and efficient coordination for future emergency response. Contingency plans and standard operating procedures for floods at national level are developed, and the next step is to support all local health stations and Thai Red Cross provincial chapters and Red Cross health stations nationwide to ensure their own local contingency plans and standard operational procedures are in place.

With technical assistance from the International Federation's zone office in Kuala Lumpur, logistics and warehousing of the health stations are being improved.

Organizational development

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

The International Federation has provided financial and technical support to the TRCS's personnel bureau and strategy and planning bureau to support the implementation of strategic planning and policy decisions, and the capacity development of middle management in monitoring and evaluation skills. Measurements for monitoring, coaching and evaluation have been put in place. All existing strategies and plans will be reviewed and integrated into action plans for all bureaux.

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

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

Looking forward

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

At the specific request of the Thai Red Cross, three key areas of support will be provided multilaterally through the International Federation in 2008, 2009 and 2010. These are:

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

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

India

The Situation

During the reporting period, the country witnessed several security incidents such as bomb blasts in Bangalore, Ahemdabad and New Delhi. State elections also occurred in many parts of the country.

As a result of the various large-scale flood disasters in the past year, the national disaster management authority (NDMA) has been more successful in receiving government support. During the reporting period, the NDMA has been developing relief standards which apply within the Indian context. It has formed various taskforces which include various civil society organisations, to develop standards which not only meet Sphere standards, but also in accordance to the local context. The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) and Sphere India are represented in these taskforces within NDMA.



The disaster preparedness stock of non-food items pre-positioned at the IRCS regional warehouse in Bahadurgarh. International Federation.

India has been playing a major role in the South Asia disaster management scene and this has been evident in the various events which the country has hosted such as the Asia Ministerial Conference. During this conference, all Asian countries met in India to discuss new initiatives on disaster risk reduction. This conference was called with support from United Nations Development Programme, Asian Development Bank and other organisations.

Progress towards objectives

The International Federation has only two broad objectives under the tsunami programme in India.

Disaster management

It is involved in the pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock (non-food family kits) in the various regional Indian Red Cross Society warehouses. The procurement for the disaster preparedness stock has already been completed and stock pre-positioned in the six regional warehouses of the Indian Red Cross Society. Procurement was completed in November 2007, and the pre-positioned stocks were mobilised in the state branches of Assam, Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar during this year's flood relief by the National Society.

In addition to pre-positioning non-food relief items, the International Federation is also procuring 12,000 tents for IRCS warehouses. The procurement for these tents is being managed by the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, from tendering bids, comparative bid analysis and selection of suppliers. The delivery of tents is scheduled to start in August, with the first lot of 1,000 tents to be pre-positioned at the Arakonam warehouse in Tamil Nadu.

Organisational development

The International Federation also supports in developing the capacity of the IRCS. Under the tsunami programme, some positions are being supported by the country office in New Delhi and at the IRCS national headquarters. Training and capacity building initiatives are also being taken up for IRCS staff and volunteers.

The position of regional disaster management coordinator is also supported by the tsunami programme and through the regional disaster management department and team, have been providing regular technical support to Sri Lanka and Maldives especially in the following projects and activities:

- The Regional Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG)/ Regional Technical Forum which includes all the disaster management focal points in the National Societies and International Federation country offices.
- “Building Safer Communities”, a regional initiative supported by Department for International Development-UK (DFID), Disaster Preparedness Programme- ECHO (DiPECHO) and Swedish Red Cross. The regional disaster management programme has been promoting disaster risk reduction concepts, standardizing training materials, tools, and improving knowledge sharing and information management.
- Enhancing the regional and national response capacity through the implementation of the national and regional response and contingency planning, national disaster response team and regional disaster response team trainings.

Under Movement cooperation, the International Federation is complying with the drafting of the tsunami semi-annual report comprising inputs from all the partner national societies and the National Society. This report gives the country office an opportunity to be updated and to share the latest information among its stakeholders.

The International Federation produced six monthly tsunami progress report for India, focusing on partner national societies’ and the national society’s tsunami programmes. The International Federation also provided support to the American Red Cross in producing web stories.

Bangladesh

The Situation

2007 saw major disasters in Bangladesh, culminating in Cyclone Sidr striking the country in November. The emergency and recovery operations have had to take priority over planned activities for the tsunami budget which is focused on strengthening early warning, disaster preparedness facilities under the cyclone preparedness programme.

It is expected that the remaining limited activities to be funded from tsunami sources will resume in the last half of the year and be completed by the end of 2008.

Somalia

The Situation

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

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

Security concerns continued to limit access in many parts of Somalia as the conflict remained high, especially in semi-autonomous Puntland State and South and Central Zone. Humanitarian aid workers were not spared from attacks, some were kidnapped and others brutally killed. Criminal incidences, such as armed robberies and piracy off the coast of Somalia, were also reported during the period under review. These too had a negative impact on

the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the country. Additionally, prolonged drought and external factors such as escalating food prices as well as hyperinflation exacerbated people's vulnerabilities and weakened the coping mechanisms of communities.

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

Coordination and partnership

The International Federation's Somalia delegation continued to provide direct support to the Somali Red Crescent Society in implementing programme activities. Coordination, from Nairobi, Kenya, was also maintained with Red Cross Red Crescent partners including the German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and the tsunami recovery programme of the American Red Cross. The Saudi Red Crescent Society continued to support mobile health clinics in remote parts of Puntland and Somaliland.

Operational complexities and increased emergency needs (in Somalia due to the prevailing situation and in Kenya during the post-election unrest) required closer coordination with the ICRC's Somalia delegation. This coordination was additional to the regular Movement-wide meetings, usually chaired by the Somali Red Crescent Society, that are meant to share information and updates on security and related issues. ICRC continued to support the national society's staff and volunteers in responding to the needs of those affected and displaced as a result of the armed conflict within Somalia.

The national society's cooperation with UN agencies, international NGOs and donors was also strengthened through active participation in the Somali Support Secretariat coordination meetings in Nairobi.

National Society Capacity Building

As part of the Somali Red Crescent Society's branch and volunteer development, construction of volunteers' clubs (*naadiga*) at branch level continued. The *naadiga* serve as a resource and multi-purpose centres for volunteers and thus support their work in the branches. They are also sources of income through provision of computer and internet services, and by rental of meeting halls for public or other events. The *naadiga* for the Berbera branch was completed and equipped during the period under review; it became operational in May 2008.

Vulnerability, capacity assessment and community-based first aid trainings are also aimed at building the capacities of staff and volunteers at the branch level. During the period under review, 24 staff of the national society benefited from a community-based first aid master facilitators' workshop and a total of 90 volunteers undertook refresher first aid trainings during piloting of the *CBFA in Action* approach; 12 of those volunteers were selected for the community-based first aid training of trainers training to be conducted in the third quarter of 2008.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Disaster management

A vulnerability and capacity assessment training was conducted in March 2008 for 23 volunteers and five staff of the Bossasso branch of the Somali Red Crescent Society. The vulnerability and capacity assessment training was followed by a practical exercise in Qardho and Iskushuban districts, during which a strong volunteer network was highlighted as the strongest capacity in the vast branch. Other capacities identified included strong local councils, water and sanitation committees, a clinic and health posts. However, it was noted that the identified community institutions need to be further strengthened in order to meet the ever increasing needs.



Participants in the community-based first aid master facilitators workshop in Hargeisa, Somaliland. International Federation.

With regard to vulnerabilities, acute respiratory infections, malaria and diarrhoea outbreaks were identified as the major community health problems while recurrent droughts, windstorms and flash floods were identified as the major hazards. To put their newly-acquired knowledge into practice, the trained volunteers and staff were to contribute towards addressing those problems using a 'CBFA in Action' approach.

The trained volunteers and staff (from Berbera branch) began piloting 'CBFA in Action' in Galkayo and Berbera branches in March 2008. To enable the branches to carry out the piloting tasks with ease, a total of 90 volunteers undertook refresher first aid trainings; out of these, the 12 most active were selected for a vulnerability and capacity assessment training of trainers training to be conducted during the third quarter of 2008. They will in turn coach and supervise fellow community volunteers in carrying

out vulnerability and capacity assessment activities using the new approach.

Meanwhile a workshop to translate the 'CBFA in Action' materials (volunteers' manual, implementation guide, household tools, and facilitators manual) was held in Hargeisa in March 2008. The translation team comprised of Somali Red Crescent Society's national health officers, and health officers and disaster management/vulnerability and capacity assessment managers from selected branches. Besides translating the material, the workshop familiarized key national society staff with the 'CBFA in Action' materials and process.

Following translation of the material into Somali language, the Somali Red Crescent Society organized a vulnerability and capacity assessment master facilitators' workshop in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The aim of this April 2008 workshop was to equip key national society staff with skills of facilitating community-based health care and DM activities using the new 'CBFA in Action' approach. The workshop was attended by 24 staff of the Somali Red Crescent Society and four representatives from the national societies of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan (each sending one). It was facilitated by International Federation's Somalia delegation staff with assistance from the health care unit in Geneva and the health care executive director of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society.

Construction of a volunteers' club (*naadiga*) in Berbera branch of the national society, which started during the first quarter, was completed during the second quarter of 2008. Besides providing functional office space for the disaster management, vulnerability and capacity assessment and volunteer manager, this building will be a major source of income for the Red Crescent branch. It has already been equipped with five computers, has a shop that is being run by a local merchant and a meeting hall that can be hired out for public events.

As part of building the capacity of Red Crescent volunteers from the Berbera branch (as well as motivating them), the branch enrolled 30 volunteers for basic computer training. Each volunteer pays USD 5 per month as a contribution towards maintenance of the computers as well as to generate income to support volunteers' activities in the branch. Construction of a *naadiga* in Garowe branch started during the reporting period.



Red Crescent volunteers benefit from basic computer training at the Berbera *naadiga* (volunteer clubs). International Federation.

Seychelles

The Situation

Seychelles Red Cross has a good volunteer base which has been effective in distribution and follow up visits to the affected population. Being in a disaster prone area, the national society has also been in the forefront in the development of a national disaster preparedness plan in partnership with the government. It has, as well, developed capacities in water rescue.

Coordination and partnership

The East Africa Zone and sub regional office in Mauritius provide support and coordination services to the Seychelles Red Cross. Additionally, the Plateforme d'Intervention Régionale pour L'Océan Indien (PIROI) carried out disaster stock management activities with the National Society.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management

Significant delays have been experienced with the construction of the national headquarters and the warehouse. With the devaluation of the rupee and cost increases globally, the National Society had to revise their plan for construction. The plans are now finalised and tenders are expected to be opened 1 October.

With the integration of disaster management and health activities, the National Society planned to support a blood donor campaign in partnership with the Ministry of Health. Some 3,000 leaflets and 1,000 posters were printed for distribution. The activity has been suspended as the Ministry of Health could not find the resources to support the campaign during the reporting period. These leaflets and posters will be kept for future distribution.

A pilot project to sensitise school communities to the need for first aid and encourage staff to be trained was carried out with 34 staff members, who showed interest to learn basic first aid. In addition, six other organisations were provided with basic first aid training. In all, 64 people received basic first aid training and 14 benefited from community based first aid training.

Seychelles Red Cross volunteers were mobilised to provide ambulance and first aid services for a variety of activities during the reporting period. The National Society carried out a volunteer recruitment campaign in February-March, and were therefore able to mobilise 123 volunteers over the April-June period.

Financial analysis

Income and coverage: Total income as at the end of June 2008 amounts to CHF 674.9 million as paid or pledged to the tsunami operations. This is a coverage of 98 percent of the Tsunami Plan of Action value of CHF 691.3 million. Of this CHF 674.9 million income raised, some CHF 36 million is represented by outstanding pledges which are pledges yet to be physically collected from the donors.

Fund balance: Of the CHF 674.9 million raised, CHF 536.3 million has already been spent (to June 2008 YTD), leaving a fund balance of CHF 138.6 million for future planned expenditures.

Expenditure: As of June 2008, total Tsunami spending amounts to CHF 536.3 million or 78 percent of the Plan of Action of CHF 691.3 million. By region, this is analyzed as follows, 56 percent of the existing spending is in South East Asia, but by 2010, spending in both South East Asia and South Asia will be relatively similar at 47-48 percent per region. See table below:

	Actual to date 2005-2008 (CHF million)		Total expenditures 2005-2010 (CHF million)	
Region				
South East Asia	302.5	56%	326.3	47%
South Asia	206.9	39%	331.6	48%
East Africa	7.5	1%	10.6	2%
Global	19.4	4%	22.8	3%
Total	536.3		691.3	

Future programme expenditure in 2008 to 2010 is primarily in the South Asia region (CHF 124.7 million) and South Asia (CHF 23.8 million) and across the following programme areas:

	(CHF millions)
Health and care	53.7
Emergency relief and disaster management recovery	20.4
Recovery	51.3
Organisational Development	5.1
Humanitarian values	0.5
Coordination and implementation	24
Total	155

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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

TSUNAMI - ACTUAL EXPENDITURE BY REGION/COUNTRY/ACCOUNT GROUP							2004/12-2008/06					ALL VALUES IN SWISS FRANCS (CHF)					
REGION	TOTAL	SOUTH EAST ASIA					SOUTH ASIA					EAST AFRICA			GLOBAL		
COUNTRY	Expenditure	South East Asia Reg	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia Reg	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa Reg	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva	Kuala Lumpur	Trans Regional
Shelter - Relief	15,578,015.	1,866.	12,838,294.	132,801.								4,819.	3,528.	32,721.			
Shelter - Transitional	1,201,461.		1,051,158.														
Construction - Housing	58,017,718.																
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	2,488,741.																
Construction Materials	109,793,869.		101,570,554.	36,304.		82,833.						31,064.					
Clothing & textiles	9,894,599.	6,801.	4,276,198.	387,347.								363,960.		231.			
Food	17,438,331.		17,417,360.	2,117.		68.											
Seeds,Plants	23,312.		3.			19,574.											
Water & Sanitation	28,316,457.	62.	5,855,539.	33,418.		295,853.						9,991.	13,658.				
Medical & First Aid	7,019,900.	842.	4,904,699.	158,781.		140,328.						23,887.	235,415.	0.			
Teaching Materials	631,119.		314,256.	232,474.													
Utensils & Tools	8,520,982.		4,259,358.	474,583.		496,480.						160,971.		779.			
Other Supplies & Services	36,051,260.		20,779,190.	61,104.		57,605.							498.	1,625.			300.
ERU	11,441,119.		7,613,260.														
Supplies	306,416,884.	9,571.	180,879,869.	1,518,929.		1,092,740.			200,755.	3,646,757.	58,081,819.	60,102,999.	594,691.	253,099.	35,356.		300.
Land & Buildings	4,221,789.		3,788,822.	288,657.		1,329.											53,863.
Vehicles	3,710,076.		2,511,238.	32,664.		327,059.											
Computers & Telecom	4,055,664.	49,572.	1,863,341.	67,496.		351,192.	22,286.		37,696.	2,364.	1,067,543.	105,216.	222,264.	27,443.	3,362.	118,920.	81,173.
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,086,726.	6,202.	347,014.	40,419.		45,218.	1,268.		6,648.		1,069,057.	508,790.	13,602.	0.	4,606.	10,129.	17,640.
Medical Equipment	23,619.		1,068.			22,551.											16,134.
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,353,605.		1,321,132.	0.		22,283.			7,540.	284.		0.	1,945.		421.		
Land, vehicles & equipment	15,451,480.	55,774.	9,832,614.	429,235.		769,631.	23,553.	102,121.	2,648.	2,887,139.	695,852.	237,811.	73,056.	7,969.	129,049.	99,234.	105,794.
Storage	5,383,470.	7,965.	4,418,721.	34,879.		320.		2,461.	33,600.	793,425.	2,040.	59,140.	4,898.	284.	464.	1,092.	24,181.
Distribution & Monitoring	36,777,142.	198.	26,531,315.	1,498,658.		6,168.		3,050.	813.	7,682,816.	926,063.	47,282.	44,282.	11,039.	7,137.	169.	18,153.
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,061,388.	12,006.	7,790,270.	52,872.		130,168.	9,737.	34,167.	2,978.	2,213,454.	564,565.	123,602.	65,969.	46,647.	1,369.	12,711.	872.
Transport & Storage	53,222,000.	20,169.	38,740,306.	1,586,410.		136,656.	9,737.	39,678.	37,390.	10,689,696.	1,492,667.	230,024.	115,149.	57,970.	8,969.	13,972.	43,207.
International Staff	52,425,076.	784,306.	18,198,697.	1,723,158.	125.	298,512.	857,492.	214,154.	110,218.	13,776,861.	4,520,075.	923,354.	2,252.	114,870.	8,996,134.	1,149,149.	755,718.
Regionally Deployed Staff	211,035.	79,551.	25,673.	185.		11,810.	185.			46,418.	27,163.	2,519.		576.			17,140.
National Staff	15,551,368.	225,758.	9,851,919.	106,194.	587.	557,104.	55,457.	19,616.	55,855.	3,432,380.	499,374.	281,334.	75,304.	47,373.	16,210.	225,472.	101,432.
National Society Staff	4,236,863.	25,072.	2,106,149.	417,689.		220,149.	26,045.	3,979.	4,750.	1,162,074.	17,945.	47,924.	137,610.	66,976.	-0.	502.	
Consultants	3,713,443.	107,824.	660,064.	12,169.		156,446.	88,744.		6,620.	393,311.	122,050.	14,016.	8,537.	4,972.	1,760,827.	55,101.	322,760.
Personnel	76,137,784.	1,222,511.	30,842,502.	2,259,210.	712.	1,244,022.	1,027,923.	237,749.	177,443.	18,811,044.	5,186,607.	1,269,147.	223,703.	234,767.	10,773,171.	1,430,224.	1,197,050.
Workshops & Training	6,546,208.	264,177.	2,031,607.	663,254.		1,056,996.	190,221.	60,229.	917.	885,662.	102,019.	498,853.	311,401.	39,036.	309,546.	49,388.	82,902.
Workshops & Training	6,546,208.	264,177.	2,031,607.	663,254.		1,056,996.	190,221.	60,229.	917.	885,662.	102,019.	498,853.	311,401.	39,036.	309,546.	49,388.	82,902.
Travel	6,234,022.	232,313.	2,302,594.	174,064.	1,922.	366,568.	106,806.	10,900.	57,361.	633,094.	569,952.	344,427.	38,861.	65,546.	1,007,004.	161,453.	161,158.
Information & Public Relation	2,778,824.	7,123.	538,203.	243,425.	80.	331,358.	14,680.	44,958.	1,232.	707,619.	192,152.	14,922.	3,042.	10,389.	636,409.	9,447.	23,785.
Office Costs	7,896,177.	121,205.	3,334,149.	8,503.		145,660.	192,874.	27,322.	614.	2,635,760.	566,046.	149,802.	24,355.	99,651.	460,055.	99,711.	30,471.
Communications	4,098,955.	68,673.	2,315,735.	54,911.		30,932.	29,888.	897.	1,283.	790,496.	225,404.	61,542.	4,097.	39,471.	389,548.	60,278.	25,801.
Professional Fees	1,452,273.	83,213.	276,935.	1,280.		23,163.	2,572.	627.	1,286.	434,580.	22,784.	17,692.		45,421.	532,890.	6,574.	3,257.
Financial Charges	2,129,815.	6,658.	584,298.	221,810.		-29,534.	284.	12,445.	-512.	699,889.	630,413.	2,452.	4,227.	7,541.	175.	-3,586.	-6,745.
Other General Expenses	690,138.	31,383.	83,712.	2,770.		8,381.	3,602.	19,897.	3,685.	205,303.	32,313.	199,411.	15,265.	18,236.	23,691.	39,970.	2,521.
General Expenditure	25,280,205.	550,568.	9,435,624.	843,919.	2,002.	923,742.	166,336.	117,046.	64,948.	6,106,740.	2,239,064.	790,247.	89,848.	286,254.	3,049,770.	373,848.	240,248.
Depreciation	229,274.		205,854.	9,481.						13,940.							
Depreciation	229,274.		205,854.	9,481.						13,940.							
Cash Transfers National Societies	4,853,678.		1,226,479.		100,000.	500,876.				1,441,127.		1,412,027.		173,170.			
Cash Transfers Others	25,335,856.									25,244,516.					91,340.		
Contributions	240,000.														240,000.		
Membership Fees	6,900.														6,900.		
Contributions & Transfers	30,436,434.		1,226,479.		100,000.	500,876.				26,685,643.		1,412,027.		173,170.			338,240.
Program Support	22,185,092.	147,526.	13,085,438.	364,315.	7,141.	213,233.	98,424.	52,741.	263,386.	3,667,584.	2,654,581.	350,634.	60,474.	62,340.	910,759.	131,097.	115,420.
Programme Support	22,185,092.	147,526.	13,085,438.	364,315.	7,141.	213,233.	98,424.	52,741.	263,386.	3,667,584.	2,654,581.	350,634.	60,474.	62,340.	910,759.	131,097.	115,420.
Services & Recoveries	11,160.		5,916.	1,837.		0.			425.		1,671.		1,311.				
Shared Services	0.					0.											0.
Services	11,160.		5,916.	1,837.		0.			425.		1,671.		1,311.				0.
Operational Provisions	429,578.	0.	157,109.	0.		80,329.	325.	1,082.	-0.	106,489.	10,833.	11,198.	0.	62,212.	0.	0.	0.
Operational Provisions	429,578.	0.	157,109.	0.		80,329.	325.	1,082.	0.	106,489.	10,833.	11,198.	0.	62,212.	0.	0.	-0.
TOTAL EXPENSES	536,346,099.	2,270,297.	286,443,319.	7,676,590.	109,855.	6,018,224.	1,516,519.	811,401.	4,193,913.	127,935,756.	72,486,294.	5,394,633.	1,128,040.	959,072.	15,519,503.	2,097,763.	1,784,920.
Plan of Action 2005-2010	691,336,295.	2,270,298.	309,569,683.	7,831,430.	109,855.	6,546,639.	1,588,452.	982,279.	8,590,519.	229,553,765.	90,840,879.	5,425,359.	3,322,138.	1,867,651.	18,082,142.	2,970,286.	1,784,920.
EXPENSES VS Plan of Action	78. %	100. %	93. %	98. %	100. %	92. %	95. %	83. %	49. %	56. %	80. %	99. %	34. %	51. %	86. %	71. %	100. %

EMERGENCY & RECOVERY APPEAL

All Values in CHF

Years 2005 & 2006

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Programme	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional - Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	27,051,362	843,398	9,180,617	1,040,985	0	937,846	323,253	0	0	4,551,772	9,671,406	173,081	329,004	0	0	0	0
Emergency Relief / DM	159,697,610	483,320	97,811,217	2,993,770	109,855	993,903	413,833	576,312	3,429,480	39,225,204	6,940,628	4,368,967	407,849	158,352	0	1,784,920	0
Recovery	176,792,891	0	140,777,511	34,209	0	717,865	0	0	0	20,831,338	14,431,968	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organizational Development	6,911,090	154,972	2,328,570	632,785	0	391,850	396,636	0	0	2,171,237	277,185	0	0	557,855	0	0	0
Humanitarian Values	1,049,764	0	516,910	26,970	0	0	41,250	26,970	0	271,635	143,309	49,690	0	0	0	0	0
Coordination & Implementation	40,798,646	461,611	13,546,809	384,652	0	359,833	134,686	0	0	10,487,549	1,519,949	607,821	0	0	11,984,709	0	1,311,027
TOTAL 2005 & 2006	412,301,363	1,943,301	264,161,634	5,113,371	109,855	3,401,297	1,309,658	576,312	3,429,480	77,538,735	32,984,445	5,199,559	736,853	716,207	11,984,709	1,784,920	1,311,027

Year 2007

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Programme	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional - Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	16,935,601	101,070	4,424,317	957,556	0	320,871	0	0	0	2,394,238	8,525,937	74,902	136,710	0	0	0	0
Emergency Relief / DM	8,442,973	21,390	2,874,937	563,917	0	665,898	139,096	227,387	666,621	1,335,349	1,677,811	144,848	95,938	29,781	0	0	0
Recovery	32,474,374	0	1,927,028	38,923	0	0	0	0	0	14,052,787	16,455,636	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organizational Development	3,669,813	48,128	1,093,204	741,600	0	849,219	33,198	0	0	637,707	207,239	0	0	59,518	0	0	0
Humanitarian Values	199,834	0	41,787	37,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,469	75	0	0	0	0	0
Coordination & Implementation	14,702,762	156,409	5,778,565	294,753	0	297,099	0	0	0	4,305,949	784,590	105	0	0	2,597,433	0	487,859
TOTAL 2007	76,425,357	326,997	16,139,838	2,634,252	-	2,133,087	172,294	227,387	666,621	22,726,030	27,771,682	219,930	232,648	89,299	2,597,433	-	487,859

Year 2008 (JuneYTD)

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Programme	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional - Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	7,607,631		2,104,023	-61,172		-20,373				2,279,170	3,261,182		44,802				
Emergency Relief / DM	2,091,414		808,004	-1,522		268,604	34,568	7,702	97,812	541,393	209,763	-24,850	113,738	36,203			
Recovery	30,468,521		-104,918	-251		0				22,876,013	7,697,678						
Organizational Development	1,371,900		767,962	-8,231		139,422				229,197	126,187			117,363			
Humanitarian Values	102,682		26,038	70		0					76,573	0					
Coordination & Implementation	5,977,230		2,540,738	70		96,188				1,745,219	358,783	-7			937,361		298,877
TOTAL 2007	47,619,379	-	6,141,847	- 71,037	-	483,841	34,568	7,702	97,812	27,670,992	11,730,166	- 24,857	158,540	153,566	937,361	-	298,877

2005-2008 Actuals

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Programme	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional - Programme	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	51,594,594	944,468	15,708,957	1,937,369	0	1,238,344	323,253	0	0	9,225,180	21,458,525	247,983	510,516	0	0	0	0
Emergency Relief / DM	170,231,997	504,710	101,494,158	3,556,165	109,855	1,928,405	587,497	811,401	4,193,913	41,101,946	8,828,202	4,488,965	617,525	224,336	0	1,784,920	0
Recovery	239,735,786	0	142,599,621	72,881	0	717,865	0	0	0	57,760,138	38,585,282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organizational Development	11,952,803	203,100	4,189,736	1,366,154	0	1,380,491	429,834	0	0	3,038,141	610,611	0	0	734,736	0	0	0
Humanitarian Values	1,352,280	0	584,735	64,543	0	0	41,250	0	0	271,635	340,351	49,765	0	0	0	0	0
Coordination & Implementation	61,478,638	618,020	21,866,112	679,475	0	753,120	134,686	0	0	16,538,717	2,663,322	607,919	0	0	15,519,503	0	2,097,763
TOTAL 2008-2010	536,346,099	2,270,298	286,443,319	7,676,586	109,855	6,018,225	1,516,520	811,401	4,193,913	127,935,757	72,486,293	5,394,632	1,128,041	959,072	15,519,503	1,784,920	2,097,763

TOTAL Plan Of Action 05-10	691,336,295	2,270,298	309,569,683	7,831,430	109,855	6,546,639	1,588,452	982,279	8,590,519	229,553,765	90,840,879	5,425,359	3,322,138	1,867,651	18,082,142	1,784,920	2,970,286
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BUDGET 2005-2010 VALUES

Region		South East Asia					South Asia					East Africa			Global		
Country	TOTAL	South East Asia RD	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia RD	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa RD	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva Secretariat	Trans Regional - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	105,268,206	944,468	18,667,302	2,031,967	0	1,258,717	323,253	0	0	54,799,010	25,890,483	247,983	1,105,023	0	0	0	0
Emergency Relief / DM	190,600,710	504,710	109,162,624	3,557,687	109,855	1,894,837	659,429	982,279	8,590,519	45,315,553	10,364,324	4,519,685	2,217,115	937,173	0	1,784,920	0
Recovery	291,038,264	0	142,971,490	123,513	0	717,865	0	0	0	98,652,125	48,573,271	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organizational Development	17,030,273	203,100	7,039,970	1,374,385	0	1,797,638	429,834	0	0	3,944,944	1,309,924	0	0	930,478	0	0	0
Humanitarian Values	1,900,959	0	853,058	64,473	0	0	41,250	0	0	271,635	620,778	49,765	0	0	0	0	0
Coordination & Implementation	85,497,883	618,020	30,875,239	679,405	0	877,582	134,686	0	0	26,570,498	4,082,099	607,926	0	0	18,082,142	0	2,970,286
TOTAL Plan Of Action 05-10	691,336,295	2,270,298	309,569,683	7,831,430	109,855	6,546,639	1,588,452	982,279	8,590,519	229,553,765	90,840,879	5,425,359	3,322,138	1,867,651	18,082,142	1,784,920	2,970,286