

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Asia: Earthquakes & Tsunami

Emergency appeal n° M04EA028
Operations update n° 65

20 October 2009

Period covered by this Operations Update: January 2009 to June 2009

Appeal target (Tsunami emergency and recovery revised plan and budget 2005-2010 issued on 13 March 2009): CHF 706.4 million (USD 606.5 million or EUR 473.4 million);

[<click here to go directly to the revised plan and budget >](#)

Appeal coverage: 100%;

[<click here to link to contact details >](#)

[<click here to go to the Expenditure by region/country for 2004-2009 \(August YTD\), and the 2009-2010 Budget lists>](#)

Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 26 December 2004, for CHF 7,517,000 (USD 6,658,712 or EUR 4,852,932) for six months to assist 500,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 1,000,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- Revised Preliminary Appeal issued on 29 December 2004, for CHF 67,005,000 (USD 59,152,246 or EUR 53,439,988) for six to eight months to assist two million beneficiaries;
- Preliminary Appeal was originally launched titled "Bay of Bengal: Earthquake and Tsunamis". The title was changed to "Asia: Earthquakes and Tsunamis" in Revised Preliminary Appeal launched on 29 December 2004.
- Operations Update No. 16 revised the budget to CHF 183,486,000 (USD 155,296,000 or EUR 118,669,000) with programme extensions for Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Maldives and East Africa.
- Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action 2005-2010 was launched on 6 May 2005 with a budget of CHF 590 million for the two-year period 2005-2006.
- Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action 2005-2010 Revised Plan and Budget was launched on 22 December 2005 with a budget of CHF 1.064 billion (USD 811 million or EUR 687 million) for the period of 2005-2007.
- Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Revised Plan and Budget 2005-2010 was launched on 31 March 2008 with a budget of CHF 202,609,575 for the period of 2008-2010.
- Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Revised Plan and Budget 2005-2010 was launched on 13 March 2009 with a budget of CHF 135,493,049 for the period of 2009-2010, with a total budget of CHF 706.4 million for the six-year period.

Summary

Indonesia: Building towards the fifth commemoration of the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Aceh, the International Federation's contribution towards the recovery of the community in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) and Nias Island of North Sumatra province in support of Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*) progresses steadily and is gradually winding down. Currently, with six partner national societies (PNS) having exited from the Aceh and Nias, 14 PNS are present and active in the tsunami-affected areas. Some have started programme implementation or at least expressed commitment to support longer-term development programme in line with PMI's national strategic plan.

As the community-based first aid (CBFA) project in Nias has completed, the International Federation assisted PMI in developing the plan for a second phase of the programme which will reach communities in 79 villages. The plan has been developed and initial implementation has started. Additionally, the water and sanitation project in Nias continues in 12 sub-districts, with the Lahewa project nearing completion.

A significant development in PMI's emergency radio communication system has occurred during this reporting period. Together with the Indonesian government as well as other stakeholders, PMI has drafted an outline of a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the dissemination of emergency information.

The provision of office buildings for PMI branches continues, as does the effort to build PMI's management capacity. Its capability and confidence has enabled its ability to directly plan the second phase of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme.

Sri Lanka: A little more than four and half years after the tsunami struck the coastal belt of Sri Lanka, much progress has been made towards the rehabilitation and recovery of the affected areas in the country. In the last six months alone, an additional four partner national societies have completed their tsunami projects and are exiting/transitioning to support for longer-term development programmes. The International Federation is currently in a period of transition focussing on shifting from tsunami programming to the four core programming areas which are disaster management, health and care, organizational development, and principles and values.

Having undergone a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process, followed by a revision and elaboration of concrete programme plans, Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has completed its five-year strategic plan 2009-2013. In support to this initiative, the International Federation is providing support and resources towards the core programme areas in support of the SLRCS' recently completed Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) and is undergoing the transition to regular programming based on its exit strategy.

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. The International Federation and its partners by the end of June 2009 have constructed 25,858 houses both by the donor driven and owner driven modalities, from which 13,615 houses have been built by the International Federation multilaterally. The housing construction projects in Galle, Matara, and Hambantota have been completed.

There has also been consistent progress in the health infrastructure projects component. 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 made a remarkable progress of completing six health facilities which are located in the south and south eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

In the past four and a half years, the International Federation has undertaken eight significantly large projects and completed two projects in south Sri Lanka. Much of the Red Cross Red Crescent water and sanitation portfolio in Sri Lanka includes large infrastructure projects, such as laying pipeline networks to new resettlement areas. Targeted tsunami-affected families will only get access to the improved water sources once the entire project is finalised and water is connected to the catchments area.

Maldives: The impact of the International Federation tsunami programme in the Maldives is evident, just under five years since the fateful waves struck. All beneficiary families targeted by construction programmes are now happily resettled in their new homes and have started to rebuild their lives.

The last group of approximately 4,000 beneficiaries was relocated to Dhuvaafaru Island in Raa Atoll during December 2008. A ceremony was held in March 2009 to inaugurate Dhuvaafaru as an inhabited island. It was officiated by the President of the Republic of Maldives and attended by representatives from the International Federation and Partner National Societies that have funded the project.

Development of Dhuvaafaru Island continued in the first half of 2009, albeit at a much slower pace. A sports facility was completed during this period and the new community began utilizing it immediately. Across the island, changes have been made as the new homeowners 'improve' their houses – boundary walls have been built, 'lean-to' roofs have been put up to allow for extra shade, and small backyard gardens are blooming. The formerly uninhabited island now has a lively aura of a community happy to be together again after spending four years in internally displaced person (IDP) camps across five islands.

Meanwhile, the American Red Cross completed undertaking works related to the connection of individual household septic tanks to the wastewater collection and disposal systems constructed by the International Federation and handed over to the Kaafu Maafushi, Kaafu Guraidhoo, and Dhaalu Kudahuvadhoo communities.

Apart from construction of roads, a waste management centre and installation of additional rainwater-harvesting kits on Raa Dhuvaafaru as well as completion of wastewater collection and disposal system on

Laamu Gan, International Federation construction programmes in the Maldives are largely completed. As such, during the period under review, focus was on management of defects liability periods for the various projects that have already been handed over as well as planning for the implementation of pending components.

Also remaining is the 'host community appreciation project', which the International Federation is implementing to the benefit of the five islands that hosted IPDs from Kandholhudhoo. This project entails provision of a USD 40,000 grant to each of the island, with which they can undertake projects that will benefit the entire community. Parallel to tsunami recovery programmes, the International Federation has been supporting efforts to establish a National Society in the Maldives. Setting the legal foundation for this process proved to be lengthy, primarily due to the transformation of the Maldivian political system. However, on 29 April 2009 – some 43 months after the first steps to form the National Society were taken – the People's Majlis [parliament] passed the Maldivian Red Crescent Act. The country's president ratified the Law on 7 May 2009, paving the way for the establishment of Maldivian Red Crescent. Among other community-focused activities, the new National Society will put effort on enhancing disaster risk reduction approaches in order to promote community resilience.

The remaining part of 2009 should see the completion of the pending tsunami projects. The target is to bring to closure all International Federation tsunami operation in the Maldives at the end of 2009.

Thailand: It has been over a year since the International Federation completed the implementation of its tsunami recovery programme in Thailand. At the request of the Thai Red Cross Society, it continues to provide coordination support to partner national societies and the Thai Red Cross bureaux to support the ongoing activities throughout this reporting period.

India: The tsunami recovery programme in India is being implemented by the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) – with support from the International Federation Secretariat, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – at the national and state levels, primarily in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

During this period, the International Federation secretariat completed the delivery of tents to the IRCS regional warehouses.

Bangladesh: The cyclone preparedness programme (CPP), one of the components of the disaster management programme under the tsunami plan of action, continues to feature in the national society's plans and activities. In this reporting period, early warning systems were successfully used to evacuate people at risk to Cyclone Bijli in April 2009.

Somalia: Criminal activity in Somali waters continued to grab global headlines with daring raids on commercial ships. Nevertheless, the International Federation office, based in Nairobi, continued to provide limited technical support to programme activities.

Seychelles: The devaluation of the national currency has forced the Seychelles Red Cross to modify its planned activities across the board. Nonetheless, the national society has managed the successful warehousing of disaster management stock for 12,000 people – almost 15 per cent of the entire population.

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 reporting period saw the relocation of the secretariat's tsunami unit to the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur. While this move was a reflection of the overall organizational restructure towards decentralization, it was also a recognition that the International Federation's Tsunami Plan of Action for recovery is now entering its final stages. The tsunami unit continued its vital role of facilitating the timely completion of recovery programming, particularly in the most affected countries of Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

A tsunami partnership meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur on 18 June 2009, bringing together 19 Movement partners, including the tsunami unit and ICRC. For many, it was the first opportunity to discuss shared concerns and issues with tsunami partners. Significantly, partners were informed of the challenging circumstances posed by the closure in April of the agency for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias (*Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Aceh dan Nias/BRR*). Solutions to additional gaps and needs in Sri Lanka were openly discussed in an effort to ensure uninterrupted implementation and a terms of reference was developed for a tsunami transition support group.

The secretariat has also been forced to make financial considerations due to the global economic crisis which has altered some of the tsunami unit's planning assumptions. For example, funds previously thought available (e.g. International Federation programme underspends) are now being absorbed by partner national operations and/or simply returned to the donors. Another factor that impacted funding availability has been the decision to reinstate standard rates of programme support recovery on all new pledges, either to the tsunami plan of action or the annual plans of tsunami-affected countries.

The three "most-affected countries" are well on their way to life after the tsunami, with all three planning to launch International Federation Annual Plans for 2010-11 in late 2009. The day following the tsunami partnership meeting, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society presented its new "Five-Year Development Plan" to partners, reminding of the growing intent of host national societies to forge past tsunami recovery into longer-term core programming. In Indonesia, Red Cross Red Crescent partners are exploring possibilities of longer-term programme support with the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*). A similar process is happening in the Maldives, where the creation of the Federation's latest member national society has been all but formalised.

Several partner national societies continue to show generous support to secretariat decisions and good faith in host national societies throughout the reporting period. A huge effort by the tsunami unit has also cleared up many outstanding issues with pledges and reporting back to partners, building faith and goodwill.

The Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment Monitoring System (TRIAMS) project, managed in partnership with WHO and UNDP, maintains encouraging results and progress as a recovery monitoring initiative. Nevertheless, it was never envisaged for the International Federation as an organization to manage TRIAMS indefinitely and it continues to seek solutions for a sustainable management of this project

The process to distil and capture important lessons learned across the operation continues. A list of recommended further studies has been refined and several Movement partners have already been identified to lead or participate in these individual studies.

In June 2009, a list of proposed changes to the current version of the *Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief* was submitted and circulated. These changes took into consideration some of the recommendations from the 2007 Tsunami Forum in Kuala Lumpur and will be presented during the General Assembly in November 2009. The secretariat communications team has established a countdown to the tsunami five-year commemoration and will provide an array of tangible products to National Societies to be used during the lead up to that period. A five-year Federation-wide report will be produced which will be an expanded version of the six-monthly report that has been compiled with the help of 44 National Societies. This will be the seventh round of this semi-annual report to be produced.

In line with the secretariat's transition from the tsunami operating framework to mainstream National Society and International Federation structures, the remaining funding earmarked to core programmes activities in disaster management, health and organizational development, will be transferred from the Tsunami Plan and Budget to the International Federation's Annual Plan and Budget reporting line. The tsunami unit will continue to review and closely follow up with the country offices on the transition process of these core programmes in all the tsunami-affected countries.

Tsunami Income Reallocations to Annual Plans 2010/11

It has been decided to reallocate income from tsunami general funding to the Annual Plans 2010/11 of the following tsunami -affected countries.

Country	Programme	Value (CHF)
Sri Lanka	Organizational Development	711,000
	Health	247,000
	Total to Sri Lanka Plans 2010/11	958,000

The International Federation maintains a regular schedule of progress reports, which includes operational updates and annual reports on multilateral programme implementation, web stories and the Federation-wide six-monthly progress report. ([Click here to access these reports on the web site.](#))

Indonesia

The Situation

On 26 December 2004, a massive earthquake measuring 9.1 on the Richter scale struck off the coast of northern Sumatra, creating a tsunami that wreaked widespread destruction and took 167,000 lives in the Indonesian province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) and displaced more than 500,000 people. Then on 28 March 2005, another powerful earthquake measuring 8.7 on the Richter scale rocked the island of Nias and claimed at least 850 human lives, left 6,000 injured, damaged hundreds of building and left some 80,000 people homeless.

After four and a half years of recovery operation, by the end of June 2009, the overall efforts of all actors involved in the recovery operation has resulted in the construction of 140,304 permanent houses, 1,115 health facilities, 1,759 schools, 3,696 kilometres of road, 363 units of bridges, 13 airports/airstrips, 23 seaports and the construction or rehabilitation of 3,781 religious facilities¹.

The Red Cross Red Crescent presence continues to reduce, as part of the transition phase of the operation. As of January 2009, the French Red Cross are no longer present in the tsunami affected areas, but continue to provide support to PMI at the national level. Currently, there are 14 partner national societies (PNS) still operating in NAD and Nias with active programme implementation, from the original number of 20 partners at the start of the operation in 2005.

During the reporting period, the political situation was mostly dominated by the local and national elections. Election campaigns started from January and continued until March while the legislative election itself was held on 10 April. In NAD, there was an increasing trend of crimes during the campaign, hence the local authority increased the security and activated the community-based security patrols. Field visits were restricted and impacted the programme implementation and management negatively. However, the political and security situation improved significantly after the election result was made public.

Meanwhile, the local legislative election held in Nias went smoothly. Four new administrative units were introduced, and the former Nias district is now divided into North Nias district, West Nias district, Nias district and Gunung Sitoli city municipality.

¹ Source: *Badan Kesenambungan Rehabilitasi Aceh* (the agency for the rehabilitation of Aceh), data as of 30 June 2009

On 16 April, the agency for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias (*Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Aceh dan Nias/BRR*) officially ended its mandate and therefore closed its office in Aceh. Its office in Nias had already closed at the end of December 2008. In Aceh, a local agency to undertake a similar role to BRR, namely the agency for the continuity of Aceh reconstruction (*Badan Kesiambungan Rekonstruksi Aceh/BKRA*) was established. However, with a different level of authority from BRR, some decisions on major issues faced by the International Federation and its member national societies are often delayed or referred to the national authorities in Jakarta. The closure of BRR has therefore affected the tsunami operation significantly.

The government of Indonesia has issued a statement to encourage the tsunami operation to conclude by end of 2009. It has also announced that working permits for foreign workers in Banda Aceh will not be issued beyond that time. The International Federation is currently negotiating with the government to reach an acceptable solution and allow the presence of a limited number of delegates to remain and wrap up the residual tsunami programmes over the course of 2010.

Overall, the International Federation and its member national societies still present in Aceh continue their activities on a gradually reduced scale to facilitate an eventual completion of tsunami recovery projects which is anticipated to be accomplished by mid-2010. In parallel, the Red Cross Red Crescent partners are exploring possibilities of longer-term programme support beyond tsunami-affected areas as a means of diversifying and aligning programmes more closely with strategic priorities that strengthen the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*).

Coordination and partnerships

The coordination framework established to assist with the tsunami response was officially closed on 24 April 2009. Nevertheless, it became evident by then that having a Movement coordination framework in country provides a range of benefits. As a result, the PMI has decided to continue with a coordination mechanism which will operate on a permanent basis in Indonesia. The International Federation has been actively supporting PMI in the development and establishment of this new structure which serves PMI's needs and enables it to interact more readily with its partners. The finalized structure will be completed in the second part of 2009. During the interim period, a transition coordination model, reflecting primarily the tsunami framework, continues to assist with the emerging challenges for the operations in Indonesia.

All the Movement members in Indonesia continue to work closely together in an effort to manage a smooth exit from the tsunami as well as possible and strengthen the programmes being conducted throughout the rest of Indonesia. With 16 partner national societies (PNS) still operating in country (of which 14 are present in Aceh), and likely to remain in country until December 2009, the need for uniform action and adherence to PMI cooperation principles is indispensable.

A significant number of PNS have expressed interest in supporting PMI in other parts of Indonesia once their tsunami recovery programmes in Aceh and Nias are completed. The American Red Cross has agreed to support PMI's community-based first aid (CBFA) programme in PMI Wonigiri branch of Central Java chapter from September 2009 to March 2011. Further possible support for disaster management and health work in the Riau chapter in 2010-2011 is under discussion. The Australian Red Cross has signed a memorandum of understanding with PMI to support an organizational development and disaster management capacity building programme in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). This programme is planned to run until 2013 and will use the comparative strengths of the PMI Bali chapter to support the development of the chapter and branches in NTT.

The Canadian Red Cross has agreed to support organizational development and integrated community-based risk reduction programmes in Lampung, Jambi and West Sumatra chapters. Initial assessment visits have completed and more detailed programme plans are under development. The Spanish Red Cross has begun discussions with PMI on programmes to support PMI North Sumatra and Central Kalimantan chapters. Programme plans are expected to be developed in the second half of 2010. In this process, the International Federation supported the national society in planning how the PNS can best support PMI in the implementation of its 'back-to-basic' strategy which emphasizes more equitable nation-wide support to PMI's mandate.

The International Federation continues to provide a range of services to the existing PNS. These include assistance in visa application processes, national staff recruitment and payroll, leasing of vehicles, procurement and warehousing, transport as well as information technology (IT) related services. During this reporting period, the International Federation managed the contracting and payroll of up to 1,179 national staff, of which up to 317 are the delegation's own staff located nationwide. With the scaling down of activities, the International Federation also provided support as required in the termination process of staff recruited for PNS. During the reporting period, the fleet unit based in Banda Aceh managed the leases of 71 vehicles by five PNS.

Two operational and administrative service centres run by the International Federation in Banda Aceh and Jakarta continue to operate. As some PNS exit from the tsunami operation and transition into providing longer term development programme support to PMI at the national level, the International Federation has expanded the service centre in Jakarta to accommodate the increasing office space demands. The logistics support in Medan has completed its services for the Canadian Red Cross housing project in Nias. In total, the International Federation logistics team in Medan has managed the warehousing and transport of 2,105 house kits (16,630 cubic metres or 7,578 metric tonnes) to the Nias construction site.

Coordination and partnership with several PNS in the implementation of programmes also continues, specifically in regards to the integrated community based risk reduction (ICBRR) and community based first aid (CBFA). In March, the Canadian Red Cross completed its housing activities in north-west part of Nias and closed their office. Some remaining activities in ICBRR and gender and empowerment will continue to the end of this year with support from the International Federation office in Lahewa. Currently the Spanish Red Cross and the International Federation support a variety of post earthquake recovery activities on the island. In South Nias, the Spanish Red Cross continues to build the capacity of the PMI branch and support activities in CBFA, water and sanitation, livelihoods and school construction.

In carrying out disaster management related programmes, the International Federation and PMI also coordinate with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the local district governments.

Water and sanitation projects, which are community based, rely heavily on coordination with the village leaders, community members, local government, district health offices and social services departments. Additionally, coordination with the PDAM (*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum/provincial drinking water company*) has also been critical to achieving pipe network connections to households.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The International Federation continues its support to the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*) through the implementation of several projects as well as capacity building efforts. The first phase of the CBFA project has been completed, and a second phase has started within this period. The water and sanitation project activities in the Lahewa sector of Nias is nearing completion while the Mandrehe project sector continues at a steady pace.

A significant milestone has been achieved during the first six months of this year for PMI's emergency communication system. In collaboration with the government of Indonesia and several other important stakeholders, a draft outline of standard operating procedures for emergency warning dissemination has been formulated.

The capacity building effort integrated in programme implementation is a long term investment which has started to show results. PMI's ability to directly plan and manage the second phase of the CBHFA project in Nias is an indicator of the strengthened capacity and confidence.

Health

Objective:

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

Progress:

The first phase of PMI and International Federation's CBFA project, which was completed in the last reporting period, reached 39 villages in three sub-districts: Gunung Sitoli Utara, Gunung Sitoli Selatan and Idanagawo. During the first phase, approximately 43,300 people benefitted from this project, receiving health education from 771 trained village health volunteers.

The second phase of the community based health and first aid (CBHFA) project has now started, focusing on 79 villages, including the 39 villages that have participated in the first phase. The 40 additional villages are located in North Nias and West Nias sub-districts, some of which have received water and sanitation assistance from the International Federation. This phase will build on the progress of the first phase, applying the revised CBHFA modules and further attention to building the capacity of PMI to directly manage and implement project activities at the branch level. By the end of June, PMI has developed the work plan and budget to the end of 2010 and has agreed on the project implementation plan. The assessments in all 40 villages will commence in August. All project activities will be implemented by PMI volunteers with technical support from the International Federation.

Considering that the second phase of the project will be implemented directly by PMI, considerable investment has been made to ensure that the North Sumatra chapter and Nias branch have the capacity and systems in place to manage the project. This has been achieved through a series of management trainings and capacity building support in areas of project, office and volunteer management. Operational procedures have also been agreed with specific financial guidelines and supervisory roles and responsibilities.

The CBHFA project is built on a participatory and self help approach which will require time to develop and consolidate. The project currently has an 18month timeframe to build a sustainable intervention. The use of PMI volunteers from the local area provides a strong foundation on which to build success.

Challenges:

The second phase of this project will reach out to new villages in very remote areas in the north and central parts of Nias where this assistance is desperately needed. Inevitably, the project will be challenged by general poor accessibility and seasonal loss of access as many villages are only accessible by foot or two-wheeled vehicles.

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 and PMI water and sanitation projects in Aceh was completed by the end of 2008, having provided improved water sources to more than 8,000 people and improved waste management facilities or improved latrines to more than 14,000 people across four districts in Aceh province: Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Bireuen, and Nagan Raya.



Inauguration of the Lolomoyo sub-village water system in Samiri village, Mandrehe project sector. Photo: International Federation/Neil Hitchen.

In April this year, with the support from Norwegian Red Cross, the International Federation conducted an evaluation of its water and sanitation project in Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya and Nagan Raya. While the evaluation report is generally positive, some key lessons were drawn from the project, particularly in relation to the coverage of the project and the design of the latrines.

Meanwhile, the water and sanitation projects in Nias district of North Sumatra province continue across 12 sub-districts in 63 villages, reaching more than 60,000 beneficiaries. On Nias Island, the International Federation's water and sanitation project continues, with Lahewa

project sector moving towards completion of project by end of this year. The Lahewa project sector covers 33 villages across six sub-districts (Sawo, Namohalo, Lotu, East Lahewa, Lahewa and Afulu). By end of June 2009, the project intervention in 14 villages of Lahewa project sector has been completed and handed over to the villages.

In the Mandrehe project, the International Federation has reached more than 22,000 beneficiaries in 30 villages. This project will extend into mid-2010 to improve household coverage and will implement a revised sanitation strategy whereby households will provide additional materials and labour themselves. The existing water and sanitation activities have led to an increasing local demand for household latrines, allowing greater community contribution towards a valued intervention. To date, the Mandrehe project has completed works in four villages.

The water and sanitation project not only aims to improve water supply and sanitation conditions but also to raise community's awareness on waterborne diseases. The projects therefore carry out hygiene promotion aside from establishment of water supply systems and construction of sanitation facilities. To date, the International Federation has supported the construction of 200 rainwater catchments, 61 wells and developed 67 springs. It has also completed 42 reservoirs, 108 tap stands and laid over 17 kilometres of piping for the water supply network as well as 2,136 family latrines and a further 210 public latrines. The projects have been carried out with the support from Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

Challenges:

In Nias, the road and bridge network for material delivery and staff movement to the field remains a challenge as does climate condition, where continuous rain disrupts construction and delays delivery of material to project sites.

Disaster Management

Objective:

- PMI is well prepared and able to respond to emergency situations in a timely, efficient and coordinated manner, linked to the government of Indonesia and the Movement response system.
- 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 continued to support PMI at the national level as well as the Aceh chapter and branches with the provision of disaster preparedness (DP) containers and stocks, set up of early warning and emergency communication system, integrated community-based disaster risk reduction (ICBRR) programme, and capacity building in disaster management.

By the end of June 2009, the International Federation provided storage facilities for all 21 branches in Aceh in the form of DP containers. A total of 32 containers have been installed, storing a total of 6,400 family kits across 21 branches. Additionally, the International Federation supported and provided 22 DP tool kits to all 21 branches and the chapter. The pre-positioned family kits and tool kits will enable the branches to quickly respond to local disasters within hours without having to depend on the chapter's assistance which may take days. To enhance PMI's logistics capacity, the International Federation also supported PMI in developing DP container and stock management guidelines and trained 21 staff and volunteers on warehousing and logistics.

The International Federation has also positioned DP containers at the Nias branch and trained emergency response teams (*Satuan Penanggulangan Bencana/SATGANA*) consisting of volunteers. Poor roads and precarious bridges have delayed the placement of DP containers at the South Nias branch. However, over the next period, the placement will be done with direct shipping to the southern port of Teluk Dalam. This provides the South Nias branch with an emergency response capacity to serve 400 to 600 households. The South Nias branch is now preparing its first disaster response training and establishment of its SATGANA.

The ICBRR programme aims at enhancing PMI branch capacity in disaster risk reduction, strengthening community resilience and preparing communities to respond to future disasters. The International Federation continued to support PMI in implementing ICBRR activities in seven PMI branches in Aceh while building the capacity of two more PMI branches to undertake the programme in future.

Furthermore, the International Federation together with the Movement partners supported PMI in training 30 volunteers and staff as master trainers in ICBRR through a training-of-trainers event. Subsequently, with the support of the International Federation and guidance from PMI headquarters and chapter, the master trainers trained a further 107 branch volunteers in ICBRR. The volunteers will be mobilized to facilitate the community activities in seven districts of Aceh. The International Federation also supported PMI to provide refresher trainings to 69 volunteers who completed the ICBRR specialization training to further enhance their skills in risk mapping, baseline survey and training of community-based action teams (CBAT). Four CBAT trainings have been conducted in Simeulue, Pidie and Langsa, in which 80 village volunteers have been trained. Additionally, with the support of the International Federation, PMI printed and disseminated 5,500 posters on high risk hazards such as tsunami, earthquakes, floods and landslides, to raise risk awareness in the community.

Having signed a memorandum of understanding with PMI in 2008, the International Federation, and the national societies of Australia, Canada and Spain supported PMI in upgrading and repairing the existing radio communication network and train volunteers and staff on operation and maintenance. As previously reported, the International Federation, the Australian, Canadian, and Spanish Red Cross societies, with the technical support from IT/telecommunication professionals from the American Red Cross Emergency Response Unit (ERU), assisted PMI in the repair and upgrading of the emergency communication radio system. To date, PMI has upgraded and repaired the radio stations in 19 branches in Aceh province and installed new radio stations in North Sumatra chapter office and two branches in Nias. These radio stations will be linked up to the radio network with PMI headquarters and other chapters in Indonesia. The International Federation and Canadian Red Cross also supported PMI in providing refresher training sessions to 22 radio operators.

With support from the International Federation, PMI held a three-day national workshop in Banda Aceh including a one-day group work session on community-based early warning system development. These workshops were attended by representatives of PMI headquarters, PMI chapters of Aceh and North Sumatra as well as the Aceh and Nias branches, as well as some government and news agencies including the national agency for disaster response (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/BNPB*), the amateur radio organization (*Organisasi Radio Amatir Indonesia/ORARI*) and the national radio station (*Radio Republik Indonesia/RRI*). A draft outline of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for emergency warning dissemination was developed at the end of the workshop. This achievement is a significant progress in linking PMI's emergency communication system with the government.

Supporting PMI in preparing for disasters, the International Federation as well as some of its members national societies support PMI in establishing and training SATGANA as well as providing tools and equipment for disaster response. Additionally, to enable better performance of the volunteer corps (*Korps Suka Rela/KSR*) at community level, PMI Aceh chapter has completed the distribution of the KSR equipment. As a result of continuous support, 14 PMI branches in Aceh have developed branch disaster response/contingency plans with the support of the Aceh chapter. Disaster management and preparedness awareness is also incorporated into the second phase of CBHFA in Nias which has now started. Assessments in villages prone to disasters will

be held in the coming months to collect information which will expedite future emergency responses and strengthen awareness on disaster preparedness.

Challenges:

The scope and number of activities being implemented by the Red Cross Red Crescent in Aceh understandably continue to stretch the capacity of the PMI and divide their attention. Therefore the Red Cross Red Crescent partners consider capacity building of PMI as the highest priority and always include capacity building component in their project design.

Organizational Development

Objective:

- **PMI is strengthened and modernised, enabled to serve and assist vulnerable people in the most effective, efficient and economic way**
- **PMI branches in Aceh province and Nias Island have standard office buildings, furniture and equipment**

Progress:

The International Federation organizational development programme continues to support the following components of PMI's strategic plan 2004-2009: programme development and integration, organizational structure and human resource development, capacity building, and financial management and development aside from the branch building construction.

Together with other Red Cross Red Crescent partners, the International Federation provided financial and technical support to PMI in its strategic planning process of PMI NAD for 2010-2014 currently in progress. The process consists of community needs assessment, branch capacity assessments, data analysis, plan drafting workshop, consultation with partners, approval of the governing board, submission to PMI headquarters and socialization of the final plan.

Within the first six month of this year, PMI Aceh chapter has organized a branch development workshop with the objective to share information on best practices and challenges between the branches, familiarize the branches with PMI policies and guidelines, facilitate discussion on cross cutting issues and peer learning and to disseminate information on current issues.

This year was the first year for both Nias and South Nias branch to have produced an annual operational work plan in line with the PMI national strategy. This plan has subsequently been approved at their annual branch meeting (Musyawarah Kerja Cabang/Mukercab). The North Sumatra chapter has facilitated information and strategy building meetings with the board and staff of both branches which guided the planning process and identified various organizational developments (OD) bottlenecks which are now being addressed.

Salary support for the staff is a continued effort to create a proactive working culture in PMI NAD and to reinforce the capacity of the staff at branch level for better service delivery with enhanced transparency and accountability. The International Federation supports 14 staff at the Aceh chapter, four in each of the 21 branches of Aceh, five in North Sumatra chapter, six in Nias branch and two in Nias Selatan branch.

PMI's ability to directly plan and manage the new phase of the CBHFA project in Nias is an indicator of the strengthened capacity and confidence. The branch and chapter development has been augmented through management training and salary support for key staff. Training in volunteer management has contributed to a visible increase in capacity and allowed the Nias branch to formally initiate its volunteer corps (*Korps Suka Rela/KSR*) which has already started a number of activities such as provision of first aid services at public events. Recognizing the role of the chapter in the development of the branch, the International Federation will place an OD delegate in the chapter for the next 12 months to maintain this momentum in branch development and assist the chapter in key areas of its own capacity building.

During this period, following the formation of four new districts in the former Nias district, PMI has formed three new sub-branches. These sub-branches have been inaugurated in the north part of Nias, and are established to support branch activities and better coordinate field responses. Additionally, these sub-branches are also potential new branches for the newly established districts. The current focus of the International Federation's support is developing and strengthening the existing Nias branch.

The International Federation supports the construction of 17 branch office buildings, one of which is located in Nias. In addition to that, the International Federation also supports the construction of one multipurpose building for PMI Aceh Utara branch. The construction of 13 branches (Banda Aceh, Pidie, Sabang, Aceh Timur, Aceh Tengah, Bener Meriah, Bireuen, Aceh Utara, Gayo Lues, Aceh Tenggara, Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Selatan, and Kota Langsa) and the multipurpose building for Aceh Utara branch have been completed. One branch office (Aceh Tamiang) is under construction, pending land filling by the government. Due to breach of contract by the contractor of Kota Langsa branch, the contract was terminated and the construction discontinued. The International Federation has then reopened tender for this project and expect to complete construction in July 2009. The construction of three branch buildings (Aceh Singkil, Lhokseumawe, and Nias) is still pending due to a land title issue, which is in the process of being resolved by PMI Aceh chapter with support of the International Federation.

Indonesian Red Cross National HQ Organizational Development and Disaster Preparedness

PMI has over 60 years of experience in developing volunteers, responding to disasters and supporting communities in disaster preparedness. During this time, PMI has relocated once in 1985, from its original headquarters in central Jakarta, established in 1945, to its current location on Jalan Jend Gatot Subroto which was officially inaugurated by the President of Republic of Indonesia.

The continued service delivery to vulnerable Indonesians is directed through the central office in Jakarta. This current facility no longer provides the required technological capacity for PMI to effectively deliver its services. Rapid scale-up in response to the tsunami has led to an increased capacity which PMI can not sustain in the current location and the PMI seeks to purchase and relocate its operations to a new building to ensure uninterrupted service delivery to communities.

Creating a state-of-the-art national headquarters to support risk reduction and disaster response work is a priority for the PMI. Without a strong HQ with a secure tenure, the unique and far-reaching network of the PMI chapters, branches and volunteers are deprived of important technical, management and coordination support of the national headquarters; and the Movement potentially loses the capacity of an important member – a member with knowledge on relief, recovery, rehabilitation and development gained through the tsunami operation.

Already identified as a strategic priority for their new five-year strategy (2010-2014), the new building will form the national disaster management command centre for PMI operations around the country. It will be the centre for policy and practice and will house a museum and knowledge and reference centre dedicated to the victims of the tsunami. Through this centre, PMI will gather and share information on the tsunami operation as well as other emergency operations. This knowledge centre and museum will encourage learning and discourse with the Movement and other organisations working in Indonesia in humanitarian aid and development to ensure that people of Indonesia receive the best practice in emergency and development operations.

The building will also allow PMI to set up communication technologies necessary for effective service delivery and coordination with the Government of Indonesia by housing its early warning system. In addition the new building will offer accommodation to the International Federation and other partners which are currently disperately located, increasing coordination and collaboration, as well as offering an opportunity to lease space and contribute to PMI's income generation strategies.

NAD Chapter Organizational Development, Capacity Building and Disaster Response Improvement

Prior to the tsunami, the PMI Aceh Chapter (NAD) has a relatively small operation with activities mostly focusing on emergency response and rescue activities. PMI, working together with ICRC, assisted in retrieving wounded and dead during the 30-year conflict in Aceh. Its revenue comes from a annual provincial government subsidy and local fundraising. However, neither of these generates sufficient income for PMI NAD chapter to manage operations and overheads.

Following the tsunami, PMI NAD chapter has received considerable support from up to 26 partner national societies, in addition to the local government subsidy as the scale of the operation required rapid scale up from PMI NAD chapeter. The annual adminisitrative budget runs at about IDR 500M (USD 50,000) and currently the chapter office has 35 full-time staff members and a budget in excess of USD 4 million anticipated for 2010.

As the tsunami recovery programming draws to a close and more and more partner national societies depart, there is a significant need to for PMI NAD chapter to scale back its operations and identify alternative sources of income to support its risk reduction activities and infrastructure.

As part of this strategy, PMI Aceh has constructed a multipurpose training and meeting building called “*Rumoh PMI*” (“PMI House”), they planned to use as a revenue generator by renting it out as meeting and or training venue. To date, however, the PMI NAD Chapter has had difficulties in marketing the building, as it does not provide accommodation. To address this issue the PMI has developed a proposal (including design) to construct a two storey dormitory with the capacity to accommodate 40 to 50 people next to Rumoh PMI and is now seeking funding to build this dormitory. The building will also be used as a staging area during times of disaster and to orient volunteers and others who will be responding to future emergencies.

Challenges:

A significant challenge during this period has been to facilitate increased engagement by branch board members and obtain the required support from the chapter, given the relative isolation of Nias from North Sumatra. However, regular meetings which facilitate greater chapter and branch dialogue are paying dividends, seen in the completion of its first detailed annual work plan approved by the branch annual meeting. The branch has also revised its structure, providing clearer roles and responsibilities to each position. PMI’s lead role in implementing the CBHFA will test its capacity in a number of key areas, and will provide information where further strengthening of PMI is required.

The International Federation has secured funds to build a branch building for the PMI Nias branch. The construction will commence as soon as land for the building is identified. Unfortunately, the availability of land remains a difficult issue which PMI still needs to resolve. Efforts to secure land from the local administration continued during this period and will continue into the next.

Similarly, land acquisition from the government for PMI branches construction in Aceh Singkil and Lhokseumawe remains a challenge. However, the International Federation and PMI have met with local authorities of both districts and positive response has been received from the local authorities. By end of August, the lands for both branches are expected to be secured in PMI’s name.

Approaching the closure of the tsunami operation, PMI Aceh chapter is faced with a challenge to redefine its roles in continued and sustainable support to the vulnerable people. The International Federation and its members continue its capacity building efforts to ensure PMI’s ability to carry out its mandate and continue its services to the community after the withdrawal of the International Federation and other partners from the tsunami-affected areas.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The International Federation continues its various efforts to disseminate information on the Movement’s recovery programmes, such as through production of publication materials, support to PMI in special day’s celebrations, etc.

The World Water Day was celebrated in Nias with a number of activities to raise public awareness about the importance of protecting and preserving clean water and general hygiene, and at the same time promote the water and sanitation programme.

The International Federation also supported PMI Aceh chapter to commemorate the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day which was used as an opportunity to launch the global ‘Our World. Your Move.’ campaign. The campaign is a global call to action in addressing the most pressing humanitarian challenges facing the world today. In line with the spirit of this global campaign, the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day aimed at supporting and encouraging PMI volunteers through recognition of their outstanding contribution during the tsunami operation.



Two volunteers received awards from the vice governor of Aceh province on World Red Cross Red Crescent Day 2009. Photo: International Federation

As part of the celebration, a colourful rally consisting of PMI volunteers, staff as well as board members from the 21 branches, displayed the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and the slogan of “Our World. Your Move.” campaign and paraded through the main streets of Banda Aceh city. The parade started at PMI

Aceh chapter office, passing the Baiturrahman mosque - the icon of Aceh province, and ending at the Aceh community centre. A competition was organized to identify two best volunteers from 21 branches, based on criteria which included volunteer's skills and knowledge about the Red Cross Red Crescent and its Fundamental Principles. Another cultural competition was also held for Red Cross Youth in which they competed in singing traditional songs. The celebration also included the inauguration of a tree plantation programme by the PMI Aceh chapter chairman as well as the International Federation head of Aceh sub-delegation. Additionally, a discussion session on the importance of World Red Cross Red Crescent day was held in the evening, followed by a cultural programme and a ceremony to award the winners of the above competition.

On 13 and 14 February this year, the BRR-led body, the Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias (CFAN), held an international summit and exhibition in Jakarta. The summit provided a forum to share lessons learned among the actors involved in the tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation. With the theme "Celebrating Humanity: The rebirth of Aceh-Nias", this event was the fourth and final meeting of CFAN. Together with the International Federation and several PNS, PMI participated in this summit and took the opportunity to promote its work in the tsunami operation.

The International Federation and PMI held a joint press conference on the first day of the summit which not only emphasized on the work that has been done in the tsunami operation, but also on the plan to transition into a country wide and longer term development programme. Participation in such important events is significant to promote PMI's image and strengthen its standing in the humanitarian sector.

Throughout the tsunami operation period, the International Federation has been working with the UN Recovery Coordinator for Tsunami (UNORC) in Indonesia to ensure it maximizes the joint Red Cross Red Crescent and UN efforts in service delivery, coordination, as well as facilitation of and participation in evaluation and lessons learned effort such as the Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS), global lessons learned, and evaluation of the links between relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD).

Sri Lanka

The situation

With the official declaration of the end of the war following the armed forces' capture of the Liberation Tamil Tigers Eelam (LTTE) last remaining stronghold and the death of its leader in April, including the displacement of thousands of civilians to government controlled areas, the humanitarian crisis was not yet over as the scale of the relief and eventual resettlement operation presented a monumental challenge for the government. As civilians kept trickling in from the conflict areas and the no-fire zone, the involuntarily displaced civilians (IDPs) were immediately placed in transit camps and then moved to welfare centres in various districts in the north and east – including Mannar, Trincomalee, Jaffna and Vavuniya. Menik Farm, in Vavuniya district currently holds the largest number of IDPs – which currently stand at over 260,000 individuals (according to UN OCHA – as of end July). UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, following his visit to Sri Lanka and Menik Farm expressed deep concern at the conditions in which the IDPs live in, the lack of resources, food and basic needs in the welfare centres.

Meanwhile there are other health concerns; Sri Lanka is also on red alert as the dengue epidemic has spread at an alarming rate throughout the island. Reports released by the Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health (MoH) indicate that the number of dengue related deaths has risen to 227 and another 20,896 have been affected this year. The International Federation launched a DREF Operation for the dengue outbreak with SLRCS taking the lead for prevention and mitigation activities.

Sri Lanka is now in a position to take yet another turn towards development. The huge amount of humanitarian assistance received through the tsunami operation and the experience gained from the operation have done much to strengthen the capacity of the National Society ensuring a better recovery process for more resilient communities and structures not only in the north but for the country as a whole.

Coordination and partnerships

In Sri Lanka, the recovery operation is instigated under a Movement Coordination Framework. The framework is comprised of the International Federation, SLRCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and nine Partner National Societies (PNS) with an operational presence in the country. As the tsunami operation draws to a close, new coordination mechanisms incorporating strategic, operational and coordination levels for conflict relief and long term programming are currently being discussed.

The Movement continues to look into the effective ways to exit from programmes whilst building in sustainability measures. An Exit Guidance document comprising of tools and guidance on supporting the host national society has been developed and shared amongst all partners to assist them with all aspects of exit planning.

The Partnership Process is of great importance to the national society as it aims to build the capacity of the national society and its core programmes beyond the tsunami operation. In June this year, the national society launched its Five Year Development Plan (FYDP), detailing their revised plans regarding clearer objectives, time frames and resources for core programme areas. This process invites Movement partners to look onto long term cooperation, for which bi-lateral discussions continue to take place. This exercise has brought together both management and SLRCS staff to visualize the future of the national society.

The end of the conflict has seen the Movement actively involved in the emergency relief activities, for which partners continue working closely with the ICRC and SLRCS. The Movement continues to closely monitor the rapidly changing environment in order to better assist those in need, and also for more effective working modalities in the affected areas.

The Red Cross Red Crescent continues to collaborate with other partners in the country including United Nations agencies, the Sri Lankan government and other NGO's. Key working partners in the government include the Ministry of Nation Building, Ministry of Health, the National Disaster Management Centre and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The International Federation's massive reconstruction efforts in Sri Lanka has seen significant progress nearly five years after the devastating tsunami. Having a portfolio of 562 projects, 352 of these have been completed. These projects includes immediate shelter needs of internally displaced persons affected by the tsunami, 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.

As the International Federation slowly transits from tsunami projects to regular core programming in Sri Lanka, the remaining projects consisting mainly in the areas of housing, health infrastructure and water and sanitation show significant progress. To date, the International Federation has built a total of 13,615 houses. The Red Cross Red Crescent has taken an active part in the owner-driven housing programme, through a partnership agreement named the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) with the government, the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and UN-HABITAT. Thus far, the donors have contributed CHF 33.7 million towards the implementation of top-up and full cost disbursements. The total contribution has enabled the CRRP team to complete 5,434 Top Up and full cost houses in Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Colombo and Kalutara districts.

The overall aim of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's health infrastructure programme is to improve the health of vulnerable populations through recovery and maintenance of the health status in tsunami-affected areas and via continuing enhancement of the health status in non-affected areas. The nature of this component calls for close cooperation with the International Federation's construction and water sanitation units in Sri Lanka. They take a lead role in identifying the scope and cost of rehabilitation as well as upgrading of health facilities and suitable consultants to assist in this process. The construction unit is responsible for all actual building activities while the water and sanitation unit has a fundamental role in ensuring water supply and sanitation facilities for new settlements and also as an inherent part of the health infrastructure project. To date, the International Federation has successfully completed six of these large infrastructure projects.

Shelter and Housing

Objective: To improve the living conditions of the affected tsunami population through the construction and rehabilitation of homes destroyed or damaged.

Progress:

The International Federation and its partners have, by the end of June 2009, constructed 25,858 houses, both by the donor-driven and owner-driven modalities. Out of these, 13,615 have been built by the International Federation with multilateral funding. 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. Construction activities have been one of the key tasks of the International Federation in Sri Lanka as a response to the tsunami.

Donor-driven housing modality: As mentioned in the previous report, in the case of donor-driven houses, beneficiaries have been resettled where contractors built new houses on sites selected by the government. The process for construction of donor-driven houses involves hiring commercial architects, engineers and builders to construct the houses for beneficiaries. These are relocated because their previous dwellings, adjacent to the coast were deemed hazardous by the GoSL, otherwise known as the "buffer-zone". To date, 481 houses have been completed leaving a mere 116 more houses yet to be completed.

Because beneficiaries are resettled on housing sites that are selected by the government, which is not located near their original housing site, the construction of new houses and communities requires careful planning and coordination of those parties responsible for provision of water, drainage, road access, electricity and other services. Through outlining respective responsibilities in MoU's concerning specific sites, coordinating closely with the local authorities, and drawing on the support of SLRCS branches, the various components have been drawn together in a broad development effort to allow the communities to establish themselves.

Owner-driven housing modality: This modality supports the reconstruction by homeowners outside the buffer zone whose houses were destroyed or badly damaged by the tsunami. This modality is carried out through a partnership with the World Bank known as the Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership (CRRP) and implemented by UNHabitat. It provides funds to families to rebuild on their own land with two approaches:

- **Base grant:** Households are identified through an island-wide standardized approach that targets households who were affected by the tsunami but do not need to relocate from their original housing site. To date, 7,661 have been completed.
- **Top-up grant:** Serves to match the base grant. Eligible families receive phased disbursements of cash grants directly to a savings account held by the beneficiary. In both cases the beneficiary is responsible for reconstruction of his or her own house with technical support provided by the partnership. To date 5,434 houses have been completed.

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 – the impact of this is not yet clear.

Livelihoods

Objective: Support housing beneficiaries as a means of re-establishing, diversifying and developing their livelihood options.

Progress:

To reach the livelihoods objective, recognizing the importance of prioritizing those communities where households were being relocated through donor-driven housing was the main outcome of grassroots level community participatory assessments. These also enabled the identification, coordination and integration of community-based approaches in the implementation of livelihoods with other programme areas. The main programme implementation mechanisms have been the cash transfers, but vocational training, asset replacement and support to cooperatives and small business development have also contributed to the good results through the programme monitoring.

With the completion of livelihoods programme as a response to Tsunami, documenting the RC/RC Movement's good practice in this area. During the first half of 2009, one of the major tasks will be the integration of livelihood projects into the Disaster Management programme of SLRCS. The priority is to bring in this livelihood component in the programme within all the Federation donor-driven relocation housing sites throughout 2009 which has been successfully achieved.



Ameline stands next to her the grocery shop that was built with the support of cash grants given by the IFRC/SLRCS. Ameline is one of 123 beneficiaries to receive cash grants for livelihood activities in the relocated housing site of Jayawickramapura, Matara district, where she now lives.

Health and Care

Objective 1: To strengthen individual household, community and local health care capacity to adopt and deliver prevention, promotion and primary health care activities.

Objective 2: To improve access to health care services through construction or rehabilitation of health infrastructures.

Progress:



As part of the International Federation's construction and rehabilitation of health facilities in Sri Lanka, Kamburupitiya base hospital, in the district of Matara was built with the generous funding and technical support of the French Red Cross, together with the SLRCS, and implemented by the IFRC. The Red Cross set about in enhancing Kamburupitiya hospital's capacity to act as a secondary referral hospital in the area while at the same time, improving the quality of patient care provided.

To meet the health objectives, the International Federation supports SLRCS in five sectors related to health and care activities and one related to the improvement of service delivery. Community-based health and first aid, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, blood donor recruitment and training in health in emergencies are the sectors in which the International Federation supports SLRCS' health and care initiatives. Support to the improvement of delivery of health services in Sri Lanka has led SLRCS and the International Federation to agree with the GoSL, through a MoU, to reconstruct, rehabilitate and refurbish health facilities. The International Federation has taken on the task of supporting 14 of these health facilities multilaterally with SLRCS.

These 14 health infrastructure projects are located across the country namely in the Galle, Ampara, Matara, Hambantota, Jaffna, Vavuniya, and Polonnaruwa districts. The International Federation continues to support the government to rebuild health clinics and hospitals, and is providing equipment and training for medical staff. Improving the health of vulnerable communities also means increasing access to quality health care services. Of these 14 projects, the International Federation have

successfully completed six of these large projects which are located in the southern and south eastern parts of Sri Lanka. 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: To expand the capacity of water supply scheme in Tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka and improve the service delivery within the existing National Supply and Drainage Board System.

Objective 2: Promote good hygiene practices within the water supply catchment areas where Tsunami affected beneficiaries dwell.

Progress:

The water and sanitation component of the Red Cross Red Crescent in Sri Lanka plays an important role in the tsunami operation. Red Cross Red Crescent partners are carrying out large infrastructure projects to provide water supply and improve sanitation systems, both for the Red Cross Red Crescent relocation housing sites which includes hygiene promotion and for tsunami-affected communities as a whole. Today, the Red Cross Red Crescent is one of the biggest donors and implementer of post-tsunami water and sanitation projects in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankan Red Cross Society signed an MoU with the government through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) determining Red Cross Red Crescent support in water and sanitation in the country. Federation-wide, this MoU consists of 26 significant water and sanitation infrastructure and water supply projects. The International Federation has been implementing eight of these projects, having successfully completed two projects located in the southern part of Sri Lanka.



The construction of the water storage tank in Pottuvil, Ampara district which is implemented and supported by the IFRC and SLRCS and funded by the Irish Red Cross.

The aim of these large infrastructure projects is to link existing water supply schemes to new resettlement areas as well as surrounding townships by constructing water treatment plants, water towers, collection tanks and piping required to bring safe water directly into people's homes. Three of these projects, which are targeted for completion in 2010, are in Ampara, the district hardest hit by the Tsunami. Two others are in Galle, from which one has already been completed. Other projects are carried out in Matara, covering 2 sub-districts from which one has already been completed. The final project, which is in discussion with the National Water Supply Board, is in the northernmost district of Jaffna. Since the conflict has ended, the International Federation is currently in the process of discussion regarding access to this project, thus allowing for this project to be retaken.

In addition to the projects under the MoU with the GoSL, the International Federation is implementing more than 20 other projects for upgrading the sanitation facilities in schools, cleaning of wells and improvement of water supply. Special attention is given to the hygiene promotion by transmitting appropriate hygiene behaviours to the communities whose water supply connection reach household level. International Federation also provides assistance and support to partner national societies in their Watsan activities.

Challenges:

As few of the projects draw to a close, one of the main challenges faced in the water and sanitation component is in terms of the physical construction itself. Contractors who implement the project face obstacles such as the limitations of cash flow to purchase imported materials which in turn causes further delay in completing the project. Other issues such as 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 are just a few of the obstacles contributing to delays in the implementation of the government programme.

Disaster Management
Objective: Improve self-reliance of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerabilities, manage and mitigate impacts of natural and man made disasters as well as climate change.
Objective 2: Improve institutional capacity and mechanisms to respond to impacts of natural and man made disasters with skilled human resources, and finances and material capacity for effective disaster management.
Objective 3: Establish effective community based early warning mechanisms, coordination and communication mechanisms to disseminate the disaster early warnings to vulnerable communities during emergencies.

Progress:

The main objective of the Disaster Management Programme has been to strengthen the SLRCS at all levels to be well prepared and, through proper planning, maintain organisational readiness to respond to natural and man-made disasters, reduce vulnerabilities of hazard-prone populations by improving community resilience and effectively coordinate with other stakeholders. This is done through capacity building of the national society, community based disaster risk management including assessments and risk reduction plans, and construction of warehouses.

The community-based disaster risk management project is carried out in 4 districts of Sri Lanka (Ratnapura, Gampaha, Trincomalee and Nuwara Eliya). In over 20 communities identifying vulnerabilities, risks and hazards has taken place with the active participation of SLRCS volunteers. All the 20 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) formed were actively involved in implementing disaster mitigation and preparedness activities identified in the community disaster risk management plans. These activities included cleaning and renovation of drainage canals, improving water and sanitation facilities in safe evacuation places and distribution of boats to be strategically located in the community. Enhancing the community response capacity of the communities, search and rescue, camp management and first aid refresher trainings were provided to the volunteer action. School risk assessments were also completed in all 40 schools with the active participation of teachers and students. The assessment reports were used in developing school disaster risk reduction plans.



SLRCS volunteers help community members to clean potential mosquito breeding sites in Galle district

In addition, the project also facilitated VDMCs to organize community awareness programs on hygiene and personal health promotion, preventing epidemics such as Chikungunya, Dengue and Leptospirosis. It also

organized landslide risk assessment and early warning awareness programme in Ratnapura with the technical support of National Building Research Organization and Disaster Management Centre.

The national disaster management, branch preparedness and logistics development projects are carried with the aim to build the capacity of the national society at all levels in order to maintain organizational readiness to respond to natural and man-made disasters. This has been done with special focus in the Hambantota and Kegalle districts. Two branch Disaster Response Team trainings have been conducted within the reporting period.

Following the construction of the warehouse in Anuradhapura last year, NFRI (non food relief items) stocks for 1500 families are being purchased as buffer stocks to be stored in the warehouse. These items will be distributed as required during emergencies. A three day basic logistics workshop focusing on warehousing was conducted to enhance the logistics capacity of the national Society. Support was also provided to the National society to develop its five year development plan.

The Community Based Disaster Early Warning Project which started in 2008, is carried out in 03 districts of the eastern province of Sri Lanka and aims to cover more than 500,000 people residing in the high-risk cyclone & tsunami prone areas in these districts (Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara). The project is in the process of setting up Radio stations (VHF) in the 3 districts and cover mobile phones or / and Radio. To date, 1,275 volunteers out of 1500 have been recruited and trained under this project, to disseminate the early warning messages in all targeted communities in these three districts.

Challenges:

One of the main challenges faced is the lack of standard supplementary material for the CBDRM orientation trainings. Due to this, trained project field staff were requesting more guidance about the CBDRM approach from NHQ. To address these issues SLRCS has developed a CBDRM Manual in local languages which needs to further distributed with field staff. In terms of the Early Warning System one of the key constraints shown during the reporting period was the delay in procuring the equipments that are needed to carry out further activities.

Organizational Development

Objective: Improvement of SLRCS capacities at headquarters and branches in the establishment and development of policies strategies and procedures as well as adequate programme management partner relations.

Objective 2: Support the improvement of SLRCS service delivery at branch level with the construction of branch and headquarters' infrastructure as well as refurbishment of both

Progress:

Having undergone a comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process, followed by a revision and elaboration of concrete programme plans, SLRCS has completed its Strategic Plan 200-2013 and Five Year Development plan (which is the operational document for the implementation of the Strategic Plan). The International Federation's support in OD is focused in ensuring that SLRCS has the adequate organisational structures, policies and procedures, capacities, skills and resources to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in Sri Lanka. High quality service delivery mechanisms, along with a good public image, are the main goals searched with these objectives.

Project components of the OD programme include improvement and development in the areas of governance and management; policy and guidelines; volunteering and youth; human resource; finance; resource mobilisation; internal, external and partnership cooperation; and community empowerment. Similarly, construction of branch infrastructure as well as supply of equipments, salary, and transport as well as day to day technical support are key contributions to the National Society in collaboration and integrated with other programmes.

Challenges:

Insufficient funding on the softer components of the organizational development programme could be a setback in achieving the objectives mentioned in the SLRCS Strategic Plan, and plans for sustainability. The programme could be affected if key persons of the organizational development team both in the SLRCS and International Federation leave, causing delays in implementation due to loss of both institutional memory and experience gained in the programme. In addition, price escalation in building materials caused delays in branch construction planning, land acquiring and procurement process may result in failure to meet the planned timeframe.

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

From February 2005, the International Federation's tsunami recovery operation in the Maldives has focused on temporary housing for over 6,000 internally displaced persons, construction of permanent houses, schools, community buildings, public utilities, wastewater collection and disposal systems, supplementary water supply systems, and provision of household as well as community water tanks and rainwater-harvesting kits. These projects were designed and implemented to meet the needs of tsunami-affected communities as outlined in the national tsunami recovery and reconstruction plan [of the Government of Maldives]. Red Cross Red Crescent interventions have covered approximately 30 per cent of the needs outlined in that plan.

Running into the fifth year since the surging waters inundated the peaceful archipelago, displacing one in every ten persons – more people per capita than in any other affected country – and washing away an estimated 62 per cent of the country's GDP, the impact of International Federation's intervention has been immense. International Federation tsunami recovery programmes have restored and improved lives:

- Houses have been completed in four islands, ensuring that over 700 families have permanent shelter;
- Rainwater-harvesting kits have been distributed to 79 islands, benefiting close to 100,000 people;
- Supplementary water supply systems have been installed in 15 islands, serving about 24,000 people;
- Wastewater collection and disposal systems have completed and are now serving communities in four islands.

In addition, schools, health centres, community buildings and electricity supply systems are serving targeted beneficiary communities. Sewer and electrical operators trained by the International Federation across four islands are now ensuring proper functioning and maintenance of the utilities.

During the reporting period, a prolonged dry spell resulted in a situation where many inhabited islands across Maldives experienced severe water shortages. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) had to intervene by shipping freshwater supplies to the affected islands. Despite the considerable rainwater-harvesting capacity established in Dhuvaafaru during construction, it was one of the hardest hit islands. This highlighted a need to increase the community's rainwater-harvesting capacity and as a result, the International Federation has allocated additional resources to install more community rainwater-harvesting tanks at different corners of Dhuvaafaru. The shortage in Dhuvaafaru was exacerbated by a knowledge gap within the community that water is a precious liquid that needs to be dispensed frugally.

Coordination

The International Federation has implemented tsunami recovery programmes in partnership with the Government of Maldives. For construction projects, commitments were in the form of agreements with the government: the government being the 'client' and the International Federation the 'donor'.

In the reporting period, a successful Red Cross Red Crescent coordination structure continued to be maintained through active participation of the four partners who were still operational in the country during the first half of 2009 – American Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross and the International Federation. Monitoring visits to project sites continued to be arranged.

In early March, a ceremony was held to inaugurate Dhuvaafaru as an inhabited island. The ceremony was officiated by the President of the Republic of Maldives. In attendance were representatives from the International Federation and partner National Societies that had funded various components of the project.

The French Red Cross closed its country office in late March, with British Red Cross following suit at the end of May 2009. As a result, American Red Cross and the International Federation are the two Red Cross Red Crescent partners still having country offices in Maldives.

National Society Capacity Building

The extensive tsunami operation highlighted the need for a local strong voluntary humanitarian organization with a nationwide reach and a strong grassroots network. Consequently, just nine months after the tsunami, the process of forming a National Red Crescent Society was initiated. The legal foundation was firmly established in May 2009, following the ratification of the Maldivian Red Crescent Law. The law gives the legal right for an independent, voluntary organization – by the name Maldivian Red Crescent – to be established and undertake humanitarian work in the Maldives.

While the new National Society will not inherit tsunami recovery activities, it will benefit from the goodwill that tsunami recovery work has generated. The Maldivian Red Crescent will begin by developing structures, systems, capacity and ability to eventually start delivering services in line with its objectives. The ultimate goal is to deliver services to benefit vulnerable communities in Maldives. In the medium term, the new National Society will strive to ensure that within two to three years it will have fulfilled the 10 conditions for recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and simultaneously becomes a fully-fledged member of the International Federation.

Partner National Societies are kindly requested to provide the much-needed support to the new National Society by funding Country Plan 2010-2011 for Maldives. The support is crucial because Maldivian Red Crescent was not in place for the last four year, to benefit from the investments made by Red Cross Red Crescent partners who have undertaken tsunami recovery programmes. As such, opportunities have been lost for capacity building.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

To date, the International Federation has constructed 731 houses in Maldives [562 on Raa Dhuvaafaru, 109 on Kudahuvadhoo, 46 on Guraidhoo and 14 on Maafushi], distributed rainwater-harvesting kits on 79 islands [benefiting close to 100,000 people], installed supplementary water supply systems on 15 islands [serving 24,000 people] and constructed wastewater collection and disposal systems on four islands, with the fifth such project handed over to the government to complete. It has also constructed a 32-bed accommodation block at the home for people with special needs on Guraidhoo Island in Kaafu Atoll.

Dhuvaafaru is the largest and most ambitious of all projects; the International Federation began work in April 2006 when the 45-hectare coral island was uninhabited. In just under three years, the island was transformed into a thriving community that now boasts 600 houses [562 funded by the International Federation and 38 by the Government of Maldives], three schools, an island administration block, an auditorium, a health centre, a power generation and distribution network, an in-ground sewer system with deep ocean outfall, and sports facilities. Plans are underway to complete three components that are still pending – roads, waste management centre and installation of additional community rainwater-harvesting kits. Furthermore, the government is constructing some additional components, such as mosques and a harbour, in partnership with other agencies.

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

Contractual works for the bulk of the Dhuvaafaru development were completed during December 2008 and the practical completion certificate for the houses was issued on 7 December 2008. During the period under review, changes have been made across the island as the new homeowners 'improve' their houses; boundary walls have been built, 'lean-to' roofs have been put up to allow for extra shade, and small backyard gardens are blooming.

The outfitting of schools and the administration building on Dhuvaafaru was completed early in the year and the schools opened for learning on 11 January 2009. Boundary walls have since been constructed around the primary and secondary schools utilizing contractors from the community and with funding from the Ministry of Education. The schools are serving over 1,500 students.

The electrical operators trained by the International Federation prior to relocation of the community to Dhuvaafaru are performing well. The Dhuvaafaru community has put in place a tariff system, which is generating adequate revenue to cover the operators' salaries as well as the system's running and maintenance costs.

The sports facility was completed in May 2009 and is now being used by the community. The facility includes a basketball court, a netball court, two volleyball courts and a running track surrounding a football pitch. It also has a sitting area, changing rooms and bathroom facilities.

During the period under review, focus was on rectification of defects as part of the contractual defects liability periods (DLP). The International Federation continued to support the government in monitoring the DLP on Dhuvaafaru. Such support has also been extended to the British Red Cross (for their completed project in Vilufushi) and French Red Cross (for their projects in Laamu Gan), and will be extended to American Red Cross.

Meanwhile, the schools and community buildings on Dhuvaafaru need to be inspected and all defect rectification works completed by 31 August. For the 600 houses, inspection and defect rectification works need to be completed by 7 December 2009. It should be noted that defect rectification works are not critical to the structural integrity of the buildings; rather they are related to the aesthetic finishing works such as painting, door handles, hinges and windows.

Challenges

The construction of roads, waste management centre and installation of additional rainwater harvesting kits on Dhuvaafaru as well as the host community appreciation project targeting five islands in Raa Atoll still remain to be completed. Delays in the implementation of these projects have been due to a number of factors, including the election period, an adjustment of the government structure and changes to the oversight of the tsunami programme within the government.

Likewise, road construction works could not be undertaken during the period under due to the inability of the government and International Federation to find a suitable contractor who could implement the project. A solution has since been worked out where the International Federation will provide funding for the government to purchase road construction machinery and then the government would undertake road construction works through the Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF). After road construction works on Dhuvaafaru are complete, the machinery would be available for use in case of future potential emergency operations and clean-up activities. The government is considering establishing a Civil Defence Unit (CDU) as part of its endeavor to strengthen local disaster preparedness and response capacity. As such, the machinery would help equip this unit.

Water and sanitation

Objective 1: To improve the health of the communities and protect the environment on the project islands by installing adequate waste as well as wastewater 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

Sanitation

The International Federation has constructed wastewater collection and disposal systems in five islands. Works on four islands – Dhuvaafaru, Guraidhoo, Kudahuvadhoon and Maafushi – were completed during 2008 and the systems were handed over to the respective island communities.

During the reporting period, American Red Cross completed undertaking works related to the connection of individual household septic tanks to the wastewater collection and disposal systems constructed by the International Federation and handed over to the Kaafu Maafushi, Kaafu Guraidhoo, and Dhaalu Kudahuvadhoon communities. With all septic tanks connected, the systems were fully tested in March 2009.

Some problems were detected during the tests in Maafushi, Guraidhoo, and Kudahuvadhoon. The problems included minor defects with the control panels, leaks in the wet well of a pump station and malfunctioning of pumps. It was also discovered that the power cables from the pumps to the control panels had been poorly installed, making it difficult to remove the pumps from the wet wells for maintenance. This meant that the power cables of pumps had to be re-installed. Furthermore, the rooftops of the outfall tanks were showing signs of degradation due to climatic conditions.

The above-mentioned defects – including painting of the rooftops of all outfall tanks – were rectified by end June 2009 through the combined effort of the International Federation, American Red Cross and sewer operators trained by the International Federation in collaboration with the contractor.

Official handover of the sewer system on Dhuvaafaru to the Island Office was completed on 30 June 2009. The handover had initially been planned for late 2008 but at that time, the beneficiary community was still living in IDP camps and had not selected an island development committee. Therefore, the handover was delayed until the community had been relocated and selected a committee.

Water

As reported in previous updates, each house constructed on Dhuvaafaru is fitted with a 2,500-litre household rainwater tank and an in-ground well. Additionally, 14 community rainwater storage tanks [each with a capacity of 10,000 litres] were installed outside school and community buildings. These measures were taken to optimize household and community rainwater-harvesting on the island.

However, the prolonged dry spell early in the year highlighted a need to increase the rainwater-harvesting capacity in the island and as a result, the International Federation has allocated additional resources to undertake this activity. Planning is underway to set up several community rainwater-collection points near schools and community buildings, utilizing more than 200 water tanks transferred to Dhuvaafaru by the new community as they relocated from IDP camps. It is estimated that once all tanks are installed the community would have a reservoir of close to 1 million litres.

The government is also considering providing desalinated water supply on Dhuvaafaru. While such a development would, no doubt, increase water supply in the island, it would need to be matched with awareness on frugal use and water conservation within the community. This is because knowledge gap with regard to water conservation exists thus contributing to the shortage.

Challenges:

Once the wastewater collection and disposal system on Maafushi began functioning it became apparent that the outfall pipe had not been constructed according to specifications, i.e. a length of 200 metres or depth 7.5 metres beyond the reef zone. A local company was contracted to extend the pipe until it reached the ocean outfall; an extension of 35 metres. This work is ongoing and will be completed by end August 2009, once a supply of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipes is obtained; the required pipes are being imported from India.

The construction of the waste management centre on Dhuvaafaru has been delayed for several reasons. Among them was the concern by the International Federation regarding the ability of the community to operate a sustainable waste management programme. This is because currently there is limited capacity for collection, treatment and disposal of solid waste from the islands. However, there are positive indications that construction of the facility could go ahead since the government is working with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to modernize the country's solid waste management system.

While sewer operators on Maafushi, Guraidhoo, and Kudahuvadhoon were given contracts by the government, thus ensuring that they are salaried, those in Dhuvaafaru still do not have contracts. Even so, the former have not been keen to provide proper care and maintenance of the systems and as a result, there has been a considerable volume of teething problems. The majority of these problems are directly attributable to failure to follow operating procedures, such as regular servicing of pumps. On the positive side, the operators in Dhuvaafaru have proven their efficiency and dedication as the system has been almost completely problem-free to this day.

Meanwhile, the wastewater collection and disposal system on Laamu Gan is yet to be completed, almost two years after the works were handed over to the government [to complete]. The transfer of remainder works to the government was necessitated by the continued disruption by the community. Vandalism and staff security concerns also contributed to that decision.

Because of the continued delay, occupants of the 80 houses previously handed over by the French Red Cross are using an unsatisfactory temporary drainage solution, which poses an environmental and health risk to the community. As such, remaining sewer works need to be completed as soon as possible. The International Federation is concerned that some 50 houses recently handed over are being occupied before the sewer system they are to be connected to is functional. Furthermore, an additional 110 houses are now complete and have been handed over to the Island Office before they too have been connected to the system; it is a great concern that these houses could be occupied before the system is operational. The International Federation will continue to advocate for government action and is confident of the government's commitment to provide a speedy solution.

Host community appreciation project

As mentioned in the previous report, the International Federation has planned to implement a 'host community appreciation' project covering five islands in Raa Atoll – Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Meedhoo, Maduvvari and Ungoofaaru. The project aims at expressing gratitude to the five island communities for the hospitality that they gave to IDPs from Kandholhudhoo. It entails provision of a USD 40,000 grant to each of the island, with which they can undertake projects that will benefit the entire community.

During the reporting period, the International Federation initiated community consultations. Several meetings have been planned with the five communities to determine the specific projects they would like to be supported. Consultations will be completed by early September 2009, with implementation planned to begin immediately after Ramadan.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The International Federation communications teams in Maldives, Kuala Lumpur and Geneva continue to increase the visibility of the project by arranging media visits and developing web stories. During the reporting period, four stories were posted on the tsunami section of the International Federation's public website – [Ahmed's story](#); [Dhuvaafaru celebrates its 'birthday'](#); [Maldives pave way for National Red Crescent Society](#); and [Hussain Alifulhu: A brighter future in Dhuvaafaru, Maldives](#).

The participatory community perspective project (PCPP) video, 'An Island of Our Own' – which is intended for lesson learning – was finalized and posted on [YouTube](#). The International Federation organized 'cinema' nights in Alifushi, Hulhudhuffaru, Meedhoo, Maduvvari and Ungoofaaru as well as in Dhuvaafaru, during which community members had a chance to watch the video. Copies of the video have been distributed to all partners who supported the Dhuvaafaru project.

Thailand

The Situation

Politics in Thailand has moved into calmer waters after the turmoil in 2008 and early 2009. Civil unrest has continued in three southern provinces where they remain under emergency decree, and skirmishes between the military and the militants continue.

The aftershocks of the international financial and economic crisis have been felt in Thailand as has been in other parts of Asia. Though the country has learned much from the 1997 Asian economic crisis, it could not completely escape the current global recession. Tourist numbers are still some 20 per cent below normal, however.

The aftershocks of the international financial and economic crisis can also be felt in Thailand. Though the country has learned much from the 1997 Asian economic crisis, it could not completely escape the current global recession. Tourist numbers are still some 20 per cent below normal, however, the overall situation for Thailand is not without positive outlooks.

Civil unrest has continued in three southern provinces where they remain under emergency decree, and skirmishes between the military and the militants continue. It is estimated that some 3,500 lives have been lost since the beginning of the conflicts in 2004.

The Red Cross Red Crescent continues to 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 four 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 2009, the International Federation's regional office in Bangkok continued to lead the coordination of support from partners to the Thai Red Cross Society with monthly 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. The good relations built with different ministries, UN agencies and disaster management institutions (e.g. the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and national disaster warning centre), during the tsunami operation have grown stronger since then.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Disaster management

TRCS continues to build its disaster preparedness and response capacities. The integrated disaster management plan for TRCS was 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 were developed. Further contingency workshops at provincial level were conducted, with more being planned.

With technical assistance from the International Federation's zone office in Kuala Lumpur, logistics and warehousing of the health stations are being improved. A logistics training course was held in Chiang Mai for the logistics personnel of the Northern Provinces. In addition, with the generous support of Siam Steel, a new warehouse in Chiang Mai was built with equipment from the International Federation.

Organizational development

The International Federation's organizational development programme has been overseeing support to 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.

There remains much to achieve in the area of volunteer management at headquarters and chapter levels. A volunteer manual has been published and is being distributed among the chapters. It 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, TRCS is developing an internet-based volunteer management tool, which will help its chapters to manage their volunteers more effectively. With the assistance of the International Federation, workshops are held in seven locations throughout the country to train chapter employees in implementing the internet-based volunteer management tool.

Together with the ICRC, the International Federation and the human resource bureau of TRCS developed a “Joint Dissemination Session on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement”. In these week-long training courses, trainers are trained to disseminate the fundamental principles of the Movement to the chapter members. Altogether 18 trainers were trained and they are now starting to train their colleagues across the country.

Looking forward

The International Federation’s direct support to the various tsunami programme areas ended in December 2007. The team works from Bangkok in support of TRCS and the partner national societies. At the specific request of the national society, three key areas of support will continue to be provided multilaterally through the International Federation in 2009 and 2010:

Organizational development: To help strengthen TRCS’s 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 TRCS.

India

The Situation

This period saw heavy monsoon flooding and landslides in different parts of the country, particularly in the states of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Assam, resulting in 1,184 human losses and large loss of property affecting around 9.5 million people. Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) state and district branches in the affected areas provided emergency relief and response to save maximum lives and livelihoods.

Despite the challenges posed by IRCS’s extensive involvement in responding to the monsoon flooding, as well as the volatile security situation in the country, activities planned under the tsunami operation progressed well during this period and these challenges did not cause any major concern in the tsunami programme areas.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The procurement of 12,000 tents and required inspection of tent quantity and quality by an external agency were completed. Delivery to the tents to the national society regional warehouses was conducted. The process of delivering tents began in September 2008, with delivery of the American Red Cross funded tents being the first completed. An update on tents’ delivery is as follows:

- Delivery of the first batch of 3,500 tents to the IRCS warehouse in Arakonam (Tamil Nadu), funded by the American Red Cross, was completed on 10 December 2008.
- Delivery of 1,605 tents for the IRCS warehouse in Kolkata (West Bengal), funded by the Hong Kong Red Cross, was completed on 13 January 2009. In addition, the delivery of another 1,395 tents for the Kolkata warehouse (395 funded through the plan of action and 1,000 funded by the IRCS) was completed on 20 and 28 January 2009 respectively.
- Delivery of 4,500 tents for the IRCS' regional warehouse in Bahadurgarh, Haryana (3,500 funded through the International Federation Secretariat appeal and 1,000 funded by the IRCS) was completed on 9 April 2009 (Delivery period 30 January 2009 to 9 April 2009).
- Delivery of the balance of 1,000 tents (funded through the plan of action) was completed to the IRCS warehouse in Virangam (Gujarat) on 7 May 2009 (Delivery period 16 April 2009 to 7 May 2009).

There was an initial delay in delivery of tents due to the following reasons:

- Multiple logos, which led to confusion regarding which to use and their locations on the tents;
- Malfunctioning machinery in supplier's factory;
- Quality of tents not matching the initial sample shown by the supplier, as per the inspection carried out.

However, these were addressed and the subsequent delivery of tents has been carried out in a timely manner and all the tents have been delivered to the IRCS warehouses.

In addition, several initiatives have been taken by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat and Assam states branches to raise awareness among different communities and schools children on earthquakes, floods, cyclones, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through campaigns, and development and dissemination of information, education and communication materials.

IRCS has also been conducting training programmes on first aid, search and rescue, and community-based disaster management and disaster risk reduction in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat and Assam for its staff and volunteers.

Five target states initiatives have been taken either to play active roles in the existing inter-agency groups or to establish a new inter-agency group where it does not exist.

During the reporting period, the Tsunami programme continued to support the position of the South Asia regional disaster management coordinator, who together with the regional disaster management team, continued to provide regular technical support to countries in the region, including India as well as other tsunami-affected countries like Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Some of the important areas supported were:

- Enhancing the regional and national response capacity of national societies/International Federation country offices in the region, through the implementation of national and regional response and contingency planning exercises as well as national and regional disaster response team (NDRT and RDRT) trainings.
- Strengthening the regional initiative on "Building Safer Communities", including promoting disaster risk reduction concepts, standardising training materials and tools, and improving knowledge sharing and information management.
- Strengthening the regional disaster management working group which includes all the focal points from national societies and International Federation country offices in the region.

Bangladesh

The Situation

Under the agreement signed in 1973, the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) was defined as a joint venture between the Government of Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). The CPP policy committee held a meeting on 5 July 2009 to clarify the roles and responsibilities of BDRCS and the government, resulting in a partial resolution of a confusion on who was in charge of various aspects. This will now allow BDRCS to resume its previous roles and responsibilities in running the CPP.

Another CPP policy committee meetings between the ministry of food and disaster management and BDRCS decided that there was a need to amend the existing gazette, which was published in 2004 without the consent of BDRCS. It was also decided that the director of administration should be recruited from the ministry in order to facilitate government contributions in the form of salary support and office running costs. The director of operations can be recruited from BDRCS who will be responsible for implementing various operational activities under CPP. The director general will be recruited by BDRCS who will be authorized in making the programme functional. A five-member committee has been formed with a view to develop the terms of reference and job description for the directors and director general.

Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS with the support of the International Federation continues to maintain close cooperation with a number of UN agencies. Both are members of the disaster emergency response group in which the World Food Programme (WFP) maintains joint coordination with the government. Information sharing and consultation on BDRCS health initiatives are maintained with the World Health Organization (WHO) in the disaster management programme. The office also coordinated with the EU Consortium programme led by the British Red Cross.

The Bangladesh office continues to organize regular coordination meetings with in-country partner national societies (including the German, Swiss and British Red Cross Societies), as well as the European Commission and the ICRC. This coordination mechanism helps to improve coordination with BDRCS and discuss issues related to supporting the national society.

National Society Capacity Building:

In order to build national society capacity in providing timely and effective assistance to the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh, the BDRCS national headquarters computerised accounting system. As per the request from the CPP national headquarters, dry cell batteries were also replaced in order to ensure active and functional radio communication and warning equipment for early warning dissemination during times of emergencies.

The International Federation's IT personnel along with the CPP radio engineer conducted a desk review on the CPP radio network. A survey is being carried out by BDRCS at 130 VHF and HF stations in *upazila* and union levels as well as in remote islands to assess the status of the radio communication system. Based on the survey findings, a technical and programme team will visit the respective VHF stations for any repairs needed.

In December 2008, the Federation's IT officer attended a training event in Cambodia on IT and communication (radio network, wireless setting, etc.). Lessons learned from this training have helped to organize a one-day orientation session for International Federation personnel and volunteers on using GPS tools during emergency need assessments. These tools were used successfully to monitor the cyclone Aila response activities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Replacement of cyclone warning equipment

In preparation for the cyclone season (March-April) dry cell batteries for VHF/HVHF radio network and megaphones used in early warning were replaced. These warning equipment was found useful in disseminating warnings from the government during cyclone Bijli and Aila and other monsoon depressions that hit the coastal belt and offshore islands in this year.

A total of 7,700 pieces of large-sized and 14,670 pieces of medium-sized batteries were purchased during the month of March 2009, which were later distributed to the entire CPP zonal office to *upazila*/unit offices.

Training on Public Health in Emergency (PHiE)

A three-day training workshop on public health in emergency (PHiE) was held from 16 to 18 February 2009 at Cox's bazaar. A total of 28 CPP volunteers working in 15 cyclone shelters under Cox's bazaar, Moheshkhali and Teknaf *upazila* took part in the training. Listed below are the sessions, which were facilitated by trained volunteers and medical doctors.

- The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement
- Disaster management
- Health in emergencies

- Communicable diseases
- Water and sanitation
- Basic first aid
- Psychosocial support
- Health education, using posters
- How to use the “Disease Control Tool” manual

The PHiE training manual titled ‘Disease Control Tool’ and three different kind of posters, were used in the training, facilitated by a participatory approach. To encourage the involvement of all the participants, they were asked about their ideas and roles, knowledge, current practices, community perception, etc. Some group discussions and presentations were also conducted, especially on water-, air- and vector-borne diseases. The CPP volunteers are involved in the dissemination of cyclone and tsunami early warnings among the coastal communities. They also conducted emergency response activities during and after cyclones. Through the PHiE training, the knowledge and skill of the CPP volunteers have been increased on health care service, which they can provide to the community during emergency periods. It is expected that this would help prevent future complications and outbreak of communicable diseases.

Emergency Response in Cyclone Bijli:

A depression was formed over the South Bay and adjoining central Bay of Bengal and then transformed into Cyclone Bijli on 15 April. According to the meteorological department’s report, it approached the southwest coast of Bangladesh.

On 15 April 2009, immediately after the cyclone made landfall, BDRCS alerted CPP volunteers and staff. They started sharing hourly updates through the radio network. The national society’s control room worked around the clock and delivered messages to the community through volunteers. BDRCS disseminated alert messages to the communities through 32 HF and 96 VHF CPP radio stations. Coordination meetings were held at all 32 *upazila* (sub-district) levels and 11 districts located in the six-zone level.

Volunteers evacuated people to cyclone shelters and helped them return to their homes after the emergency period. Part of the tsunami funding was used to support CPP for dissemination of warning during cyclone Bijli.

Renovation/repairing of cyclone shelters in collaboration with BCDPC

Building Community Disaster Preparedness Project (BCDPC) is a consortium of the British, German and Swedish Red Cross societies, with support from European Commission. BCDPC has been working with the vulnerable population in 85 cyclone shelters near coastal areas to enhance resilience of communities to reduce risk to cyclones. BCDPC has conducted a survey on the condition of the cyclone shelter and identified the need for cyclone shelter repair and maintenance. Some major problems needing immediate attention have been identified:

1. Broken doors and windows
2. Plastering of cracked walls, roofs, slabs, floors, columns and beams
3. Reinforcement of some of the exposed columns and beams
4. Toilets not in working order

To ensure safe and secure shelter for people affected by cyclones, cyclone shelters in BCDPC constituencies at Chittagong and Bhola districts will be repaired.

The International Federation has been utilizing the tsunami fund through the BDRCS CPP to conduct similar activities in CPP command areas. To expand repairs and renovation, BDRCS/Federation will implement this component in collaboration with BCDPC and complete repairs in 20 cyclone shelters.

Looking forward

Family- and community-based activities when facing cyclones are major areas of intervention for BDRCS. Support from the tsunami fund in the form of replacement of old/expired batteries, repair/renovation of cyclone shelters, will contribute to keep radio network and early warning dissemination system functioning and ensure access of vulnerable people to the shelters in the event of cyclones or tsunami. Tsunami funding continues as an investment in future preparedness and risk reduction in Bangladesh.

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.

Conflict remains high in many parts of the country, especially in semi-autonomous Puntland State and South and Central Zone and continues to pose security concerns for humanitarian aid workers. Piracy continues to blight shipping activities off the coast of Somalia and these too impact negatively the delivery of humanitarian assistance. 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.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

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.

Seychelles

The Situation

Overview

With the help of the Indian Ocean Regional Disaster Response Platform (PIROI), the national society has been able to develop its logistics management capacity to ensure proper warehousing of disaster management stock for 12,000 beneficiaries. This represents 14 per cent of the population. The German Red Cross continues to support in developing branches on the islands of Praslin and La Digue. With planned vulnerability and capacity assessments to be implemented during 2009/2010, a greater number of local beneficiaries will be reached and more community-based disaster management activities will be carried out.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Disaster Management	
Objective: Improved capacity of the national society to prepare and respond to future disasters.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The national society is able to respond more efficiently and effectively to meet the needs of beneficiaries in times of emergencies.	Building of office premises (including warehouse).
	Implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction project at coastal villages.
	The national society ensures it has the resources to effectively meet the needs of beneficiaries during disasters.

Progress: The construction of the headquarters/warehouse project has started and is progressing well. It is expected that the warehouse section will be completed in November 2009, enabling the national society to move all the disaster management stock to the new location, while the remaining headquarters offices will be completed in March 2010.

The national society recruited a new disaster management coordinator. Refresher training has been organized for volunteers, especially first responders in areas such as water rescue and telecommunication to better respond in future disaster situations. The national society disaster committee chairperson together with its legal advisor attended a training in legislative issues in disaster management. A report has been submitted to the president's office with a proposal on how the national society can assist the government in drafting the Disaster Management Law (at present Seychelles's disaster response legislation is in draft form).

In collaboration with Seychelles's department of risk and disaster management, national society staff and volunteers participated in a 3-day training camp for the Northern District Emergency Brigade. The 25 brigades were trained in first aid, shelter management, dissemination of information and provision for relief.

Challenges: The devaluation of the Seychelles Rupee (SCR) as a result of the national macro economic reform programme in the country resulted in the contractor revising the original price of SCR 15 million to SCR 19 million. The national society had to revise its original plans to stay within the budgeted amount.

Volunteer availability for training is becoming difficult, as most organizations are reluctant to release their employees in light of the economic downturn.

Health –	
Objective: Reduce risks that may cause significant or further harm to the health of those vulnerable in Times of disasters, outbreaks of diseases, accidents and trauma and the practice of unhealthy lifestyles	
Expected results	Activities planned
Communities are more aware of health risks	HIV/AIDS sensitisation campaign for young people. Participate in National activities for the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Develop Peer Educators manual / peer educators handbook
A comprehensive First Aid Training programme is developed and maintained.	Recruit a full time First Aid instructor Increase the viability of the First Aid programme as a Commercial FA programme. Promote the need for First Aid in schools, organisations and for all drivers.
To assist the Ministry of Health in ensuring that the blood bank is adequately stocked with safe blood at all times.	Training of Blood Donor recruitment officers; Recruitment of new Blood Donors
Increase local awareness of the need for Road Safety.	Greater First Aid courses to drivers; Sensitisation campaign on Road Safety to young people.

Progress: As part of its sensitization campaign, the national society rolled-out a road safety resource pack specially developed for teachers to integrate in school curriculum activities. Furthermore it is lobbying the ministry of land and transport to make it compulsory for all commercial drivers to be trained in first aid.

The recruitment of new blood donors is progressing well and the programme captured 60 new youth donors and 30 adults. Blood donor recruitment officer training is ongoing and two modules from the training package developed by the International Federation have been completed. The modules covered were “*Making a Difference*” and “*Blood and Blood Safety*”. September 2009 saw the creation of the community-based volunteers committee and launching of a programme to sensitize young people on HIV/AIDS. Thirteen volunteers were trained in prevention, treatment care and support for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Challenges: It is difficult to retain some blood donors, as the ministry of health does not have an updated policy for the retention of blood donors. The recruitment of a first aid instructor was unsuccessful as the national society was unable to offer a competitive salary package.

The national society reviewed some planned activities such as the “*Watsan and Vector Control, Health and Emergency, Nutrition and Food Security programmes*” due to a lack of funding.

Organizational Development	
Objective: To increase the impact of the national society’s programmes by developing its human resources	
Expected results	Activities planned
Improved financial procedures	The development and adoption of a finance manual;
Improved branch management, resulting in enhanced implementation of programmes.	Employ branch coordinators
Elected branch committee members are better informed of their roles and responsibilities and, therefore, are better equipped to deliver their respective responsibilities, leading to improved branch leadership.	Develop and deliver an induction training and manual for branch committee members.
Empowered volunteers to run community-based humanitarian activities in their respective communities.	Develop and deliver a volunteer team leader training package.
Better informed volunteers on their respective roles and responsibilities.	Develop a standardized induction package for new volunteers.

Progress: The national society’s secretary general attended a training event in strategic planning and the International Federation/ICRC leadership development programme in Geneva. Participation in this programme has led to an increased understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the senior management at both national and international levels; to develop a clearer understanding of the international roles and responsibilities within the Movement and to improve Movement cooperation mechanisms and support to the development of the national society.

With the support of the International Federation, a finance and administration procedures manual has been drafted and is expected to complete in the final quarter of 2009.

Challenges: The economic downturn is hampering the national society's efforts to fully implement tools and lessons learnt during the Skillshare training in the UK, for national fundraising. The Seychelles Red Cross continues to be challenged in disseminating its role as auxiliary to the public authorities and ensuring that its planned activities are independent and in line with the Movement’s policies.

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.

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 \(NGOs\) 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

For further information please contact:

- Al Panico, head of tsunami unit; email: al.panico@ifrc.org; phone: +603 9207 5704
- Nina Nobel, senior officer, tsunami; email: nina.nobel@ifrc.org; phone: +603 9207 5708
- Alice Lai Sze Man, senior officer, tsunami; email: szeman.lai@ifrc.org, +603 9207 5709

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

EA 28/2004 - EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI
EMERGENCY & RECOVERY APPEAL

All Values in CHF

Years 2005/2006/2007/2008

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	62,769,246	944,468	19,166,240	1,937,369	-	1,238,344	323,253	-	-	15,695,755	22,477,463	247,983	738,371	-	-	-	-
Emergency Relief / DM	174,249,238	504,710	102,522,035	3,556,165	109,855	2,056,021	635,893	948,059	5,845,509	41,726,564	8,991,484	4,493,139	851,757	223,127	-	1,784,920	-
Recovery	251,635,490	-	139,372,172	72,881	-	729,209	-	-	-	71,368,716	40,092,512	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organizational Development	13,019,414	203,100	4,719,285	1,366,154	-	1,618,288	429,834	-	-	3,213,507	670,722	-	-	798,524	-	-	-
Humanitarian Values	1,463,956	-	617,843	64,543	-	-	41,250	-	-	271,635	418,920	49,765	-	-	-	-	-
Coordination & Implementation	67,806,883	618,020	24,486,491	679,475	-	872,803	134,686	-	-	18,418,034	3,019,003	607,919	-	-	16,389,547	-	2,580,905
TOTAL 2005/ 2006/ 2007/ 2008	570,944,227	2,270,298	290,884,066	7,676,587	109,855	6,514,665	1,564,916	948,059	5,845,509	150,694,211	75,670,104	5,398,806	1,590,128	1,021,651	16,389,547	1,784,920	2,580,905

Year 2009 (August YTD)

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	10,149,834	-	1,820,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,907,390	103,614	-	318,799	-	-	-	-
Emergency Relief / DM	5,658,727	-	999,641	-	-	154,583	77,933	14,014	2,311,766	786,639	61,935	19,908	311,216	921,092	-	-	-
Recovery	5,234,336	-	(200,969)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,665,003	770,302	-	-	-	-	-	-
Org. Development	1,164,412	-	830,929	-	-	120,350	-	-	-	320,241	(141,189)	-	-	34,081	-	-	-
Humanitarian Values	350,897	-	224,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,408	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coord. & Implementation	7,802,643	-	3,189,986	-	-	116,908	-	-	-	2,321,488	436,629	-	-	-	746,341	-	991,291
TOTAL 2009 (August YTD)	30,360,848	-	6,864,107	-	-	391,841	77,933	14,014	2,311,766	16,000,761	1,357,699	19,908	630,015	955,173	746,341	-	991,291

2009-2010 BUDGET

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	40,134,923	-	5,694,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,626,000	1,448,272	-	366,651	-	-	-	-
Emergency Relief / DM	15,197,851	-	4,698,000	-	-	245,000	240,000	34,220	2,724,274	5,451,000	188,800	26,546	475,965	1,114,046	-	-	-
Recovery	40,254,571	-	1,120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,067,000	2,067,571	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organizational Development	10,082,654	-	4,719,000	-	-	275,000	-	-	-	4,956,000	-	-	-	132,654	-	-	-
Humanitarian Values	537,400	-	325,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coordination & Implementation	29,285,650	-	10,219,000	-	-	480,000	-	-	-	9,252,000	1,669,650	-	-	-	1,679,000	-	5,986,000
TOTAL 2009-2010	135,493,049	-	26,775,000	-	-	1,000,000	240,000	34,220	2,724,274	89,352,000	5,586,693	26,546	842,616	1,246,700	1,679,000	-	5,986,000

FORECAST 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	102,904,169	944,468	24,860,240	1,937,372	-	1,238,344	323,253	-	-	48,321,753	23,925,735	247,983	1,105,022	-	-	-	-
Emergency Relief / DM	189,422,367	504,709	107,220,043	3,556,165	109,855	2,301,021	875,892	982,279	8,545,058	47,177,562	9,180,284	4,519,683	1,327,722	1,337,173	-	1,784,920	-
Recovery	291,890,063	-	140,492,173	72,881	-	729,209	-	-	-	108,435,717	42,160,083	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organizational Development	23,102,062	203,101	9,438,276	1,366,155	-	1,893,288	429,834	-	-	8,169,509	670,722	-	-	931,178	-	-	-
Humanitarian Values	2,001,356	-	942,843	64,543	-	-	41,250	-	-	271,635	631,319	49,766	-	-	-	-	-
Coordination & Implementation	97,117,259	618,019	34,705,492	679,475	-	1,352,803	134,686	-	24,724	27,670,034	4,688,654	607,921	-	-	18,068,548	-	8,566,905
PLAN OF ACTION 2005-2010	706,437,277	2,270,297	317,659,067	7,676,590	109,855	7,514,665	1,804,915	982,279	8,569,782	240,046,210	81,256,797	5,425,352	2,432,744	2,268,351	18,068,548	1,784,920	8,566,905

BY REGION & COUNTRY PER BUDGET GROUP
2009/1-2009/8

REGION	TOTAL	SOUTH EAST ASIA		SOUTH ASIA					EAST AFRICA			GLOBAL	
COUNTRY	APPEAL	Indonesia	Thailand	South Asia Reg	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa Reg	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva	Kuala Lumpur
Shelter - Relief	2,108,596					2,096,472	-			12,124			-
Shelter - Transitional	-	-					-						-
Construction - Housing	4,298,594						3,826,608	461,874		10,112			-
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	2,821,369						2,821,369						-
Construction Materials	9,159	2,760			1,098		5,301						-
Clothing & textiles	13,699	5,028					7,264			1,407			-
Food	6,555						289			6,267			-
Water & Sanitation	3,224,992	420,410				2,740	2,712,600	89,242					-
Medical & First Aid	356,039	-					330,794			25,210	35		-
Teaching Materials	5,240	-	3,995				1,245						-
Utensils & Tools	75,364	57,124	1,085				17,155						-
Other Supplies & Services	242,018	77,217					164,801						-
Supplies	13,161,626	562,539	5,081		1,098	2,099,212	9,887,424	551,117		55,120	35		-
Land & Buildings	910,602	396,392	16,457				43,632				454,121		-
Vehicles	73,452	6,623					16,585			50,244			-
Computers & Telecom	163,409	(14,100)	94,673		729		43,180	9,692				120	29,116
Office/Household Furniture & Equ	72,015	17,784	40,165				14,838	(773)					-
Others Machinery & Equipment	49,440	48,554				887	-						-
Land, vehicles & equipment	1,268,918	455,253	151,295		729	887	118,235	8,918		50,244	454,121	120	29,116
Storage	79,460	47,937	691			12,061	8,065	7,254		3,343			107
Distribution & Monitoring	203,313	174,717				47	5,858	-		21,298	80	1,314	-
Transport & Vehicle Costs	786,176	285,404	194		3,220	448	391,997	37,349	592	59,522	7,513		(64)
Transport & Storage	1,068,949	508,058	885		3,220	12,557	405,920	44,603	592	84,163	7,593	1,314	43
International Staff	5,090,512	1,779,743	79,939	36,406		32,746	1,724,927	371,839		-	23,235	456,178	585,498
Regionally Deployed Staff	60,465						5,594		8,689				46,182
National Staff	2,751,767	1,494,944	75,358	27,997	1,265	22,583	976,956	74,962	4,560	20,319	18,662	314	33,848
National Society Staff	757,162	165,548	23,121		1,772	40,860	412,879	(3,434)		105,302	11,113		-
Consultants	271,857	33,003		3,250		2,733	134,176	(28)				9,545	89,178
Personnel	8,931,761	3,473,237	178,417	67,652	3,037	98,922	3,254,533	443,340	13,249	125,622	53,010	466,037	754,706
Workshops & Training	1,056,352	340,251	145,997	935	3,509	34,113	238,421	5,037		257,957		334	29,800
Workshops & Training	1,056,352	340,251	145,997	935	3,509	34,113	238,421	5,037		257,957		334	29,800
Travel	403,230	224,283	7,675	2,365		904	70,741	6,299		7,722	11,365	14,797	57,079
Information & Public Relation	297,161	18,753	4,392		736	3,877	180,831	42,953		696	1,678	38,796	4,449
Office Costs	1,014,239	422,089	2,779			673	471,660	65,475	1,245	9,462	17,672		23,184
Communications	315,280	176,295	1,398	1,896	19	2,020	80,869	28,558		148	5,955	12,049	6,074
Professional Fees	407,677	171,342	745			35	81,222	5,992			5,715	132,418	10,209
Financial Charges	246,185	10,838	(12,211)	12		(16,012)	156,303	113,300		1,630	(7,977)		301
Other General Expenses	49,024	13	223	7		5,079	35,199	3,191	3,529	574	284	286	639
General Expenditure	2,732,796	1,023,614	5,001	4,280	755	(3,424)	1,076,825	265,768	4,774	20,232	34,692	198,346	101,934
Depreciation	41,304	37,334					3,971						-
Depreciation	41,304	37,334					3,971						-
Cash Transfers National Societies	399,896	6,690					393,206						-
Cash Transfers Others	113,792	113,792					-						-
Contributions & Transfers	513,687	120,481					393,206						-
Program Support	958,922	197,528	25,304	5,066	911	31,056	466,593	33,984	1,294	36,410	62,086	45,601	53,090
Programme Support	958,922	197,528	25,304	5,066	911	31,056	466,593	33,984	1,294	36,410	62,086	45,601	53,090
Services & Recoveries	3,702	273	2,549				880						-
Shared Services	57,192						-					34,590	22,602
Services	60,894	273	2,549				880					34,590	22,602
Operational Provisions	565,641	145,540	(122,688)	-	756	38,443	154,753	4,933		267	343,635		-
Operational Provisions	565,641	145,540	(122,688)	-	756	38,443	154,753	4,933		267	343,635		0
TOTAL EXPENSES	30,360,850	6,864,107	391,841	77,933	14,014	2,311,766	16,000,761	1,357,699	19,908	630,016	955,173	746,341	991,291

TSUNAMI - EXPENDITURE BY REGION & COUNTRY PER BUDGET GROUP																	2004/12-2009/8		
REGION	TOTAL	SOUTH EAST ASIA					SOUTH ASIA					EAST AFRICA			GLOBAL				
COUNTRY	APPEAL	South East Asia Reg	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	South Asia Reg	Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka	Maldives	East Africa Reg	Somalia	Seychelles	Geneva	Trans Regional	Kuala Lumpur		
Shelter - Relief	19,294,320.	1,866	12,838,294	132,801				7,866	3,634,318	2,495,061	66,727	4,819	79,846	32,721			-		
Shelter - Transitional	1,201,893.		1,051,158					431		150,303							-		
Construction - Housing	75,911,736.									41,864,876	34,036,747		10,112				-		
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	9,312,654.									9,273,295			39,359				-		
Construction Materials	109,219,245.		100,989,530	36,304		82,833		6,224		5,809	8,067,482	31,064					-		
Clothing & textiles	9,976,610.	6,801	4,285,221	387,347		1,862		139,874	801,604	3,703,097	283,965	363,960	2,648	231			-		
Food	17,450,893.		17,417,360	2,117		68				25,083			6,267				-		
Seeds,Plants	23,312.		3			19,574				3,735							-		
Water & Sanitation	35,661,724.	62	8,168,143	33,418		295,853			3,695	6,866,707	20,270,197	9,991	13,658				-		
Medical & First Aid	7,505,242.	842	4,908,362	158,781		140,328			425,792	1,201,142	285,666	23,887	346,587	35			-		
Teaching Materials	637,949.		314,546	232,474		3,995				86,894	39						-		
Utensils & Tools	8,597,506.		4,317,642	474,583		497,565				3,086,700	59,264	160,971		779			-		
Other Supplies & Services	36,508,243.		20,945,457	61,104		60,427		39,737	2,418,406	12,653,087	327,602		498	1,625	300		-		
ERU	11,441,119.		7,613,260							3,769,495	58,364						-		
Supplies	342,742,445.	9,571	182,848,978	1,518,929		1,102,505		207,953	7,283,815	85,185,284	63,456,053	594,691	498,975	35,391		300			
Land & Buildings	5,400,961.		4,449,558	288,657		17,786				136,977				454,121	53,863		-		
Vehicles	3,840,554.		2,525,441	32,664		327,059		50,237		716,902	81,846		106,405				-		
Computers & Telecom	4,269,528.	49,572	1,850,895	67,496		445,864	22,286	38,500	2,364	1,151,467	116,793	222,264	31,746	3,362	119,221	35,798	111,900		
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,175,815.	6,202	361,012	40,419		85,383	1,268	6,648		1,102,647	508,790	13,602		5,942	10,129	16,134	17,640		
Medical Equipment	23,619.		1,068			22,551											-		
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,669,686.		1,629,516			29,093		7,540	1,171			1,945					421		
Land, vehicles & equipment	17,380,163.	55,774	10,817,491	429,235		927,735	23,553	102,925	3,534	3,107,993	707,429	237,811	138,151	463,425	129,350	105,794	129,962		
Storage	5,568,995.	7,965	4,491,916	34,879		3,504		2,461	45,661	863,900	16,204	59,140	13,934	284	464	24,181	4,501		
Distribution & Monitoring	37,186,414.	198	26,865,224	1,498,658		6,168		3,050	860	7,698,627	926,063	47,282	101,893	11,119	8,450	18,153	669		
Transport & Vehicle Costs	12,492,979.	12,006	8,287,043	52,872		130,729	9,737	43,999	3,426	2,911,079	695,569	126,789	142,467	62,360	1,369	872	12,662		
Transport & Storage	55,248,389.	20,169	39,644,184	1,586,410		140,402	9,737	49,510	49,947	11,473,606	1,637,836	233,212	258,294	73,762	10,283	43,207	17,833		
International Staff	61,617,878.	784,306	21,375,675	1,723,158	125	435,965	936,218	248,613	150,712	16,838,747	5,304,958	923,354	8,578	151,029	9,994,656	755,718	1,986,065		
Regionally Deployed Staff	271,499.	79,551	25,673			11,810	185			52,012	27,163	11,208		576		17,140	46,182		
National Staff	20,845,911.	225,758	12,985,920	106,194	587	696,380	83,453	28,565	86,106	5,097,390	664,176	286,093	112,606	83,282	16,574	101,432	271,395		
National Society Staff	5,608,118.	25,072	2,461,174	417,689		259,855	26,045	21,728	45,611	1,877,149	16,373	47,924	319,225	89,772	(0)		502		
Consultants	4,218,731.	107,824	698,251	12,169		211,838	91,994		8,359	586,367	136,699	14,016	8,537	4,972	1,770,372	322,760	244,573		
Personnel	92,562,138.	1,222,511	37,546,694	2,259,210	712	1,615,848	1,137,895	298,905	290,788	24,451,665	6,149,369	1,282,596	448,946	329,632	11,781,603	1,197,050	2,548,715		
Workshops & Training	8,245,063.	264,177	2,653,385	663,254		1,273,236	191,156	92,106	35,030	1,308,537	142,763	498,853	589,513	43,066	311,262	82,902	95,821		
Workshops & Training	8,245,063.	264,177	2,653,385	663,254		1,273,236	191,156	92,106	35,030	1,308,537	142,763	498,853	589,513	43,066	311,262	82,902	95,821		
Travel	7,143,746.	232,313	2,781,230	174,064	1,922	381,069	112,161	15,364	58,265	769,564	655,323	344,427	50,995	86,347	1,062,305	161,158	257,239		
Information & Public Relation	3,274,605.	7,123	591,463	243,425	80	336,079	14,685	47,128	5,109	991,976	264,995	14,922	7,959	16,551	695,431	23,785	13,896		
Office Costs	9,648,614.	121,205	4,038,954	145,660		204,942	8,507	29,364	1,287	3,420,918	717,504	151,047	35,590	131,805	484,801	30,471	126,561		
Communications	4,754,303.	68,673	2,681,561	54,911		33,909	32,033	16,022	3,333	961,065	274,360	61,542	5,273	52,060	412,527	25,801	71,235		
Professional Fees	2,112,070.	83,213	461,352	1,280		25,848	2,572	627	1,320	567,121	33,341	17,692		56,800	840,863	3,257	16,783		
Financial Charges	3,290,310.	6,658	721,402	221,810		(16,127)	297	22,492	(25,372)	1,340,900	1,019,517	2,452	7,903	(1,843)	175	(6,745)	(3,208)		
Other General Expenses	845,370.	31,383	87,252	2,770		3,618	8,650	16,262	8,764	266,963	47,549	215,245	61,722	20,665	24,372	2,521	47,634		
General Expenditure	31,069,020.	550,568	11,363,213	843,919	2,002	974,370	173,872	147,260	52,706	8,318,506	3,012,589	807,326	169,441	362,384	3,520,472	240,248	530,140		
Depreciation	301,747.		271,188	9,481						21,079							-		
Depreciation	301,747.		271,188	9,481						21,079							-		
Cash Transfers National Societies	5,364,667.		1,233,169		100,000	500,876				1,945,426		1,412,027		173,170			-		
Cash Transfers Others	26,340,898.		113,792							26,135,767					91,340		-		
Contributions	240,000.														240,000		-		
Membership Fees	6,900.														6,900		-		
Contributions & Transfers	31,952,465.		1,346,960		100,000	500,876				28,081,192		1,412,027		173,170	338,240		-		
Program Support	20,613,787.	147,526	11,026,122	364,315	7,141	270,643	106,635	62,535	401,741	4,386,281	1,911,580	352,200	115,133	128,494	1,010,089	115,420	207,935		
Programme Support	20,613,787.	147,526	11,026,122	364,315	7,141	270,643	106,635	62,535	401,741	4,386,281	1,911,580	352,200	115,133	128,494	1,010,089	115,420	207,935		
Services & Recoveries	21,788.		6,189	1,837		5,049			1,269	880	5,253		1,311				-		
Shared Services	76,380.														34,590		41,790		
Services	98,168.		6,189	1,837		5,049			1,269	880	5,253		1,311		34,590		41,790		
Operational Provisions	1,091,694.	(0)	223,770	(0)		95,843	(0)	880	38,443	359,948	4,933	(0)	379	367,500	-	0	0		
Operational Provisions	1,091,694.	0	223,770	0		95,843	0	880	38,443	359,948	4,933	(0)	379	367,500	-	0	0		
TOTAL EXPENSES	601,305,078.	2,270,297	297,748,174	7,676,590	109,855	6,906,506	1,642,848	962,073	8,157,274	166,694,971	77,027,804	5,418,715	2,220,144	1,976,824	17,135,889	1,784,920	3,572,195		
PLAN OF ACTION	706,434,277.	2,270,297	317,656,067	7,676,590	109,855	7,514,665	1,804,915	982,279	8,569,782	240,046,210	81,256,797	5,425,352	2,432,744	2,268,351	18,068,548	1,784,920	8,566,905		
<i>EXPENSES VS PLAN OF ACTION</i>	<i>85. %</i>	<i>100. %</i>	<i>94. %</i>	<i>100. %</i>	<i>100. %</i>	<i>92. %</i>	<i>91. %</i>	<i>98. %</i>	<i>95. %</i>	<i>69. %</i>	<i>95. %</i>	<i>100. %</i>	<i>91. %</i>	<i>87. %</i>	<i>95. %</i>	<i>100. %</i>	<i>42. %</i>		