

TSUNAMI EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY PLAN OF ACTION 2005-2010



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

SOUTH/SOUTHEAST ASIA AND EAST AFRICA: EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMIS

**Emergency & Recovery
Appeal no. 28/04
(Revised plan and
Budget)
22 December 2005**

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

In Brief

THIS REVISED PLAN OF ACTION HAS A BUDGET OF CHF 1.064 BILLION (USD 811 MILLION OR EUR 687 MILLION) FOR THE PERIOD 2005-2007, AND, WITH INDICATIVE BUDGET FIGURES FOR 2008-2010, HAS AN OVERALL TOTAL BUDGET OF CHF 1.287 BILLION FOR THE PERIOD 2005-2010. DONATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION TO DATE TOTAL CHF 406 MILLION (CHF 317M IN CASH AND CHF 89M IN KIND; A FURTHER CHF 658 MILLION IS NEEDED FROM PARTNER NATIONAL SOCIETIES TO IMPLEMENT THIS PLAN OF ACTION.

[Click here to go to the budget details \(2005-2007, and indicative for 2008-2010\).](#)

Appeal / Plan of Action Summary:

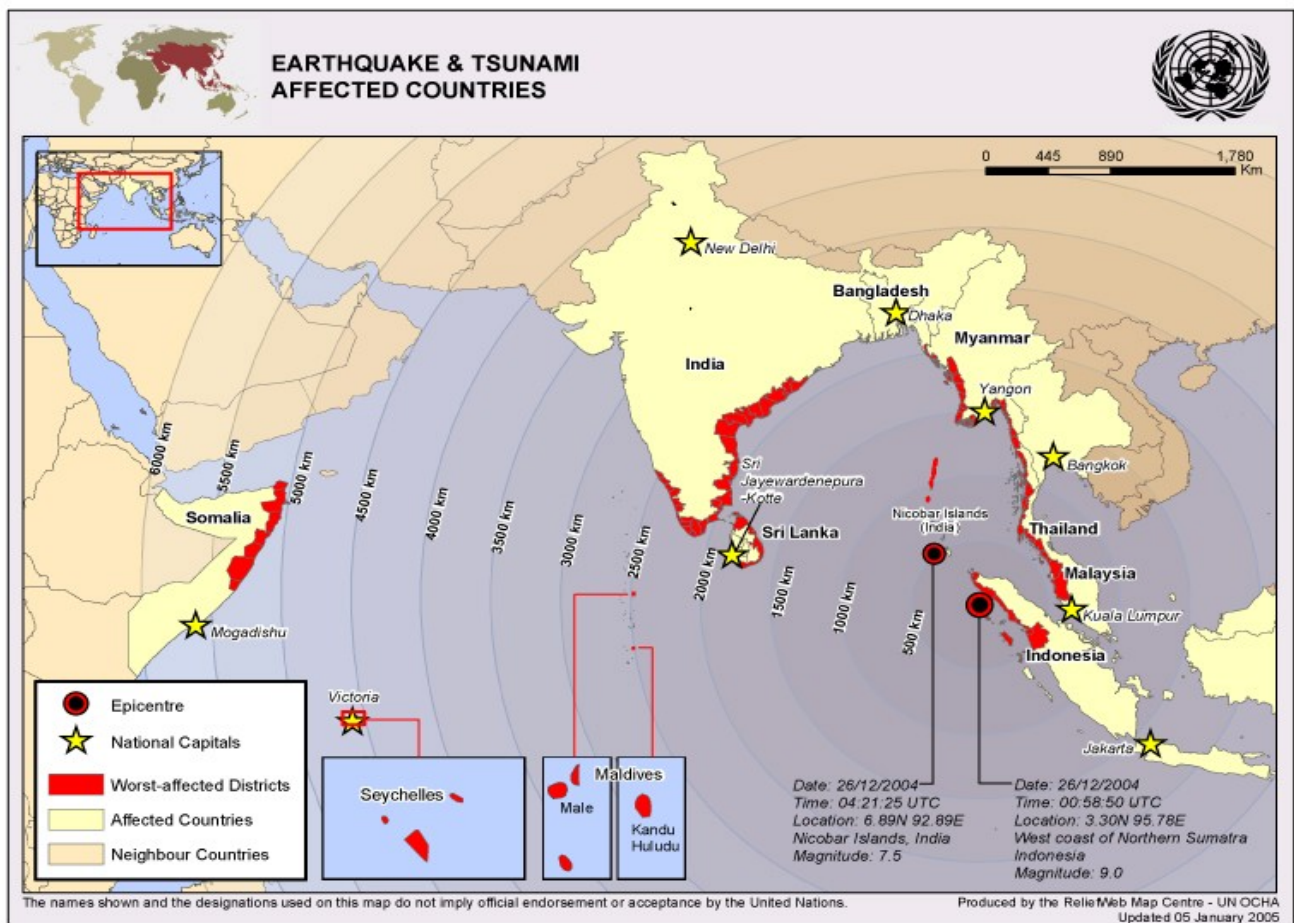
- Preliminary Appeal launched on 26 December 2004 for CHF 7.5m (USD 6.7m or EUR 4.9m). Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 1,000,000.
 - Revised Preliminary Appeal issued on 29 December 2004, for CHF 67m (USD 59m or EUR 53m).
 - Operations update No. 16 on 12 January 2005 revised the Revised Preliminary Appeal 28/2004 budget to CHF 183m (USD 155m or EUR 119m).
 - Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action 2005-2010 issued on 6 May 2005, appealed for CHF 590m (USD 497m; EURO 384m) for 2005-2006.
 - This revision of the Plan of Action appeals for a total of CHF 1.064 billion (USD 811m or EUR 687m) for the period 2005-2007, and, with indicative budget figures for 2008-2010, has an overall total budget of CHF 1.287 billion for the period 2005-2010.
 - This revised Plan also includes all bilateral Red Cross and Red Crescent national society projects in the tsunami-affected countries, which have total budgets of CHF 1.09 billion. The combined total Red Cross and Red Crescent plans through to the end of 2010, covering all activities either underway or planned, therefore currently exceeds CHF 2.3 billion.
 - It is estimated that by the end of 2005, over 1.7 million people in tsunami affected countries will have received assistance coordinated through the International Federation.
 - With this revision of the budget for 2005-2007, appeal coverage to date is 38%
- [Click here to view the latest contributions list](#)*
- It is estimated that a total of CHF 2.87 billion was raised by Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the tsunami disaster and it is anticipated that this revised Plan of Action can be resourced entirely through the transfer of funds to the Federation by partner national societies.

[Click here for a list of contacts for this operation](#)

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I GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. Foreword by the Special Representative to the Secretary-General

Almost a year has passed since the tsunami struck the shores around the Indian Ocean and the time has come to review the International Federation's emergency and recovery plan of action. The original plan was based on the *Regional Strategy and Operational Framework*, adopted by a large group of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Hong Kong in early March. During March/April, the Federation's Secretariat and delegations in the affected countries and host and partner societies developed their concrete plans, resulting in a comprehensive document, outlining activities and budgets for 2005-2006, with indicative plans and figures for 2007-2009.

In the revised plan presented here, assumptions made as the original plan was designed have been adjusted if found necessary. Developments in the affected countries that were or could not be foreseen have been taken into account. Early experiences of managing and coordinating one of the most complex emergency and recovery operations ever have been analyzed and conclusions drawn. Three conclusions should be given special attention:

- The significance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's role cannot be underestimated. Due to the substantial resources we command, approximately 20 per cent of what has been pledged and committed globally, together with the trust that the public has invested in us and the width of our commitments in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and other countries, the International Federation and its members are among the most important actors in the tsunami response. This means that our policies and positions, and how they translate into advocacy and actions, will have great significance for the survivors of the tsunami, affected governments and other international and national actors. The quality, relevance and effectiveness of our programmes as well as our ability to coordinate, internally and externally, will leave a lasting legacy on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Our assumption of a leading role among other actors is more clearly reflected in the new plan of action.
- We were overly optimistic in our expectations regarding the pace of recovery, and we were not alone. The difficulty for local authorities in identifying, allocating and adjudicating land when records were lost, coastal topography changed and local communities decimated was underestimated. Bottlenecks in availability of construction material, labour, logistics and government capacity were more narrow than expected. The challenge to design and implement coordination mechanisms that were effective *and* light was greater than anticipated. The changing policies on the coastal buffer zone in Sri Lanka, where elections led to further uncertainty about the policy framework, had unforeseen implications. The new plan of action presents a more realistic time-frame for recovery programmes.
- Humanitarian needs remain while recovery gets under way. The constraints to speedy recovery mentioned above mean that it will take time until those who lost everything will have rebuilt their lives and livelihoods. Among needs that must be met are good quality transitional shelters that will give them dignified living conditions until they are back in permanent homes in functioning communities. The Federation has taken a lead role in providing transitional shelter in Aceh and on Nias Island, while contributing to the repair and replacement of substandard transitional shelters in Sri Lanka. Our strong continued commitment to meeting humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is reflected in the revised plan of action.



Relief distributions helped survivors meet their immediate needs

As the International Federation now presents its revised emergency and recovery tsunami plan of action, it is our hope that it will better reflect the actual situation in the affected countries, thus functioning as a continued road-map while providing donors with solid foundations for funding decisions.

2. Operational Overview

The tsunami struck the shores around the Indian Ocean causing extensive death and damage across many countries and communities in Asia and Africa, but the global response to this disaster has developed into the largest and longest-term relief and recovery operation in the history of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent



Reconstruction of permanent homes has been limited to date though expected to increase significantly in 2006.

Movement. Beyond those national societies directly affected through the immediate and impressive actions of their own local volunteers and staff, national societies across the world responded with unprecedented levels of support and commitments from their own governments and public for the rebuilding of the communities affected. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster the focus was clearly on relief actions and meeting immediate needs; much good work was achieved and has been reported on elsewhere.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent has become one of the largest players in the rebuilding efforts in many countries because of the resources within its custody. The challenge during 2005 was to ensure that we play an effective and proactive role in the relief and rehabilitation activities, while ensuring realistic and valid planning for direct support to, and with the direct involvement of, those people affected.

On 06 May 2005 the Federation issued its long-term *Emergency and Recovery Plan of Action* based on information available at that stage. In the months since then, further discussions with the affected communities and with the authorities have helped develop a much longer-term perspective of the required support and involvement for the important recovery phase. This has necessitated close coordination with the communities, with the authorities, with many other agencies and organizations, as well as within the Movement itself (internal cooperation methodologies are explained in the earlier document).

Four of the priority areas for ongoing interventions in the affected countries are the four core areas of the Federation: health and care (including water and sanitation), disaster management, organizational development and promotion of humanitarian values. However, the scale of need and the capacity to respond in this case has added one major developing area of intervention for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: Recovery (particularly rebuilding of houses and infrastructure and livelihoods rehabilitation). These are particular challenges for the Movement: limited experience in these areas and the shortage of technical expertise available have both slowed these interventions, as have a range of factors outside our control: changing government regulations, unclear land rights, inexperience at certain official levels, etc., despite the urgency from the point of view of the beneficiaries and the expectations of the donors.

The largest commitments made by the Federation and partner national societies (PNSs) are in the housing sector: the need to ensure adequate accommodation for those whose houses were destroyed or damaged. Permanent reconstruction has started in Sri Lanka and Maldives as well as work on upgrading some of the temporary shelters; in Indonesia the first of thousands of pre-fabricated temporary shelter units have been constructed in Aceh at the start of an ambitious settlement programme.

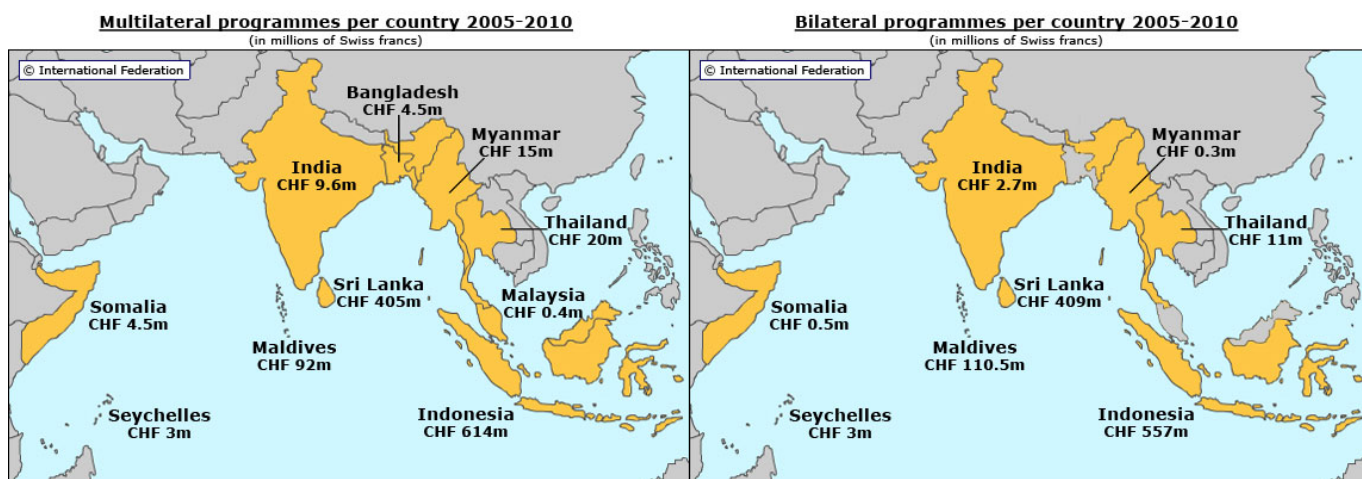
Evaluations carried out within the framework of the tsunami evaluation coalition, the Federation's own real time evaluations, results from the Listening Project, piloted by the Federation in Aceh, as well as our direct experiences

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from programme implementation have all shown that important cross-cutting elements of operations need to be enhanced. This includes gender issues, particularly as the tsunami had a significant impact along gender lines. In many communities more men than women survived while more children than adults died. During 2006, sensitization and training of field staff will be carried out, building on experiences from individual recovery programmes. Special attention will be paid on developing skills for gender analysis.

Other areas include the broad accountability to the affected population. Improvement of performance in informing the affected population of plans is needed, involving beneficiaries, both men and women, in programme planning and implementation and ensuring that people can seek redress when problems have been identified. As work is being conducted in areas directly affected by armed conflict and large amounts of material and financial resources are being introduced, it is critically important that Red Cross and Red Crescent staff are aware of the potential impact of these interventions on tensions in the communities. The Federation as well as partner national societies' staff need to be made aware and receive training in the [Better Programming Initiative](#).

In order to better support delegations in these cross-cutting areas, new positions in the field and the Secretariat are being created that will be able to provide advice and training on how quality and accountability can be made integral parts of operational practices.

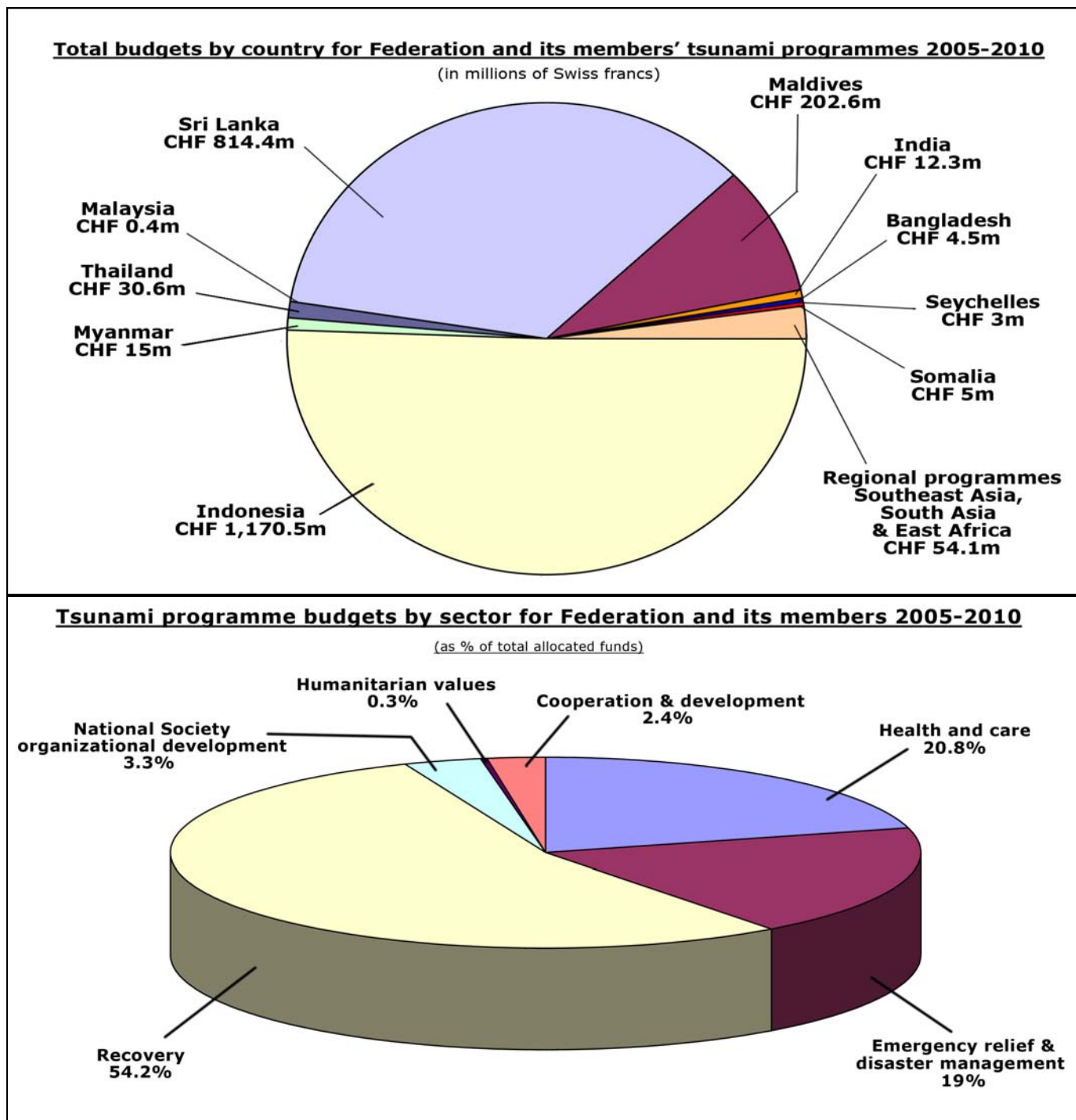


In the three main countries of operation – Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives – complex Federation delegations and field offices have been established to support the host national societies to respond to their ongoing needs as well as provide professional support and coordination expertise to the PNSs working there. This is envisaged to continue while the needs are there but they will gradually be scaled down as projects develop. During 2006 there is also likely to be a gradual shift of responsibilities from the tsunami unit within the Geneva Secretariat's Asia Pacific department out to the regional delegations. There is close cooperation and liaison with all parts of the Movement through the delegations, as well as with the wider community. The scale of this, of itself, is unique.

This document aims to bring together the numerous plans and activities proposed by the Federation working on a multi-lateral basis, and the bilateral partner national societies, in each of the affected countries. It is, by necessity, a summary, and for all of the programmes and projects listed here there is further supporting information available.

It is estimated that through the end of 2005, the International Federation and its members will have collectively spent CHF 750 million in the tsunami-affected countries.

The following pages present an undoubtedly ambitious plan: some CHF 2.3 billion in total over a five-year period, over ten countries and well-balanced between Federation-run multi-laterally funded activities and coordinated direct bilateral projects. Some of these country plans will undergo amendments in the months and years to come as individual needs or the operating environments change, so the figures given here are indicative of the situation at this time. The budgets presented have tried to cover the expected commitments over a five-year period, and they cover all countries originally touched by the tsunami.



Several countries less directly affected by the disaster (in south and southeast Asia and in East Africa) have Federation plans and budgets included in this document. However, it is anticipated that during 2006 these plans will be revisited and it is likely that the longer term focus will concentrate on Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

This *Revised Emergency and Recovery Tsunami Plan of Action* is therefore an appeal by the Federation for an important commitment of support to the multi-lateral activities in these countries. Funds given by the world community are held by the Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies. The Movement has made its pledges to the beneficiaries, to their governments and to the world that these activities will be carried out based on the needs identified, and we now need to deliver on these commitments to meet the humanitarian needs and to restore the lives and livelihoods of the communities and individuals affected.

II SOUTHEAST ASIA

1. INDONESIA

The present situation

Indonesia is the fourth most populated nation in the world, with some 240 million people inhabiting 6,000 of the country's 17,500 islands across 6,500 kilometres from end to end. Most people reside on the five major islands: Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua.

Figures published for Indonesia on the extent of damage, destruction and loss of life due to the tsunami record the number of fatalities at 128,645 with a further 37,063 remaining missing. One tragic note is the disproportionate death toll among women, comparing to male survivors at a ratio of 3:1.

UN Development Programme (UNDP) statistics list 116,880 private dwellings as damaged or destroyed, with total destruction of a further 460 health facilities, 665 school buildings, 1,110 religious halls and some 1,110 governmental offices. Damage and destruction of transportation infrastructure includes 1,525 kilometres of roads and 1,880 bridges – mostly along the north-western coast of Aceh province. The range of ruin across the tsunami-stricken area includes: public and private capital assets and infrastructure; land loss due to coastline changes; land and water source destruction from salination and silting, and the significant disruption of communities' social fabric and the market economy that sustains livelihood. Land loss and damage is particularly significant, given that the agricultural sector provided 32 per cent of gross domestic product in Aceh province.

Total reconstruction cost is estimated by the World Bank at USD 4.5 billion. Interestingly, the Asian Development Bank's *Tsunami Summary* notes that "the sectors most impacted were primarily private-sector dominated assets and activities that relate directly to the personal livelihoods of the affected urban and rural communities: housing, commerce, agriculture and fisheries, and transport vehicles and services (USD 2.8 billion, or 63 per cent of total damage and losses)."

In an overall country context, the political, economic and social conditions remain relatively calm and stable. The 1 October average fuel price hike of 126 per cent did not spark the intensity of public demonstrations that occurred in 1998. However, the increased expenditure for fuel is having a ripple effect across cost of goods and services in most sectors, adding pressure on the most poor, a fact which is being offset by a 100,000 Rupiah (USD 10) monthly grant to those living under the country's poverty line. Even with this hardship, Indonesia's economy remains among the strongest in the region, with a six per cent growth rate projected for 2006 by the ministry of finance.

The second wave of bombings and consequent loss of life and property damage in popular tourist areas of Bali on 1 October caused public outrage among the citizens of the resort island, but early indications point to a significantly lesser impact than the 2002 tragedy on Bali's tourist industry, where tourism is an important source of foreign exchange revenue for the country. It is noted that an Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI) *SATGANA* disaster action field team was an early responder on the scene, giving first aid, transporting injured and deceased to hospitals, and providing registration and tracing services for distraught relatives.

Cautious optimism is growing that the peace accord negotiated in Helsinki and signed on 15 August 2005 between the Government of Indonesia and GAM, the Free Aceh Movement, may well be taking root. The arms decommissioning process is nearly completed, complemented by an equivalent withdrawal of government forces in line with the agreement. The few clashes reported are largely attributed to criminal activity. The process of political empowerment in Aceh is in its fragile early stages, as the terms and conditions of local representation are tentatively worked out. The Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM), consisting of EU and ASEAN peace monitors, has been in place since 15 September to oversee an orderly realization of the accord.

PMI, the Indonesian Red Cross, with support and advice of the International Federation, remains a proactive participant in the formulation of new legislation now in parliamentary deliberation that addresses disaster

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management and response in the country. The national society is also an integral partner in the development of a national early warning and emergency communications system.

Installation has begun on the tsunami early warning system to alert inhabitants living along the Indonesian coastline of an impending wave surge. In October, the first earthquake sensors were placed on the seabed about 1,000 kilometres west of the most severely-impacted area of Aceh's coast. These devices are attached to buoys on the ocean surface that beam warning signals via satellite. The system is designed to automatically notify the public and media by mobile phone message, email and fax. Time lag from sensor to automated broadcast system will be 10 minutes in the initial stage of system operation, and less than two minutes by the end of 2007.

The emergency phase of the earthquake and tsunami response in Aceh province and on Nias Island is largely winding down as implementation of the massive recovery programme gains momentum. Supplementary food and non-food distributions continue, and will be reduced only when people can return to a state of normalcy. Progress on resettling the displaced population – numbering 556,638 at latest count by UNDP (including Nias) – from temporary barrack and tent camps and host family locations to individual houses is proceeding more slowly than anticipated due to a number of reasons that include the laborious process for certification of land ownership and ongoing logistic constraints.

As an interim solution, the Federation is taking a lead role in conjunction with the newly established UN Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC) to provide transitional shelters for those living in the most dire circumstances. The first identified priority is an estimated 67,000 people living in tents. As the temporary shelter units are constructed, replacement tents are being provided where most needed until the temporary shelter construction programme moves into high gear. As well, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners are supporting the improvement of sanitary conditions in the camps for internally displaced people.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The Movement's framework process of governance and management of the tsunami recovery operations in Indonesia continues at full pace. Two special working groups were created by the task force: the 'beneficiary selection criteria' group mandated to prepare guidelines on ensuring equity for beneficiaries across all Red Cross and Red Crescent activities in the earthquake and tsunami zone (e.g. criteria for receipt of distributions, housing standards); and, the 'performance' group examining best ways to facilitate accelerated implementation of projects and to make recommendations on how better to conduct internal coordination within the Movement framework. The findings of these two groups have subsequently been incorporated into ongoing decision making, as exemplified in the transitional shelter initiative described in the recovery section of this revised plan of action.

On 27-28 October, an in-country coordination forum was conducted in Jakarta for representatives of PMI, Federation, partner national societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), together with participants from the government's reconstruction and rehabilitation agency, BRR. The forum gave an overview of political, humanitarian and social issues affecting the tsunami operation in Indonesia; a discussion of the Movement's activities in the country; a review of the effectiveness of the technical working groups; an examination of the Movement's coordination mechanisms created for the tsunami recovery effort, and the creation of an action plan to implement the findings of the coordination forum.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

Based on the *Temporary Shelter Plan for Aceh and Nias*, released by the newly-created UN Office of the Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias, the Indonesia delegation's recovery programme team has subsequently prepared its own implementation plan in support of its collaboration with the UN on this 'second emergency' resulting from the slow pace of construction and deteriorated living conditions in the camps for the internally displaced.

The delegation in Indonesia is collaborating with the World Bank's in-country office to provide Red Cross and Red Crescent information for the one-year milestone edition of the World Bank/BRR stock-taking report, *Rebuilding a Better Aceh and Nias*, to be published as one in a bevy of activities surrounding the 26 December 12-month mark.

Movement coordination framework partners have begun to input progress reports into the Indonesian government's reconstruction and rehabilitation agency's newly-established Recovery Aceh and Nias (RAND) project monitoring system. RAND and the Federation's Geographic Information System (GIS) will be complementary information sources for the Movement framework and other agencies' recovery activities in the tsunami-affected region.

Operational overview

1a. Health and care

The earthquake and tsunami caused widespread physical injuries and affected the psychological well being of hundreds of thousands. They also destroyed much of the health infrastructure and killed hundreds of health staff in areas where victims were located. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement played an important role in the initial relief effort that was credited for helping to prevent the outbreak of disease and famine.

Building on the PMI's strategic goal (from its basic policies and strategic plan 2004-2009) to provide quality health and social services to vulnerable communities, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is helping to rebuild health services in Aceh and Nias through:

- provision of temporary health facilities including mobile health clinics;
- reconstruction and repair of health facilities ranging from health centres, midwife clinics and hospitals to nursing schools and mental hospitals;
- provision of drugs and medical equipment;
- training of health staff;
- psychological support and mental health interventions for trauma-related stress disorders;
- establishment of a well-equipped and competent ambulance service;
- participation in preventive health care through social mobilization activities, including vaccination campaigns;
- restoration of a safe blood transfusion service;
- community-based first aid activities that empower people to help themselves in emergencies and improve their basic health and hygiene conditions; and,
- participation in HIV/AIDS care.

With exception of the physical reconstruction and refurbishment of health facilities, the PMI is operating in other parts of Indonesia in similar types of health programmes, though on a much smaller scale and with fewer supporters.

The challenge in the reconstruction of the health facilities in Aceh and Nias will be to ensure good coordination with the BRR and the ministry of health. As was pointed out recently in a World Bank/BRR study, *Rebuilding a Better Aceh and Nias*, the quantity of resources available within the health sector appear to be more than enough to rebuild services to what they once were. The danger is that they may overwhelm the management and implementation capacity of provincial and district level health offices. The contribution of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to a geographic information system will improve information sharing which will in turn help to identify gaps and ensure that health services are delivered in an equitable way.

Finally, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement will see to it that, in its efforts to rebuild the health infrastructure in Aceh and Nias, it plans for a transition of some of its services to local authorities to ensure future sustainability.

1b. Health and care – Water and sanitation

The water and sanitation infrastructure in place prior to the earthquake and tsunami was largely destroyed by seismic disruption and water damage, including water networks, drainage systems, power supplies, and the minimally existent sewage treatment facilities. It is noted that only nine per cent of the population in the affected

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areas had piped water connections before 26 December 2004, and sanitation facilities were primarily provided by septic tanks and pit latrines.

The early involvement of the Federation's water and sanitation emergency response units (ERUs) and subsequent participation of partner national societies in water and sanitation-related projects contributed significantly to mitigation efforts that pre-empted any major outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Water production, water trucking, reservoir tanks and tap stand pipe networks continue operating to provide safe water to approximately 100,000 people at a rate that has leveled out at one million litres per day, down from a peak of 1.5 million litres daily during the height of the emergency period.

The primary focus of the water and sanitation programme is on preventative health initiatives delivered through the Federation's PHAST (participatory hygiene and sanitation training) curriculum and on structural support to immediate, mid- and long-term housing construction through provision of community water networks and household water and sanitation facilities. Therefore, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's water and sanitation-related initiatives follow four main activity tracks:

1. Provision of potable water under emergency conditions where no other sources exist, with an ongoing programme of training of PMI volunteers for hand-over of water production equipment as well as a return to local water authorities as local capacities are restored;
2. Technical support in the field of water and sanitation for the people living in temporary living centres and tents, complemented by PHAST training;
3. Coordination of the Movement's water and sanitation activities in the transitional shelter and permanent housing programmes; and,
4. Community-based water and sanitation and hygiene promotion.

With regard to the transitional shelter initiative, a special focus of effort is currently underway in the provision of Federation technical expertise and resources in support to and coordination of bilateral activities. Immediate-stage actions include the shoring up of tent and barrack camps and ground preparation for replacement tent camps and for temporary shelter land allotments.

Mid-term activities include water and sanitation support to needs assessment and site planning for permanent shelter sites (a process which is in early stages of implementation and projected over a six months-to-five year timeframe). There is also an intention to wean reliance on water trucking to camps for the displaced by continuing to develop sustainable sources such as boreholes and gravity springs.

The Federation's water and sanitation team continues to maintain its successful track record in building PMI technical and management skills in community-based water and sanitation systems and related hygiene promotion in the temporary living centres and displaced persons' camps, and towns and villages. Achievements include training and handover of facilities to PMI and Federation-animating PMI community awareness-building during the early stage recovery period to date.

The BRR/World Bank nine-month report identifies a lack of community participation in spatial planning for housing construction as a critical factor in the weakness or non-existence of water and sanitation facilities for some projects where a hasty approach has sidelined involvement of beneficiaries. It should be noted that Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners adhere to the strategic intent described in PMI's five-year plan which "emphasizes community-based health programmes to ensure that activities are of maximum benefit to the most needy." The need for better proactive community involvement in programme design and implementation has been recognized and a number of outreach and information campaigns underway in Aceh have tried to address this.

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HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID402-1	Provision of medical equipment for up to 40 rehabilitated clinics	484,438
PID402-2	Community-based first aid (CBFA)	686,288
PID402-3	First aid programme on Nias island	908,322
PID402-4	Health post/first aid posts in camps for displaced persons	2,092,504
PID402-5	Rehabilitation of up to 40 clinics in affected areas	807,397
PID402-6	Utilization of medical personnel as PMI volunteers in tsunami-affected areas	0
PID401-1	Strengthening capacity of PMI to provide high-quality health and care services at community level	532,882
PID401-2	Improving hygiene/sanitation conditions and practices of targeted communities: Cianjur, West Java and Atambua, West Timor	402,016
PID401-3	HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, and anti-discrimination in Medan, Deli Serdang, Pematang, Siantar, Riau, Pekanbaru, Karimun, Batam, Jakarta, West Nusa Tenggara and Karimun	100,925
PID401-4	Provision of psychological support to identified vulnerable communities and PMI volunteers	105,971
PID401-5	Australian embassy Kuningan bombing - family support project (to May 2006)	163,162
PID401-6	Organization of school-based vaccination campaigns for measles and rubella diseases control with the ministry of health/World Health Organization	84,104
PID401-7	Organize community awareness about epidemic diseases (an emergency programme) e.g. avian flu, dengue fever, etc.	252,312
PID401-8	Bali bombing psycho-social support programme	0
PID401-9	Blood bank mapping	400,771
Total Federation health 2006-2007 budget		7,021,092
Federation's health 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		7,548,000
Federation's health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		4,992,747
Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2010)		19,561,839

HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)	
CPH45 / CPH73 / CPH81	American Red Cross	Social mobilization support to ministry of health's measles campaign; Integrated community health in Kuta Alam and Pulo Aceh; Support to Aceh polio campaign 2005	364,460
CPH 64	Australian Red Cross	Simeulue ministry of health pharmacy support	147,512
CPH55 / CPH58 / CPH57 / CPH82 / CPH83	Canadian Red Cross	Three mobile health teams in Aceh Jaya; Construction of temporary health facility; Construction of permanent health centre in Aceh Jaya; Support and monitoring for second round of polio campaign;	641,453
CPL67H	Red Cross Society of China	Health centre and equipment	93,913

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PH48 / CPH29 / CPH31 / CPH36	French Red Cross	Medical support to Johan Pahlawan dispensary; Hygiene promotion in primary schools (Pidie district); reconstruction / rehabilitation of 17 <i>polindes</i> ; First aid training at Sigli branch; School health action in Aceh Barat	757,585
PR74H / PR75H	German Red Cross	Health centres in Sabang and Teunom	795,600
PH85	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of sub-health centres and village midwife clinics in Lhokseumawe and Aceh Utara	674,700
CPH61	Japanese Red Cross	Reconstruction of Simeulue hospital	987,324
PH86	Korean Red Cross	Reconstruction of Aceh Besar health facility	1,787,000
PH12 / CPH35	Norwegian Red Cross	Nursing school in Banda Aceh; Mental health hospital	2,498,420
Various (12 projects)	Saudi Arabian Red Crescent	Mobile clinics, hospital rehabilitation, food and medicine provision, ambulances and cash provided to PMI (all completed in 2005)	11,326,747
PH11	Turkish Red Crescent	Neonatology /pediatric ICUs for Zainoel Aubodin state hospital (completed in 2005)	1,917,000
PH6	Consortium: Australian, German, Norwegian RC societies, RC Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Ambulance services in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam province and on Nias Island	3,766,831
PH7	Consortium: Australian Red Cross, RC Society of China – Hong Kong branch	HIV/Aids project, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam province	983,416
PH8	Consortium: Australian, Italian Red Cross societies	Blood services in Nangroe Aceh and North Sumatra	2,950,247
PH9	Consortium: American, Australian, Danish, Turkish RC societies, RC Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Psycho-social support project in tsunami-affected regions, Aceh	13,558,186
PH10	Consortium: Australian and Netherlands RC societies	Community-based first aid, Nangroe Aceh and North Sumatra	485,854
PH45	Consortium: German, Australian, Norwegian RC societies, RC Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Ambulance services in North Sumatra	5,000,000
PH84	Consortium: French, Japanese and Spanish Red Cross societies	Reconstruction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities, Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya	2,592,683
CPH32	Consortium: French, Japanese Red Cross societies, RC Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Construction/rehabilitation of <i>puskesmas</i> and <i>pustus</i> in Bireuen	776,432
Total value of bilateral health programmes (2005-2010)			52,105,363
Total value of health programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			71,667,202

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HEALTH & CARE: WATER & SANITATION		
Project Number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID403-1	Emergency response unit training	0
PID403-2	Community water and sanitation reconstruction	0
PID403-3	Community hygiene promotion, water supply and sanitation – south and north Nias sub-districts	5,520,000
PID403-4	Restoration of water, sanitation and flood drainage systems to Kota Sabang (Pulau Weh water and sanitation programme)	150,000
PID403-5	Community hygiene promotion, water supply and sanitation in Aceh Province, Bireuen district	960,000
PID403-6	Temporary living centres - Water and sanitation	114,000
PID403-7	Integrated water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: a community reconstruction project, Nias Island, North Sumatra district	6,109,050
PID403-8	Improving hygiene/sanitation conditions and practices of targeted communities, Cianjur, West Java and Atambua, West Timor	0
Total Federation water & sanitation 2006-2007 budget		12,853,050
Federation's water & sanitation 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		22,000,000
Federation's water & sanitation expenditures 2005 (estimated)		4,298,456
Total value of Federation's water & sanitation programme (2005-2010)		39,151,506

HEALTH & CARE: WATER & SANITATION			
Project Number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)	
CPW19 / PW56 / PW57 / PW58 / PW59	American Red Cross	Water and sanitation project in four villages, Aceh Besar and Aceh Jaya; Hygiene promotion programme; Urban/rural water supply, Calang; filter project, Aceh; water and sanitation for transitional shelter facilities, Aceh; water treatment plant, Lhokseumawe	18,253,532
PW 2 / CPW 63	Australian Red Cross	Water and sanitation on Simeulue Island; Community-based water and sanitation project, Simeulue	8,786,694
CPW (new)	Canadian Red Cross	Provision of safe water and sanitation facilities for displaced populations in temporary living centres and tented camps, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Besar	957,593
CPL 67W	Red Cross Society of China	Water treatment and installation	449,822
PW 65 / PW 66 / PW 68 / CPH 70 / CPH 80	French Red Cross	Trucking of water supplies to internally displaced persons, Pidie and Bireuen; water treatment stations at Meulaboh hospital; sanitation and waste management project at camps in Johan Pahlawan / Meulaboh	1,738,411
PW 3 / CPW (New)	German Red Cross	Wells and 1,000 latrines in Teunom	1,597,520

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PW 1 / CPW 1	Norwegian Red Cross	Rehabilitation of water supply system in Sibigo and Tanyung Raya; wells and latrines, Simeulue island; water and sanitation project on west coast of Sumatra;	1,671,245
PW 4 / PW 5 / PW 55 / CPW 12	Spanish Red Cross	Rebuilding intake for Lapang water network; repairs to Meulaboh water network; exploration and management of water resources; water and sanitation capacity building for PMI	4,521,408
XW 55	Turkish Red Crescent	Water and sanitation in four districts (SMP-3 Lhok Nga, Mesjid Kueh, Meunasah Tanjung, Jineu Sampang Rima)	110,600
PW 61	Consortium: American RC, RC Society of China – Hong Kong branch	School water supply in Aceh Besar, Jaya, Barat Daya, Nagan Raya	447,335
PW 69	Consortium: French and Norwegian RC societies	Boreholes and latrines project in Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya	115,000
Total value of bilateral water & sanitation programme (2005-2010)			38,649,160
Total value of water & sanitation programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			77,800,666
Total value of all <u>Health & Care</u> projects by Federation and its members: (2005-2010)			149,467,868

2. Disaster management

PMI's strategic goal "to meet its obligations to provide swift and effective assistance for the most vulnerable before, during and after disasters and conflicts" was already achieved starting the day following the tsunami, with the deployment of *SATGANA* disaster response teams from PMI branches throughout the country. These volunteers provided immediate relief supplies, water, registration services and for the next three months recovered and transported some 50,000 bodies.

The overall PMI strategy for disaster management (DM) and risk reduction is based on its strategic plan, the disaster management plan of action and three additional documents:

- the Hyogo Framework for Action, January 2005
- the Movement's recovery assessment team (RAT) report for Indonesia, February 2005
- the Hong Kong meeting declaration, March 2005

The DM strategy comprises four key components: warehousing and logistics; early warning and emergency communications; preparedness and emergency response; and, integrated community-based risk reduction.

These building blocks are reflected in the projects of the revised plan of action and address the needs of stakeholder involvement and direct engagement of vulnerable communities. The projects aim to work towards achieving sustainable solutions that respond to disaster risks on a country-wide basis. The same inter-dependency that underscored the *SATGANA* response is reflected in the disaster management project intentions:

- to involve the national society leadership, staff and volunteers in decision-making and to maximize their engagement and ownership of programmes;
- to strengthen response tools and mechanisms of the national society with a clear linkage to the Government of Indonesia and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's regional/global response system;
- to upgrade response resources and infrastructure of the national society;
- to strengthen the emergency contingency fund at all levels of the organization;
- to further improving contingency response planning;

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- to enhance community participation and ownership, taking into consideration the issue of gender sensitivity by increasing women's participation and also including other marginal vulnerable groups at all levels;
- to help build community resilience to prepare for and respond to disaster risks indigenous to Indonesia;
- to help develop disaster risk management skills among PMI staff and volunteers and the public, including engagement in multi-hazard early warning systems implementation and dissemination of community awareness/public education resources; and,
- to enhance integration and synergy with other stakeholders (government, NGOs, UN) for planning and implementation by means of strengthening mechanisms for coordination, cooperation and information-sharing

Over the next five years, the implementation of these objectives can make a significant impact for the targeted beneficiaries in respect of a timely response of PMI at all levels through its:

- well-developed emergency response/preparedness policy and plans carried out by volunteers trained not only in disaster response, but in monitoring and reporting systems for cooperation and coordination with the government DM committees at all levels;
- emergency response capacity supported by operational warehouses, buffer storage facilities, standardized logistics system and transportation network;
- efficient and effective means of communication with a round-the-clock early warning system linked with the government's newly-established multi-hazard early warning and emergency communications system.
- community-based risk reduction programme with its trained community volunteers in place to reduce the vulnerabilities of people at risk and to increase capacities to survive sudden-onset disasters; and,
- comprehensive public awareness and advocacy campaigns developed and widely undertaken and supported by the government.

The ongoing relief operation on Sumatra, which played a critical role during the emergency phase in the three months following the tsunami in Aceh and then again after the Nias earthquake, has transitioned into an early-stage recovery programme, as more than 500,000 people await a return to the pre-disaster normalcy of community and livelihood. Due to debilitated living conditions and low purchasing power in the target areas, the intent is to maintain the stabilizing benefits of food and non-food distributions, as well as hygiene and baby kits, until the third quarter of 2006. During this time, capacity-building of the PMI relief structure by the Federation's disaster management and organizational development departments will continue as described, with the objective of handing distribution logistics over to PMI entirely for their continuation of the programme if, where and as needed.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID160/161/162-3	Alor/ Nabire earthquake emergency recovery operation	1,611,350
PID160/161/162-4	Establish the capacity nationwide to provide at least 150,000 households with temporary shelter, household and hygiene items and safe water	19,842,773
PID160/161/162-5	Early warning and emergency communication system in high-risk areas of Indonesia	1,353,534
PID160/161/162-6	Emergency response/preparedness capacity building	3,561,084
PID160/161/162-7	Integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR)	19,658,474
PID160/161/162-8	Provide basic relief goods	63,814,261
Total Federation disaster management 2006-2007 budget		109,841,476
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		47,952,000
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		79,772,967
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		237,566,443

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
CPD27	American Red Cross	PERTAMA integrated community-based risk reduction in 150 communities in Aceh Besar, Jaya, Barat, Nagan Raya, Pulo Aceh, North Sumatra	7,812,180
PD 92	Danish Red Cross	Community-based risk reduction programme in Aceh province (2005-2009)	1,459,668
CPD 4 / CPD 26.03	French Red Cross	Reinforcement of national disaster response coordination; Emergency storage in Pidie	7,697,255
CPD 26.08	German Red Cross	Emergency storage Teunom / Calang	802,600
CPD 7 / CPD 8	Japanese Red Cross	Regional warehouse preparedness Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Banda Aceh; Branch warehouses construction and preparedness, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya, Simeulue branches	4,595,400
CPD26.12	Korean Red Cross	Emergency storage Aceh Besar	804,000
PD 49	Malaysian Red Crescent	DM / Risk reduction – Cunda Plaza	717,100
PD 13	Consortium: Japanese, Norwegian RC societies	Disaster response and logistics capacity (warehouses) in Aceh	2,995,260
CPD 14	Consortium: Japan, Spanish RC societies, Federation	Early warning communication system Aceh and North Sumatra	1,239,776
CPD 26	Consortium: Federation, American, British, Canadian, Danish, French, German, Japanese and Spanish RC societies	Integrated community-based risk reduction in Aceh Besar, Jaya, Barat, Nagan Raya, Sumatra Utara	7,985,667
CPD 26.01	Consortium: Federation, Taiwan Red Cross Society, Japanese and Norwegian RC societies	Emergency storage Aceh chapter, Medan, Jakarta, Surabaya	10,507,349
CPD 26.04	Consortium: Canadian, Australian RC societies	Emergency storage facility in Bireuen	400,821
CPD 26.05	Consortium: Australian, Japanese and Norwegian RC societies	Emergency storage in Simeulue	634,500
CPD 26.07	Consortium: Spanish, Japanese and French RC societies	Emergency storage in Meulaboh	802,647
CPD 26.09	Consortium: Federation, Netherlands Red Cross	Emergency storage Nias	802,647
CPD 26.19	Consortium: Federation and French Red Cross	Emergency storage in Aceh Barat	802,647
CPD 26.20	Consortium: Japanese, Spanish RC societies	Emergency storage in Nagan Raya	802,647
Total value of bilateral DM programme (2005-2010)			50,862,164
Total value of Disaster Management programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			288,428,607

3. Recovery

The massive recovery effort now underway in Aceh and North Sumatra is being coordinated by the Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi (BRR), the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency created by the government on 30 April 2005 and reporting directly to the President of Indonesia.

On 6 May, the Movement was the first entity to sign a memorandum of understanding with BRR, outlining a comprehensive contribution to the earthquake and tsunami recovery initiative and representing a USD 600 million funding commitment.

From the beginning of this relationship, the Movement has enjoyed open and transparent communications with BRR. The agency has not requested nor required Red Cross and Red Crescent partners to seek BRR approval of projects, with an expressed confidence in the Movement's own internal governance mechanism. Starting in November 2005, partner national societies began to provide project details for inclusion in BRR's newly-launched, internet-based monitoring system, the Recovery Aceh Nias Database (RAND). With the introduction of RAND, Movement projects will gain a broader profile and the data in that system will complement and reinforce the information contained in the Federation's own Geographic Information System (GIS) that is now operational, based in the Banda Aceh service centre.

The majority of recovery projects originally described in the 6 May Plan of Action has subsequently been undertaken for implementation by partner national societies. The Federation's recovery department is focusing on: development of livelihood activities to fill unmet needs where other partner national societies or external agencies are not present; coordination of Movement construction projects; and, support to the Federation's lead implementer role in the transitional shelter initiative, as defined in the UN plan published on 15 September 2005 (see sub-section below for more details).

Livelihoods

It is estimated that over 600,000 women and men in the tsunami-stricken region lost their livelihoods as a consequence of the disaster, representing 25 per cent of the region's total working population. The sectors most affected were the traditional sustenance industries: fishing and agriculture. Fishermen lost boats, nets, fish ponds, market stalls, with harbour and shore landing sites partially or wholly destroyed. Farmers lost land, crops, seeds, tools, drainage systems, livestock, and – of course – many workers from all sectors lost homes and family members. As well, the devastation disrupted the market economy, the informal commercial and transportation networks, and access to established casual labour resources, given the huge loss of life.

With the early stage of the long and slow recovery process now underway, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners are active participants in cash-for-work projects that are providing initial economic inputs. As well, partner national societies involved in rehabilitation and reconstruction projects are affording employment either directly, or through local contractors. Immediate shortfalls in household income are being met by the PMI/Federation's ongoing relief distributions of food and non-food items.

For able-bodied men and women who were not in the fishing or farming sectors, or have lost their land, or who want to move into another line of work, the British Red Cross livelihood programme is proving to be a viable model, whereby individual families are provided with the guidance to prepare and realize their own livelihood plans. Funding instalments are released to beneficiary bank accounts as progress milestones are reached.

The Federation's livelihood programme is piloting several projects for potential expansion or adaptation in other locales, including:

- construction of fishing boats and provision of fishing gear;
- restoring fish processing capacity and support to fisheries to start up fish markets, thereby reducing coastal fishers' dependence on food aid; and,
- dike construction to protect fishing villages from high tides and therefore allow land reclamation for householder and fishing industry safety and economic security.

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The Federation's livelihood team is also focusing on strengthening coordination capacity for the Movement's overall programming, in order to promote coherent approaches, strategies, and standards, as well as supporting PMI's needed capabilities in livelihood programming through concerted training of identified staff and volunteers.

Prior to the tsunami, livelihood programming was not a part of PMI's strategic plan. However – similar to the livelihood goal of the Global Agenda adopted at the 15th session of the General Assembly in Seoul, Republic of Korea – livelihoods recovery capacity for the most vulnerable will be added to PMI's revised cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) to reflect the profound changes in the document as a direct result of the Movement's tsunami response in support of the national society.

Construction – coordination

Half of the partner national societies present and active in Indonesia as members of the Movement coordination framework are involved in construction projects. The Federation's task of providing coordination among Red Cross and Red Crescent partners includes the construction services that underpin the recovery operations, a role that includes: liaison with BRR, UN and NGOs on policies and standards; technical support for partner national societies in order to maximize synergies, avoid duplication and overlaps; and, ensuring integrity vis-à-vis tendering and selection of contractors and consultants. Primary coordination vehicles are the technical working groups and the Federation-led "CocoNet", the Construction Cooperation Network.

Construction – implementation

In support of the Movement's transitional shelter initiative (*see below*) in collaboration with the UN Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC), the Federation's construction activities include: human resource recruitment for assembly crews; training; supervision and deployment; and, the provision and construction of shelter kits (as differentiated from relief tent replacement activities now ongoing).

Also, in the recovery department's coordination with the delegation's logistics department, other activities include: ship and air offloading of shelter materials; transport to identified sites; sourcing of complementary local building materials; and, building unit erection in coordination with water and sanitation teams for needed infrastructure.

Transitional Shelter

The situation has become desperate for many of the thousands of people displaced by earthquake and subsequent tsunami in Aceh and by the second earthquake on Nias who are still living in tents, some of which are located on unsuitable sites and many in a rapidly deteriorating condition.

Recognizing that the pace of housing reconstruction will not provide permanent shelter in the immediate future for the displaced, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners active in the operational areas have engaged in a programme to facilitate the provision of transitional shelter with an objective of housing 20,000 families by means of this initiative. The Federation has adopted a plan in close collaboration with UNORC to ensure that internally displaced persons living in tents are provided with basic levels of housing sufficient to last at least the two to four years that may be required to fully complete the reconstruction of permanent houses.

The core commitment of the Federation toward the UNORC plan is to provide the shelter kits to replace tents in which some 67,000 people are currently living in Aceh and in which the majority of the 98,000 people displaced by the earthquake on Nias Island currently reside. The Federation will provide these shelter kits to a range of implementing partners and coordinate construction and provision of water and sanitation and other related services. The Federation is also coordinating in this regard with a number of its partner national societies working in-country where these partners are already active in housing projects. In gap areas where there are no implementing partners present to carry out the shelter construction, the Federation may also manage implementation directly.

In order to pre-empt as best as possible the issues related to land allotment and legal entitlement that have hampered permanent reconstruction efforts, a commitment has been received from the office of the Aceh Governor, alongside the endorsement of BRR that local district and sub-district governments work with their humanitarian partners to identify available and suitable land for temporary settlements where shelter kits can be erected.

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The four key roles for the Federation in this process are:

- co-lead with the UN in coordinating the implementation of the transitional shelter programme;
- procurement of the shelter kits for the entire programme's needs;
- logistics support through use of the Federation's fleet of M-6 trucks (particularly in areas with significant road access challenges); and,
- potential direct responsibility for implementation of the programme in areas not covered by other partners.

The Federation is providing delegates as zone managers and PMI chapter and branches are designating staff to act as field officers to coordinate and monitor the programme at sub-districts levels, thereby providing a key liaison between the implementing agencies and local communities.

RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID543-1	School rehabilitation and reconstruction: Contribute to authorities' efforts to rehabilitate and improve education services.	2,105,423
PID543-2	Health structure reconstruction: Help authorities to rehabilitate and improve public health services.	8,723,858
PID543-3	Housing reconstruction: Help authorities to rehabilitate and construct homes for those left homeless by the tsunami.	24,816,856
PID543-4	Community centre (<i>meneusah</i>) reconstruction or rehabilitation: PMI/Federation are contributing to the provision of a social meeting space for affected communities	0
Total Federation reconstruction 2006-2007 budget		35,646,137

RECOVERY: TRANSITIONAL SHELTER		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID543-5	To improve the life of beneficiaries living in tent settlements by providing a transitional shelter unit per family for 20,000 households.	123,930,864
Total Federation transitional shelters 2006-2007 budget		123,930,864
Total Federation reconstruction and transitional shelters 2006-2007 budget		159,577,001
Federation's reconstruction programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		25,657,714
Total value of Federation's reconstruction projects (2005-2007)		185,234,715

RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
CPR 52 / CPR 53	Australian Red Cross	Simeulue community-based construction; Simeulue construction in Sinabang	8,850,740
PL 15 Pil Pr. R	British Red Cross	Livelihood initiative pilot project in Aceh	36,500,000

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CPR 21 / CPR 42	Canadian Red Cross	Housing reconstruction, rehabilitation and livelihood support in Nias Utara, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya	135,221,000
CPL67 R	China Red Cross	Housing (300 units), infrastructure (road and public facilities)	3,236,500
PR 77 / PR 89 / CPR 33	French Red Cross	One public school in Samalanga; Rehab and reconstruction of two schools, Bireuen District, Samalanga city, Rheum Barat village. Permanent shelter Nagan Raya; Reconstruction and rehabilitation of eight schools in Pidie	861,060
PR 74 / PR 75 / PR 87 / PR 88 / CPR 75 / CPR (new)	German Red Cross	School and health centres Sabang; School and health centres Teunom; Rehab and reconstruction of elementary school in Banda Aceh town; Rehab and reconstruction of kindergarten, elementary, junior high and high schools on Beueh, Penasi and Weh islands; Construction of private houses for tsunami / earthquake victims in Calang; Construction of private houses in Teunom	19,800,270
CPR 38	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of nine elementary schools and two senior high schools	500,000
PR 78 / PR 79 / PR 90 / CPR 16 / CPR 66	Japanese Red Cross	Health facilities Nagan Raya; Health facilities Simeulue Island; Permanent housing construction in Aceh Barat district: Woyla; Reconstruction and rehabilitation fund; Construction of houses in Simeulue Island (part of Australian RC shelter project in Simeulue)	21,782,527
PR 76 / XR 76	Malaysian Red Crescent	Orphanage in Banda Aceh; Orphanage in Pidie	3,083,620
CXR18	Netherlands Red Cross	Housing construction in Lamrem (250 houses)	319,125
CXR16	Singapore Red Cross	Repair of Meulaboh harbour	8,946,700
CPR 9 / CPR 10 / CPR 11	Spanish Red Cross	Permanent shelter Aceh Barat; Permanent shelter Nagan Raya; Education and social facilities in Aceh Barat and Nagan Ray	15,674,560
PR 70 / CPR 17	Swiss Red Cross	Orphan school Bantuan Bencana Alam, Banda Aceh; Reconstruction of junior and senior school in Pidie, Sigli;	8,468,327
XR 55 / PR 80 / PR 81 / PR 82	Turkish Red Crescent	Community centre project Banda Aceh; Three schools and their facilities Lhokgna, Peukan Bada; Joint SMP school construction Banda Aceh, Lhokgna; Permanent housing units in Aceh Besar, Bitai	14,996,000
PR 71	Consortium: German, Swiss RC societies	Aceh, reconstructions 2005-2006 Aceh, Langsa, school for tsunami-displaced children	3,191,250
PR 73	Consortium: Swiss, German and Slovak RC societies	Orphanage and boarding school in Banda Aceh	772,044
PR 91	Consortium: Belgian Flanders, Netherlands and Spanish RC societies	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, health centres and houses on Nias Island	3,404,000

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CPR 15	Consortium: Belgian Flanders, Netherlands and Spanish RC societies	Nias rehabilitation and development programme	3,404,000
CPL22 R	Consortium: British, Danish and American RC societies	Livelihood Aceh Jaya	30,170,488
Total value of bilateral reconstruction projects (2005-2010)			319,182,211
Total value of reconstruction projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			504,416,926

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID544-1	Simeulue Island: 66,000 farmers and fishermen are supported in improving their livelihoods.	6,367,659
PID544-2	Nias: to provide better livelihoods for affected households	10,345,906
PID544-3	Dusun Diwa Makam village, Banda Aceh: construct a protective secondary earth wall to protect 3,375 households from high tide water	?
PID544-4	Lampaseh Village, Banda Aceh: canal wall repair to protect 328 households from high tide water	?
PID544-5	Aceh: livelihood needs of affected people are addressed; boat-building pilot project; cottage-industry sewing project; micro-credit project pilot	1,133,123
Total Federation livelihoods 2006-2007 budget		17,846,688
Federation's livelihood 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		24,000,000
Federation's livelihood programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		954,150
Federation's relief supplies under recovery programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		40,428,830
Total value of Federation's livelihoods projects (2005-2010)		83,229,668

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
PL 52 / CPL 72	American Red Cross	Sanitation initiatives Aceh Besar, Jaya, Barat Daya, Nagan Raya; Livelihood revitalization: rehabilitation and reconstruction of safe and hygienic public market facilities in Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya	5,828,486
CPL 65	Australian Red Cross	Simeulue: community-based livelihood	3,638,638
PL 15 Pil Pr. L / CPL 49	British Red Cross	Livelihood initiative pilot project in Aceh; Organizational development through one-year internship and on-the-job training of university undergraduates through internship to Movement response to Aceh Jaya	18,300,000
CPL21 & CPL42 / CPL	Canadian Red Cross	Housing and livelihoods in Aceh Jaya and Aceh Besar; Coastal rehabilitation,	36,724,000

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59		Livelihoods and disaster risk reduction in Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya	
CPL 67 L	Red Cross Society of China	Cooperation on construction of friendship village(s) for tsunami victims in Aceh Jaya	573,149
PL15 / PL50 / PL53 / CPL20 / CPL28 / CPL30 / CPL34	French Red Cross	Revival of <i>krupuk</i> activity in Cot Jaya; Revival of <i>tikar</i> activity in Rawa village; fish farming Pasi Lhok; shelter and fishing equipment in Lancang village; aquaculture project Pidie: Lancang, Pasi Lhok, Jeumeurang; income generating project for women <i>krupuk</i> makers in four villages in Pidie; Income generating project for women <i>tikar</i> makers (two villages in Pidie-Meurebue)	1,222,276
CPL 48	Irish Red Cross	Secondary education cash assistance programme Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya	4,473,360
XL 77	Malaysian Red Crescent	Adoption of village Desa Blang Mangat, Lhokseumawe	1,415,244
CPL 22	Consortium: British, Danish and American Red Cross societies	Livelihood in Aceh Jaya	6,700,000
CPL 68	Consortium: Belgian Red Cross (French) and Federation	Construction of 17 boats Labi Labi 17-metres long and Porsine gears in Meulaboh/Johan Pahlawan (1,200 metres long)	1,296,900
CPL 69	Consortium: Federation and Spanish Red Cross	Livelihood recovery in Aceh Barat: delivery of farming, livestock and small business commodities	3,720,000
Total value of bilateral livelihoods projects (2005-2010)			83,892,053
Total value of livelihoods projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			167,121,721
Total value of <u>Recovery</u> programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			671,538,647

4. Organizational development

PMI is an integral part of Indonesia's social fabric. The national society is strong and well-respected both within and outside its borders, with some one million registered volunteers in 30 provincial chapter offices, 361 branches, 2,560 sub-branches, and 185 blood transfusion units across the country, as well as in its hospitals, poly-clinics and ambulance service units. Organizational development is woven into PMI's 2004-2009 strategic plan, with top-level goals identified for: development and capacity building; resource development and fundraising; human resource development; youth and volunteer management and development; and, education and training.

To a substantial extent, realization of organizational development plans were constrained by the intense focus of attention on tsunami response, especially considering that an alarming number of PMI staff and volunteers in Aceh were among the casualties of the disaster. Therefore, replacement staff from the national office and other branches was diverted as new staff and volunteers for Aceh branches are recruited and oriented. Consequently, at varying pace of progress, projects identified in the Federation's plan of action launched in May 2005 are continuing, apart from support to financial development at the national level, as PMI outsourced the work identified and planned.

The main difference since May is in the budget – better information has been gathered (particularly on the buildings' construction costs) which changes the total for this programme sector. In general, the objectives for 2006-2007 and beyond are a continuation of the organizational development and capacity building work supported by the Federation's delegation in Indonesia during the last four years, as detailed in PMI's strategic plan.

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ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID005-1	Governance and management development	469,000
PID005-2	Programme planning and management development	589,112
PID005-3	Human and financial resource development	272,309
PID005-4	Volunteer and youth programme development	1,059,673
PID005-5	IT development	125,673
PID005-6	National office consolidation	690,332
PID005-7	Organizational development delegates in Jakarta, Aceh and North Sumatra	966,879
PID005-8	Rehabilitation of chapter and branch offices in the tsunami-affected area	5,610,964
PID005-9	National training centre	1,818,246
PID005-10	Renovation/extension of PMI's national office building in Jakarta	2,112,374
Total Federation OD 2006-2007 budget		13,714,562
Federation's OD 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		7,310,000
Federation's OD programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		2,449,636
Total value of Federation's OD programme (2005-2010)		23,474,198

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
PO 19	French Red Cross Pidie branch building	431,000
PO 24	German Red Cross Aceh Jaya (Teunom) branch building	431,000
CPO 5 / CPO 6	Japanese Red Cross Re-establishment of RC youth organization; youth and junior friendship	5,054,940
PO 14 / PO 31	Korean Red Cross Training centre Banda Aceh; Aceh Besar branch building	1,109,000
PO 25	Netherlands Red Cross Nias, branch building	514,000
PO 20	Consortium: Australian, Canadian and French RC societies Bireuen, branch building	143,667
PO 21	Consortium: Australian, Japanese and Norwegian RC societies Simeulue, branch building	143,667
PO 23	Consortium: Spanish, Danish, French and Japanese RC societies Aceh Barat (Meulaboh), branch building	465,000
PO 26	Consortium: Korean Red Cross and Federation National training centre	1,270,000
PO 27	Consortium: Canadian and Netherlands RC societies, Federation National office PMI	1,975,000
PO 39	Consortium: Japanese, French and Spanish RC societies Nagan Raya, branch building	400,000
Total value of bilateral OD programme (2005-2010)		11,937,274
Total value of <u>Organizational Development</u> programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		35,411,472

5. Humanitarian values

Dissemination of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law form part of the communication strategy of PMI's strategic plan. Promotion of humanitarian values is a core component of every Red Cross and Red Crescent national society's mandate. However, an internal and external analysis of PMI's image and perception demonstrates that its services are generally not well-known among the public, even though the national society and its symbol are relatively well-recognized in the country. Planned and systematic promotion of the national society and the Movement's principles and values has not been prevalent in PMI's work up to this point. This is partly due to lack of suitably qualified staff – a situation the Federation is eager to remedy with assistance in the recruitment of professional staff and overall technical and material support. The Federation will thus continue to complement PMI activities in raising awareness of humanitarian values in Indonesia, as well as to assist in the work of the national society as a member of the wider Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

To intensify this priority, PMI is now faced with unprecedented expectations with regard to transparency, reporting and information sharing following the tsunami. Over the last few years, a concerted attempt was made to establish a nationwide network of PMI communicators, and the *Strategic Plan 2005-2009* calls for further work in this regard. In particular, in the tsunami-affected areas, PMI needs to build a strong and efficient core group of communicators to provide information, photographs and videos to the national office and to its many international partners. Project plans include training workshops for communicators in Aceh and North Sumatra, and a number of initiatives are scheduled, as well as continuing the ongoing communications development of PMI at national and chapter levels.

The humanitarian values programme in 2006-2007 is expanded from the May 2005 plan of action, chiefly to allow for increased visibility of PMI, the Federation and Movement partners in the tsunami-affected areas and more broadly in the country. Objectives have been added to increase visibility to reflect this intent and a number of new projects are planned. The communications development project – which covers the whole of Indonesia with a focus on the national office as well as on the tsunami-affected areas – will continue.

HUMANITARIAN VALUES		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PID302-1	Communications development	361,584
PID302-2	PMI/Movement visibility in the tsunami area and across the region.	673,816
	Humanitarian value delegates in Jakarta, and Aceh.	960,000
Total Federation Humanitarian Values 2006-2007 budget		1,995,400
Federation's HV 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		975,000
Federation's HV programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		233,963
Total value of Federation's HV programme (2005-2010)		3,204,363

INDONESIA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	58,713,345	90,754,523	149,467,868
Disaster management	237,566,443	50,862,164	288,428,607
Recovery	268,464,383	403,074,264	671,538,647
Organizational development	23,474,198	11,937,274	35,411,472
Humanitarian values	3,204,363	0	3,204,363
Coordination & implementation	22,429,412	0	22,429,412
Total budget	613,852,144	556,628,225	1,170,480,369

2. MYANMAR

The present situation

The tsunami claimed the lives of 61 people in Myanmar with another 10 missing and presumed dead. It is estimated that between 10,000-15,000 people were affected. The overall political and socio-economic situation of Myanmar remains difficult and the living conditions for large parts of the population continue to be a daily challenge. Market prices of basic commodities continued to rise, and inflation has also increased so the buying power of families and individuals is significantly reduced.

With respect to the work of international agencies in Myanmar, one of the consequences of the bomb blasts, which occurred in Yangon on 7 May 2005, was that security within the country has been tightened, and travel permission for foreigners and Myanmar citizens alike has become more difficult to obtain. As a rule, travel is now limited to the divisions and Rakhine state, with restrictions for other states. There is also evidence of increasing scrutiny of the international organizations working in Myanmar, and the process to obtain visas for delegates and visitors has become more cumbersome.

Both the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the International Federation continued to implement the recovery and capacity building programme funded through the tsunami appeal, in liaison with other organizations working in the delta area on recovery programmes. The programme implementation was however slowed down during the monsoon season from May to September as the access to the delta region was difficult. The immediate recovery needs of the tsunami victims have now been met in terms of shelter, food and water and sanitation (by authorities, UN and international NGOs). MRCS and the Federation are providing fishing boats and nets (to 47 families during 2005) and will follow this up during 2006 through the renovation of a school and the construction of a sea wall for protection on the badly hit Kaing Thoung Island.

The fact that the MRCS and Federation clearly positioned the Myanmar tsunami operation as one of opportunity, presenting a small recovery programme and much more extensive programmes for capacity building, community-based disaster preparedness and response as well as health programmes across the country, has gained the respect and support of donors.

It is important therefore to note that a unique decision was taken to integrate the normal annual appeal into the revised tsunami appeal for 2006-2007, thus ensuring a consolidated and comprehensive approach to providing support to MRCS following the limited tsunami operation and expanded donor interest. It is anticipated that the Myanmar tsunami appeal will be closed at the end of 2007, and a regular annual appeal would be re-introduced to ensure continuing support for Myanmar Red Cross Society.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The Federation is representing all partner national societies in Myanmar. This makes coordination less challenging than in some of the other tsunami-affected countries. In its coordinating capacity the Federation has been facilitating visits from several national societies, notably the British Red Cross, French Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China and the Taiwan Red Cross Organization. Outside of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, regular contacts are maintained with embassies and several international organizations.

To provide better support to the MRCS and to ensure good coordination and implementation of the expanded recovery and capacity building programme, a number of new delegates were recruited for the delegation to support the areas of finance and administration, logistics and construction, branch development and health training.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

The visibility and credibility of the Red Cross in Myanmar, increased through the tsunami operation, was further strengthened particularly with respect to disaster response with both the MRCS and the delegation actively participating in several seminars and conferences. The fast and efficient response of the MRCS, with support from the Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) after the Yangon bombings, also provided

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visibility for the Red Cross to show its capacity and demonstrate its humanitarian values. Renewed contacts made with the international press following the tsunami operation allowed for further reporting, not only on tsunami-related programmes, but also on health and care programmes. With an increasing scrutiny of international organizations present in Myanmar, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners are discussing how best to position and represent themselves, and every opportunity to enhance the roles and responsibilities of the Red Cross is seized.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational overview

1. Health and care

Through the motivation, support and mobilization of its nationwide network of volunteers, the MRCS promotes a healthier and safer environment for the people of Myanmar, giving priority to the most vulnerable communities and individuals.

The health and care programme now consists of three projects (rather than four as before): emergency health care, community-based health and community-based first aid (CBFA). The emergency health care project includes psycho-social support and water and sanitation which were previously separate projects. This change has been made as the MRCS interventions in water and sanitation and psycho-social support are likely to be smaller than originally anticipated and to emphasize the link between these activities as part of public health in emergencies. The community-based health project includes all MRCS activities relating to HIV/AIDS, community-based health, tuberculosis and blood donor recruitment that otherwise would have been part of the annual appeal. The CBFA project is the same as before, but now expanded to include the full range of CBFA activities that before fell under the annual appeal. Capacity building support to MRCS health division is included under the community-based health project and similar support to training divisions is included under the CBFA project. All details regarding the expected results and activities relating to the two projects below are outlined in a detailed log frame available from the Myanmar delegation upon request.

HEALTH & CARE		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMM400-1	Provision of emergency health care including psychological support	401,392
PMM400-2	Water and sanitation in emergency situations	706,763
PMM401-1	Community-based health – HIV/AIDS: prevention, care and support	480,913
PMM401-2	Community-based health – Supporting local communities to respond to endemic health issues	546,537
PMM401-3	Community-based health – Disseminate information about tuberculosis and monitor directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS)	175,862
PMM401-4	Community-based health – Blood donor recruitment	35,738
PMM401-5	Community-based health – Capacity building, training and salary support	284,566
PMM402-1	Community-based first aid – Training	590,230
PMM402-2	Community-based first aid – Capacity building	308,645
Total Federation health 2006-2007 budget		3,530,646
Federation's health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		603,705
Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2007)		4,134,351

HEALTH & CARE			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
N/A	Danish Red Cross	Community-based health project in Mogok, Mandalay division	260,000
Total value of bilateral health programmes (2005-2010)			260,000
Total value of health programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			4,394,351

2. Disaster management

Overall, the disaster management programme as described below has two goals: firstly, that MRCS is being acknowledged as a leading humanitarian organization in Myanmar – measured by its activities and impact in disaster preparedness and response; and secondly, that MRCS is utilizing its wide network of volunteers in tasks to assist and guide vulnerable communities in their activities in disaster preparedness and mitigation. All details regarding the expected results and activities relating to the two projects described below are outlined in a detailed log frame available from the Myanmar delegation upon request.

There are no bilateral programmes in disaster management.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMM161-1	Disaster preparedness and response – Enhance the capacity of the MRCS to prepare for and respond to disasters	343,218
PMM161-2	Community-based disaster management	123,207
PMM161-3	Disaster assessment and response team training	173,902
PMM161-4	Disaster preparedness at branch level	29,625
PMM161-5	Water safety training	23,529
PMM161-6	Enhance the IT and telecom capacity of the MRCS	278,070
PMM162-1	Warehousing	107,271
PMM162-2	Logistics training	23,114
PMM162-3	Logistics management	310,500
PMM162-4	Relief including building up of relief goods stocks	534,755
PMM162-5	Construction of the central warehouse	438,499
Total Federation disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		2,385,690
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		3,365,087
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2007)		5,750,777

3. Recovery

The programme consists of one project: the construction of a protective seawall and restoration of one school on the worst-hit island of Kaing Thoung. The programme will be completed during the first half of 2006 and the budget figure provided is thus for 2006 only. Further details regarding the expected results and activities relating to the

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project below are outlined in a detailed log frame available from the Myanmar delegation upon request. There are no bilateral programmes in recovery.

RECOVERY		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMM542	To support tsunami-affected families on Kaing Thoung Island with the construction of a protective sea wall and the renovation of one school	71,835
Total Federation Reconstruction 2006-2007 budget		71,835
Federation's Reconstruction programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		19,676
Total value of Federation's Reconstruction projects (2005-2007)		91,511

4. Organizational development

The overall objective of the organizational development programme is to develop and strengthen the capacity of MRCS to be the leading humanitarian organization in Myanmar. The organizational development programme consists of two projects: capacity building and construction. The capacity building project includes activities relating to branch development, volunteer and youth development, finance development, strategic planning and headquarters development. The construction project is about investing in the physical infrastructure of the MRCS. Further details regarding the expected results and activities relating to the two projects below are outlined in a detailed log frame available from the Myanmar delegation upon request.

There are no bilateral programmes in organizational development.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMM006-1	Branch development through training, exchanges between branches, improvement of communication, planning, reporting and fundraising	171,947
PMM006-2	Volunteer and youth development	137,074
PMM006-3	Financial development focusing on improvement of procedures, regulations, systems and human resource capacity at both headquarters and branch level	66,055
PMM006-4	Strengthening human and material resources at national headquarters level	767,378
PMM006-5	Strengthening the Federation's delegation	
PMM007-1	Construction of a new training centre (cost includes furniture and equipment)	502,670
PMM007-2	Construction of new national headquarters (cost includes furniture and equipment)	855,628
PMM007-3	Renovation of the current national headquarters (to be rented out afterwards for fundraising purposes (cost includes furniture and equipment)	812,827
PMM007-4	Renovation of selected branch offices including (cost includes furniture and equipment)	288,874
Total Federation OD 2006-2007 budget		3602,453
Federation's OD programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		286,071
Total value of Federation's OD programme (2005-2007)		3,888,524

5. Humanitarian values

The overall objective of this programme is to strengthen the capacity of the MRCS to carry out advocacy and promotion about its humanitarian work and the values and principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. All details regarding the expected results and activities relating to the project below are outlined in a detailed log frame available from the Myanmar delegation upon request.

There are no bilateral programmes in humanitarian values.

HUMANITARIAN VALUES		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMM301	Strengthen the communication division of the MRCS, produce advocacy materials, communication tools and develop standard emblem regulation	87,409
Total Federation Humanitarian Values 2006-2007 budget		87,409
Federation's HV programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		
Total value of Federation's HV programme (2005-2007)		87,409

MYANMAR BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	4,314,351	260,000	4,574,351
Disaster management	5,750,777	0	5,750,777
Recovery	91,511	0	91,511
Organizational development	3,888,524	0	3,888,524
Humanitarian values	87,409	0	87,409
Coordination & implementation	777,993	0	777,993
Total budget	14,730,565	260,000	14,990,565

3. THAILAND

The present situation

The magnitude and severity of the tsunami in Thailand caused the loss of thousands of human lives, tremendous damage to infrastructure and economic losses, particularly in the tourism sector. Some 5,395 people were killed and 8,547 were injured while another 2,932 remain unaccounted for and are presumed deceased. The tsunami caused destruction in six coastal provinces along the Andaman coast – Phuket, Phang Na, Krabi, Trang, Satun and Ranong.

The Royal Thai Government mobilized USD 1.06 billion from its own resources to tackle the challenge of emergency response as well as long-term recovery. Nearly USD 115 million has also been disbursed out of the Relief Fund for Disaster Victims, a fund made up of private donations. The Asset Capitalization Bureau has also been set up to facilitate access to capital for income generation and rebuilding schemes. UN agencies, as well as a number of international nongovernmental organizations, have been cooperating with the government to respond to the needs to repair economic and environmental damage, and to develop systems and infrastructure for disaster management and preparedness. Numerous local and international grassroots voluntary groups are also active at the community level to support community health, psycho-social assistance and income generation programmes.

To commemorate the one-year tsunami anniversary on 26 of December 2005, the government plans to host a series of events in Phuket, Phang Nga and Krabi, inviting one relative of each of more than 2,000 foreigners who lost their lives to the tsunami, 11,000 people who were injured and a large number of dignitaries from around the world. During the months leading up to this commemoration, the attention of the world media and the public will turn to tsunami-affected areas, especially to Thailand and its recovery process. Concerns have been raised by NGOs working in the affected communities on the danger of exploitation of families, especially of children by the media, and strangers invading the communities in search of images and stories of tragedy. Measures to protect the privacy and dignity of the vulnerable families are being discussed.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

In order to streamline the tsunami recovery operations in Thailand, a tsunami recovery team has been recruited by the Federation. The coordinator joined on 1 August along with six programme officers responsible for health and care, disaster management, organizational development, liaison, administration and finance. The tsunami recovery office began operations in Phuket in mid-August as an extension of the regional delegation for Southeast Asia in Bangkok.

To further coordinate tsunami recovery support activities across the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Federation continues to organize quarterly partner national society coordination meetings.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

The Federation's regional delegation for Southeast Asia in Bangkok and the tsunami recovery office in Phuket continue to work closely with governmental agencies, UN agencies and NGOs working on tsunami recovery efforts. The Federation is participating in the Donor Assistance Database (DAD) which was initiated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to aid tracking of tsunami assistance in Thailand. Programme implementation of disaster management and recovery components is underway in collaboration with key agencies such as the Department of Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DDPM) of the ministry of interior, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational overview

1. Health and care

The Thai Red Cross Society identified health care, health assistance to children and sanitation as priorities of intervention to support tsunami-affected people in Phang Nga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang, Satun and Ranong provinces. The health and care programme focuses on supporting communities and health providers who have not received assistance from the government or other sources. The programme, while addressing unmet psychological, nutritional, recreational, water and sanitation needs of the children, also aims to strengthen the capacity of the local health care providers and the Thai Red Cross Society in delivering basic health services in hitherto under-served areas.

The Federation's tsunami recovery team, strongly supported by the regional delegation in Bangkok, will work with the headquarters and the local chapters of the Thai Red Cross Society in implementing these activities. Priorities identified by the local branches will be respected. The Federation also proposes to coordinate health-related activities of a number of partner national societies currently working in the area.

With the overall objective that the Federation and partner national societies ensure improved access of the communities affected by the tsunami to adequate health and child care services, a gradual transition to local authorities is envisaged for future sustainability.

1b. Health and care – Water and sanitation

Many schools in the six provinces were damaged by the tsunami. The damage was not only confined to the school buildings, but also to all utilities and facilities. Sources of drinking water were contaminated and the water supply systems of these schools were also severely damaged. The consequent lack of safe drinking water caused diarrhoea and gastroenteritis in school students and people dependent on the water from the affected schools although no major epidemics occurred thanks to rapid interventions. In addition, the indoor and outdoor toilets of these schools were rendered unsuitable for use. The damaged water and sanitation facilities of many schools have already been restored by the local authorities and different organizations, but the water and sanitation systems of several schools remain in a state of disrepair.

The Thai Red Cross Society's provincial chapters in Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi and Satun have identified the needs of 19 such schools, whose water and sanitation systems need to be restored to prevent incidences of waterborne diseases and ensure hygienic disposal of human waste.

HEALTH AND CARE: HEALTH		
Project number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PTH 400-1	Capacity building for providing psychological support service, especially to children	196,551
PTH 400-2	Upgrading child development centres	139,245
PTH 400-3	Establishment of a village health volunteer structure to support basic health care services	413,522
PTH 400-4	Upgrading Sala Dan health centre and rehabilitation of district hospital in Lanta Island of Krabi province	269,020
PTH 400-5	Establishment of a fully-equipped mobile operation theatre	627,046
PTH 400-6	Health emergency response team	983,843

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Total Federation health 2006-2007 budget		2,629,227
Federation's Health 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		1,144,000
Federation's health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		190,521
Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2010)		3,963,748

HEALTH AND CARE: HEALTH			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from partner national societies)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	Finnish Red Cross	Support to hospitals and clinics with procuring equipment and vehicles; first-aid, health education and psychological support training; support to the Finnish disaster victim identification team; support for babies living in temporary camps and shelters; blood transfusion service programme.	2,600,000
	French Red Cross	Provision of software for the Thai Red Cross Society's blood centre; four ambulances to Phuket chapter; assistance to French nationals whose families were affected by the tsunami; first aid training and materials.	2,031,250
	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Primary health and care.	500,000
	Swedish Red Cross	Support to Swedish citizens and their family members affected by tsunami.	N/A
Total value of bilateral health programmes (2005-2010)			5,131,250
Total value of health programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			9,094,998

HEALTH AND CARE: WATER AND SANITATION		
Project Number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PTH 400-7	Safe water supply and adequate toilets in 19 affected schools	205,571
Total Federation water and sanitation 2006-2007 budget		205,571
Federation's water and sanitation 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		-
Federation's water and sanitation expenditures 2005 (estimated)		34,218
Total value of Federation's water and sanitation programme (2005-2010)		239,789

HEALTH AND CARE: WATER AND SANITATION		
Project Number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from partner national societies)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	American Red Cross Water and sanitation assistance in Phang Nga province.	653,350
Total value of bilateral water and sanitation programme (2005-2010)		653,350
Total value of water and sanitation programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		893,139
Total value of all <u>Health and Care</u> projects by Federation and its members: (2005-2010)		9,988,137

2. Disaster Management

Building on its positive experience of community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP), the Thai Red Cross Society, with the support of the Federation and partner national societies, has decided to improve information technology and communications, further develop community-based disaster risk management, create public awareness about disaster risks, and develop capacities, resources, plans and systems linking with the formal early warning system.

The foremost priority of the Thai Red Cross Society is the establishment of a regional disaster management centre in the southern province of Phuket, the upgrade of the existing disaster operations room in the national headquarters in Bangkok and the setting up of relatively smaller disaster operations rooms in the five other tsunami-affected provinces. The fully equipped and manned regional disaster management centre, interlinked with the national headquarters, chapters, provincial and national disaster response systems, would facilitate timely management and coordination of all disaster-related actions of the national society in the future.

Using the term community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR), rather than community-based disaster management, the national society plans to encompass at least 60 communities in high-risk areas under this programme. Local communities will not only be closely involved in planning and decision-making processes but also play a major role in implementation of the plans. This increased community involvement will be carefully balanced by the CBDRR with equally important scientific and objective risk assessment and planning so that different stakeholders can assist in capacity building and transferring of resources to the communities, who would assume the primary responsibility of disaster reduction.

The disaster management programme of the Thai Red Cross Society also envisages the development of the Federation-standard disaster risk management strategy and ensures comprehensive long-term contingency planning at the national and provincial levels. This calls for clear roles and responsibilities of the national society within the government's national disaster management system. The national society will also prioritize the development and improvement of rapid action teams at national, provincial, district and community levels that are able to deal with a variety of sectoral concerns.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PTHDM160-1	Disaster management centre in Phang Nga	388,562
PTHDM160-2	Community-based disaster management structure in the six tsunami	427,727

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	affected provinces	
PTHDM160-3	Public awareness and dissemination of early warning to 20,000 households	705,305
PTHDM160-4	Disaster risk management strategy and contingency plans	216,934
Total Federation disaster management 2006-2007 budget		1,738,528
Federation's disaster management 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		2,070,000
Federation's disaster management expenditures 2005 (estimated)		483,450
Total value of Federation's disaster management programme (2005-2010)		4,291,978

DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	Finnish Red Cross	Disaster preparedness; communication and information project, emergency stocks for Thai Red Cross Society's disaster operational centre; vulnerability capacity assessment and capacity building	500,000
	French Red Cross	Training for divers in Phuket province.	N/A
	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Fire prevention projects in camps and shelters; community-based disaster management	639,213
	Swedish Red Cross	Community-based public education employing a multi-hazard approach in disaster risk management in Trang province	31,250
	Consortium: Finnish, French, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross societies	Sea rescue, water safety, first aid and emergency response training	675,000
Total value of bilateral DM programme (2005-2010)			1,845,463
Total value of <u>Disaster Management</u> programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			6,137,441

3. Recovery

The social and economic impact of the tsunami was mostly felt by the tourism and fishing sectors. About 490 fishing villages along the Andaman coast and islands were affected by the tsunami as were the livelihoods of an estimated 120,000 people.

Local people, and particularly the younger generation, had greatly benefited from booming tourism along the Andaman coast. After the tsunami, the people living in coastal environments found limited opportunities for livelihood. The complexity of livelihood issues for the affected communities requires urgent attention by the Federation and the Thai Red Cross Society. The national society would require additional capacity, technical assistance, close cooperation with local administration, and collaboration with relevant technical agencies.

The Federation-supported recovery programme of the Thai Red Cross Society, therefore, addresses these questions to better understand the livelihood needs in coastal areas of tsunami-affected provinces. It also takes into account

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the need for the restoration of ecosystems critical to the community livelihoods. The restoration of livelihoods is also linked with long-term sustainability through diversification and skills building.

Gender inequality played an important role in the level of vulnerability to tsunami and its consequences. Surviving women were more vulnerable because they had less access to resources. In spite of being non-earning members of the family, the deaths of the men of the family forced them to become the sole caregivers to children, the elderly, and the disabled. The tsunami recovery programme, therefore, includes new or alternative income generating activities in the six affected provinces to support diversified and sustainable livelihoods for women.

There are no Federation multilateral reconstruction projects in Thailand.

RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	French Red Cross	Construction of a Red Cross village in Phang-Nga province; construction of three sports halls in Phuket province; provision of houses and equipment in Phuket province; support the Lions Club with constructing a children care centre in Phuket province.	625,000
	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	30 shelters for those people who are afflicted with extreme cases of emotional distress in Phang-Nga province; playground for a tsunami-destroyed school in Ranong province.	159,534
Total value of bilateral reconstruction projects (2005-2010)			784,534
Total value of reconstruction projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			784,534

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS		
Project number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PTHRV501-1	Restore the livelihood of 3,600 households in the tsunami-affected provinces	1,300,976
PTHRV501-2	Develop livelihood skills for 2,400 women in the tsunami-affected provinces	234,103
Total Federation livelihoods 2006-2007 budget		1,535,079
Federation's livelihoods 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		1,770,000
Federation's livelihoods programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		40,977
Total value of Federation's livelihoods projects (2005-2010)		3,346,056

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS		
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from partner national societies)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)

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	French Red Cross	Rebuilding fishing boats and setting up of a cooperative for rehabilitation in Ranong province; arrangement for orphans to be cared for by families in Ranong province; support to tsunami orphans in Phi Phi Island; assistance to French nationals whose families were affected by the tsunami; construction of 11 boats in Trang province; purchase of one speed boat in Trang province.	625,000
	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Provision of fishing gear to affected fishing families in Phang-Nga province; building 300 fishing boats in Ranong province; provision of computers to five schools in Ranong province; organic farming project in Ranong province	1,539,268
	Swedish Red Cross	Funding for two kindergarten teachers in Baan Nam Kem village, Phang Nga province.	N/A
	Consortium: French and Swedish Red Cross societies	Support to children affected by the tsunami to continue their schooling over the next five years in Phuket province.	187,500
Total value of bilateral livelihoods projects (2005-2010)			2,351,768
Total value of livelihoods projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			5,697,824
Total value of <u>Recovery</u> programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			6,482,358

4. Organizational development

A large numbers of young people and many schools were affected by the tsunami. The Thai Red Cross Society's chapters in the six tsunami-affected southern provinces, however, do not have a youth structure or organized youth programmes. The Thai Red Cross Society has decided to introduce formal Red Cross youth programmes in these provinces to allow school children to participate in its activities. The project envisages the introduction of youth structures in 16 schools in the six provinces with a membership of about 1,200 boys and girls.

The chapters in the six tsunami-affected provinces have a modest and limited capacity. The human resources are largely without formal training or experience in the Federation's or the national society's core areas, or have an understanding of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's policies, systems and procedures. Additionally, the volunteer capacity could benefit from a more formal structure and organization. The Thai Red Cross Society seeks Federation support in the selection, recruitment, training and management of volunteers under a structured volunteer organization in the six tsunami-affected provinces.

Some of the tsunami-affected provinces are large, with several offshore islands, utilizing comparatively difficult communication facilities. In order to enhance the capacity of the concerned provincial chapters, the Thai Red Cross Society has, therefore, identified some vulnerable districts for establishing district branches. The Federation will assist the national society in establishing at least one district branch each in three provinces and thereby build further capacity of the respective chapters. An integrated branch development programme with particular focus on human resource development will be implemented.

There is also a need to better understand the working environment, systems and procedures of the Thai Red Cross Society, on the basis of which the Federation and the rest of the Movement would be able to mobilize resources and provide technical support. The tsunami recovery programme will bring further opportunities for the Federation and

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the Thai Red Cross Society to explore areas of potential partnership. Hence, the organizational development programme includes a project on cooperation and coordination to enable the Thai Red Cross Society and the Federation to understand each other's systems, procedures and modes of operation, and to share knowledge and experience regularly.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PTH000-1	Establishment of Red Cross youth programme, training and activities	452,411
PTH000-2	Strengthening the capacity of provincial chapters	1,007,779
PTH000-3	Establishment of a volunteer structure, training and activities	268,268
PTH000-4	Establishment of functional district branches	410,157
PTH000-5	Thai Red Cross Society and Federation cooperation and coordination	296,143
Total Federation organizational development 2006-2007 budget		2,434,758
Federation's organizational development 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		2,482,000
Federation's organizational development programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		310,882
Total value of Federation's organizational development programme (2005-2010)		5,227,640

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)	
	Finnish Red Cross	Support to Phang Nga chapter in hiring staff and with equipment for the new office	100,000
	French Red Cross	Construction of an office for Red Cross chapter, Takua Pa, Phang Nga province	62,500
Total value of bilateral OD programme (2005-2010)		162,500	
Total value of <u>Organizational Development</u> programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		5,390,140	

THAILAND BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	4,203,537	5,784,600	9,988,137
Disaster management	4,291,978	1,845,463	6,137,441
Recovery	3,346,056	3,136,302	6,482,358
Organizational development	5,227,640	162,500	5,390,140
Humanitarian values	0	0	0
Coordination & implementation	2,564,610	0	2,564,610
Total budget	19,633,821	10,928,865	30,562,686

4. MALAYSIA

The present situation

Ten months after the tsunami hit Malaysia with relatively minor consequence, communities in the northern states of Kedah and Penang have resumed their daily activities. The death toll rests at 69 people while six are still unaccounted for. The tsunami also affected some 8,000 people in Kuala Muda and Kuala Triang in Kedah and Balik Pulau in Penang, leaving the population of these settlements without homes and livelihoods. However, in Penang, the clearing up of debris left over by the tsunami is now completed, while in Kedah, a national company is in the midst of constructing houses for the populace of the Kuala Muda district and an international company has been commissioned to provide families with furniture.

According to local reports, at least 95 per cent of the 5,200 fishermen affected by the tsunami have now received monetary aid from the government, while some 3,000 fishermen have resumed their professions and gone back out to sea. For many, life has indeed returned to normal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The Federation's regional delegation for Southeast Asia in Bangkok continues to provide technical and financial support to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) for the training of branch staff in community-based disaster preparedness and response, psychological support and logistics. These trainings will be coordinated with other national societies in the region for knowledge and information sharing.

MRCS received donations in cash and kind from the private sector, raising about USD 5.8 million (approximately CHF 7.5 million) for the national society's relief fund. The national society is using part of the funds to support projects over the next two years in Kuala Muda, Kedah. It is also developing plans to construct a multi-purpose hall and a pre-school building in the Kedah district for the 300 people affected by the tsunami. Throughout the operation, MRCS has been providing the populace of Kedah and Penang with emergency relief, health care and water and sanitation assistance.

MRCS, with assistance and in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regional delegation in Bangkok, established a tracing service in the early days of the disaster. The Australian Red Cross Society and the ICRC have expressed an interest in providing long-term support in building the tracing capacity of the national society.

The national society continues to extend support to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement membership in the region, having completed several projects in tsunami-affected parts of Indonesia with plans for long-term development in several target communities.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

An operations centre has been established in Alor Setar, the capital of Kedah state, under the control of the national security division of the prime minister's office. There has been close collaboration and coordination between the division and MRCS activities. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society has also cooperated with a number of governmental agencies during the tsunami operation, including the army, security forces, the social welfare department and the civil defence. The society also worked with Mercy Corps in distributing medical assistance in the first two days of the disaster. The government has been very appreciative of the role the national society has and is still playing.

Operational overview

1. Disaster Management

MRCS is continually building the capacity of its volunteers being the main human resource of the national society for both local and international missions which are often offered to support ongoing Federation response operations.

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To provide support to this initiative, the Federation will offer the following training courses based on the identified need of MRCS:

- Training on managing a crisis management centre. This is in line with the planned upgrading of the MRCS operations centre to enhance the capacity to support regional level disaster response operations.
- Psycho-social support training, together with other regional disaster response team (RDRT) members from the region, to establish a cadre of psycho-social support specialists within RDRT and MRCS.
- Mobile field clinic management training for new MRCS medical volunteers to increase the number of trained specialists within the national society.
- RDRT training for MRCS and other national societies to augment the number of RDRT members in the region.
- Community-based disaster management (CBDM) training for MRCS volunteers to initiate the CBDM programme within Malaysia, especially in the areas directly affected by the tsunami.

Furthermore, the MRCS has offered to provide operational support to the regional delegation during regional disaster response operations through the upgrading of the MRCS operations center into a crisis management centre. This offer for support will not only include the physical centre itself but also the human resources to manage it.

In line with this, the Federation will provide support for the upgrading of the MRCS operations centre into a one capable of supporting regional disaster response operations.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Multi-lateral projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMY160-1	Crisis management training.	16,043
PMY160-2	Psycho-social support training.	21,390
PMY160-3	Mobile field clinic management training.	42,781
PMY160-4	Regional disaster response team training.	64,171
PMY160-5	Community-based disaster management training.	16,043
PMY160-6	Establishment of the crisis management centre.	160,427
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		320,855
Disaster Management expenditures 2005 (estimated)		109,855
Total value of Disaster Management programme (2005-2007)		430,710

MALAYSIA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	0	0	0
Disaster management	430,710	0	430,710
Recovery	0	0	0
Organizational development	0	0	0
Humanitarian values	0	0	0
Coordination & implementation	0	0	0
Total budget	430,710	0	430,710

5. SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

The present situation

The region's healthy economic growth has continued despite rising prices of oil and iron, spurred by heavy construction and industrialization taking place in developing countries. The year has so far seen an unusual amount of disasters with typhoons, hurricanes and flooding particularly making their impact on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, undermining governmental efforts for long-term development and causing deep environmental concern. Terrorism made an unwelcome return with the October bombings in Bali, adding to the complexity of humanitarian action in the region. The threat of avian influenza has prompted governments to draft contingency plans to prepare for a pandemic, and most have started building stockpile of medications for the disease.

Almost a year after the tsunami, recovery in most affected countries in Southeast Asia has gathered tremendous pace. In Malaysia, financial disbursement to affected families and construction of housing for the homeless are nearing completion. In Thailand, the government has announced plans to bury in December the 1,240 unidentified bodies of those killed by the tsunami, including about 300 foreigners, each containing a microchip with data on it in the event of retrieval by their families. In Myanmar, small recovery programmes are still underway, with more focus on long-term capacity building of the communities. The humanitarian effort in Indonesia continues to be the largest in the region, with hundreds of thousands of affected still supported with health and care, relief, livelihoods and shelter assistance.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The Federation's regional delegation for Southeast Asia in Bangkok is committed to actively participate in the short- and long-term recovery from the tsunami aftermath, capturing lessons learned, offering technical support and advice as well as advocating the use of regional resources and partnerships to better prepare communities and national societies to respond to future disasters in the region.

Over the longer-term recovery phase, the Federation's regional delegation in Bangkok will have a key role in coordinating and facilitating support to the national societies. This will include specific technical inputs in the main core areas of *Strategy 2010*, and the promotion of sustainable and open partnerships throughout the Movement and with external actors.

During the recovery phase, the regional delegation will coordinate and manage, with national societies, the support to tsunami programmes in Thailand and Malaysia directly. Fulfilling a range of anticipated tasks implies deploying additional human resources in various sectors to the Federation's regional delegation. Technical support has been and will continue to be provided to the country delegations in Myanmar and Indonesia for their tsunami operations as well as in monitoring and evaluation, capturing lessons learned, capacity building and conflict resolution.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

On 27 December 2004, one day following the tsunami, the regional delegation established a weekly inter-agency coordination meeting, which has been attended by several UN agencies, such as the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as other international organizations. These meetings are now held monthly and participants agree that it will continue to be a useful forum for coordination on tsunami recovery, as well as on non-tsunami disaster management issues. This coordination not only provided the opportunity to profile the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's and Federation's mandate in the region and the guiding principles and added value of the Movement, but also enhanced mutual understanding of roles and explored common areas for collaboration. The regional delegation will continue to actively share information with the respective governments, UN and other agencies.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational overview

1. Health and care

Following the tsunami, the immediate priority across the region was the re-establishment of the physical and mental health of the affected communities. Delivery of basic needs including water, sanitation and psycho-social support was ensured by the deployment of emergency response units and other rapid deployment assets. At present, the health conditions of the most affected and vulnerable communities must be maintained by prevention of communicable diseases, community mobilization and effective use of health volunteers. To ensure long-term maintenance and further improvement of health outcomes, there is a need to enable communities to reduce vulnerability to disease by reducing mortality of children under five years of age, maternal mortality and water and sanitation-related diseases, as well as encouraging behavioural change in hygiene practices in a sustainable manner. In this context, the capacity of the national societies in health, as well as water and sanitation, at branch and management levels must be built according to community needs and the profile of the national societies for health response and preparedness.

While most of the immediate needs are being addressed at country and local levels, the Federation's regional delegation plays a back-up role in providing technical support and facilitating coordination. In the long term, there is a need for enhancing public health in emergencies preparedness and response capacities of national societies across the region, with an emphasis on psycho-social programmes and integrating reproductive health and HIV in emergencies elements. While the region continues to face natural disasters, with immediate as well as longer-term impact on health and well-being, the last couple of years have also seen increased vulnerability to emerging health conditions, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and avian influenza. Working with a regional public health in emergencies working group, the regional health unit will continue to support the national societies in enhancing their capacity for effective and efficient response to public health in emergencies challenges. This will include the development and dissemination of public health in emergencies guidelines, the development of a region-wide psycho-social support project, and guidelines for providing HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in emergencies.

Securing access to safe drinking water continues to be the top priority for immediate response following almost every disaster. The Federation promotes a low-tech, low-cost approach, based on technological solutions that are suitable for specific locations. The regional health unit will continue to support national societies in enhancing their preparedness and response capacity in water and sanitation through development of guidelines and support to their application, including the establishment of necessary structures and systems for immediate response.

The programme also aims at establishing or strengthening voluntary non-remunerated blood donor programmes, by identifying short-, medium- and long-term activities that will enhance these programmes.

HEALTH AND CARE: HEALTH		
Project number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
	Development and application of regional guidelines for public health in emergencies by national societies.	453,476
	Enhanced capacity of national societies in the region for providing psycho-social support to people affected by disasters.	509,091
	Enhanced capacity of national societies in the region for dealing with reproductive health concerns and providing HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in emergency situations.	278,075
	Enhanced regional water and sanitation preparedness and response capacity in the region.	712,300
	Providing national societies with technical support, coordination and opportunities for sharing of experiences, according to needs.	350,802
	Enhanced health in emergencies preparedness and response capacity at the	106,951

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	community level	
	Short-, medium- and long-term activities identified and capacity for recruitment and retention of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors is enhanced.	419,252
Total Federation Health 2006-2007 budget		2,829,947
	Federation's Health 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)	3,546,000
	Federation's Health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)	477,153
	Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2010)	6,853,100
Total value of all <u>Health and Care</u> projects by Federation and its members: (2005-2010)		6,853,100

2. Disaster Management

The activities to meet the objectives in 2006-2007 are focused on acquiring tangible results that will complement the projects for the disaster management part of the Southeast Asia region's annual appeal. While most of the project activities identified in the 2005 document are in the process of implementation, a considerable amount of project activities have also become redundant and were cancelled.

The national societies in the region, especially those directly affected by the tsunami, were overwhelmed by the impact of the disaster. Based on the lessons during the tsunami operation, there is a clear need to increase the existing efforts to address national society development needs in the area of disaster management programming.

Information management also remains a key part of all disaster response operations and impacts on the preparedness level of both national societies and vulnerable communities. Emphasis on information gathering is crucial for making informed decisions and providing advance information to national societies in terms of early warning.

To realize the synergy and maximize the benefit from the five-year regional disaster management tsunami projects, the regional disaster management cooperation framework among national societies must be maintained. This calls for a more collaborative approach among national society disaster managers, involved in formulating pre-disaster agreements and policy guidelines. This will further enhance cooperation within the region both in disaster preparedness and response.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
1	Deployment of national society staff to the regional disaster management unit to enhance understanding and adaptation of the Federation's disaster management standards, policies, and procedures;	64,171
1	Review of national society legal documents in relation to disaster management-related government policies.	5,561
1	Review of community-based disaster management programme implementation in Thailand and Myanmar.	12,834
1	Updating the regional registry of disaster management expertise available in each national society.	4,278
1	Management and coordination of the implementation of regional tsunami disaster management projects.	128,342
2	Establish and equip two regional emergency response units.	986,096

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2	Disaster response global training for national society staff to regional disaster response team (RDRT) and UN disaster assessment and coordination (UNDAC) standard.	85,562
2	Standardization of regional disaster assessment tools to formulate a common, appropriate assessment template for the region.	42,781
2	RDRT region-wide simulation exercises.	53,476
2	Contingency provision for RDRT deployment for major regional disaster response operations.	213,904
3	Specialized training for RDRT on information and reporting	16,043
	Provide a web-based centre and library for regional disaster information.	7,487
4	Regional disaster management committee meeting for the drafting and ratification of legal instruments and to further the regional disaster cooperation framework.	53,262
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		1,673,797
Federation's Disaster Management 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		420,000
Federation's Disaster Management expenditures 2005 (estimated)		429,513
Total value of Federation's Disaster Management programme (2005-2010)		2,523,310
Total value of all Disaster Management projects by Federation and its members: (2005-2010)		2,523,310

3. Organizational Development

The national societies' capacities at all levels – national, branch and chapter – were severely tested during their response to the aid those affected by the earthquake and subsequent tsunami. This included all aspects of the operation including management, implementation, coordination and volunteer mobilization. To assist the national societies in improving their response capacity, this organizational development programme is focused on several of these areas.

Specifically, the focus is on improving operational skills of the national societies and includes projects on financial resources and finance development, planning, monitoring and reporting development, youth, volunteer and gender development, leadership and management development. Furthermore, a pressing need for communications skills within the national societies was obvious to ensure accurate and updated information flow from within and throughout the organization.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multilateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
	Develop and apply regional manual/guidelines for national society volunteer management.	100,000
	Improve operational skills and regional cooperation and coordination.	476,000
	Document organizational development / capacity building initiatives in the short- and long-term recovery phases.	81,500
	Develop and apply regional manual/guidelines for branch development.	63,500
	Integrate branch development initiatives for selected national societies.	449,000
	Southeast Asia regional organizational development technical support, monitoring and management.	325,187
	National society information and communication development.	79,144

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Total Federation Organizational Development 2006-2007 budget		1,574,331
	Federation's Organizational Development 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)	4,008,000
	Federation's Organizational Development programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)	265,544
	Total value of Federation's Organizational Development programme (2005-2010)	5,847,875
Total value of <u>Organizational Development</u> programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		5,847,875

SOUTHEAST ASIA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	6,853,100	0	6,853,100
Disaster management	2,523,310	0	2,523,310
Recovery	0	0	0
Organizational development	5,847,875	0	5,847,875
Humanitarian values	0	0	0
Coordination & implementation	2,666,511	0	2,666,511
Total budget	17,890,796	0	17,890,796

III SOUTH ASIA

1. SRI LANKA

The present situation

In Sri Lanka over 31,000 people lost their lives as a result of the tsunami, 21,000 were injured and 5,000 remain unaccounted for and are presumed deceased. Some 500,000 were displaced. The majority of deaths were among women and children; 70 per cent of the coastline was affected, with the south, east and north sustaining the greatest damage to lives, infrastructure, and livelihoods. At the donor conference in Kandy in June 2005, approximately USD 2.2 billion was pledged to support the post-tsunami recovery and reconstruction programme. The Government of Sri Lanka has established a number of mechanisms to coordinate and implement recovery.

Over 110,000 people continue to live in transitional shelters and 330,000 with host families (friends or relatives). To date, over 53,000 family-sized transitional shelters have been constructed to house displaced families – these are semi-permanent structures with access to electricity and water and sanitation facilities. Permanent housing construction and reconstruction efforts are underway to meet the need for over 100,000 houses – including relocation of up to 50,000 households destroyed within the government-declared “buffer/setback zone” and reconstruction of the more than 50,000 partially and fully damaged houses outside the buffer zone. Livelihoods projects are ongoing to rebuild the larger fisheries and tourism sectors, as well as support smaller micro-finance and informal household-level activities such as *coir* (coconut husk rope) making, food processing, carpentry, tailoring. The government is working to increase national disaster mitigation, preparedness and risk reduction. Addressing the psychological impact on tsunami survivors is also a priority area.

According to a report of the Institute of Policy Studies, issued in October 2005, the overall impact on Sri Lanka’s gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to be minimal (incurring a fall in GDP growth of less than one per cent), and there has been relatively good progress in the recovery operation. However, it is important to note that there remain serious challenges to meet needs and ensure equity and stability for the most vulnerable populations across Sri Lanka. The tsunami hit the poorest socio-economic groups on the island particularly hard. In many of the affected areas, more than half the population was living on less than 5,000 Sri Lankan rupees (USD 50) per month prior to the tsunami. A recent report by the Institute of Policy Studies highlighted the fact that “to simply restore the status quo before the disaster is clearly not enough if the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts are to address the broader conditions of poverty in the country”. The tsunami impacted the north and east of the country, where 362,000 people are still registered as internally displaced persons as a consequence of the internal conflict. The impact on the post-tsunami recovery operation of the 17 November 2005 presidential election is yet to be seen.

On 14 October 2005 the Government of Sri Lanka issued a press release outlining revisions to the existing “tsunami buffer zone”. Under the new set of rules envisaged by the government, the buffer zone has been reduced to a range between 55-25 metres in the southern districts and 100-50 metres in the northeast. The existing buffer zone prohibits reconstruction within a coastal belt of 100 metres in the south and west and 200 metres in the north and east. The 200-metre limit in the north and east is due to regional topography and the higher risk of cyclones.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is currently the biggest single donor to the post-tsunami recovery operation in Sri Lanka and thanks to the network of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has a presence throughout the island. These foundations have put the Movement in a position of unprecedented prominence in the recovery effort. The Movement’s usual humanitarian response role has been elevated to a role of impacting policy decisions, working alongside UN agencies, multi-lateral banks and the Government of Sri Lanka. The scale of the Red Cross and Red Crescent’s financial commitment grants the Movement a unique position of influence at the highest level on behalf of the beneficiary population.

There is an ongoing challenge to manage high-level relations in tandem with ensuring programme implementation that is done on a consultative basis with all stakeholders, in particular the beneficiaries. While the Red Cross and Red Crescent recognizes and is working hard to address these constraints, it is aware of the dangers of spending too much money too fast, of being too donor-driven rather than beneficiary focused and the long-term implications if

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quality standards are not met. Also, the Red Cross and Red Crescent must consider the sensitivities of working within a highly politicized context where the vulnerable populations are not only the tsunami-affected communities but also those caught up in the long-standing internal conflict. An imbalance of humanitarian assistance has the potential to exacerbate further inequity between conflict and non-conflict areas, and between tsunami- and non-tsunami-affected populations.

Construction – both relocation and reconstruction of partially and fully damaged homes – is the major programme area for the period ahead. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has committed to construct up to 15,000 houses in resettlement areas and to support construction of up to 25,000 additional houses by their owners. While issues such as availability of suitable land, provision of beneficiary lists, escalating costs of materials and labour and lack of skilled labour are impacting the speed with which the programme is implemented, the Federation has launched a “fast track” process to circumvent blockages and related bureaucracy and speed up the process of getting people back into their homes.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The structures of the Movement coordination framework resulted in a continued and concerted effort on the part of the Federation, the SLRCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the partner national societies to enhance this structure and to make it more responsive to facilitate effective implementation of the Movement’s tsunami programmes.

The Movement platform – the policy and strategic decision making body comprised of SLRCS and in country managers of the Federation and ICRC – has met at least bi-weekly to: analyze the country and humanitarian context to guide Movement decisions; monitor the relevance of previous decisions and remain flexible to changes in the operating environment; and, provide directives to the Movement task force and partner national societies. Programme concept papers are discussed and approved at this level.

The Movement partnership task force meets weekly although much of the authority is delegated to individual members thus enabling more rapid resolution of issues. The task force also chairs the bi-weekly task force/partner national society consultation and information meetings. Issues addressed through these Movement bodies include: defining core costs for the SLRCS; human resources management; developing project agreements; and developing appropriate finance management mechanisms.

Technical committees focus on each large programme sector: construction, health infrastructure, community-based health, psycho-social programmes, livelihoods, water and sanitation, organizational development and disaster management. These committees define and agree programming frames, policies, technical standards, implementation of guidelines and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and are responsible for calling project review meetings to ensure that all project proposals adhere to the agreed programming frames and minimum standards defined by the committee. The outcome of the project review meetings then recommends the project for approval by the task force.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

There is strong recognition among the government and donor community of the significant contribution and role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the post-tsunami operation. The Federation’s delegation and SLRCS senior management, technical and partner national societies’ delegates continue to participate in a large number of central and district level coordination and sectoral meetings with the Government of Sri Lanka, UN agencies and other members of the donor community (e.g. World Bank and Asian Development Bank).

The Federation also plays a key role in the Global Consortium, a sub-group of the UN special envoy for Tsunami Recovery office set up to examine country-level coordination mechanisms for recovery in tsunami-affected countries. In addition, the Federation is a member of the steering committee for a joint government/donor community end-of-year report which will assess the impact of the overall post-tsunami operation so far, and act as the basis for further joint assessments and monitoring through 2006.

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

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational overview

1. Health and care

The tsunami gave rise to a number of public health issues. Significant damage to health infrastructure reduced the quality of health services and access to health facilities – more than 30 hospitals and 68 community health posts were partly or completely destroyed. Although the damage to a significant portion of these institutions is not directly tsunami-affected, the ministry of health has incorporated them into the tsunami reconstruction plan, taking a broader perspective to upgrade the general service in the area as some of these facilities are also coping with the overflow from tsunami-damaged areas.

The overall aim of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's health and care programme is to improve the health of vulnerable populations through recovery and maintenance of health status in tsunami-affected areas and via continuing enhancement of the health status in non-affected areas. Work in both areas includes the restoration and improvement of the water and sanitation environment. The nature of this programme calls for close cooperation with the Red Cross and Red Crescent's construction and water sanitation units in Sri Lanka. The health unit takes the lead role in identifying: the scope and cost of rehabilitation and upgrading of health facilities and suitable consultants to assist in this process. The construction unit is responsible for all actual building works 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.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement will focus on the following areas to improve the health status in Sri Lanka:

- reconstruction and rehabilitation (including purchase of equipment) of health facilities;
- community-based health projects that reduce vulnerability to disease and injury and empower communities to achieve and maintain good health;
- HIV/AIDS awareness activities to decrease stigma and reduce risky behaviour;
- blood donation;
- psycho-social support to develop resilient communities through enhancing psycho-social well being;
- first aid activities that empower people to help themselves in emergencies and improve their basic health and hygiene conditions; and,
- public health in emergencies projects where trained Red Cross staff and volunteers have the competence to respond to health emergencies.

The major change within the seven projects identified in May 2005 and outlined below is the increase in the Red Cross and Red Crescent's commitment to rehabilitate health infrastructure – the number of health facilities falling under the memorandum of understanding signed with the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Health has risen from 30 to 60, with a relative increase in multilateral funding from six to 19 facilities.

In addition to preparations to implement this programme, the health unit has concentrated on developing project frameworks for first aid, community-based health, HIV/AIDS, public health in emergencies and psycho-social support. Projects implemented since May include first aid training and refresher training, dengue awareness campaigns and raising awareness of HIV/AIDS.

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Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PLK404	Rehabilitation of 18 health facilities – provision of medical equipment and assessment of scope of work (Equipment is included in the health budget, while actual construction is incorporated within the construction budget).	10,625,630
PLK405	Rehabilitation of 18 health facilities – Kalatura district: Panadura base hospital and Kalutara general hospital; Galle district: Balapittiya base hospital; Matara district: Kamburupitiya base hospital; Ampara district: Ampara general hospital, Sammanthurai district hospital, Kalmunai south district hospital, Akkaraipattu base hospital; Trincomalee district: Thampalakamam peripheral unit, Pulmoddai peripheral unit, Killivetti Rural Hospital; Mullaitivu district: Mankulum district hospital; Jaffna district: Jaffna teaching hospital, Tellipalai district hospital; Badulla district: Badulla general hospital; Puttulam district: Aracchkattuwa central clinic; Polonnaruwa district: Polonnaruwy base hospital; Kurunegala district: temporary nursing school	32,802,824
PLK405	Technical support for construction of nurses' training schools in Galle, Ampara and Kurunegala	Costs met by Norwegian Red Cross
PLK401/A0 201	Community-based health: in Kurunegala, Colombo and Gampaha districts, plus two new districts	1,309,932
PLK401/A0 401	Development of a responsive first aid programme, with teaching materials, manuals, and refresher training of instructors, volunteers and staff	1,005,138
PLK401/A0 301	Public health in emergencies (PHIE): development of guidelines, materials and policies, with support to ministry of health in health emergencies	35,941
PLK401/A0 501	HIV/AIDS programme: expansion of existing project, development of materials and policies; includes voluntary blood donor recruitment	491,704
PLK406	Psycho-social support: finalization of guidelines, teaching materials and policies, plus implementation in four districts (two in each of 2006 and 2007)	1,680,832
Total Federation health 2006-2007 budget		47,952,001
Federation's health 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		11,480,120
Federation's health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		4,800,756
Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2010)		64,232,877

HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
AMRC001	American Red Cross	Community-based psycho-social support in Matara, Kalutara, Galle, SLRCS national headquarters, Colombo city, Colombo district, Gampaha; restoring family links	22,918,193
AUSTRALRC02 2/ 001/ 003/ 021 and others to be determined	Australian Red Cross	Refurbishment of Velvettiturai hospital (Jaffna) and Ambalantota hospital (Hambantota); International Organization for Migration eye care in six districts; first aid	4,702,844

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		programme in Hambantota and Jaffna; HIV/AIDS and safer blood	
<i>To be determined</i>	Austrian Red Cross / Swiss Red Cross	Reconstruction of four health facilities	2,000,000
BELFL002/ 005/ 006	Belgian Red Cross - Flanders	Community-based health in Matara; Construction of health facilities in Mirissa and Weligama in Matara	1,425,000
BELLUX 736	Belgian Red Cross – Luxemburg	Psycho-social support in Kalutara, Killinochi and Mullaitivu	927,858
CANRC002 / 007 / 017 <i>and others to be determined</i>	Canadian Red Cross	Killinochi hospital project; Community Health projects; and possible hospital reconstruction projects (not yet finalized)	16,541,969
DANRC001 <i>and others to be determined</i>	Danish Red Cross	Psycho-social support in Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee; Pre-tsunami school-based psycho-social support and health programme in Jaffna; Pre-tsunami integrated ICRC health awareness programme in Jaffna; Community-based health in Ampara and Monaragala	9,277,766
FINNRC 004/ 005 / 006 / 008	Finnish Red Cross	Community-based health awareness in Ampara; Reconstruction of Ninthavur district hospital and medical facilities in Panama and Pottuvil	7,800,000
FRC 001/ 012 / 013	French Red Cross	Reconstruction of occupational health unit and regional training centre in Galle; Construction of three Gramodaya health centres in Ampara	400,803
GRC002/005/ 010/011/022/023/ 027/028	German Red Cross	Medical service at PTK hospital in Mullaitivu; Reconstruction of health office in Ampara; four health ministry offices and 25 primary health centres) and rehabilitation and expansion of PTK district hospital; Construction of Mullaitivu district general hospital (phase 2 and 3); Uhana central dispensary; Sainthamaruthu district hospital; Akkaraipattu district hospital; reconstruction of Kalmunai DPDHS office	15,089,158
HKRC003	RC Society of China – Hong Kong Branch	Rehabilitation of Kalavanchikudi district hospital in Batticaloa	1,900,000
IRISHRC001	Irish Red Cross	Refurbishment and additions (including supply of equipment) to Kallar hospital in Batticaloa	5,404,700
ITRC001 <i>and others to be determined</i>	Italian Red Cross	Community-based health – rehabilitation of five emergency health structures plus construction of an operative dispatch centre in Batticaloa. Establishment of an emergency ambulances system in Batticaloa district	3,370,110
JRC002/003/004	Japanese Red Cross	Sight restoration and vision correction programme in Trincomalee; Community-based health promotion in Puttalam; Rehabilitation/reconstruction of hospitals in Trincomalee and Puttalam district	4,491,315

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NORRC003/ 007/ 008/ 009/ 010	Norwegian Red Cross	Health awareness in Batticaloa (integrated partnership project with ICRC); Community-based health in Nuwara Eliya; permanent nursing school in Ampara and temporary nursing schools in Ampara, Galle and Kurunegala; reconstruction of Kathankudi hospital in Batticaloa; construction of Suriyawewa peripheral unit, Hambantota	12,803,916
SPANRC003/ 005 and others to be determined	Spanish Red Cross	Community-based health programme in Kalutara district; Dengue awareness campaign in Galle; Improvement of health facilities in Galle and Kalutara	1,573,638
Total value of bilateral health programmes (2005-2010)			110,627,270
Total value of health programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			174,860,147

1b. Health and care – Water and sanitation

The risk of increased incidence of communicable diseases remains high for displaced persons and along the coastline where existing water and sanitation facilities have been damaged – an estimated 45,000 latrines and 76,000 ring wells were destroyed by tsunami floodwaters. Although outbreaks of disease have not occurred, ongoing vigilance is necessary. In addition, the disruption to people’s lives and the trauma of losing loved ones, possessions and livelihoods caused enormous psychological distress.

In August 2005, the Federation, SLRCS and the Ministry of Urban development and Water Supply, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, signed a memorandum of understanding worth USD 100 million for the restoration and upgrading of water supply networks across Sri Lanka. The role of the Federation delegation’s water and sanitation department is to liaise with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board to advise on designs, ensure standards, policies and regulations and to identify the Red Cross and Red Crescent’s role on a project-by-project basis.

Water and sanitation activities continue to meet the needs of tsunami-affected populations, particularly those in transitional shelters. These activities include production and distribution of drinking water and construction and upgrading of wells and latrines. The Federation has recognized the considerable water and sanitation needs and plans to increase activities substantially to support this sector of the population.

Over the coming years, Red Cross and Red Crescent support in the area of water and sanitation will focus on:

- provision and improvement of the water and sanitation environment in transitional shelters and permanent homes, reinforced through hygiene promotion.

HEALTH & CARE: WATER AND SANITATION		
Project Number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PLK402	Water and sanitation in rural areas: provision of potable water in Jaffna, Ampara, Matara and Galle districts; sanitation services for 100,000 beneficiaries; establishment of eight hygiene promotion teams; capacity building for SLRCS water and sanitation department	5,461,176
PLK403	Water and sanitation infrastructure in urban areas: provision of potable water supplies in at least four urban areas; construction or upgrading of sanitation systems in at least four districts, with establishment of hygiene promotion awareness activities in the same districts	18,390,910

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	Total Federation water & sanitation 2006-2007 budget	23,852,086
	Federation's water and sanitation 2008-2010 budget indicative figures	17,505,880
	Federation's water and sanitation expenditures 2005 (estimated)	1,124,448
	Total value of Federation's water and sanitation programme (2005-2010)	42,482,414

HEALTH & CARE: WATER AND SANITATION			
Project Number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
AMRC002/ 003/ 005/ 007/ 010	American Red Cross	Environmental sanitation cash-for-work in Hambantota and Matara; Community water supply and environmental sanitation in Matara and Hambantota; School reconstruction in Matara, Galle, Kalutara, Hambantota in partnership with SLRCS and Rotary Colombo	11,167,999
AUSTRALRC00 6/ 007/ 010/ 018 <i>and others to be determined</i>	Australian Red Cross	Water and sanitation for internally displaced persons' camps and water bowsering in Hambantota; Water chlorinators for national water board; Water supply for Moriakatoria, Seenimodoria and Beliatta Housing; Schools rainwater harvesting in Hambantota; Rural water supply in Hambantota; and Jaffna; Water sanitation for camps in Hambantota	2,810,600
FRC 003/004/005/006/ 007/017/018	French Red Cross	Potable water production in Ampara/Batticaloa; well cleaning in Ampara/Batticaloa; construction of sewerage/ water treatment in Ampara/Batticaloa and at Sudharma college; piped water supply in Ampara; water trucking in Galle	2,513,146
GRC009	German Red Cross	Well cleaning and improvement; rain water harvesting and alternative drinking water sources; production of drinking water for camps in Pottuvil and Thirrukovil in Ampara district; rural water system developed in Akkaraipattu resettlement area; urban water systems developed for Akkaraipattu, Addalachenai and Oluvil; construction of main pipeline from Bangalawadiya – Sainthamaruthu; construction of rural water system in Pottuvil and Wadinagala	5,424,730
HKRC005	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Water and sanitation for transitional camps	1,700,000
ITRC002	Italian Red Cross	Community wells operated by solar power; Water treatment and distribution in Batticaloa	339,640
<i>To be determined</i>	Norwegian Red Cross	Water sanitation activities to be defined in December 2005 following ongoing assessment.	784,312
<i>To be determined</i>	Spanish Red Cross	Upgrading transitional shelter camps in Kalutara and Galle	201,500

Total value of bilateral water & sanitation programme (2005-2010)	24,941,927
Total value of water & sanitation programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)	67,424,006
Total value of all <u>Health & Care</u> projects by Federation and its members: (2005-2010)	242,284,153

2. Disaster Management

In the wake of the tsunami, there is a need and opportunity to improve the populations' understanding of the risks disasters pose and to empower communities with appropriate tools and skills to mitigate those risks and reduce the socio-economic impact of disasters. In addition, the tsunami has highlighted the importance of well-developed disaster preparedness and response mechanisms at community and organizational levels. Since the tsunami, the Government of Sri Lanka has passed the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act (on 13 May 2005) and established the Disaster Management Centre as a focal point for disaster management on the island.

The principle objective behind the disaster programme remains the same, namely to strengthen the capacity of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to be well prepared and through proper planning, demonstrate its ability to respond to disasters, reduce vulnerabilities among hazard-prone populations and effectively coordinate with other stakeholders.

Strategic priorities identified for the Federation's delegation in Sri Lanka include the following:

- improve the stakeholders' understanding of risk in order to be in a better position to mitigate and manage potential hazards;
- improve capacity of Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in building effective mechanisms to prepare for and respond to multi-hazards;
- improve organizational capacities of communities at risk including marginalized groups to recover from the tsunami disaster and cope with future disasters through community-based approaches in affected and non-affected branches; and,
- maintain in-country coordination structures that ensure principled and coherent action and effective collaboration between Movement components and other agencies.

These priorities will be addressed through implementation of the following activities:

- establishing radio communication networks;
- strengthening logistics procedures and mechanisms;
- introducing community-based early warning and disaster mitigation systems;
- setting up warehouses and disaster preparedness stocks at strategic locations; and,
- construction of a disaster management centre for SLRCS (bilaterally funded)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PLK160/60/A0101	Disaster preparedness at national level: improvement of SLRCS capacity for preparedness and response to disasters; development of disaster management strategic plan; contingency planning; vulnerability capacity assessment; upgrading of national disaster response teams; procurement of relief stocks	1,000,044
PLK160/60/A0201	Radio communication (HF and VHF) network: strengthen existing radio system; purchase and installation of radios, training of users, obtain licences.	478,930
PLK160/60/A0301	Strengthening logistics systems and procedures of SLRCS: review and establish management procedures and preposition small disaster preparedness stocks at branch level	467,166

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PLK160/60/A401	Community-based disaster preparedness: A: Community-based public warning system B: Disaster preparedness at community level C: Community-based mitigation/risk reduction	604,492
PLK160/60/A0501	Disaster management skills and training material development: review and standardization of manuals and disaster management modules, training workshops	1,199,572
PLK161	Construction or rental of warehouses in strategic branches	972,834
PLK160/60/A0701	Emergency relief: general assessment and relief activities to address ongoing vulnerability, volunteer mobilization, monitoring and reporting	1,069,518
PLK162	Disaster management equipment	1,559,786
Total Federation disaster management 2006-2007 budget		7,352,342
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		4,780,000
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		38,823,548
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		50,955,890

DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
<i>To be determined</i>	American Red Cross	Disaster planning and preparedness	10,488,000
<i>To be determined</i>	Australian Red Cross	Disaster management in Jaffna	150,000
736	Belgian Red Cross/Fr.	Relief activities 2005	407,484
BRC005	British Red Cross	Disaster management activities as part of Batticaloa programme; 2005 relief activities	12,325,369
<i>To be determined</i>	Austrian Red Cross / Swiss Red Cross	Relief and DM activities in 2005	2,118,000
<i>To be determined</i>	Canadian Red Cross	Relief activities in 2005	2,916,300
<i>To be determined</i>	Danish Red Cross	Community-based disaster preparedness in Kalmunai/Ampara, Monaragala, Batticaloa and Trincomalee; aid to uprooted people	4,567,852
FINNRC007	Finnish Red Cross	Disaster management, emphasis on Ampara	2,700,000
<i>To be determined</i>	French Red Cross	Emergency response	402,351
GER032	German Red Cross	Upgrading of transitional shelter	932,618
HKRC004	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Community-based disaster preparedness in Batticaloa and Trincomalee	2,000,000
IRISHRC010	Irish Red Cross	Batticaloa buffer stocks	46,326
JRC008	Japanese Red Cross	Water safety programme – Gampaha, Trincomalee and Puttalam; distributions in Trincomalee	898,807
NRC004	Netherlands Red Cross	Disaster preparedness programme	773,500
<i>To be determined</i>	Norwegian Red Cross	Disaster management and risk reduction	To be determined
<i>To be determined</i>	Spanish Red Cross	Strengthening the disaster management capabilities of communities vulnerable to disasters in Sri Lanka; relief inputs in 2005 including food and clothing; Telecoms ERU	1,810,950

Total value of bilateral DM programme (2005-2010)	42,537,557
Total value of <u>Disaster Management</u> programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)	93,493,447

3a. Recovery – Reconstruction

The tsunami destroyed or damaged over 100,000 houses, displacing over 500,000 people along Sri Lanka’s coastline. More than 100,000 people are still living in temporary shelters across the island – the need for close to 60,000 transitional shelters has largely been met (over 53,000 units constructed by the end of October and further 2,100 in progress) although a number of these require upgrading and ongoing maintenance. The government has planned for construction of more than 100,000 houses to get people back into their homes. As of end October 2005 various donors have pledged to build almost 30,000 housing units (of a total of nearly 50,000 required within the donor built reconstruction programme); under the owner-driven reconstruction programme, the first instalment to support reconstruction has reached over 50,000 beneficiaries; second and third instalments have reached approximately 8,500 and 1,000 people, respectively.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent’s construction programme proceeds, albeit slowly. Problems in identifying appropriate land and acquiring beneficiary lists, escalating prices of materials and labour, and lack of skilled labour are all contributing to the delay in starting building. The Federation has launched a “fast track” programme to speed up construction of more than 5,600 houses on over 40 sites. An additional 900 houses are being built by partner national societies on other sites.

Partner national societies are also involved in a schools reconstruction programme. The tsunami damaged or destroyed 182 schools and a further 446 schools were used as camps for displaced people and require rehabilitation. Red Cross and Red Crescent projects include refurbishment of buildings, provision of equipment and educational materials to support the government drive to improve education and encourage and maintain a return to learning. Over 50,000 school uniforms and other school accessories have already been distributed by SLRC and partner national societies.

The overall aim of the Red Cross and Red Crescent’s housing programme is to improve the health and living conditions of vulnerable populations through the construction of up to 40,000* homes destroyed by the tsunami. The programme has been divided into two categories to reach the objective:

i) Construction of community housing by donors

This programme covers construction of up to 15,000 new houses outside the buffer zone/revised setback area in tsunami-affected districts across Sri Lanka. The houses are being constructed through multilateral (40 per cent) and bilateral (60 per cent) projects, with the SLRCS and Federation acting as overall coordinators of activities to ensure a standardized, coherent approach to this major component of the post- tsunami recovery operation. Programme implementation depends on availability of Government of Sri Lanka-provided beneficiary lists and suitable land. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is using standard guidelines given by the National Housing Development Authority of Sri Lanka but designs will vary. Sri Lanka follows BSI (British Standards Institute) code of practice in construction.

The house size per family is approximately 550 square feet, with a land allocation of six perch (1,635 square feet) in urban areas and 10 perch (2,725 square feet) in rural areas. Note: one perch = 272.25 square feet. In rural areas, single-storey houses will be constructed; in urban areas, or areas where land availability is limited, multi-storied apartments may be constructed. All designs will allow for future building extensions. Water and sanitation infrastructure and sewage disposal systems will be supplied, and where possible, electricity.

**This figure is indicative of the total number of houses that will be supported by the International Federation and its members. Currently, this number includes construction of up to 15,000 houses requiring relocation; and two-tiered support for reconstruction of up to 10,000 houses and 15,000 houses by their owners. The total number of houses supported by the*

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Federation within the two-tiered programme may be less than the combined figure of 10,000 + 15,000 if one household receives both tiers of support. The full implications of Sri Lankan government's revision to the existing buffer zone are yet to be seen. It is possible that these revisions will impact the number of houses requiring reconstruction under the donor driven relocation programme.

ii) Owner-driven housing – two tiered support to tsunami affected households

This programme is currently running in Sri Lanka with support from a number of institutions such as: World Bank, Asian Development Bank, SDC, and KfW. It focuses on supporting reconstruction by owners of houses outside the buffer zone that were destroyed or badly damaged by the tsunami. The programme provides funds to families to rebuild on their own land. It has two tiers:

1. Support to reconstruct 10,000 tsunami-damaged houses – a grant of LKR 250,000 (USD 2,500) is given to each beneficiary approved by the local authorities (district secretariat). The grant, issued through the state banking system directly into the account of the beneficiary, is made in five stages coinciding with five progressive milestones achieved in the construction process.
2. A top-up grant to support reconstruction of 15,000 tsunami-damaged houses – this is a second level of support to homeowners in tandem with the above-mentioned grant. Through this approach additional support will be provided to beneficiaries. At one end of the support scale, beneficiaries may receive an additional LKR 250,000 (USD 2,500) to support house reconstruction, and benefits increase proportionally for individuals or communities requiring higher levels of non-monetary support. For example, the uppermost end of the scale can be full construction of an entire house according to special design with various features (e.g. easy access for disabled people).

Federation funding will support both programme tiers. All funding will be channeled through the consortium of funding agencies and be disbursed to beneficiaries through the Sri Lankan banking system (People's Bank and Bank of Ceylon). The branch of the bank in the beneficiary's location of residence will credit the grant directly to a savings account held by the beneficiary. The beneficiary is responsible for reconstruction of his or her own house, with technical support provided by the Government of Sri Lanka, the Federation, SLRCS and other partners.

Technical guidance will be provided by North East Housing Reconstruction Unit in the north and east and South West Housing Reconstruction Unit in the south, the Urban Development Authority and DS offices as well as SLRCS branches and partner national societies. The exact extent of the support to be provided by components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is yet to be identified and established.

RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PLK515	Construction of tsunami-affected housing: donor-driven relocation programme – up to 6,000 new houses (in new settlements) and reconstruction of 15,000 houses on land owned already by the beneficiaries	91,107,075
PLK517 / 518	Construction of tsunami-affected housing: owner-driven reconstruction and rehabilitation programme – up to 25,000 houses (see details above)	Tier 1: 33,422,460 Tier 2: 60,517,705
Total Federation Reconstruction 2006-2007 budget		185,047,240
Federation's Reconstruction 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		5,000,000
Federation's Reconstruction programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		1,030,832
Total value of Federation's Reconstruction projects (2005-2010)		191,078,072

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RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
AUSTRALRC01 3/022	Australian Red Cross	Village and housing in Jaffna; Libraries reconstruction in Hambantota and Dickwella	6,126,500
AUSSWISSRC0 01/ 005/ 008/ 009 <i>and others to be determined</i>	Austrian Red Cross / Swiss Red Cross	Relocation and construction of 410 houses and village infrastructure in Trincomalee; 1,199 houses in Batticaloa; 570 houses in Killinochi	35,800,000
BELFL004	Belgian Red Cross - Flanders	Reconstruction of houses in Matara	5,250,000
BELLUX 734/735	Belgian Red Cross - Luxemburg	Reconstruction of 1,100 houses in Kalutara and Beruwala	7,670,053
<i>To be determined</i>	Canadian Red Cross	Construction of houses in Killinochi (project to be finalized)	10,500,000
FINNRC003	Finnish Red Cross	Housing Construction in Kalmunai and Thirrukovil	13,000,000
FRC002/014/015 /016	French Red Cross	Housing reconstruction for 1,000 units in Ampara and Galle; Construction outside buffer zone of 400 houses in Ampara, Galle, Batticaloa	10,835,630
GRC013/025	German Red Cross	Construction of 700 houses in Ampara and 1,000 in Mullaitivu.	17,797,466
HKRC001	RC Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Community housing in Batticaloa and Trincomalee	11,100,000
IRISHRC002/ 005/ 006/ 009/ 011/ 012/	Irish Red Cross	House reconstruction Batticaloa and Kalutara; School construction in Kalutara	8,493,100
JRC001/ JRC006	Japanese Red Cross	Provision of shelter and construction of permanent houses in Trincomalee district	18,131,182
NRC002	Netherlands Red Cross	Hambantota housing reconstruction on own land	2,011,100
<i>SPANRC006/ 01 and others to be determined</i>	Spanish Red Cross	Construction of 432 houses in Colombo and Galle; Owner-driven reconstruction of 550 houses outside the buffer zone; Rehabilitation and upgrading of schools used as displaced persons' welfare centres for tsunami-affected people in Galle and Kalutara	12,043,500
<i>To be determined</i>	Turkish Red Crescent	Construction of 500 houses and community buildings in Matara – Midigama; Construction of 108 + 96 houses in Kalmunai in Ampara, Construction of Kalutara community centre and repair of health and training centres	12,951,244
Total value of bilateral Reconstruction projects (2005-2010)			171,709,775
Total value of Reconstruction projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			362,787,847

3b. Recovery – Livelihoods

The tsunami had a major impact on livelihoods in Sri Lanka. As many as 200,000 people are estimated to have lost their livelihoods. The fisheries industry, a major income generator along the entire coastline, sustained severe damage and almost 80 per cent of the 100,000 fishing households were affected, lives were lost, and boats and nets destroyed. Communities dependent on small-scale production and service provision were badly affected, as were those working in the tourist sector. Many families not living directly on the coast lost income-generating family members who happened to be in areas hit by the tsunami.

The government of Sri Lanka responded through provision of LKR 5,000 (USD 50) cash grants per family and food ration assistance (LKR 375 or USD 3.75 per week per person) to identified beneficiaries. In addition, people were assisted to restart their businesses through repair and restoration of equipment; skills development, and through a number of micro-finance and loans schemes. Cash-for-work projects are ongoing and beneficiary participation in these projects is encouraged as the cash grants are phased out following the fourth instalment of the grant. Arrangements will be made to incorporate vulnerable persons into existing government social protection schemes.

There has been an extensive redirection and diversification of Red Cross and Red Crescent livelihoods programming. As a result of general lack of coordination among the various organizations and NGOs involved in post-tsunami livelihoods recovery there is a real risk of duplication of work, especially in the fisheries sector. To avoid contributing to this duplication, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement activities are now focusing on more strategic areas of support beyond the replacement of lost income-generating material assets. The new programme includes elements from the original plan (specifically support to carpenters, tailors and fishermen), but also allows for more comprehensive assistance and follow-up to ensure the sustainability of the beneficiaries' livelihoods.

The key areas of intervention include:

- skills development: vocational training with provision of appropriate tools, with a special focus on Red Cross and Red Crescent housing beneficiaries and other internally displaced persons in transitional shelters;
- micro-business development to support home-based income-generating activities, in particular those of women;
- recapitalization of loan losses of cooperatives providing micro-finance to tsunami-affected people; and,
- community projects to strengthen and protect sources of livelihoods against future hazards.

Construction-related vocational training programmes started in October in three districts, and the other activities are currently being designed.

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PLK516	Vocational training and grants in the construction sector: skills improvement and the provision of grants and tool kits	920,791
PLK516	Micro- and small business development in Ampara district: support and assistance to 200 entrepreneurs (two to three pilot projects in 2006, possible expansion to 10 projects in 2007)	845,791
PLK516	Livelihoods support to the International Federation's housing beneficiaries: re-establishment, diversification and development of livelihoods options	970,791
PLK516	Loan rescheduling for microfinance cooperatives: recapitalization of loan losses for tsunami-affected micro-finance primary societies	2,383,167
PLK516	Livelihoods support in transitional shelters: recovery, strengthening and diversification of livelihoods options for people living in temporary shelters	470,791
PLK516	Community-based livelihoods support (pilot projects): development and strengthening of disaster-resistant livelihoods options in vulnerable communities	1,733,174

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Total Federation Livelihoods 2006-2007 budget	7,324,505
Federation's Livelihood 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)	1,500,000
Federation's Livelihood programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)	555,710
Total value of Federation's Livelihoods projects (2005-2010)	9,380,215

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
<i>To be determined</i>	American Red Cross	IDP camp assessment	32,775
<i>To be determined</i>	Australian Red Cross	Livelihoods for new villages in Jaffna; IOM livelihoods for farmers (includes transitional shelter) in Jaffna	1,100,000
BRC002/ 004/ 006	British Red Cross	Livelihoods support, beach seine fishing pilot project and FRP fishing rehabilitation in Batticaloa;	29,033,352
<i>To be determined</i>	Canadian Red Cross	Livelihoods project (to be finalized)	840,000
FINNRC001	Finnish Red Cross	Livelihoods related to housing construction	1,000,000
GRC008/012/029 /030	German Red Cross	Fabrication of housing materials; Multi-purpose centres for fisheries and agriculture; Provision of 300 fishing nets / equipment / boats / motors	5,440,274
HKRC002	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Cash-for-work in Batticaloa; Support to fisheries and agriculture in Trincomalee and Batticaloa;	2,530,000
IRISHRC004 and others to be determined	Irish Red Cross	Livelihoods support in Batticaloa and Kalutara	4,628,100
KRC003 and others to be determined	Korean Red Cross	Colombo city branch furniture workshop; Colombo district branch livelihood tools distribution	78,577
NRC005/ 006 and others to be determined	Netherlands Red Cross	In Hambantota: Provision of boats, engines, nets and fuel for fishery societies; construction of fish market; production of field crops; Provision of boats, engines and nets to fishery society	409,541
SPANRC002/ 004 and others to be determined	Spanish Red Cross	Environment cleaning for communities in Galle and Kalutara; Rehabilitation of cinnamon industry in Galle district; Reviving agricultural production in Kalutara; Asset recovery, skills development and capacity building to re-establish and enhance livelihoods in Colombo, Kalutara and Galle	1,683,300
Total value of bilateral Livelihoods projects (2005-2010) Not including figures as detailed above			46,775,919
Total value of Livelihoods projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			56,156,132
Total value of <u>Recovery</u> programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			418,943,981

4. Organizational development

In the wake of the tsunami disaster there was an urgent need for SLRCS to strategically redefine its role and to rapidly expand its organizational capacity so it reflects its new commitments. A comprehensive and consultative strategic planning process is already underway and will result in a new five-year strategic plan.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent's organizational development programme aims to ensure that Sri Lanka Red Cross Society has the organizational structures, policies and procedures, capacities, skills and shared values to improve the lives of the most vulnerable in Sri Lanka. Activities that will be implemented to meet this objective include:

- development of SLRCS governance and management;
- development of SLRCS strategy development, policy and procedures;
- development of the SLRCS youth and volunteer network and human resources;
- acquiring an appropriate national headquarters building and branch offices for SLRCS;
- improving staff skills in the areas of financial and logistics planning, management and reporting; and,
- improving resource mobilization

The various components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Sri Lanka are working in close cooperation and coordination to strengthen the existing SLRCS branch network, with a strong emphasis on SLRCS ownership of the process. Capacity building indicators have been shared to provide guidance and coherence to branch development which includes human resource mobilization, volunteer guidelines, management and training as well as provision of material assets. The Federation also looks forward to supporting SLRCS income generation and capacity building through identification of a suitable national headquarters building with capacity to accommodate staff of the Federation and all partner national societies working in Sri Lanka, and the identification of new or rehabilitation of existing branch buildings.

Organizational development and capacity building are ongoing processes and at this stage the full impact of projects is not visible. However, the introduction of the capacity building indicators will facilitate better measuring of progress against the planned objectives and enable review and monitoring as the programme continues through 2005-2010.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PLK005/60/ A0101	Governance and management development: assistance to strengthen governance and senior management structure and practices, and support to 12 branches	331,896
PLK005/60/ A0201	SLRCS strategy development, policy and procedures: formulation of a five-year strategic plan, plus policies, internal guidelines and procedures	106,535
PLK005/60/ A0301	Volunteer and youth development: organization and motivation of youth members through improved structures and relevant activities	292,970
PLK005/60/ A0401	Human resource development: development of human resource policy and support to branch offices in identification of appropriate roles; improved management and reporting capacities	582,662
PLK005/060 /A0501	Appropriate national headquarters building and branch offices of SLRCS (including support to branch and national headquarters office construction/rehabilitation, rent and basic furniture and equipment)	307,311
PLK005/060 /A0601	Financial and logistics planning, management and reporting development: ongoing development and training, including software purchase	819,496
PLK005/060 /A0701	Resource mobilization: development and diversification of national society's income to cover core costs and to promote SLRCS membership	352,383

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PLK005/060 /A0801	Internal and external linkages: assist SLRCS with development of formal and informal partnerships within Red Cross and Red Crescent, and with government, NGO, private sector and corporate bodies; promote inter- and intra-branch communication	254,044
PLK006	Branch/national headquarters construction	13,678,780
Total Federation OD 2006-2007 budget		16,726,077
Federation's OD 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		1,999,000
Federation's OD programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		711,626
Total value of Federation's OD programme (2005-2010)		19,436,703

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
AUSTRAL023	Australian Red Cross	Branch development in Jaffna	166,716
<i>To be determined</i>	Austrian Red Cross / Swiss Red Cross	Branch development	110,000
BELFL001/ 003	Belgian Red Cross – Flanders	Branch development in Matara Branch development in Monaragala	450,000
CRC007	Canadian Red Cross	Organizational development and capacity building; training centres	2,206,355
FINNRC002	Finnish Red Cross	Organizational development and capacity building in Ampara district	1,800,000
GER033	German Red Cross	Construction of branch building for SLRCS Mullaitivu district branch	124,349
<i>To be determined</i>	Japanese Red Cross	Construction of branch offices in Trincomalee and Puttalam	884,650
KORRC001	Korean Red Cross	SLRCS national disaster management centre	5,545,280
NRC003	Netherlands Red Cross	Branch development in Galle and Hambantota	773,500
<i>To be determined</i>	Spanish Red Cross	Strengthening finance department of SLRCS; Sea rescue and water safety programme (Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota); Strengthening the youth Red Cross in Sri Lanka; Strengthening the capacity of SLRCS national headquarters and branches to achieve its humanitarian mandate	585,900
Total value of bilateral Organizational Development programme (2005-2010)			12,646,750
Total value of <u>Organizational Development</u> programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			32,083,453

5. Humanitarian values

In line with the original plan of action, support to be provided through this programme ranges from improving internal and external information sharing with various stakeholders including beneficiaries, donors, the government to advocacy and image building through the local and international media. Given the prominent role that the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is playing in the tsunami recovery effort, close collaboration was essential to define media relations strategies.

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The Federation's communications unit in Colombo developed a joint communications strategy with SLRCS and ICRC to ensure a coherent and common approach to communications within the Movement. The strategy enables all Movement actors to balance their need for visibility and advocacy while continuing to maintain sound working relations with relevant authorities, ensuring unimpeded access to beneficiaries across the country. Although international media interest following the tsunami is expected to decrease following the 12-month commemoration of the disaster, media scrutiny of the use of the tsunami funds locally is expected to continue to ensure transparency and visibility of the Movement's projects.

With a strong youth and volunteer base spanning the island, the SLRCS is well placed, particularly through its youth activities, to act as an advocate for promoting communal harmony in a country beset by two decades of ethnic conflict. A humanitarian values committee is under formation with representation from all Movement partners. This committee will chart the future direction of the society's humanitarian values programme aimed at addressing vulnerabilities of communities subjected to conflict and natural disaster and will establish some clear and realistic long-term objectives for promotion of humanitarian values to be mainstreamed across the Movement's recovery programmes and also implemented as specific activities. Lastly, a community development team will be established to ensure beneficiaries are fully involved in design and implementation of all projects at the community level.

HUMANITARIAN VALUES		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PLK301	Communications and promotion of humanitarian values: to advocate on behalf of tsunami-affected communities; to produce accurate and timely information for internal and external stakeholders	1,420,123
PLK301	Establishment of a community development unit to ensure full community involvement in programme planning, implementation and monitoring	
Total Federation Humanitarian Values 2006-2007 budget		1,420,123
Federation's HV 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		300,000
Federation's HV programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		238,401
Total value of Federation's HV programme (2005-2010)		1,958,524

SRI LANKA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	106,715,291	135,569,197	242,284,488
Disaster management	50,955,890	42,537,557	93,493,447
Recovery	200,458,287	218,485,694	418,943,981
Organizational development	19,436,703	12,646,750	32,083,453
Humanitarian values	1,958,524	0	1,958,524
Coordination & implementation	25,675,245	0	25,675,245
Total budget	405,199,940	409,239,198	814,439,138

2. MALDIVES

The present situation

The tsunami killed 82 people and left 26 missing after it struck the Maldives on 26 December. The impact on the low lying islands of the Maldives was devastating. Only nine of the 199 inhabited islands escaped flooding, 13 islands had to be totally evacuated and 100,000 people (a third of the population) were severely affected. 15,000 homeless people had to be accommodated with host families and placed in temporary shelter.

The Government of the Maldives immediately established a national disaster management centre to coordinate and deliver emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance to the worst-affected population. A national recovery and reconstruction plan was issued by the government in February, providing the framework for partners to address needs in the different sectors, mainly in assistance to the internally displaced people, temporary housing, housing infrastructure and repair and reconstruction and restoration of livelihoods. This plan sought USD 473m and the International Federation and six partner national societies having an in-country presence selected projects representing about 30 per cent of the planned requirements. By late 2005, the budget for the plan remained under-funded by about 30 per cent, particularly in water, sanitation and environmental protection sectors. There being no national society, the members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have worked closely in partnership with the government and in consultation with other aid donors, particularly the UN family, in project identification and implementation.

The country faces a serious government budget shortfall this year, estimated to be USD 95 million, due in part to the post-tsunami drop in tourist numbers. Visits are projected to increase at the end of the year, as the winter in the northern hemisphere heralds the peak of the tourist season in the Maldives; however, current estimates indicate that numbers of tourists are expected to be some 20 per cent down compared to 2004. This will have a ripple effect as the sector represents a third of the economy. Added to the financial difficulties has been the escalating cost of fuel for an economy that is highly dependent on marine transport. Economic growth is projected to be negative three or four percent compared to a recent average annual rate of plus eight per cent. International financial institutions are considering assistance to help address the financial deficit until the economy recovers strength.

A major event in the life of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the Republic of the Maldives was a public meeting co-hosted by the Federation and the ministry of health on 28 September. Interested attendees were presented with information about the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the benefits of establishing a Maldives Red Crescent Society. Of the 150 people who attended, 75 signed up to join a working group to undertake the preparatory steps necessary to form a national society. The goal is to achieve this milestone with a general meeting by end of the year. The Government of the Maldives is approaching the President's office with the request that a Presidential Decree be issued to formally recognize and establish the legal base for the Maldives Red Crescent Society.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Weekly information meetings are held for Federation programme coordinators, and with all partner national societies to ensure information flow and knowledge sharing on all programming developments and plans. A weekly meeting with all in-country partner national societies' heads of mission is conducted to discuss and seek agreement on issues of common interest. Cooperation exists at the administrative level among the delegation and with the partner national societies, and importantly, throughout the operations with teams in the field, working in partnership to achieve programme objectives.

The Federation takes the lead in arranging meetings at ministerial level on matters that need to be discussed with the government where two or more partner national societies share similar concerns. This coordination is practised to reduce demands upon the capacity of the government, and to maintain a consistent approach.

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

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facilitating cooperation within the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Each partner national society is encouraged to bring its own contributions to a stronger Movement response and profile and is expected to take the lead in coordinating agreed activities. By the end of the third quarter of 2005, the cooperation agreement had been formally signed with the Australian Red Cross.

There are regular contacts between the Federation delegation in the Maldives and the regional delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Delhi. ICRC delegates are offered support when visiting the Maldives. The ICRC is kept informed of the process of forming a national Society and its cooperation delegate participated in a meeting to brief ministers and senior officials during September.

An example of true cooperation within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was the involvement of the secretary general of the Cook Islands Red Cross for a one month's consultancy, sponsored by New Zealand Red Cross, during which time she provided assistance with the planning and organization of the events leading up to the start of the process to establish the Maldives Red Crescent Society.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

Relations with the Government of the Maldives continue to be one of good partnership. However, governmental coordination mechanisms have not been as strong as desired by the Federation. Meetings of the donor community to assure coordination at a country level have lapsed in recent months. At a programme level, regular coordination meetings do not occur across all sectors. This is partly a reflection of overstretched capacity and was not helped by a major reshuffle of ministries, involving the formation of new ministries and relocation of some sectoral areas of responsibility in different ministries.

Collaboration continues with a number of the UN agencies, under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) had taken the lead in setting up a Development Assistance Database (DAD) for the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. Training was given to Red Cross staff during the quarter, inputs made and the database is now accessible on the public domain <<http://dad.finance.gov.mv>>. This internet tool helps the government track financial contributions and promotes better information exchange and coordination. The Federation's information team has begun regular meetings with the UN agencies and interested actors in the tsunami recovery effort to strategize on how to highlight tsunami recovery efforts on the islands for beneficiaries, media and donors while preparing for the one-year commemoration.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

One of the benefits of having a small delegation is the good coordination among the programme managers and the six partner national societies present. The integration among the sectors is evident in the planning and implementation phases of the recovery effort. The Federation delegation's construction and water and sanitation teams work in tandem in the planning and implementation on common islands. The logistics team supports construction, water and sanitation, information, and relief in coordinating and providing transport. Finance and administration supports all the units in the delegation. The Federation and the partner national societies are collaborating in providing services on identified islands related to transitional shelter for internally displaced persons (IDPs), construction, water and sanitation, health, psycho-social support, livelihoods and recovery programmes.

Operational overview

1a. Health and care

The International Federation does not have its own direct health and care programme activities in the Maldives. The emergency relief needs were taken care of by the government with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO); and by American Red Cross in implementing a psychological support programme. The German Red Cross took an early initiative to support the government with repair, re-supply and re-equipping of certain health facilities so that health services could be restored to former levels. In future years, as the Maldives Red Crescent becomes

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established with its own programming, health and care could be expected to become a priority programme area which the Federation would help resource.

HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	American Red Cross	Development of national capacity to implement psychological and social well-being programmes; target beneficiaries: 50,000 on 62 islands/six atolls	3,969,550
	German Red Cross	Rehabilitation of health centres and hospitals on 26 islands and supply of medical equipment	8,500,250
		Water safety programme: Conduct training of trainers for life-guards and water-safety instructors. Swimming and lifeguard training to Maldivians working with ministry of youth and sports	4,636,500
Total value of bilateral health programmes (2005-2010)			17,106,300
Total value of health programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			17,106,300

1b. Health and care – Water and sanitation

Approximately 80 per cent of the total area of the Maldives – on 1,190 islands – is less than one metre above sea level. This unique environment has many constraints related to water supply and sanitation, and the very existence of these island communities is largely dependent on how well they can manage their limited water resources, and delicate environmental balances. The freshwater requirements of the island populations are met through pumping from narrow groundwater aquifers and from rainwater collection. However, water from the aquifer is typically of poor quality due to bacterial and salt contamination. The widespread contamination is caused by effluent leakage and discharge from poorly constructed septic tanks. Overdrawing or overuse of the freshwater aquifers also depletes the source and groundwater becomes saline through saltwater intrusion. Currently the septic tanks are constructed out of coral block and cement, and the relatively deep soakage pits that are widely used, transfer effluent directly into the aquifer. On islands where testing has been carried out, bacterial contamination has been found to be extensive, polluting up to 95 per cent of the groundwater resources on some islands. This is by far one of the most pressing environmental problems in the country, but has largely been ignored.

Based on the request of the Government of Maldives in line with its national recovery and reconstruction plan, the Federation has agreed to provide the following programmes of assistance to the affected communities:

- restore and improve rainwater harvesting systems - 15,129 rainwater storage tanks (2,500 litres each) to all the households on 79 on the worst-affected islands, plus guttering and pipes for householders to install their own rain harvesting.
- desalination unit and distribution system - supply and install 10 cubic metres/day reverse osmosis units, and construct complementary distribution systems on 20 islands.
- Sanitation facilities in new housing – install sewer / sanitation facilities on islands of K. Guraidhoo, K. Maafushi, D.Kudahuvadhoo and L. Gan. All new houses to have septic tanks that will connect to a small-bore sewer system and outer reef outfalls.
- Community infrastructure on Dhuvaafaru Island - construct a new sewer system and outer reef outfalls for the community; reverse osmosis unit and distribution network to community taps; solar lighting for all public buildings and solar-powered street lighting.

HEALTH & CARE: WATER AND SANITATION		
Project Number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMV400	Rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting systems on 79 islands; supply and install reverse osmosis units on 20 islands and distribution systems; sewage systems on four islands	13,281,572
Total Federation water & sanitation 2006-2007 budget		13,281,572
Federation's water & sanitation 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		0
Federation's water & sanitation expenditures 2005 (estimated)		9,168,427
Total value of Federation's water & sanitation programme (2005-2010)		22,449,999

HEALTH & CARE: WATER AND SANITATION		
Project Number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	American Red Cross Water and sanitation programme: improved sanitation on selected islands, vector control, local training for project maintenance	5,122,000
	Australian Red Cross/Canadian Red Cross (joint project) Tsunami debris and waste management programme: A one-off clean up of tsunami debris and construction of waste management centres on 74 islands; design and implementation of a community education and awareness programme	12,968,904
	British Red Cross Water and sanitation programme: Install environmentally appropriate and socially acceptable water and sanitation facilities in British RC-constructed houses on six islands	3,155,152
Total value of bilateral water & sanitation programme (2005-2010)		21,246,056
Total value of water & sanitation programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		43,696,055
Total value of all <u>Health & Care</u> projects by Federation and its members: (2005-2010)		60,802,355

2. Disaster management

Despite the lack of a national Red Crescent structure and a developed disaster response mechanism in the country, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was able to provide emergency relief and support to the affected population immediately after the tsunami through its direct contacts with the government. Even though the emergency phase is over and the recovery is underway, there is the need to build capacities for future disaster response and management. The country still remains a small state with inherent vulnerabilities and structural constraints, requiring an integrated approach of risk reduction and awareness and livelihood measures leading to overall development.

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While construction of permanent housing continues, the government has requested assistance from the Federation in its ongoing management of the camps for the internally displaced housing some 8,000 people. The exact areas of support are currently being determined in consultation with the government and the communities themselves.

The need for longer term disaster preparedness and management activities is also recognized. There is the need for a regional and national early warning system, a national operations centre for the management of response, legal and policy bodies or frameworks, national disaster management plans, emergency shelters, and skills and awareness training.

Hence the support to a long-term disaster management programme in Maldives is well justified and its relevance can further be substantiated by the following facts:

- High-risk and vulnerability;
- Core area of *Strategy 2010*;
- Base for the capacity building of the national society in formation;
- Mandate, need, availability of resources and expectations from the different stakeholders; and,
- Linkages with other ongoing recovery interventions.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMV500	Assist the government in management of camps and social programming as well as provide miscellaneous support to internally displaced persons' livelihoods and related activities.	507,673
PMVDM (new project)	Assist the new national society in disaster preparedness and management as well as provide disaster management training to volunteers and stakeholders; to build disaster preparedness and response capacities as well as implement community-based risk reduction/mitigation activities.	1,091,384
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		1,599,057
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		1,000,000
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		9,098,013
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		11,697,070

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	British Red Cross	Community resilience and risk reduction on six islands
		76,830
Total value of bilateral DM programme (2005-2010)		76,830
Total value of Disaster Management programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		11,773,900

3. Recovery

Some 2,500 houses have to be reconstructed and over 4,600 are in need of repair. The Red Cross and Red Crescent took responsibility for reconstruction approximately 2,150 houses; the UN and other agencies are taking the major responsibility for repairs. The majority of the reconstruction work is being undertaken on host islands to

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accommodate people who are voluntarily relocating from their high-risk, badly affected island communities. For these people special efforts are to be made to help restore and improve livelihoods under the internally displaced person support programme.

The Federation is committed to assist with the construction of the following houses and community infrastructures and facilities:

- 600 houses, community buildings and facilities, including sewer system and water supply, on Dhuvaafaru Island (host island)
- 139 houses on Kudahuvadhoon island (host island)
- 15 houses on Maafushi Island
- 46 houses on Guraidhoo Island

In addition, housing for people who have not finally decided about relocation options:

- 37 houses for people from Vaanee Island, north east of Kudahuvadhoon – in the same atoll
- 114 houses for people from Rinbudhoo Island

Construction in the Maldives is logistically challenging as all building materials must be imported to the country and then transported to small islands where transport, harbour access and landing facilities are limited. This drives up the cost of building. Housing specifications have been established by the Government of the Maldives to assure houses are built to standards that take into account major risks.

RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMV501	Construction of approximately 951 permanent houses, plus community centres, schools, island administrative complexes, with infrastructure such as roads, electricity distribution system, etc., on six islands	45,349,112
Total Federation Reconstruction 2006-2007 budget		45,349,112
Federation's Reconstruction 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		0
Federation's Reconstruction programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		6,465,330
Total value of Federation's Reconstruction projects (2005-2010)		51,814,442

RECOVERY: RECONSTRUCTION		
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	British Red Cross	Reconstruction of up to 744 houses on six islands across three atolls
	Canadian Red Cross	Rebuilding community and social infrastructure: repairs and refurbishment of public buildings, recreation facilities and other community infrastructure on up to 70 islands
		Wind power demonstration project: pilot wind power generation on new island community being constructed by the Federation on Dhuvaafaru Island.
		806,715

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	French Red Cross	Tsunami recovery and disaster preparedness programme: construction of houses, infrastructure, schools, community facilities, etc. on Laamu Gan	26,800,000
Total value of bilateral Reconstruction projects (2005-2010)			70,050,168
Total value of Reconstruction projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			121,864,610

3b. Recovery – Livelihoods

The Federation is not directly involved in this programme area.

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	British Red Cross	Livelihoods recovery for the most vulnerable on six islands of operation	2,025,751
Total value of bilateral Livelihoods projects (2005-2010)			2,025,751
Total value of Livelihoods projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			2,025,751
Total value of <u>Recovery</u> programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			123,890,361

4. Organizational development

The public meeting held in September 2005 introduced the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the process for formation of a national society in the Maldives to a wider audience. From this meeting approximately 75 people volunteered to join the first working committee meeting to start the process. Three sub-working groups were formed to work on legal, governance and statutes, and needs and activities. The Federation has been facilitating the process, with additional support from various individuals, national societies and other organizations. The goal is to form the Maldives Red Crescent Society by the end of 2005.

The new national society will need substantial support from the Federation and other Movement partners, financially and technically, in order to properly put in place its administrative and organizational structure, and the main activities of the Federation's organizational development programme will be to provide this support. As the Federation is already implementing a large recovery programme, part of the organizational development activities will involve community consultation, volunteer mobilization and development primarily with a view to enlist public support and involvement in ongoing Federation and partner national society activities in the Maldives.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary		2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMV000	Establish and strengthen the Maldives Red Crescent Society as well as mobilize community/enhance its involvement in the Federation's tsunami recovery programmes.		1,598,075
Total Federation OD 2006-2007 budget			1,598,075

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Federation's OD 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)	600,000
Federation's OD programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)	284,198
Total value of Federation's OD programme (2005-2010)	2,482,273
Total value of Organizational Development programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)	2,482,273

5. Humanitarian values

During the process of establishment of a national society, the dissemination of humanitarian values messages plays a significant role. A humanitarian values programme will be developed by the delegation and implemented with the new national society. A Maldives draft communications strategy will aim to maintain a cohesive and coherent approach among the Federation and partner national societies working in the tsunami recovery efforts. A strong working relationship with the government and other humanitarian organizations, namely the UN and NGOs, has been established. Planning is underway for the one-year commemoration and the hope is that through creative communications, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the Maldives can continue to cultivate interest in the tsunami recovery operations. The goal is to be the voice of the communities affected by the tsunami, while supporting the development of the newly established national society. There are no stand-alone bilateral programmes in this area.

HUMANITARIAN VALUES		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PMVHV (new project)	Disseminate information on Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and humanitarian values in the Maldives as well as assist in the process of establishment and development of a new national society in the country.	284,091
Total Federation Humanitarian Values 2006-2007 budget		284,091
Federation's HV 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		300,000
Federation's HV programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		0
Total value of Federation's HV programme (2005-2010)		584,091

MALDIVES BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	22,449,999	38,352,356	60,802,355
Disaster management	11,697,070	76,830	11,773,900
Recovery	51,814,442	72,075,919	123,890,361
Organizational development	2,482,273	0	2,482,273
Humanitarian values	584,091	0	584,091
Coordination & implementation	3,034,039	0	3,034,039
Total budget	92,061,914	110,505,105	202,567,019

3. INDIA

The present situation

The tsunami wave severely affected the coastal areas of the southern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In India, the tsunami left 10,749 people dead and over 5,640 missing. Its impact made thousands of families destitute and homeless as their houses were destroyed or washed away. Moreover, those who survived were left traumatized and psychologically shocked having lost their loved ones and possessions. The fishing communities were the hardest hit as they lost their property and possessions as well as their livelihood and source of income.

The government of India has approved a plan to set up a tsunami warning system at a cost of USD 28 million. The 24-hour monitoring system will be set up in the city of Hyderabad and will be operational from September 2007. The new centre will issue early warnings on tsunami and storm surges in the Indian Ocean.

During the initial emergency phase much was done by the IRCS in providing immediate relief to the most affected communities. In November the Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and the Kerala branches of the IRCS were requested to provide their revised recovery needs to the national headquarters.

The Andhra Pradesh branch has already distributed 23 community fishing nets and 228 boats with resources mobilized nationally, and has sent another request for the purchase of 45 motorized boats, 50 community nets and 225 life vests and support towards its branch development work.

Included in this document are limited programme plans for Disaster Management and Livelihoods Rehabilitation in selected areas for 2006/07 only. The Federation has confirmed to the Indian RC the support for these activities, but the longer-term plans for India still need to be finalized by the IRCS due to very recent changes in its senior leadership. It is planned that further detailed needs assessments will be carried out in the first half of 2006 which will indicate if additional support in other areas of recovery are still required. If so, these activities will be built into the regular Annual Appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

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

A memorandum of understanding has been signed by the IRCS and the Federation. A tsunami consultation was held on 7 July 2005 between the IRCS national headquarters and the secretaries of the affected state branches (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) along with the partner national societies and the Federation, with the following outcomes:

- The programmes mentioned in the plan of action are still relevant and need to be carried out;
- The human resource needs as stated in the plan of action still stand, no additions or deletions are required;
- The branches were urged to at least initiate the training aspect of the plan of action;
- Proper monitoring is to be ensured by the state branch; and,
- A request to position tsunami focal points in each state was made by the Federation.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

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

The IRCS headquarters, district and state-level branches of the affected states were in regular consultation with the central government and local authorities for various needs assessments and especially on the type of aid to be provided. The Andhra Pradesh state branch has contacted the fisheries department to finalize the specifications on the type of nets and boats used by the community.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational overview

Disaster management

Through implementation of this programme, the national level response preparedness of the Indian Red Cross will be further enhanced and operational capacities of state and district branches in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala increased to assist approximately 500,000 of the affected population with gradually restoring and recovering their lives by the end of 2007.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PIN531	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster preparedness: Replenishment of disaster preparedness stocks, consisting of 13,000 family kits and 16,000 tents, which are pre-positioned at IRCS regional and national warehouses for effective future disaster response. Branch support: IRCS state and district staff and volunteers' skills for the tsunami operation are improved and the targeted branches' capacity is strengthened. 	5,423,165
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		5,423,165
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		4,012,842
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2007)		9,436,007

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	Canadian Red Cross	Recovery assessment contribution and branch support (vehicle, computers, contributions and headquarters costs)
	Spanish Red Cross	Disaster preparedness stock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage/transport-related costs including headquarters contribution Office support, computer sets, branch support
Total value of bilateral DM programme (2005-2010)		741,250
Total value of <u>Disaster Management</u> programme by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		10,177,257

Livelihoods

It is planned to restore the livelihoods of the affected fishing communities in the three targeted states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, assisting approximately 85,000 people.

RECOVERY: LIVELIHOODS			
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)		2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	Canadian Red Cross	Livelihoods restoration support through provision of mechanized boats, fishing nets, life vests and rope making machines. Support is extended to branches through the provision of computers, vehicle, etc.	1,270,500
	Red Cross Society of China – Hong Kong branch	Livelihoods restoration activities in Andhra Pradesh	391,164
	Spanish Red Cross	Direct livelihoods restoration support: providing community nets, life vests, motorized boats; support extended to branches to further improve capacity to respond to future needs.	263,250
Total value of bilateral Livelihoods projects (2005-2010)			1,924,914
Total value of Livelihoods projects by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			1,924,914
Total value of <u>Recovery</u> programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)			1,924,914

INDIA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	0	0	0
Disaster management	9,436,007	741,250	10,177,257
Recovery	0	1,924,914	1,924,914
Organizational development	0	0	0
Humanitarian values	0	0	0
Coordination & implementation	176,898	0	176,898
Total budget	9,612,905	2,666,164	12,279,069

4. BANGLADESH

The present situation

Bangladesh, being one of the most disaster-prone and densely populated countries in the world, is exposed to the Bay of Bengal and crossed by extensive rivers that also run through neighbouring countries and cover an area ten times larger than Bangladesh. The location renders the country extremely vulnerable to the impact of cyclones, tidal surges, tornados, earthquakes and floods.

Tremors from the Indian Ocean earthquake were felt throughout Bangladesh including Dhaka city, the coastal belt and Chittagong port. These tremors caused minor damage to buildings and only slightly raised water levels of rivers, lakes and inland ponds, leaving two persons dead and over 100 injured. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) immediately and effectively used its early warning networks in the coastal belt. Damage assessment of the whole Bangladesh coastal belt utilizing the network was completed within four hours. Due to the minor damage sustained to buildings and infrastructure in the coastal belt, the affected areas are today almost fully rebuilt.

The low incidence of severe earthquakes over the last century in Bangladesh has led to an environment of complacency where most of the population and some policy-makers do not perceive seismic risks to be important. This has led to many large construction projects not taking into account earthquake risk. A definite need exists for education of the population about the threat posed by earthquakes, and an expansion of the well-run and well-understood CPP activities are the most effective way to do this.

According to the UN Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2004*, Bangladesh has made significant improvement in its economic development since 2001 moving from 'Low Development Countries' status to 'Medium Development Countries' status, putting it ahead of Nepal and Pakistan in the South Asian context. However, in terms of ordinary people's access to income, Bangladesh continues to remain at the lower end of the scale with its per capita annual income of USD 350.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Long-term, strategic partnerships with the Swedish, Japanese and British Red Cross societies continue to yield positive results and strengthen Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BRCS), particularly in the critical areas of disaster management and organizational development; and the German Red Cross continues to support BRCS through its long-term bilateral partnership.

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

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

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

The delegation also forged new relationships in 2004 with the Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Community Humanitarian Office (DIPECHO) to strengthen disaster preparedness; and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) provided substantial funds to the 2004 floods appeal. In 2005, the delegation also developed new relationships with the European Union and the Department for International Development (DfID) of the British government to strengthen disaster preparedness activities in coastal areas and the disaster risk reduction programme in flood prone areas, respectively.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational Overview

1. Disaster management

Effective disaster management is a national priority and disaster-related development initiatives have constituted core programmes of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BRCS) since its foundation. The BRCS has become an increasingly important actor in the field of disaster management, particularly with regard to cyclones, focusing on disaster awareness, preparedness and response at the community level to strengthen and upgrade the early warning system and dissemination of cyclone/tsunami warnings through its trained volunteers, and capacity building of district branches to prepare for and respond to disaster. The early warning programme of the BRCS has proved to be a life-saving success over the last 35 years.

There are 177 cyclone shelters in 11 districts under the responsibility of BRCS, which were constructed since the mid-1980s with the support of different national societies that will continue working in all communities (1.5 kilometres from existing BRCS cyclone shelters) through this programme. The BRCS will extend and implement the community-based disaster management programme on cyclone and tsunami awareness through its existing CPP to all 11 coastal districts of Bangladesh. Though the response capacity of BRCS national headquarters and the district branches has increased considerably during the past years, it needs further improvement. Due to lack of emergency buffer stocks and proper response planning, most responses have been addressed on an ad-hoc basis.

In an effort to create an even more integrated disaster management plan to effectively reach the most vulnerable communities, BRCS undertook an extensive review of its history and analysis of current disaster management programmes. The result was the first four-year strategic disaster management plan, which is part of the national society's four-year development plan (2005-2008). The newly developed disaster management strategy emphasizes standardized systems, shared use of resources, and an integrated approach to planning and service delivery. It also includes components of earthquake/tsunami disaster preparedness. BRCS is also actively developing its capacities for overall governance and management, human resources, finance and administration, programme management, communication, advocacy and resource mobilization, branch development, youth and volunteer management. BRCS needs to ensure that it is independently able to provide effective and impartial support to the vulnerable, and strengthen organizational capacity at all of its structural levels.

The focus for 2006-2007 will be to strengthen and support the development of the branches and their volunteers in the coastal areas of Bangladesh to help increase their capacities. In addition, one humanitarian values workshop per year has been included to strengthen the branches.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PBD 541	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster preparedness and response: further strengthening of the BRCS branches in their cyclone warning activities and follow-up Project management: to support branch and volunteer development in the coastal areas of Bangladesh to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters 	1,769,869
Total Federation disaster management 2006-2007 budget		1,769,869
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		1,929,000
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		791,057
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		4,489,926

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BANGLADESH BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	0	0	0
Disaster management	4,489,926	0	4,489,926
Recovery	0	0	0
Organizational development	0	0	0
Humanitarian values	0	0	0
Coordination & implementation	0	0	0
Total budget	4,489,926	0	4,489,926

5. SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

The present situation

The role of the Federation's South Asia regional delegation in Delhi has been to assist and facilitate coordination where appropriate with Federation in-country operations and promotes regional cooperation through maintaining an overall view of the programming and being in a position to offer additional technical support as required.

For country-specifics in South Asia, please see the respective country sections for India, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The main areas of technical support available through the regional delegation are in the fields of health, disaster management, and organizational development.

The regional health unit has provided input to the recovery programming in health for the Sri Lanka operation (detailed in its health and care section), community-based health framework and the recruitment of in-country health delegates. The regional health unit will be assisting the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in developing organizational capacity in health emergency management. A review of regional health vulnerabilities is being undertaken which will feed into developing a regional framework aimed at enhancing national society and Federation health capacity in preparing for and responding to disasters, disease outbreaks and public health emergencies. Consultations with national societies and country delegations through visits and regional meetings have taken place and will continue.

The regional disaster management department is an important component of the overall Asia Pacific disaster management structure. This is an ongoing focus of the South Asia regional delegation's disaster management team. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) training system is in place with further trainings planned. The RDRT concept is important to Movement coordination in the field of disaster management, and the recent deployment of more than 40 RDRT personnel from South and South-East Asia for the Pakistan earthquake operation is evidence that the concept is working.

Other programme managers liaise regularly with their counterparts at the Secretariat in Geneva, the country delegations and the region's national societies. The regional delegation for South Asia is facilitating regional fundraising and reporting meetings.

The head of regional delegation has regular meetings/contact with ICRC counterparts to brief each other on tsunami-related developments and wider issues.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

The regional health unit provides regional coordination in the health sector, particularly with the World Health Organization (WHO). The regional unit has represented the Federation at a number of fora on the health effects of the tsunami and there is a continuing collaboration with WHO's regional office – SEARO – for possible joint initiatives.

The regional disaster management team has established a strategic partnership with the UN Development Programme's tsunami recovery office. The partnership is helping develop respective countries' disaster management strategies which include early warning and community-based disaster management planning. The regional disaster management coordinator and a UNDP official have undertaken joint visits to Sri Lanka and the Maldives in this regard.

The regional organizational development programme is closely involved with the Maldives head of delegation in the establishment of a new national society in the country, including liaison with Maldives government officials. The regional humanitarian values coordinator is working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

on issues relating to displaced people in Bangladesh. The head of regional delegation keeps various diplomatic missions based in New Delhi briefed on tsunami- related developments and wider issues.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational Overview

1. Health and care

The public health in emergencies project is a long-term project which intends to provide essential support to the Federation's recovery programmes in the health sector in tsunami-affected countries. While it had a limited contribution in the emergency relief phase, the context has already shifted to rehabilitation and recovery which require a more developmental approach. The regional health unit will be in a position to complement the Federation's country delegation and national society health teams in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these community-based health programmes.

Considering that a large proportion of the population in South Asia is highly vulnerable to disasters and public health emergencies, the regional health unit intends to support national societies in tsunami-affected countries, and to some extent other national societies in the region, in developing capacity to assist communities in reducing risks and developing resilience against disease, disasters and other public health crises through its network of volunteers and community-based health programmes. It will also support these national societies, together with country delegations, in developing organizational systems and procedures in health emergency preparedness and response.

The regional health unit also envisages developing a health emergency preparedness and response capacity in the region which is in line with the regional and global disaster/emergency response mechanisms, and collaborates with other regional health emergency systems of other organizations. This will involve the organization of a pool of trained and qualified health staff and volunteers as members of the regional disaster response team, the development and utilization of regional tools, guidelines and mechanisms which support in-country as well as global systems and procedures; and the forging of strategic and operational alliances with relevant partners.

HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
P52400	Public Health in Emergencies: support South Asian national societies in the development and delivery of good health activities, and public health for emergencies	667,722
Total Federation Health 2006-2007 budget		667,722
Federation's Health 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		1,300,000
Federation's Health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		145,989
Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2010)		2,113,711

2. Disaster management

The major focus of the regional tsunami disaster management programme has been on ensuring effective implementation of country programmes. For instance, the regional disaster management coordinator went to Sri Lanka and assisted in helping establish operational structures, giving input on early warning systems and a disaster management scoping exercise. The disaster management coordinator also facilitated mobilization of regional

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disaster response team (RDRT) members to the tsunami-affected countries including the Maldives. Implementation of the regional tsunami programme has been slow to start due to the focus in the first part of the year on providing direct operational assistance, but some progress has been made in recent months.

The regional tsunami disaster management programme will have only two expected results (reduced from four), emphasizing on the concept of “well prepared national societies”, which will ensure standardized response mechanisms, logistics and early warning systems, particularly at the community level. It will also highlight improved coordination and cooperation through active knowledge sharing, exchange, education and dissemination.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
P52166	Disaster and Response Preparedness: improve the collective disaster management capacities of the South Asian national societies and reduce vulnerabilities of targeted communities and the impact of disasters on them	976,256
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		976,256
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		2,078,000
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		204,103
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		3,258,359

3. Organizational development

This programme (containing four projects) remains essentially unchanged in design for the coming two years. Implementation in 2005 has been slow due to competing regional priorities, and waiting for national societies to be ready to undertake various regional initiatives (for example, the formation of a national society in the Maldives is still only in its preliminary phase). This has resulted in several planned activities for 2005 not being undertaken. However these are on the whole not being cancelled, but rescheduled for 2006 and beyond. Broadly, the regional tsunami organizational development programme mirrors the pre-existing programme under the South Asia regional delegation's work plan. This is aimed at greater efficiency and harmony, rather than attempting to run disparate projects under the same programme area.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
P52000	Progress towards well-functioning national societies: improved capacities of the South Asian national societies in communications, reporting, finance planning and management	891,808
Total Federation OD 2006-2007 budget		891,808
Federation's OD 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		1,382,000
Federation's OD programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		190,316
Total value of Federation's OD programme (2005-2010)		2,464,124

4. Humanitarian values

The tsunami put added pressures on affected communities not only in terms of death, injury and destruction, but socially. Historical and cultural conflicts were exacerbated with the disintegration in some places of local social norms and massive population displacement. Examples have included reported caste discrimination against affected people in India, and heightened tensions between ethnic groups in Sri Lanka.

In the Maldives, there are plans to establish a national society and much scope for applying a humanitarian values programme. The Federation's presence there is already working according to Better Programme Initiative (BPI) guidelines promoting the 'do no harm' approach.

The South Asia tsunami humanitarian values programme will seek to reduce discrimination and tensions within affected communities using two approaches. Firstly, the programme cross-cuts all other key programmes (health, disaster management and organizational development) to try to ensure these act as 'bridges' between all sectors of communities. This programme will document existing best practices which have addressed the ongoing South Asia regional humanitarian values programme, particularly the Global Reducing Discrimination Initiative. Secondly, the programme will undertake specific activities designed to reduce discrimination and violence in the communities targeted by the tsunami operation. These will be in harmony with the Federation's mandate and its statutes.

Both approaches will employ existing tools that address the objectives of the humanitarian values programme. Training of staff and volunteers in these tools will be integral to the programme. The emphasis of the training and workshops will be on young people attached to the Movement. There is wide evidence that the youth of the Movement are effective in bringing about positive change in behaviours of people they live and work amongst.

HUMANITARIAN VALUES		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
<i>To be determined</i>	Influencing behaviour in the community: reduction of discrimination in communities and upholding the dignity of the individual	201,070
Total Federation humanitarian values 2006-2007 budget		201,070
Federation's HV 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		231,000
Federation's HV programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		44,545
Total value of Federation's HV programme (2005-2010)		476,615

SOUTH ASIA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	2,113,711	0	2,113,711
Disaster management	3,258,359	0	3,258,359
Recovery	0	0	0
Organizational development	2,464,124	0	2,464,124
Humanitarian values	476,615	0	476,615
Coordination & implementation	876,860	0	876,860
Total budget	9,189,669	0	9,189,669

IV EAST AFRICA

1. SEYCHELLES

The present situation

Following the effect of the tidal waves that hit the Seychelles on 26 December and the aftermath of the heavy rain which followed the next day, as many as 500 houses were either damaged or destroyed along the coastline of Mahé and two other islands, Praslin and La Digue. Three persons were killed, 57 injured and 500 left homeless. With its own premises under water, the Seychelles Red Cross Society managed to mobilize staff and volunteers minutes after the disaster hit and assisted the local authorities in the evacuation of the affected people.

The national society was invited to sit on the national disaster committee, assigned to finalize the draft Seychelles national disaster plan.

Consignments of emergency equipment and disaster preparedness stocks arrived in country during the third quarter for use in future emergencies.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Coordination between the Seychelles Red Cross, the Federation's regional delegation for East Africa in Nairobi, and the Secretariat in Geneva was central in developing the strategy for the tsunami response. The Federation's head of regional delegation, the regional disaster management coordinator, the water and sanitation officer and the logistics officer as well as the partner national society representative based in Nairobi are active participants in inter-agency meetings and maintain regular contact with Seychelles Red Cross.

A number of national societies from the Indian Ocean islands sub-region attended the second East Africa tsunami meeting held in Nairobi in May 2005. Movement coordination was the main topic on the agenda. During the event the regional movement coordinator presented the cooperation and coordination framework both in its global and regional forms. Members of the Indian Ocean islands working group, involving representatives from host and partner national societies, Federation delegates and the Secretariat's director for national society and field support identified key issues for promoting smooth Movement coordination. Seychelles Red Cross Society intends to develop a specific cooperation agreement strategy, following a revision of its strategic plan.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

Following a request by the Seychelles authorities for Federation support in developing coherent disaster management plans, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) expressed its interest in the Federation's approach. The government, with the UN agency's support, is drafting a disaster management plan for the Seychelles. The Federation provides technical support to process.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational Overview

1. Disaster management

The earthquake and tsunami caused death, injuries and affected the psychological well being of hundreds of families. It also destroyed much of the infrastructure and houses. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement took a leading role in responding to the disaster and immediate livelihood restoration, which it continues to play through:

- Close coordination with local authorities and donors in preparing a contingency plan for floods and cyclones;
- Training of volunteers and recruitment of new staff;
- Positioning of emergency equipment as part of a contingency stock build up; and,

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- Provision of community-based risk reduction (CBRR) training for Red Cross volunteers and the local community in Seychelles.

The development of a disaster management plan corresponds, at the regional level, to the global agreement signed in Geneva by UNDP and the Federation in relation to the cooperation in support of the tsunami-affected countries.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PSC 503	Disaster preparedness, response and mitigation.	
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		670,053
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		319,089
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		253,609
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		1,242,751

2. Organizational development

Since the tsunami, the national society's premises have been functioning as both an office and a warehouse. Identification and purchase/construction of new office premises and a warehouse is very urgent. This will involve the temporary relocation of the existing premises until a permanent solution is found. The following is planned:

- provision of offices through building offices and storage space on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue islands;
- support will be given in developing more extensive financial and management procedures to effectively coordinate the support expected over the next few years; and,
- the engagement of various partners to fund the newly recruited information officer and disaster management officer positions for a period of five years.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PSC002	Organizational capacity building at national and branch levels.	
Total Federation OD 2006-2007 budget		1,045,613
Federation's OD 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		497,935
Federation's OD programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		104,813
Total value of Federation's OD programme (2005-2010)		1,648,361

SEYCHELLES BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	0	0	0
Disaster management	1,242,751	0	1,242,751
Recovery	101,604	0	101,604
Organizational development	1,648,361	0	1,648,361
Humanitarian values	0	0	0
Coordination & implementation	0	0	0
Total budget	2,992,716	0	2,992,716

2. SOMALIA

The present situation

As the tsunami struck the north-eastern coastline of Somalia on 26 December it left behind nearly 300 dead. Over 100 remain unaccounted for and are presumed deceased. Some 15,000 people were affected. The most affected regions were the eastern regions of BederBelia, Hafun, Eyl and Gara ad.

Parliamentary elections in Somaliland were held in September, and concluded successfully and peacefully. In the south, splits remain between groups within the government based mainly in Jowhar and Mogadishu, and various reconciliation efforts are not currently bearing any fruit. The threat of unrest in Jowhar led to the temporary evacuation of UN staff from the town in September. Violations of the UN arms embargo have recently taken a "sustained and dramatic upswing" according to a UN report, and increased militarization was noted on all sides.

The hijacking of a ship carrying World Food Programme food supplies, that took many months before its release was secured, was since followed by more hijackings, causing increasing concern in the humanitarian community.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The German Red Cross' project cooperation agreement was concluded for coordinated bilateral support to four new health facilities. The agreement sets out terms for project operation and services provided by the Federation. Management teams from the Somali Red Crescent coordination offices of Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Nairobi met in Nairobi together with Federation and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegations. A series of meetings were held to discuss operational developments and planning on major programme areas for the coming year, plus specific issues of interest or concern including branch development process and reporting.

Working with Government, UN agencies and other actors

Coordination has continued with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and other Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) actors on contingency planning. The process aims at developing an appropriate contingency plan for Somalia which will form the basis for engaging other partners. The Federation is part of a task force comprising UNICEF, CARE, WFP, UNHCR, SWALIM and OCHA to develop terms of reference, propose a road map, and define the type and scope of a contingency plan for Somalia. The process leading to the development of the contingency plan should acknowledge the existence of localized contingency planning efforts, be comprehensive and target all types of emergencies and threats. The plan should prepare for both anticipated and unanticipated events as well as define the roles and responsibilities of agencies, taking into account agency skills and comparative advantages.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational Overview

1. Health and care

In East Africa, Somalia was the country most affected by the tsunami, which hit Somalia with no warning approximately seven hours after the devastating earthquake struck Asia. Subsequent to the review of Garowe hospital, the main referral hospital for the tsunami-affected areas, undertaken in coordination with ICRC, current plans will focus on:

- capacity building and training of health staff;
- training of volunteers and communities in providing comprehensive health education;
- provision of drugs and medical equipment;
- preventive health care through social mobilization activities, including vaccination campaigns; and,
- community-based first aid activities that empower people to help themselves in emergencies and improve their basic health and hygiene conditions.

HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PSO 411	Epidemics disaster preparedness, emergency response, mitigation and prevention	
Total Federation Health 2006-2007 budget		726,374
Federation's Health 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		1,389,822
Federation's Health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		366,090
Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2010)		2,482,286

HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH		
Project number	Bilateral projects (as confirmed to the delegation by 31 October 2005 – further details from PNSs)	2005-2010 budget (in CHF)
	German Red Cross Rehabilitation of maternal and child health/out patient department health facilities in Bari region, Puntland.	550,000 (2006-2007)
Total value of bilateral health programmes (2005-2010)		550,000
Total value of health programmes by Federation and its members (2005-2010)		3,032,286

2. Disaster management

While the tsunami emergency response phase highlighted the ability of the Somali Red Crescent to mobilize volunteers, nonetheless, the disaster management capacities of the society have declined in recent years due to prolonged unrest. To address this challenge, the following will be undertaken:

- information technology infrastructure development in the branches in the northern zones of the country;
- regional logistics training; and,
- vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) training for branches.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
PSO522	Disaster preparedness, response, prevention and mitigation.	
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		640,359
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		1,225,243
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		130,948
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		1,996,550

SOMALIA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	2,482,286	550,000	3,032,286
Disaster management	1,996,550	0	1,996,550
Recovery	0	0	0
Organizational development	0	0	0
Humanitarian values	0	0	0
Coordination & implementation	0	0	0
Total budget	4,478,836	550,000	5,028,836

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational Overview

The countries most affected by the tsunami in East Africa, in December 2004, were Somalia and Seychelles. Partially affected countries included Kenya with two deaths and 200 affected people; Tanzania with ten people dead and Madagascar with 1,200 affected people. Some damage was also reported in Comoros. These and other countries within the East Africa region have been covered through the regional programmes and sub-regional projects which aim at improving the disaster preparedness capacities and emergency health activities in the national societies.

1. Health and care

The health and care programme aims at preparing the twelve national societies and communities within the region for disasters, preventing epidemics, providing an immediate response to emergencies and mitigating the impact of such events. In order to achieve the objective of this programme, the national societies together with the regional delegation will focus on three main areas of intervention, namely:

- to increase the capacities of the national societies to respond to health emergencies.
- to improve the capacities of the national societies for prevention and control of water-borne diseases.
- to improve the capacities of the national societies for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases.

The national societies in the region have started implementing health related disaster management programmes. A joint planning meeting between the health and care and the disaster management programmes was held in Nairobi in September, and, subsequently, a concept paper was developed on joint assessments, field and training activities, in particular those related to emergency stocks and vulnerability and capacity assessments.

The national societies in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Djibouti) and Indian Ocean Islands (Comoros) have started assessments leading to the procurement and distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets. Health emergency stocks are being put in place in some societies and community-based first aid training is being strengthened. The national societies are also going to develop their plans for health emergencies.

The challenge in the development and rehabilitation of water points will be to ensure proper coordination with the Ministry of Health in each country. Equally, other national and international organizations and UN agencies are often involved in similar activities and avoidance of duplication is important. The construction of san plat slabs is seen as a priority within the regional health and care programme due to the fact that the low access to potable water and basic sanitation contributes to high levels of child mortality.

HEALTH & CARE: HEALTH		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
P64412	Regional Delegation – Support to national societies in health emergencies, and prevention and control of water-borne and vector-borne diseases	506,222
Total Federation Health 2006-2007 budget		506,222
Federation's Health 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		327,983
Federation's Health programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		182,482
Total value of Federation's health projects (2005-2010)		1,016,687

2. Disaster management

This programme's focus is on strengthening national societies' capacities for disaster preparedness, which will be achieved through:

- Developing plans and policies, vulnerability and capacity assessments, training and equipping of national and branch response teams, and crisis management and contingency planning exercises.
- Disaster management and IT/telecommunication information systems will be developed to improve rapid transfer of information.
- Community-based risk reduction (CBRR) programmes will be initiated with focus on community-based early warning mechanisms.
- Logistics management capacity of national societies will be enhanced through purchase of disaster preparedness stocks and training in and development of procedures to provide efficient and effective response to disasters.

The planned interventions will further reinforce the progress achieved to date relating to regional disaster response team (RDRT) refresher training organized for national societies, as well as the IT and telecommunication baseline technical assessments, and the regional logistics workshop.

The regional delegation's ability to support national societies will be built up through employment of additional disaster management staff at the sub-regional level. The regional disaster response team mechanism will also be strengthened and improved. Disaster preparedness stocks will be pre-positioned in Nairobi and a regional logistics management training event will be conducted.

In these efforts, the regional delegation's disaster management department will continue to closely collaborate with French Red Cross-led Regional Platform for Intervention in the Indian Ocean Islands (PIROI) and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Nairobi, who are major actors in the disaster management arena.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
P64530	Regional Delegation - Formulation of disaster preparedness plans, vulnerability and capacity assessments, IT and telecommunications information systems installation and upgrading, community-based risk reduction programmes and logistics trainings within national societies	1,578,300
P64531	East Africa sub-region – health emergencies, and prevention and control of water-borne and vector-borne diseases	2,585,643
P64532/4/5	Horn of Africa sub-region – health emergencies, and prevention and control of water-borne and vector-borne diseases	3,051,449
P64533	Indian Ocean Islands sub-region – health emergencies, and prevention and control of water-borne and vector-borne diseases	1,589,966
Total Federation Disaster Management 2006-2007 budget		8,805,358
Federation's DM 2008-2010 budget indicative figures		8,697,776
Federation's DM expenditures 2005 (estimated)		4,051,752
Total value of Federation's DM programme (2005-2010)		21,554,886

3. Organizational development

The long-term plans designed for the tsunami operation are expected to have a positive impact on the organizational capacity of East African national societies at national and branch levels, and the communities they serve.

The regional delegation's organizational development programme aims to:

- Establish or reinforce existing branch development systems in national societies in the region. Ongoing training of branch committees in various aspects of governance and management will be rolled out to include more branches in a number of national societies.
- Provide support to national societies in designing management guidelines for their implementation.
- Provide support to national societies' headquarters by improving their capacity to monitor and support branch activities through more frequent exchange of information and better quality reporting.

The lack of an organizational development (OD) delegate in the regional delegation continues to negatively impact the effective and efficient implementation of this programme. Nevertheless, the recruitment efforts have been intensified, and it is hoped that the position will be filled in due course.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
P64051	Regional Delegation – National societies' organizational capacity building including branch management systems and skilled human resources at national and branch levels and volunteer management policies development and implementation.	117,452
Total Federation OD 2006-2007 budget		117,452
Federation's OD 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		76,098
Federation's OD programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		0
Total value of Federation's OD programme (2005-2010)		193,550

4. Humanitarian values

The regional delegation will support the development of national societies' communications and advocacy skills and capacity, and assist them, in particular three national societies, to initiate and develop external relations with key organizations through:

- Strengthening the structure of the national societies' information units which will incorporate reporting and external relations functions.
- More researched information from Seychelles, Somalia and the East Africa region towards the tsunami operation updates.
- Meetings and direct exchanges between the national societies' information officers and the regional delegation aimed at contributing towards a better understanding of the Federation's capacity to promote the work of its members.
- The regional delegation's support to emergency interventions by national societies through a series of information bulletins and minor emergency documents profiling the Red Cross and Red Crescent interventions and highlighting the vulnerabilities of the affected communities.
- The secondment of the national societies' information officers to the regional delegation's information unit will be another focus of the programme.

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The lack of an information delegate in the regional delegation continues to negatively impact the effective and efficient implementation of this programme. Nevertheless, the recruitment efforts have been intensified, and it is hoped that the position will be filled in due course.

HUMANITARIAN VALUES		
Project number	Federation (multi-lateral) projects: Project summary	2006-2007 budget (in CHF)
P64303	Regional Delegation – Communications and advocacy activities and external relationship-building with key organizations in the region by national societies	704,270
Total Federation Humanitarian Values 2006-2007 budget		704,270
Federation’s HV 2008-2010 budget (indicative figures)		456,299
Federation’s HV programme expenditures 2005 (estimated)		61,747
Total value of Federation’s HV programme (2005-2010)		1,222,316

EAST AFRICA BUDGET SUMMARY 2005-2010			
Programme	Multilateral Budget	Bilateral Budget	Total Budget
Health and care	1,016,687	0	1,016,687
Disaster management	21,554,886	0	21,554,886
Recovery	0	0	0
Organizational development	193,550	0	193,550
Humanitarian values	1,222,316	0	1,222,316
Coordination & implementation	3,002,806	0	3,002,806
Total budget	26,990,245	0	26,990,245

V. GLOBAL

1. GENEVA SECRETARIAT

The Federation's Geneva Secretariat has throughout 2005 continued to provide management leadership and vital technical support to the wide spectrum of programmes it is implementing and coordinating on behalf of Red Cross and Red Crescent partners across the tsunami-affected countries. The Asia and Pacific department continues to maintain overall planning, implementation and coordination of activities in Southeast Asia and South Asia, in particular, and works closely with the Africa department on coordinating response to the East Africa region.

The special representative of the secretary general for the tsunami operation closely followed progress of operations and provided oversight of the operation at the strategic level, particularly through chairing of the Federation's internal Steering Committee for the tsunami operation. Representation of the International Federation and its members was also undertaken throughout 2005 at external meetings and conferences organized by the UN and other bodies. In 2006-2007, the special representative will lead several ongoing initiatives such as chairing the high-level group for tsunami response made up of senior representatives of partner national societies, the review and updating of the regional strategy and operational framework (RSOF) adopted at the Hong Kong tsunami response forum in March, as well as reviews of recovery activities to date and assessment of programme impact. Disaster reduction initiatives will be highlighted and promoted with global consortium partners.

The Kuala Lumpur-based Asia Pacific service centre was strengthened in 2005 with logistics and telecommunications in addition to the existing reporting, finance and organizational development units which provided essential technical support to the tsunami operation from its onset. In 2006-2007, it is planned to further strengthen the centre's management structure with resourcing of disaster management, health, legal affairs and human resources staff.

Throughout 2005 the Secretariat's Movement Cooperation division promoted effective cooperation of the Movement components to share and/or align resources and actions in order to ensure effective service delivery to communities affected by the tsunami disaster. At Geneva Secretariat level, a senior officer for movement cooperation for the tsunami recovery operation was recruited during 2005 to support and guide Movement platforms (hosting national societies, ICRC and Federation delegations) and all national societies involved to carry out their responsibilities more effectively and to ensure a cohesive approach at all levels of the Movement. In 2006, the division will provide support to the high-level monitoring group for the tsunami and continue supporting Movement coordinators in the field (Indonesia, Sri Lanka and East Africa). Emphasis will also be placed on building coordination capacities of the national societies and Federation coordinators working in the tsunami-affected countries and on gathering and disseminating examples of good cooperation practices.

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the tsunami operation was created in January 2005. It called for comprehensive evaluations in the first year, covering all activities, sectors and countries. The first round was completed in April-May 2005 and the second round was undertaken in the third quarter. In addition, the department initiated and was heavily involved in developing an impact assessment system in cooperation with WHO and the Global Consortium for tsunami-affected countries. As part of the core management group of the tsunami evaluation coalition, the department engages in management of five 'sector-wide' evaluations. Further evaluations are planned for both 2006 and 2007; exact dates, countries, and sectors will be decided upon consultation with senior management, the Asia and Pacific department and the regional delegations supporting the tsunami-affected countries.

The organizational development department maintained policy support in key areas such as volunteer management, gender and leadership training during 2005 and plans to continue focusing its activities during 2006 and 2007 on these areas. In addition, efforts will be made to implement new organizational development tools for disaster response that will help host national societies to maintain sustainability and build their resource and volunteer bases.

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Individualized leadership and management development programmes will be designed for the national societies of Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

The logistics department in the Secretariat provided technical support to the operation from the onset. It ensured the set-up of all necessary structures (human resources, warehousing, transport capacities and procurement units) at the field level to help manage the massive movement of relief supplies to the tsunami-affected countries. To date, over 18,000 tons of goods were moved by hundreds of air and sea consignments and considerable technical and logistics support was and is provided to the temporary shelter construction programme. In 2006-2007 the logistics department will maintain its technical support, conduct the growing number of procurements as shelter programmes especially gear up and continue to monitor the pipeline of goods.

The health and care department provided extensive support throughout 2005, especially the public health in emergencies and the water and sanitation units, to help ensure that the health of those communities most affected by the tsunami is maintained. Due to limited human resources, the main focus of the department's work was on the Indonesian and Sri Lankan contexts. In 2006-2007, more emphasis will be placed on the other tsunami-affected countries. Reviews of current psycho-social programme approaches and performance of emergency response units deployed in this operation will take place and evaluations of lessons learned will be used to guide action in the transition phase and to plan longer-term programming. A guide and other training materials on public health in emergencies will be developed for dissemination throughout the region. The water and sanitation unit will focus support from the Geneva Secretariat and the coordinator for tsunami operations recruited in 2005 and based in Bangkok to: continuing to meet beneficiary needs; maintaining and improving technical standards; building capacity of the host national societies in water and sanitation; further embedding water and sanitation planning in overall tsunami programmes; and link relief to rehabilitation and development including formulation of exit strategies. The department will also continue to closely monitor the developments regarding Avian influenza in the region and particularly in the tsunami-affected countries.

Throughout 2005, the external relations and communications department developed and updated key messages and figures about the operation to meet the needs of communicators and national societies, particularly in preparation for the six-month and 12-month commemorations of the tsunami. A new section of the website – www.ifrc.org/tsunami – was also launched in mid-2005 to provide direct access to all news releases, web stories, photographs and operational updates published by the Federation in relation to its tsunami-related activities. In 2006-2007 the department will produce an advocacy report highlighting an important aspect of the operation that will serve to focus advocacy activities on behalf of those most affected by the tsunami. Increased emphasis will also be placed on developing communications to beneficiaries. Close collaboration with communicators of partner national societies will continue through teleconferences and a communicators forum planned for the first quarter of 2006 as will regular interaction with external partners such as the UN.

The disaster preparedness and response department leads and coordinates the Federation's work on multi-hazard early warning, particularly focusing on raising community awareness and dissemination of information. It also helps to ensure quality standards (such as Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs Code of Conduct in disaster relief and protection) are being maintained in the tsunami-affected countries by supporting and facilitating training sessions and developing and providing policy and guidance. In 2006-2007 the department will also assist in the development and effective implementation of recovery plans.

Additional support services in the Secretariat were reinforced, including the recruitment of additional staff in the human resources department and field human resources department, as well as for the finance department and legal unit. The tsunami operation has also put significant pressure on the information systems department and significantly increased field requirements, making it necessary to provide additional resources in these areas. This enhanced support will likely continue through 2006-2007 but will constantly be monitored and reviewed as necessary.

2. TRANS-REGIONAL INITIATIVES

When governments in the Indian Ocean rim gathered in Phuket, Thailand, at the end of January 2005 to jointly analyze their lack of preparedness for the tsunami, they agreed to establish a regional tsunami early warning system. When embarking on this unique trans-regional initiative, however, governments also recognized that technological solutions are available and have been tested, but are insufficient to protect coastal communities without risk and hazard assessment, as well as formulation, dissemination and communication of warning messages and the knowledge and preparedness of communities to act. Governments concluded that this cannot be achieved without close cooperation among national agencies and institutions, civil society and local communities. As tsunamis are extremely rare events, preparedness has to build on existing warning systems in order to promote a multi-hazard approach. It is only when communities at risk know that a preparedness system is designed to protect them from familiar and frequent threats that they will engage in the necessary community-based programmes.

This means a challenge for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and for national societies in the region in particular. Their auxiliary relationship with governments, their experience in disaster response, with an extensive reach into vulnerable communities across the region, supported by an international network, make them the ideal partner for governments in building the community element of early warning and disaster preparedness. To meet this challenge, it is clear that the Movement will need to continue to strengthen a series of long-term initiatives to enhance Red Cross and Red Crescent disaster management capacities across the tsunami-affected region and beyond. This will require networking, together with national societies of the region, with external institutions working on similar risk reduction and early warning systems. It also means the potential for interesting partnerships between the UN and the Federation. In order to build national disaster reduction platforms, as defined at the Kobe conference, the UN will support governments while the Federation has the responsibility to support national societies in their respective roles. The promotion of strengthened partnerships between national societies and their governments would strongly benefit from a coordinated approach between the Federation and the UN, with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and UNDP as the primary and logical partners. Other examples could include working with the International Meteorological Office and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre in the Netherlands on early warning systems, with UN-Habitat and the UN Environment Programme on appropriate building techniques and coastal belt rehabilitation strategies. Consultation and advice from agencies such as UNIFEM and Disabled Peoples International could help reflect special needs in programmes.

This section deals with proposed initiatives at the trans-regional level – that is, programming designed to mobilize resources and deploy common programmes across the geographical areas impacted by the tsunami – South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Africa. Building on local, national and regional capacities and ultimately aiming to enhance them, these initiatives will lend coherence and coordination on a wider, trans-regional level.

Strengthening regional disaster management and response mechanisms

Regional disaster response teams played a significant part in mobilizing intra-regional, culturally appropriate support between sister national societies across the Asia Pacific region. In such a highly disaster-prone region of the world, it remains a strategic and practical imperative to further strengthen these mutual support networks. The expansion of a pool of specially trained personnel under the current interlocking field assessment and coordination team (FACT) and regional disaster response team (RDRT) programmes will continue with focus on: recruitment and training of FACT team leaders to provide “surge capacity” required in disaster response; increasing health professionals’ participation in the teams; and, diversification of FACT teams through recruitment and training of members from regional national societies. The effective contribution made to the post-emergency phase planning through the deployment of the recovery assessment teams, not only in the tsunami operation but a year earlier in Bam, Iran, opens the possibility of institutionalizing this tool for future disasters. In health, the trans-regional trainings of community-based first aid volunteers will contribute to a solid base for learning about public health response in disasters including epidemic control and disease prevention. The real time evaluations in Indonesia and Sri Lanka will also provide important learning and feedback on the appropriate parts of the response network which require further strengthening. The Federation will further refine and develop its international disaster management and response tools over the coming five years. This includes expanding the emergency response unit programme, especially in the areas of relief, logistics, administration and telecommunications, with special attention to societies

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in the region with emerging ERU capacities. In telecommunications, in particular, the Federation plans a permanent telecommunications capacity in the Asia Pacific region to manage continuous training of national societies.

Improving contingency planning and disaster management

Building on existing programmes, the Federation will step up its efforts to improve Movement disaster response contingency planning, reinforcing local capacities and linking them to regional and international capacities. Issues to be addressed could include activation and coordination mechanisms, regional and cross-border risk mapping and response protocols, and the encouragement of a common approach in needs assessment training and the managing of disaster-related information. Regional disaster management capacity and expertise will be created in Kuala Lumpur, supporting the Federation's regional delegations in disaster response. This will promote national societies' contingency planning, supply management, and Movement participation in early warning and risk monitoring. The Federation will proactively seek a role for the Movement in multi-lateral initiatives such as the UN's International Recovery Platform concept and the recommendations from the 2005 Kobe conference on disaster reduction, and focus on building a disaster response network upon enhanced local capacities.

Upgrading response resources and infrastructure

In order to ensure timely and effective availability of emergency relief supplies in the event of a future large scale natural disaster, the Federation will increase its overall supply targets through both stock holdings and supplier agreements so that adequate stocks of relevant supplies will be available out of existing/future bases at Dubai and Kuala Lumpur. Federation warehousing capacity throughout the region will be expanded, and national societies will be encouraged to co-locate their stocks with Federation holdings. The Federation will seek complementary supply solutions and planning synergies with the ICRC to avoid duplication. The logistics department will develop its support to programmes in the tsunami region by increasing operational capability of existing regional logistics units in order to: 1) to guarantee that the regional logistics capacity is sufficient to support ongoing operations through the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases of major programmes; and, 2) to ensure that this increased capacity is large enough so that the existing operations can be protected from resource diversion in event of another major disaster in the region. The key constituents of the enhancements are:

- decentralization of operational capability in terms of resources and skills
- set and specific DP objectives which the RLUs will be required to have the capacity to deliver
- a set of enabling projects to support RLU development including an information systems upgrade, global stock strategy, logistics standards review and dissemination and review and increase of framework contracts

Establishing a disaster management trust fund for the Asia Pacific region

During 2006 the Federation will explore with Movement partners the possibility of establishing a trust fund to ensure sustainability of projects and to facilitate long-term national societies' work to reduce the impact of natural disasters by strengthening mitigation and preparedness measures at the local and national levels. This initiative would involve sharing and discussing the concept with various components of the Movement, carrying out a review of existing similar mechanisms (both within and outside the Movement), and, should the proposal prove acceptable, establish fund policies, procedures, grant criteria and appropriate governance and management structures. The trust fund could be operational by early 2006 if original proof-of-concept studies are positive and found to be useful. Initially the emphasis should be on the tsunami-affected countries, but consideration should also be given to expanding the geographical coverage of the fund at a later date. Grants could be made available to support, among other Movement activities, the strengthening of local, national, and regional response mechanisms, community preparedness, public education and awareness-raising, and local-level low-cost risk reduction measures.

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

EMERGENCY & RECOVERY APPEAL**2005 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 - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	26,384,994	477,153	9,291,204	603,705		224,739	145,989			9,168,427		182,482	366,090				
Emergency Relief / DM	141,526,743	429,513	79,772,967	3,365,087	109,855	483,450	204,103	791,057	4,012,842	38,823,548	9,098,013	4,051,752	130,948	253,609			
Recovery	75,254,825		67,040,694	19,676		40,977			1,586,542	6,465,330				101,604			
Organizational Development	4,603,085	265,544	2,449,636	286,071		310,882	190,316			284,198				104,813			
Humanitarian Values	578,656		233,963				44,545			238,401		61,747					
Coordination & Implementation	15,932,613	336,404	2,356,684			187,132	125,668	176,898	3,517,092	536,659		518,717			7,549,987	627,371	
TOTAL 2005	264,280,916	1,508,614	161,145,149	4,274,538	109,855	1,247,181	710,622	791,057	4,189,741	50,802,413	25,552,626	4,814,697	497,039	460,026	7,549,987	-	627,371

2006 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 - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	61,820,052	1,500,535	9,348,246	1,976,549		1,598,042	339,743			13,281,572		459,547	343,743				
Emergency Relief / DM	124,481,619	934,332	78,547,805	1,608,214	320,856	856,256	452,299	1,120,339	3,982,165	4,378,096	1,126,460	5,214,509	370,910	493,048		25,076,332	
Recovery	319,861,137		168,786,207	71,835		880,136				35,841,513							
Organizational Development	18,743,102	833,155	10,503,683	1,834,359		1,540,376	445,904			1,033,984		83,833		751,363			
Humanitarian Values	2,568,187		1,013,369	42,635			142,781			192,674		456,452					
Coordination & Implementation	27,961,889	566,845	5,096,257	423,257		494,739	126,096			1,252,610		755,558			10,228,307	917,000	
TOTAL 2006	555,435,966	3,834,866	273,895,567	5,956,850	320,856	5,369,548	1,506,824	1,120,339	3,982,165	161,569,538	52,728,813	6,969,899	714,653	1,244,411	10,228,307	25,076,332	917,000

2007 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 - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	54,235,457	1,329,412	10,525,896	1,554,097		1,236,756	327,979			38,832,012		46,675	382,631				
Emergency Relief / DM	43,791,522	739,465	31,293,675	777,476		822,272	523,957	649,530	1,441,000	2,974,246	472,597	3,590,850	269,449	177,005			
Recovery	96,890,324		8,637,484			654,943				78,090,298	9,507,599						
Organizational Development	22,962,027	741,176	3,210,879	1,768,093		894,382	445,904			15,009,632	564,091	33,619		294,250			
Humanitarian Values	2,124,178		982,032	44,774			58,289			91,417		247,818					
Coordination & Implementation	24,156,220	553,262	5,376,471	354,736		494,739	126,096			6,909,953	644,770	751,866			8,444,327	500,000	
TOTAL 2007	244,159,729	3,363,316	60,026,435	4,499,177	-	4,163,093	1,482,225	649,530	1,441,000	142,515,988	11,280,474	4,670,828	652,080	471,256	8,444,327	-	500,000

TOTAL APPEAL 05-07	1,063,876,611	8,706,796	495,067,151	14,730,565	430,710	10,779,822	3,699,670	2,560,926	9,612,905	354,887,940	89,561,913	16,455,424	1,863,772	2,175,692	26,222,622	25,076,332	2,044,371
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EXPECTED 2008-2010 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	66,241,805	3,546,000	29,548,000			1,144,000	1,300,000			28,986,000		327,983	1,389,822				
Emergency Relief / DM	70,471,108	420,000	47,952,000			2,070,000	2,078,000	1,929,000		4,780,000	1,000,000	8,697,776	1,225,243	319,089			
Recovery	32,270,000		24,000,000			1,770,000				6,500,000							
Organizational Development	18,355,033	4,008,000	7,310,000			2,482,000	1,382,000			1,999,000	600,000	76,098		497,935			
Humanitarian Values	2,262,299		975,000				231,000			300,000	300,000	456,299					
Coordination & Implementation	34,020,665	1,210,000	9,000,000			1,388,000	499,000			7,747,000	600,000	976,665			12,000,000	600,000	
TOTAL 2008-2010	223,620,910	9,184,000	118,785,000	-	-	8,854,000	5,490,000	1,929,000	-	50,312,000	2,500,000	10,534,821	2,615,065	817,024	12,000,000	-	600,000

GRAND TOTAL 05-10	1,287,497,521	17,890,796	613,852,151	14,730,565	430,710	19,633,822	9,189,670	4,489,926	9,612,905	405,199,940	92,061,913	26,990,245	4,478,837	2,992,716	38,222,622	25,076,332	2,644,371
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EMERGENCY & RECOVERY APPEAL

2005 BUDGET

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
SUPPLIES																	
Shelter	40,486,969		35,575,965	109,608				1,950,000	2,248,546	436,900		165,950					
Construction	9,887,337		50,000	13,000				33,150	750,974	9,040,213							
Clothing & Textiles	14,054,773		9,112,124	308,531				289,225	195,000	3,451,781	321,462	376,651					
Food	11,925,870		11,895,350							20,834		9,687					
Seeds, Plants	29,784		29,784														
Water & Sanitation	16,388,835	20,000	4,841,411	27,618		23,500		11,500	2,010,528	9,219,828		174,450	60,000				
Medical & First Aid	5,948,248		4,641,801	337,200				455,000	131,027	150,000		146,670	69,000				
Teaching materials	525,931		339,160				17,549		88,658	2,000		92,113		4,000			
Utensils & Tools	10,876,592		7,023,606	502,890					2,920,632	58,000		371,465					
Other relief supplies	47,128,712		30,197,113	59,154	100,000	399,997		575,000	15,180,317	424,931		107,200		85,000			
Sub-Total	157,253,052	20,000	103,706,314	1,358,001	100,000	423,497	-	306,774	3,219,650	26,803,297	19,653,334	1,444,185	129,000	89,000	-	-	-
CAPITAL EXPENSES																	
Land & Buildings	3,018,346		2,637,938	320,000		8,000				12,408							40,000
Vehicles	2,990,502		2,428,445			70,725		28,121		438,212			25,000				
Computers & Telecom	3,698,021	65,502	1,730,035	73,871		20,491	26,520	225,797	2,600	660,589	126,655	528,927	78,602		102,432		56,000
Office & Household	1,352,818	9,000	232,883	34,500		46,450				319,428	700,427			10,130			
Medical equipment	3,724,777					5,000				3,719,777							
Other Machinery & Equip't	90,000	90,000	442,800	10,565													
Sub-Total	15,327,830	164,502	7,472,101	438,936	-	150,666	26,520	253,918	2,600	5,150,414	827,082	528,927	103,602	-	112,562	-	96,000
TRANSPORT & STORAGE																	
Storage	2,878,390		1,970,927	161,919				84,000	468,280	145,000		47,800			464		
Distribution & Monitoring	30,394,067		20,621,726	1,499,127		1,000			7,265,200	931,700		35,313	30,000	10,000			
Transport and Vehicle	7,190,615	7,215	5,890,700	1,664		26,231	9,884		9,648	891,018		108,180	40,845		1,230		11,000
Sub-Total	40,463,072	7,215	28,483,354	1,662,710	-	27,231	9,884	-	93,648	8,624,498	1,269,700	191,293	70,845	10,000	1,694	-	11,000
PERSONNEL																	
Delegates Payroll	10,547,376	237,289	3,069,000	317,246		6,215	175,443	20,830		1,797,594	597,000	199,425		18,600	3,913,736		195,000
Delegates Benefits	7,142,636	94,989	4,412,400		125	34,650	4,000		1,734	1,684,818	662,311	175,609		18,000			54,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	248,703		7,576	31,500			185			124,490	37,332	2,519					45,100
National Staff (Fed.hired)	2,526,407	123,155	1,263,755	4,070	587	80,706	35,836	78,483	563,171	136,646		137,505	74,468	14,400	10,626		3,000
National Society Staff	1,201,283		333,990	16,466		30,870	25,340	133,983	458,529	26,704		174,742					
Consultants	2,049,818	120,412	93,000			87,445	95,503	285,689	6,000	59,576		24,252			1,270,440		7,500
Sub-Total	23,716,223	584,082	9,203,645	337,782	712	239,885	336,306	20,830	220,199	4,914,290	1,519,569	714,053	74,468	51,000	5,194,802	-	304,600
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING																	
Workshops & Training	2,848,317	240,885	572,168	32,181		117,180	121,730	35,303	31,497	345,520	41,200	936,534	26,816	36,800	255,503		55,000
Sub-Total	2,848,317	240,885	572,168	32,181	-	117,180	121,730	35,303	31,497	345,520	41,200	936,534	26,816	36,800	255,503	-	55,000
GENERAL EXPENSES																	
Travel	2,278,777	179,338	591,850	24,338	1,922	53,249	123,441	20,830	101,010	342,330	152,711	122,629	32,600	11,000	491,529		30,000
Information & P.Relations	1,406,938	4,186	160,530	115,675	80	29,156	7,000	77,769	44,121	424,899	90,314	28,468			424,741		
Office Costs	3,145,697	151,815	806,000	6,744		107,567	7,786	24,215	204,338	788,749	208,400	323,332	10,400	213,324	227,636		65,392
Communications	2,199,723	33,768	860,800	11,420		9,884	22,356	330	818,261	71,239		64,506	10,200	3,000	274,360		19,600
Professional Fees	169,271	24,764	38,213	100		1,200	1,183		51,611	7,700		22,500		16,000			
Financial Charges	80,582		55,000	162		161	134		3,000	18,425		2,700					1,000
Other Admin Costs	96,238		23,000	455		8,075	455	15	36,133	10,388		4,100			10,072		4,000
Sub-Total	9,377,226	393,871	2,535,393	158,439	2,002	207,654	169,991	122,814	349,813	2,464,984	559,177	561,435	60,000	243,324	1,428,338	-	119,992
DEPRECIATION																	
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASH TRANSFERS																	
Cash Transfers to NS	125,315											125,315					
Cash Transfers to Others	66,340														66,340		
Sub-Total	191,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,315	-	-	66,340	-	-
PROGRAMME SUPPORT																	
	15,103,541	98,060	9,172,175	286,489	7,141	81,067	46,190	51,419	272,333	2,499,411	1,682,564	312,955	32,308	29,902	490,749		40,779
TOTAL	264,280,916	1,508,614	161,145,149	4,274,538	109,855	1,247,181	710,622	791,057	4,189,741	50,802,413	25,552,626	4,814,697	497,039	460,026	7,549,987	-	627,371

2005 BUDGET VALUES BY PROGRAMME

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 - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	26,384,994	477,153	9,291,204	603,705		224,739	145,989		5,925,204	9,168,427		182,482	366,090				
Emergency Relief / DM	141,526,743	429,513	79,772,967	3,365,087	109,855	483,450	204,103	791,057	4,012,842	38,823,548	9,098,013	4,051,752	130,948		253,609		
Recovery	75,254,825		67,040,694	19,676		40,977			1,586,542	6,465,330					101,604		
Organizational Development	4,603,085	265,544	2,449,636	286,071		310,882			711,626	284,198					104,813		
Humanitarian Values	578,656		233,963						238,401			61,747					
Coordination & Implementation	15,932,613	336,404	2,356,684			187,132	125,668	176,898	3,517,092	536,659		518,717			7,549,987.17		627,371
TOTAL	264,280,916	1,508,614	161,145,149	4,274,538	109,855	1,247,181	710,622	791,057	4,189,741	50,802,413	25,552,626	4,814,697	497,039	460,026	7,549,987	-	627,371

EMERGENCY & RECOVERY APPEAL

2006 BUDGET

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
SUPPLIES																	
Shelter	124,572,198		121,273,840	33,566				185,472	2,430,000	525,000	50,000	74,320					
Construction	170,656,361		24,128,976	211,100		46,325				113,534,955	32,735,005						
Clothing & Textiles	13,872,165		13,730,000							61,499	50,000	30,666					
Food	7,028,730		6,825,000	3,730							50,000	150,000					
Seeds, Plants	130,714		4,784					5,930		100,000							
Water & Sanitation	25,442,074	150,000	2,365,068	50,000						10,460,500	11,668,084	495,922	110,000				
Medical & First Aid	999,407		201,900	139,006			9,800			6,200	50,000	173,825	52,051				
Teaching materials	1,828,247		1,182,000	25,066						492,871		123,310		5,000			
Utensils & Tools	9,335,976		8,637,260							531,184		147,532					
Other relief supplies	43,097,475		18,941,000	273,730		131,748		77,280	525,000	2,951,717	110,000	77,000	10,000			20,000,000	
Sub-Total	396,963,346	150,000	197,289,828	736,197	-	727,198	9,800	268,682	2,955,000	128,663,926	44,713,089	1,272,575	172,051	5,000	-	20,000,000	-
CAPITAL EXPENSES																	
Land & Buildings	20,043,720		17,255,420	1,520,000		458,800					300,000	40,000		400,000			7,500
Vehicles	902,684		496,108	35,211		224,375		62,490	47,500			97,000					
Computers & Telecom	2,643,726	5,000	974,520	44,619	100,000	60,033	25,000	5,796	2,700	508,088	109,720	423,100	20,000	3,000	93,650	211,000	57,500
Office & Household	653,557		239,200	32,117		206,181			15,789	105,270	55,000						
Medical equipment	3,976,803					257,026				3,719,777							
Other Machinery & Equip't	829,500	460,000	62,400	106,000			25,000		198,000	3,100							
Sub-Total	29,049,990	465,000	18,967,648	1,737,947	100,000	1,206,414	25,000	68,286	263,989	4,398,235	464,720	560,100	20,000	403,000	93,650	211,000	65,000
TRANSPORT & STORAGE																	
Storage	6,083,486	1,000	5,174,500	11,000			30,000	20,286		67,200	80,000	80,000	10,000	350,000			259,500
Distribution & Monitoring	3,378,684		3,270,000	41,784		2,500					34,400		30,000				
Transport and Vehicle	7,693,243	12,000	4,637,657	85,294		591,285	9,400	54,159		1,766,592	254,040	168,816	86,000				28,000
Sub-Total	17,155,413	13,000	13,082,157	138,078	-	593,785	39,400	74,445	-	1,833,792	368,440	248,816	126,000	350,000	-	259,500	28,000
PERSONNEL																	
Personnel (Int'l staff)	20,329,118	708,000	6,938,000	1,108,300			431,000	77,800		2,465,750	1,104,000	707,512		72,000	5,860,952	296,004	559,800
Regionally Deployed Staff	11,335,304	294,000	5,184,000					72,000		4,829,000	830,904						
Staff on Loan	438,150									276,600	161,550						
National Staff (Fed.hired)	7,734,960	407,600	2,961,805	39,647		531,778	87,600	28,800		1,774,292	322,847	507,067	28,000	56,724		892,000	96,800
National Society Staff	5,873,719		3,968,612	324,087		185,075	49,600	18,547	217,800	682,948	90,800	268,250	68,000				
Consultants	4,379,430	242,500	292,783	30,583		136,285	60,000	16,229	15,000	880,712	50,000	39,000	30,000		1,404,188	1,172,150	
Sub-Total	50,090,681	1,652,100	19,345,200	1,502,617		978,538	628,200	184,576	261,600	10,909,302	2,560,101	1,521,829	126,000	128,724	7,265,140	2,360,154	656,600
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING																	
Workshops & Training	10,231,990	760,000	2,451,256	824,655	180,000	961,395	391,520	261,440	39,000	1,107,129	252,000	1,782,125	198,350	124,000	511,188	387,932	-
Sub-Total	10,231,990	760,000	2,451,256	824,655	180,000	961,395	391,520	261,440	39,000	1,107,129	252,000	1,782,125	198,350	124,000	511,188	387,932	-
GENERAL EXPENSES																	
Travel	4,644,372	306,900	1,912,150	172,242	10,000	172,943	130,260	13,524	20,000	636,412	145,100	367,447	5,400	32,400	608,995	85,600	25,000
Information & P.Relations	4,102,053	83,000	1,300,998	332,545		217,100	124,720	106,105	122,000	967,919	128,300	149,407			469,960	100,000	
Office Costs	3,854,423	136,800	688,767	60,213		102,300	28,040	70,459	61,735	1,258,955	383,690	500,654	3,400	120,400	358,415	13,200	67,395
Communications	1,480,449	18,800	430,350	28,160		42,592	18,640			491,628	114,000	73,903	10,200		233,416	3,360	15,400
Professional Fees	903,450		600,000	1,500		18,262	3,000			161,428	73,000	25,000			21,260		
Financial Charges	77,415			100		100				10,415	60,000						
Other Admin Costs	728,645		24,000			10,200				628,377	39,000	15,000	6,800		7,704	4,364	-
Sub-Total	15,790,808	545,500	4,956,265	594,760	10,000	553,197	314,960	190,088	203,735	4,155,134	943,090	1,131,411	25,800	152,800	1,678,490	227,784	107,795
DEPRECIATION																	
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASH TRANSFERS																	
Cash Transfers to NS	35,400			35,400													
Cash Transfers to Others	15,000														15,000		
Sub-Total	50,400	-	-	35,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
PROGRAMME SUPPORT																	
	36,103,338	249,266	17,803,212	387,195	20,856	349,021	97,944	72,822	258,841	10,502,020	3,427,373	453,043	46,452	80,887	664,840	1,629,962	59,605
TOTAL	555,435,966	3,834,866	273,895,567	5,956,850	320,856	5,369,548	1,506,824	1,120,339	3,982,165	161,569,538	52,728,813	6,969,899	714,653	1,244,411	10,228,307	25,076,332	917,000

2006 BUDGET VALUES BY PROGRAMME

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 - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	61,820,052	1,500,535	9,348,246	1,976,549		1,598,042	339,743			32,972,075	13,281,572	459,546.52	343,743.32				
Emergency Relief / DM	124,481,619	934,332	78,547,805	1,608,214	320,856	856,256	452,299	1,120,339	3,982,165	4,378,096	1,126,460	5,214,509.00	370,910.16	493,048.13		25,076,332	
Recovery	319,861,137		168,786,207	71,835		880,136				114,281,446	35,841,513						
Organizational Development	18,743,102	833,155	10,503,683	1,834,359		1,540,376	445,904			1,716,445	1,033,984	83,833.16		751,362.57			
Humanitarian Values	2,568,187		1,013,369	42,635		142,781				720,276	192,674	456,452.41					
Coordination & Implementation	27,961,869	566,845	5,696,257	423,257		494,739	126,096			7,501,200	1,252,610	755,557.63			10,228,307		917,000
TOTAL	555,435,966	3,834,866	273,895,567	5,956,850	320,856	5,369,548	1,506,824	1,120,339	3,982,165	161,569,538	52,728,813	6,969,899	714,653	1,244,411	10,228,307	25,076,332	917,000

EMERGENCY & RECOVERY APPEAL

2007 BUDGET

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
SUPPLIES																	
Shelter	33,645,240		3,340,800														
Construction	62,597,590			75,000		6,000											
Clothing & Textiles	4,347,937		4,231,770														
Food	2,895,433		2,786,433	4,000													
Seeds, Plants	115,930					10,000											
Water & Sanitation	14,623,962	50,000	3,301,720	25,000													
Medical & First Aid	648,114		319,900	134,679			9,800										
Teaching materials	1,613,767		1,162,000	31,292													
Utensils & Tools	9,644,923		8,674,923			20,000											
Other relief supplies	11,485,019		8,899,330	224,000		319,998											
Sub-Total	141,617,915	50,000	32,716,876	493,971	-	355,998	9,800	142,561	645,000	97,473,155	8,860,395	74,000	11,000	5,000	-	-	-
CAPITAL EXPENSES																	
Land & Buildings	14,241,031		300,000	1,190,000		27,031											
Vehicles	783,319		428,108	55,211		300,000											
Computers & Telecom	1,658,439	2,900	786,180	26,609		118,000	20,000										
Office & Household	274,397		86,400	17,344		66,213											
Medical equipment	5,819,277		12,000			87,500											
Other Machinery & Equip ^t	711,860	460,000		22,000		30,000											
Sub-Total	23,488,324	462,900	1,612,688	1,311,164	-	628,744	20,000	5,796	198,000	18,876,881	158,300	191,850	22,000	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORT & STORAGE																	
Storage	2,759,252	1,000	2,557,800	4,000			30,000										
Distribution & Monitoring	368,184		270,000	31,784		18,000											
Transport and Vehicle	3,193,387	12,000	1,084,637	73,598		106,210	9,400										
Sub-Total	6,320,823	13,000	3,912,437	109,382	-	124,210	39,400	34,378	55,630	-	1,527,336	84,600	130,000	166,628	223,628	94,600	-
PERSONNEL																	
Personnel (Int'l staff)	16,984,479	750,000	4,526,000	817,100			503,000										
Regionally Deployed Staff	7,946,360	252,000	3,576,000			125,400											
Staff on Loan	650,652																
National Staff (Fed.hired)	4,367,199	397,600	1,422,064	35,940		541,374	87,600										
National Society Staff	4,645,369		2,373,792	326,786		439,850	39,600										
Consultants	2,284,618	208,000	328,125	22,583		40,098	60,000										
Sub-Total	36,878,677	1,607,600	12,225,981	1,202,409	-	1,146,722	690,200	179,576	261,600	10,640,071	848,653	1,228,624	100,800	128,724	909,887	6,275,216	342,500
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING																	
Workshops & Training	7,901,455	516,000	2,033,996	628,724		1,059,805	309,520										
Sub-Total	7,901,455	516,000	2,033,996	628,724	-	1,059,805	309,520	102,658	39,000	1,245,840	149,500	1,108,637	151,525	160,500	305,750	90,000	90,000
GENERAL EXPENSES																	
Travel	3,304,240	289,400	1,074,150	123,155		156,121	143,060										
Information & P.Relations	3,742,632	62,000	1,690,398	244,452		207,800	113,920										
Office Costs	2,972,532	134,400	559,967	60,213		155,975	28,040										
Communications	1,342,835	9,400	261,225	26,860		43,117	18,640										
Professional Fees	186,123		25,000	1,500		14,000	3,000										
Financial Charges	40,608			100		100											
Other Admin Costs	473,384		12,000			10,200											
Sub-Total	12,062,354	495,200	3,622,740	456,280	-	577,013	316,960	121,090	203,735	3,441,966	400,395	908,826	37,270	146,400	1,299,480	-	35,000
DEPRECIATION																	
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASH TRANSFERS																	
Cash Transfers to NS	4,800			4,800													
Cash Transfers to Others	15,000																
Sub-Total	19,800	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	15,870,382	218,616	3,901,718	292,446	-	270,601	96,345	42,219	93,665	9,263,539	733,231	303,604	42,385	30,632	548,881	-	32,500
TOTAL	244,159,729	3,363,316	60,026,435	4,499,177	-	4,163,093	1,482,225	649,530	1,441,000	142,515,988	11,280,474	4,670,828	652,080	471,256	8,444,327	-	500,000

2007 BUDGET VALUES BY PROGRAMME

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 - Restocking	KL Service Centre
Health & Care	54,235,457	1,329,412	10,525,896	1,554,097		1,236,756	327,979										
Emergency Relief / DM	43,791,522	739,465	31,293,675	777,476		882,272	523,957										
Recovery	96,890,324		8,637,484			654,943											
Organizational Development	22,962,027	741,176	3,210,879	1,768,093		894,382	445,904										
Humanitarian Values	2,124,178		982,032	44,774		58,289											
Coordination & Implementatic	24,156,220	553,262	5,376,471	354,736		494,739	126,096										
TOTAL	244,159,729	3,363,316	60,026,435	4,499,177	-	4,163,093	1,482,225	649,530	1,441,000	142,515,988	11,280,474	4,670,828	652,080	471,256	8,444,327	-	500,000

REVISED PLAN OF ACTION - SUMMARY BUDGET FIGURES 2005-2010 (CHF)

Country / Region	Multilateral 2005-2010	Bilateral 2005-2010	Overall RCRC 2005-2010
SOUTH EAST ASIA			
Indonesia	613,852,151	556,628,225	1,170,480,376
Myanmar	14,730,565	260,000	
Malaysia	430,710		430,710
Thailand	19,633,822	10,928,865	30,562,687
South East Asia Region	17,890,796		17,890,796
SOUTH ASIA			
Bangladesh	4,489,926		4,489,926
India	9,612,905	2,666,164	12,279,069
Sri Lanka	405,199,940	409,239,198	814,439,138
Maldives	92,061,913	110,505,105	202,567,018
South Asia Region	9,189,670		9,189,670
EAST AFRICA			
Somalia	4,478,837	550,000	5,028,837
Seychelles	2,992,716		2,992,716
East Africa Region	26,990,245		26,990,245
GLOBAL			
Geneva Secretariat	38,222,622		38,222,622
Trans Regional - Stocking	25,076,332		25,076,332
KL Service Centre	2,644,371		2,644,371
OVERALL TOTAL	1,287,497,521	1,090,777,557	2,378,275,078